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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 7th August, 2014/16th Sravana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON FDI IN RAILWAYS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 421 ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given a notice. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, FDI is being introduced in Railways. ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. ....(*Interruptions*)... This is not the time for it. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, FDI cannot be allowed in Railways. It is a serious issue, and it should be discussed. It is not in the national interest. ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for it. ....(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, last night, there was a Cabinet meeting. ....(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is also sitting here. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a serious matter. You just give a ruling that you will permit it in the Zero Hour. ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raise a discussion on it. But you can't do it during the Question Hour ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is already a notice on it. ....(*Interruptions*)... Sir, a notice is there. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is a notice. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, a notice is there. So, we want you to, at least, say that you will allow this to be discussed at 12 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a notice for a discussion or a Calling Attention, it will be examined ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is a notice for suspension of the Question Hour and discussion ....(*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, will it be taken up in the Zero Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is a notice ....(*Interruptions*)... No, Sir; there is a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, suspension of Question Hour is not the way out, if you wish a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you can take it up in the Zero Hour as the first item ....(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you take up it in the Zero hour.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Parliament is in session. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is a Zero Hour notice, then, it will be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Parliament is in session and the Government is making. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can decide, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, you have the right to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have the right to decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, please. One minute; one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the entire House, and particularly the senior Members are all well aware of the rules. If somebody is agitated on some issue, there is a way for it. They can give a notice to the hon. Chairman, and if the hon. Chairman permits it, we can discuss it at an appropriate time. This is number one.

The second thing is, nothing new is done. These things were there in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. It was discussed in the House, and the House has passed the Budget. And, if they still feel that there is something more to be discussed, let the hon. Members give the notice, and let the Chair...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the notice has been given.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: भाई प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: सुन लीजिए... सुन लीजिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The notice has to be given; the notice has to be studied by the Chairman, and the Chairman has to even ask the Government also whether they are ready or not, and then the Chairman decides and we are ready to cooperate with the Opposition. Sir, my suggestion is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sitaramji, one minute, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I suggest one thing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One minute, please. I have to work in both the Houses, that is why sometimes I am not here. My appeal is, let the Members, whoever is agitated on any issue, give an appropriate notice and take up the matter after the Question Hour, so that we can have the Question Hour. We should not deprive the other Members also of their right to ask questions, and the Ministers are making preparations. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want, don't waste the time of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Maharashtra): Sir, we want the Question Hour.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, they should let the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I make one point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have to make a point. What I am suggesting is, we heard the hon. Minister, and a notice has been given by my colleague for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Every day they are disrupting the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, it is under your jurisdiction and your domain and you take a decision on that notice. If you are not going to permit suspension of the Question Hour, then, what I would suggest is, you please give a ruling that this will be the first issue in the Zero Hour, and we can discuss this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss it after the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we value the Minister's appeal. The question Hour should not be disturbed. So, please let the Question Hour go on, and immediately after the Question Hour, take this up as the first issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: One more thing only. There is a notice given for suspension of Question Hour. Even for the UPSC issue it was said. Now it is said that there will be an all- party meeting. So, this cannot be a pause, Parliament cannot be used as a pause

button only. They have to be serious: Number two, we may differ on other issues with Mr. Yechury, but we have also given a notice for Zero Hour. If you want Question Hour to be run, then bring this up. Parliament ran up to 6.45. At 7 O'clock when Parliament is running, media agencies are carrying reports and the parliamentarians are getting breaking news. Why come to Parliament, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down please.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the FDI in railways was distinctively mentioned in the Rail Budget, FDI in Defence was mentioned in the Union Budget. Both during the discussions on the Rail Budget and the Union Budget and the Finance Bill, this House has discussed it. So, there is no occasion for anybody to say that we heard it for the first time from the media. What this House has already approved in the Budget, the formal decision had to be formalised by the Cabinet, which has been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be considered there ....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, when the House is running, the Bill is in the Lok Sabha, ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute ....*(Interruptions)*... We have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. On UPSC it was the same thing done. All we are saying is that at 12 o'clock during the Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a matter which concerns many Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. There is an FDI in Insurance Bill hanging fire here. That is the reality. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, why this backdoor? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us discuss at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given a Zero Hour notice and you will get a chance. That is settled. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get your chance during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: After Zero Hour, it should be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We had a four days discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं, बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। शरद जी, आप बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मामला उठाया गया है, जैसा आप कह रहे हैं, 12 बजे के बाद इस पर बहस करा दीजिए, लेकिन एक और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। यूपीएससी के बच्चों की जो मांग थी, उसके संबंध में मैंने आपके सामने नोटिस भी दिया है।

**श्री सभापति:** वह तो कल डिस्कस हो चुका है।

**श्री शरद यादव:** नहीं, डिस्कस नहीं हुआ। रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से आया है कि हम ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाएंगे। उन्होंने categorically कहा है कि 24 तारीख का एग्जाम जरूर होगा। सर, CSAT में अकेले एक language का मामला नहीं था। जो Civil Services Aptitude Test है...

**श्री सभापति:** वह आप कह चुके हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव:** उसे हटाने का मामला है। सरकार इसमें डिले करना चाहती है। आज लाखों-करोड़ों बच्चे इस एग्जाम से बाहर हो रहे हैं, इसलिए इसको आप बहस से अलग मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। धन्यवाद।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सरकार को आज ही मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज ही मीटिंग बुलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तभी उसमें कोई ताकत आएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज ही इस पर मीटिंग बुलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what I suggest is that you give a ruling that after the Question Hour both these issues will be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How will both be taken up at the same time?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One after the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then what happens to the rest of the agreed agenda? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the agenda will follow. We sat till 7 o'clock yesterday. ...**(Interruptions)**... We sat till 7 o'clock yesterday.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** लाखों बच्चों का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन पर मुकदमे हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** पूरे देश में आंदोलन हो रहे हैं, उन पर मुकदमे हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** उन पर लाठीचार्ज हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पूरे देश का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, वे रोज लाठी खा रहे हैं। ये बच्चे कल आईएएस बनेंगे, आईपीएस बनेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश में उन पर मुकदमे हो रहे हैं, उन पर लाठीचार्ज हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह लाखों बच्चों की जिंदगी का सवाल है।

**श्री सभापति:** बैठ जाइए। आप मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sitaramji and Sharadji both are very senior and seasoned Members. My plea to them is that this issue was discussed in the House, a statement was made, clarifications were sought and then again for the second time, it



was raised and then it was discussed in the Chamber of the hon. Chairman also. The Government has made a fervent appeal saying the examination is very close. It is coming on 24th. Let us not disturb the minds of the students. Let us focus on the examination. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप सुनिए। आप बाद में बोलिएगा। मेरी बात का खंडन करना है, तो बाद में चेयरमैन साहब की अनुमति लेकर बोलिए। इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। Please try to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, our view is there are both sides of arguments we have seen in this House and I have seen in the other House also -- about the so-called CSAT examination. The Government, in its corrective wisdom, after hearing the Members, have taken some stand. That is to be approved by the Union Public Service Commission. I also understand its implications. Some people have come with some new ideas saying this exam should be held in the regional languages also like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): These are not regional languages. These are Indian languages. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are not regional languages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : You have been a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

You have been a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the point of order in the Question Hour, Mr. Seelam?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no. The point of order is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: These are not regional languages; these are Indian languages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Please, please, you have been a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand 'Indian languages' 'भारतीय भाषा' ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not understanding the consequences. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is भारतीय भाषा चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंग्रेजी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** अंग्रेजी कहां हटाई जा रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीसेट से सेकेंड पेपर को हटाने की मांग की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** अंग्रेजी कहां हटाई जा रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीसेट से सेकेंड पेपर को हटाने की मांग की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, इसलिए मैं कोई viewpoint नहीं दे रहा हूं। मेरी विनती यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: The Government can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Heaven will not fall, I assure you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay. As the hon. Members are saying, even if English is removed, Heaven is not going to fall. That is one argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBERS: No, no; we are not saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरी विनती यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** यह लड़ाई भाषाओं के बीच की नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: ... this requires a deep study, a proper discussion among political parties, and also the people connected with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why the Government has come out with a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't want a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, after the Session, the Government is willing to discuss with all the Members concerned, who are interested, and try to evolve a consensus ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: .....and try to evolve a common approach for the future examinations. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as this year is concerned, there is no scope for postponing or cancellation of the examination at this stage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Members understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I please request everybody to allow the Question Hour to proceed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have only two short points to submit. As the hon. Leader of the House has stated, it is true that both, the FDIs in Railways and Defence, were discussed along with the Railway Budget and the General Budget. But there was no structured discussion on FDI in Railways and FDI in Defence. So, we would like to have an assurance from the Government that this would be discussed immediately after the Question Hour, so that the Members can express their views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can it be discussed immediately after the Question Hour?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is also a notice for that. Because this happened last time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just give us an assurance because this FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difference between ...*(Interruptions)*... सतीश जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, hon. minister ने अभी कहा और कल स्टेटमेंट भी दिया कि इस मामले में ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाएंगे। इसके लिए हम उन्हें बधाई देते हैं कि आपने यह डिसिजन लिया, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी की आपसे यह भी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे को देखते हुए, जिस तरह से लड़के सड़कों पर बैठे हुए हैं, लाठियां खा रहे हैं, जेल में बंद हैं, आप इसमें ऑलपार्टी मीटिंग को डिले क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप इसके बारे में मीटिंग कल बुला लीजिए, परसों बुला लीजिए। इसके पहले भी बैठकें हुई हैं जब भी कोई ऐसा मुद्दा हुआ, तो ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग 24 घंटे में बुलाई गई हैं और निर्णय हुआ है। मेरा सरकार से सिर्फ इतना अनुरोध है कि इसको खत्म करने के लिए आप ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग तुरंत बुला लीजिए। आप इसमें डिले मत करिए।

**श्री सभापति:** आप यह बात ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not having a debate on this.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** त्यागी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Tyagiji, please sit down. I want to proceed with the Question Hour; Question 421.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please give an assurance that after the Question Hour, you will take up the matters that have been raised. One is the question of the FDI and the other is the question of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking up Zero Hour. His notice for Zero Hour on this subject is there. So, what is the difficulty? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is also a notice for suspension of Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to rule on that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I cannot take a positive view on that. Question Hour will not be suspended because that is our practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Questions are important ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay. Then you rule that you will allow this as the first item in the Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot change the order arbitrarily. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is an agreed order of business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have the authority as the Chairman, and to make the House run in an amicable manner you can cut corners ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do I do with the agreed business as late as this morning at 10.30? ...*(Interruptions)*... There was an agreement on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We sat till 7 o'clock yesterday, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं एक मिनट में यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान): बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग हर रोज हाउस को डिस्टर्ब करते रहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव**: आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां संयोग से बैठे हुए हैं और लाखों लड़के आज सड़कों पर हैं। जैसा कि शरद जी ने कहा है कि सीसैट का केवल दूसरा पेपर खत्म कर दिया जाए, तो इसका सॉल्यूशन हो जाएगा। यहां कहीं अंग्रेजी और इंडियन लैंग्वेज के conflict का मामला नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति**: राम गोपाल जी, कल इस विषय पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव**: 24 तारीख से इम्तिहान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मीटिंग का क्या मतलब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री विजय गोयल**: हमें लोगों की समस्याएं उठानी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The house is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Schemes for afforestation/tree plantation**

\*421. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: 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 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 ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

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(a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and 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, ₹ 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 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the approved area for treatment is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

MoEF and CC is also implementing the National Mission for a Green India that aims to increase forest and 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 and

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hydrological services. The state wise details of the funds released under GIM are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(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 is fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) annually to States/UTs. The details of annual targets fixed of last three years and current year is given in Statement-IV (*See* below) and achievement for last three years is given in Statement-V (*See* below).

(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 Eeo-development Board Scheme (NAEB). For meeting area and region specific communication needs, assistance is also provided to FDAs, Regional Centres of NAEB and other organization at the Central and State level for undertaking IEC activities in decentralized manner.

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## 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.	Andhra 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		116.76
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.88	2.74	3.42	4.94	6.92	6.48	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	42.71	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		0.64
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	10.58	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	6.99		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

(₹ in crore)

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	6758	
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.76	7.82	14.66	14.06	20.92	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	36.77	30.80	30.20	21.33	26.23	15.27	20.15	288.20	
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	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		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
(OTHER STATES)																
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	4.00	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	7.50	160.58
26.	Nagaland	2.08	8.51	8.94	5.60	5.37	7.22	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50	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	3.00	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	4.50	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	24.50	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	98.50	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	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000	21090	13040	7780	2690	13859	8182	4182	2341	5453	0	1605	82222	
2.	Bihar	0	0	7750	2400	2165	9016	3675	3475	0	5647	2415	3885	42214	
3.	Chhattisgarh	1950	15670	19869	2800	2225	40990	14706	8450	1177	8370	2934	5906	129746	
4.	Goa	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1250	
5.	Gujarat	1500	12415	6600	4930	5000	32545	14620	4920	1760	11150	2000	2735	105459	
6.	Haryana	9400	3405	7250	1000	1050	8298	8260	5526	1100	3145	1519	3035	54888	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0	10028	1222	1255	1640	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	4815	0	3975	105290	
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	14700	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	19028	2000	1017	39104	18355	9664	5167	12435	4270	4890	165387		
19.	Uttarakhand	815	4122	18186	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		60687	308742	248673	92193	49052	0	410141	149015	85501	33412	112718	38064	58736	36684	1683618
(OTHER STATES)																
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3846	11030	4600	0	1940	5705	1450	1750	3125	0	0	0	33446		
22.	Assam	0	0	19665	4350	2940	15660	6365	3625	0	0	0	3675	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	3135	63725	
26.	Nagaland	4130	19000	2398	0	0	10640	3500	4050	2000	8000	2910	4000	2130	62758	
27.	Sikkim	1600	11783	1000	0	0	6045	3350	2225	1549	3730	650	1095	1851	34878	
28.	Tripura	805	16400	0	2200	0	8350	335	1380	6271	6220	4435	-4547	1796	52739	
TOTAL (NE STATES)		10381	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	80583	47431	2071747

**Statement - III**

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

(₹ 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		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
11.	Madhya Pradesh	823.5	Nil	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	187.85	165.49	130.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
26. Uttarakhnad	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	104.00	51.61	52.85
29. Andaman 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	1482375	1617525	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.)								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
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
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

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 421, please. Let the question be asked.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, referring to Pune and Jharkhand ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute; let the answer be given.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; now your supplementaries, please.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, referring to the Pune and Uttarakhand disasters, environmentalist and CSE Chief said, "It has become far more important to protect forests and mountains. Climate change will see more extreme weather events in future. We have to adopt new technology to construct roads ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: ... and implement other unavoidable projects so that slopes of the mountains are not affected."

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can't read a statement. Ask a question.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I am coming to that. So, on the basis of that, my question is whether the Centre is working on a proposal to exempt promoters of projects like roads, pipelines and transmission lines in forest areas from seeking the consent of Gram Sabhas as per the Forests Right Act (FRA), which has been introduced by the last UPA Government.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, there is no such proposal where we are dispensing with the public hearing where it is required. The issue is, जो सभी मामले हैं, फॉरेस्ट से लिनियर प्रोजेक्ट्स जैसे रोड्स हैं या ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स हैं, जब इनको एलाऊ करते हैं, परमिशन देते हैं, तब एफॉरेस्टेशन का खयाल रखने और कम्पेनसेट करने की जो कंडीशन्स हैं, वे सभी बरकरार हैं।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, usually, the operational guidelines on NAP provide for a multi-level monitoring and an evaluation mechanism through the State Forest Development Agency and the Forest Development Agency, at the State and the District levels, respectively. Is it functioning successfully? If so, then what has been the result?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** यह एक सच्चाई है कि फॉरेस्ट का जो निर्माण है, वह फॉरेस्ट की बहुत सारी मल्टीपल एजेंसीज और मल्टीपल मिनिस्ट्रीज के प्रोग्राम में आता है, लेकिन मोनितरिंग में हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा कॉऑर्डिनेशन होता है। जिला लेवल, तहसील लेवल और छोटे गाँव के लेवल पर भी। जहाँ जंगल हैं, जहाँ Joint Forest Management Committees हैं, वहाँ पर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि सब कुछ पूरी सक्षमता से चलता है, लेकिन यह बात हमारे ध्यान है कि हमें जन आंदोलन और पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन को बढ़ाना है। इसके साथ-साथ ज्वाइंट फॉरेस्ट मैनेजमेंट कमेटीज ठीक तरह से काम करें, इनका रखरखाव करें, इसके लिए हमारे पूरे प्रयास हैं। इसके लिए हम इनको ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देने की बात भी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पेसिफिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, erratic monsoon हो रहा है, इसका फॉरेस्ट के डिग्रेडेशन पर कितना इफेक्ट है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने इस पर लास्ट मीटिंग कब की थी? ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और erratic monsoon का जो इफेक्ट पड़ रहा है, उसके लिए फॉरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ फॉरेस्ट, ग्रोथ ऑफ फॉरेस्ट पर जोर देने के लिए डिपार्टमेंट ने लास्ट मीटिंग कब की और इसकी मोनिटरिंग का सिस्टम क्या है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, फॉरेस्ट के संदर्भ में लगातार बैठकें चलती रहती हैं। अभी फॉरेस्ट्री के ऊपर एक नई रिपोर्ट आई है। दुनिया के अनेक देशों में वन की कमी है। हमारे यहां आज 24 फीसदी वन है और मुझे खुशी है कि वह बढ़ा है। So, the green cover has increased, even in the last two years also. यह और ज्यादा बढ़े और 33 फीसदी तक कैसे पहुँचे, हमारा यह प्रयास है। इसके लिए वन विभाग, ज्वायंट फॉरेस्ट मैनेजमेंट, राज्य सरकार, सभी एजेंसीज़ और सभी मंत्रालय, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हैं, सबके सहयोग से जन आंदोलन के रूप में बहुत जोरदार तरीके से वनीकरण को आगे ले जाने की योजना बनाई गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सच नहीं है कि क्लाइमेट चेंज का केवल एक कारण है। इसका मूल कारण है ग्रीन हाउस गैस एमिशन। इसके हिस्टोरिकल फैक्टर्स भी हैं। दुनिया में औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद यह संकट ज्यादा उभर कर सामने आया और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर इसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई। हम यह जानते हैं कि जंगल का बढ़ाना देश और दुनिया के हित में है, इसलिए हम इसे बढ़ाएँगे। साथ-साथ क्लाइमेट चेंज के हल के लिए हमारी हवा, पानी और सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट, यह सब ठीक तरीके से चलना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ, अभी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अरुण जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें सरकार ने पहली दफा क्लाइमेट चेंज के लिए भी एक फंड तैयार किया है। उसमें हिमालयन इको सिस्टम की बात की गई है। यह ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन है। हमने यह सब शुरू किया है, जिससे मुझे लगता है कि हम सही दिशा में जा रहे हैं। हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत की भूमिका को भी उसी तरह से रख रहे हैं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वन विभाग की दो स्ट्रेटजीज़ हैं — एक तो natural regeneration of forests और दूसरा afforestation programme through plantations. मेरा खुद का अनुभव यह रहा है कि एफॉरेस्टेशन प्रोग्राम और प्लांटेशंस में भारी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी एफॉरेस्टेशन हुआ है, जिसमें हजारों करोड़ रुपए का खर्च हुआ है, उसमें जितने प्लॉटेशन हुए हैं, उसमें जितने परसेंटेज ऑफ सर्वाइवल कितना है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, यह चर्चा बहुत हुई है और इसके दो उत्तर हैं। पहला उत्तर यह है कि हर साल सभी एजेंसीज़ मिल कर 15 लाख हेक्टेयर में वनों का निर्माण करती है। हम जो काम कर रहे हैं, उसकी स्टडी तीन बार अलग-अलग तरीके से अलग-अलग एजेंसीज़ से हुई है। हम सोशल ऑडिट भी करते हैं, जिसे हमने अलग से किया। इनमें जो प्लांट्स सैप्लिंग के रूप में लोगों को बाहर लगाने के लिए दिए जाते हैं, उसका परिणाम राइजिंग ट्री कवर होता है, लेकिन वह फॉरेस्ट में नहीं गिना जाता है। इसमें सब मिला कर, वन विभाग जो प्लांट्स खुद लगाता है, उनका 60-70 परसेंट survival after five years है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जो स्टडी हुई है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बाकी है, इसमें यह 40 परसेंट तक है। यह स्टडी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Is it based on study? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have a discussion on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Either the statement is correct, or if it is not correct, there is a procedure for bringing that out. ...(*Interruption*)... There is a procedure for that. ...(*Interruption*)...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... हाँ सर, प्रोसीजर तो यही है कि यहाँ हमारा अधिकार होता है कि हम सवाल पूछें, तो उसका सच-सच जवाब आए।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, सप्लीमेंटरी के ऊपर सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं होता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Renukaji, you know the procedure, ...(*Interruption*)...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** जब वे हाउस में आते हैं, तो कुछ और आँकड़े बताते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not correct ...(*Interruption*)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सभापति जी, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि सरकार 5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वन एवं वनावरण में वृद्धि कर रही है। मंत्री जी वन आंदोलन की बात कर रहे हैं और यह बताते हैं कि टेलीविजन, विज्ञापन और दूसरे माध्यमों से इसका प्रचार हो रहा है। हमें पिछले 5 सालों में यह प्रचार दिखाई नहीं दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वन आंदोलन के अंतर्गत वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** यह निश्चित है कि जनता में इसके बारे में शिक्षा के द्वारा, विज्ञापन के द्वारा, सोशल मीडिया के द्वारा तथा अन्य सभी माध्यमों का उपयोग करते हुए जागरूकता पैदा की जाए, अवेयरनेस पैदा की जाए। लोगों को लगे कि अगर घर में बेटी या बेटा पैदा हुआ है, तो तुरंत हमें यह पेड़ भी लगाना है। मैंने स्वयं अनेक शहरों में यह कार्यक्रम चलते हुए देखा है। अपने उत्तर में मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि यह कार्यक्रम लगातार चल रहा है, मैंने यह कहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम सब जगह चले और सब लोग इसके हिस्सेदार बनें, इसके लिए इसको और अच्छे तरीके से आगे बढ़ाने की योजना हमने बनाई है।

#### **Development of thorium based nuclear energy**

\*422. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of thorium based nuclear energy would be the future of clean energy/electricity and meet the total energy demand in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that R&D in the thorium based nuclear power plant have to be totally indigenous with little support from the western countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) For the large growing population of our country, it is important to have a vision of energy independence, implying the necessity for meeting the energy demands using indigenous resources to the maximum extent. With this perspective, utilisation of very large resources of Thorium available in the country has been envisioned as an important element of the Indian nuclear power programme.

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On account of non-existence of any fissile isotope in naturally occurring Thorium (unlike that existing in Uranium), commercial utilisation of Thorium, on a significant scale, can begin only when abundant supply of either Uranium or Plutonium resources are available. Upon the launch, followed by a significant growth of a thorium based nuclear programme in this manner, it could be possible to maintain the achieved level (without much further growth) of nuclear power programme with thorium alone, without additional demands on uranium or plutonium resources. Therefore, considering the meager domestic uranium resources in the country, it is feasible to start a significant commercial level Thorium based reactor programme in our country only after an adequate inventory of Plutonium becomes available from our Fast Breeder Reactors, comprising the second stage of Indian nuclear power programme. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium, as a practically inexhaustible energy source, has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades.

On account of no emission of green house gases in the generation of electricity using nuclear power, nuclear power is one of the cleanest forms of large scale electricity generation. Thorium based power generation also would, therefore, qualify for treatment as a clean source of energy.

At present, the interest of the western countries in Thorium based nuclear power is generally limited to utilisation of Thorium for disposal of Plutonium obtained after reprocessing of spent fuel from current generation nuclear power plants. From this perspective, the Indian vision of speedily maximising the potential of plutonium received from spent nuclear fuel through FBRs, followed by Thorium based energy systems, is different with respect to some ongoing initiatives that are seen in some parts of the world. Currently, India is one of the leading countries with well-advanced thorium utilisation technologies, developed indigenously.

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SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is basic knowledge that India has the third largest thorium reserves in the world and about twelve per cent of the reserves are in India. The answer says that we do not have the inventory of the uranium or plutonium because it is only in the second stage that we can infuse the thorium fuel. My question here is: in the nuclear pact that we have had, is there not a possibility to get the plutonium or the uranium so that our thorium programme can progress because everybody knows that the thorium nuclear programme would be the best for clean energy for the country?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that thorium is God's gift to India. We have huge reserves of thorium and it is a costly substance. It is extracted from a mineral called monazite, which is itself a part of the seven associated minerals found in the sands of the coastal areas. But the point to be remembered over here is that thorium is a fertile substance, and, in order to produce nuclear energy, it has to be used in conjunction with a fissile substance, possibly, plutonium, as rightly

suggested. But, for the plutonium, we need reactors, and we are having a 30 KW research reactor called Kamini in Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. Another advanced reactor is possibly in the making and would be available in a few decades.

As far as the second part of the question put by hon. Member regarding the foreign collaboration is concerned, it is true that thorium is a source of clean energy and the foreign countries also look forward to it. But, so far, whatever foreign offers have come to us, they were lacking in two or three aspects. Firstly, as per our rulings, we need to have a licensable party from whichever place an offer is made, and, secondly, for the smaller reactors, mostly they use open cycle disposal of the fuel, and, that nuclear wastage is not possible to be recycled as is being done in the closed cycle in the bigger reactors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, let me also put forward that in 1973, the US shut down the thorium nuclear research programme in the Oak Ridge National Laboratory because they felt that whatever nuclear power that they get through thorium as a fuel, they do not get the weapons from it. So, that is the best thing that can happen to the world because if you have thorium as a fuel, the nuclear weapons is a side thing which comes out, but, it will not come out.

Having said this, why don't we really in the Twelfth Plan, we are going to ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you asking a question?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Yes, Sir. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, we have said that the BARC is going to put up a 300-MW thorium-based fuel reactor and turbine programme. How long will be the gestation period? When can we expect it to be commissioned? Mr. Chairman, Sir, to a large extent, the hon. Member has already answered the question. But just to add to that, he has referred to the technological aspects of what I would understand as the simplified thorium gas cooled nuclear reactors by the BARC. I would just like to add that there are several issues related to the safety, sustainability and waste management in this area and that is what is being looked into. As I said in response to the earlier question, waste management is a major issue in open cycle and that is what actually is being looked into. As far as the Advanced Water Reactor is concerned under the Twelfth Plan, it is likely to be commissioned by the end of the next decade or possibly by 2027.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन्, न्यूक्लीयर रिएक्टर्स जो अभी हमारे यहां हैं, उनके फ्यूल के रूप में enriched यूरेनियम और प्लूटेनियम यूज होते हैं। Enriched यूरेनियम और प्लूटेनियम का यूज चाहे शांतिमय तरीकों के लिए हो या एटॉमिक वैपन्स के लिए हो, यह हमारे यहां कम है। हमारे यहां थोरियम का पर्याप्त भंडार है। श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या थोरियम आधारित fast breeder nuclear reactor हम बना रहे हैं, जिससे आगे चल कर हमें यूरेनियम को कहीं से लेने की जरूरत न पड़े और न्यूक्लीयर डील जैसा समझौता जो अमेरिका से हुआ था,

उसको रद्द करने में भी बहुत आसानी हो? हमारे यहां थोरियम पर्याप्त है, उसी से सब कुछ हो जाएगा और इस तरह का रिएक्टर अंडर कंस्ट्रक्शन है, ऐसा कुछ पता चला था, हम लोग गए भी थे, हमारी कमेटी कलपक्कम में गई थी और देखा भी था। अगर fast breeder nuclear reactor थोरियम आधारित होगा और थोरियम को ही जब हम न्यूक्लीयर फ्यूल के रूप में यूज करने लगेंगे, तो जो यूरेनियम अभी हम दूसरे देशों से मंगाते हैं, उस पर हमारी निर्भरता खत्म हो जाएगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि थोरियम आधारित fast breeder nuclear reactor बनने में कितना वक्त लगेगा?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि इस समय हमारे पास जो रिएक्टर उपलब्ध है, वह कम मात्रा का रिसर्च रिएक्टर है, जिसका नाम 'कामिनी' है। यह 30 किलोवाट का है और जिस बड़े रिएक्टर की ओर माननीय सदस्य संकेत कर रहे हैं, वह 300 मेगावाट का होने वाला है। It is being commissioned with 98 per cent of the work already over और ऐसी संभावना है कि अगले वर्ष तक यह अपना काम शुरू कर देगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, after his protest, you are giving him chance everyday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have not. He did not get it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was called, but he did not get it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Please clarify to the House what is the role of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are making it a precedent that protesting is good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Must that come from you?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what is the role of thorium and also of uranium? With regard to the nuclear plants, so many things are there in the country. You are using uranium. What is your plan in future with regard to thorium? You are having 12 per cent reserves of thorium of the world in India. So, how are you going to plan; how are you going to use it? What is your future plan?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked how we are going to use it to the optimum extent. That is what I understand. Sir, as I said right in the beginning, India has the distinction of being one of the highest sources of thorium in the world. Obviously, the world also looks forward to it. But, as I said, it is a fertile material. It has to be used in conjunction with fissile to produce uranium. Therefore, the plutonium production is what comes into question. That is what the reactors are required for. The point over here is that we have certain distinctions as far as the reactors in India are concerned compared to what is seen in the West. For example, there, you can also have it in the household colonies. Here, we are yet to come to terms with that kind of possibility, with the kind of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Act that we have. But, in the years to come, we

are certainly heading for a more viable and a more constructive availability of thorium for the production of energy and possibly, we would be the largest producer of energy through the source of thorium.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, Tamil Nadu is home to more than thirty per cent of the world's thorium deposits. Thorium is extracted from monazite through a separation process. I want to know whether the Government has taken any steps to curb illegal mining of monazite, which is a sand mineral, in Tamil Nadu; if yes, the details thereof. What is the status of implementation of Fast Breeder Reactor ...*(Interruptions)*... You include Kerala also in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Fast Breeder Reactor ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Include Kerala also. ...*(Interruptions)*... At Kalpakkam ...*(Interruptions)*... What are the reasons for delay in its commissioning? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what is the status of implementation of Fast Breeder Reactor ...*(Interruptions)*... using thorium?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your question?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, my question is pertaining to illegal mining of thorium in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. You have asked the question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question has multiple parts. It is something which is of greater concern to all of us. As far as we in the Government are concerned, the task of extracting monazite is given to the Indian Rare Earths Limited, which is a PSU. So obviously, there is no official licence given to anybody else. We do not have direct evidence of what is happening as such. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, mining is going on.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: If you give me just one minute, I will complete more than what you have asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just give me one minute. We have also come across some reports but we don't have any substantial evidence. As you said, there was a case filed in Tamil Nadu. The point here is this. We have tried, with all sincerity, to find out how best to approach it. We found that these operators were devising new methods to do it. As I said in the beginning, monazite is one of the seven associated minerals found in sand. One of these minerals is incidentally garnet. One group managed to get a licence for garnet. But in the garb of that, they were extracting monazite. We have already taken note of that. What we are trying to do is this. Just give me half a minute to explain it. We have written to the Excise and the Customs Departments to reinforce monitoring of radioactivity at the ports. We have about 187 ports in the country. We have written to the Electronics Limited



to improvise the mechanism to detect radioactive minerals and the machines. We have, in the recent few weeks, approached the Department of Space to try to pick up space images specifically of the spots where monazite can be detected. It is something which is similar to what we do for weather forecasting and cloud imaging. If we are able to succeed in that, it will be a breakthrough in this. We are doing something in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines. There is the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act. We have also suggested to them that there could be some improvement to strengthen the Act.

Last but not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, with your permission, I would like to give one suggestion. It is very good. You use the same technology, which is now available, for border patrolling on coasts. A lot of smuggling that takes place does not happen at regular ports. I would suggest that you take that into consideration.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The suggestion of the hon. Member is well taken.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the mining of sand ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.423. Let the answer be given.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: It is not licensed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is over.

#### घरेलू कामकाज की गरीब महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए संगवारी (सहेली) योजना

\*423. श्री मोती लाल वोरा: क्या आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से मई, 2010 में कौशल विकास के माध्यम से घरेलू कामकाज की गरीब महिलाओं के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक उत्थान हेतु संगवारी (सहेली) योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी शहरी गरीब महिलाओं का उत्थान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या राज्य-सरकार ने इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 213.47 लाख रुपए की मांग की है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य-सरकार को अपेक्षित धनराशि कब तक जारी कर दी जाएगी; और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है?

#### विवरण

(क) से (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य से 2900 घरेलू महिला कामगारों का कौशल विकास के माध्यम से सामाजिक आर्थिक उत्थान करने के लिए स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना (एसजेएसआरवाई) की नवीन और विशेष परियोजना के अंतर्गत 208.63 लाख रुपए की कुल परियोजना लागत से 'संगवारी' के तीन परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे।

एसजेएसआरवाई के अंतर्गत विशेष और नवीन परियोजनाओं के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इन परियोजनाओं पर परियोजना जांच समिति (पीएससी) द्वारा दिनांक 23.11.2011 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में विचार किया गया और राज्य सरकार को एसजेएसआरवाई के शहरी गरीबों के रोजगार संवर्धन के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण (एसटीईपी-यूपी) नामक नियमित कौशल प्रशिक्षण संघटक के अंतर्गत इन परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने का सुझाव दिया गया।

**Sangwari (Saheli) scheme for upliftment of poor domestic women workers**

†\*423. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received Sangwari (Saheli) scheme from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for social and economic upliftment of poor domestic women workers through skill development in May, 2010;

(b) if so, the number of urban poor women whose upliftment is proposed;

(c) whether the State Government has asked for ₹ 213.47 lakh for the implementation of this Scheme; and

(d) by when the required amount would be released to the State Government for the implementation of this Scheme, and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) Three project proposals of 'Sangwari' were received from the State of Chhattisgarh under Innovative and Special Project of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for socio-economic upliftment of 2900 domestic women workers through Skill up-gradation, with total project cost of ₹ 208.63 lakhs.

As per the guidelines of Special and Innovative Projects under SJSRY, these projects were considered by the Project Screening Committee (PSC) in its meeting held on 23.11.2011 and the State Government was suggested to undertake these projects under the regular skill training component of SJSRY namely Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP).

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि परियोजना जांच समिति ने 23.11.2011 को इसकी मंजूरी दी थी, जिसके अंतर्गत 2,900 घरेलू महिलाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम को शुरू करना था और इसके लिए 208.63 लाख रुपए की राशि दी थी। छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार ने इस परियोजना को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है, जब कि

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

सरकार ने 2011 में इसकी मंजूरी दी थी। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इस परियोजना की शुरुआत क्यों नहीं की है, जिसमें 2900 महिलाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देना था?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have already stated, as per the guidelines of Special and Innovative Projects under SJSRY, the projects, which the hon. Member has mentioned, were considered by the Project Screening Committee in its meeting held on 23.11.2011 and the State Government was suggested to undertake these projects under the regular skill training component of SJSRY, namely, Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor. That was the decision of the Project Screening Committee. So, that being the case, I can't find fault with the Government of Chhattisgarh on this account.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the suggestion made by the Committee has been implemented. The answer is not perfect. I want to know from the hon. Minister: Has this project been started by the Government of Chhattisgarh or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not enough. Whether the suggestion has been accepted by the Government of Chhattisgarh or not; I want to know that from him.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I try to give perfect answer. It may not be to the satisfaction of the hon. Member. But I can tell you that this matter pertains to 2011 and the Central Screening Committee did not approve this project because it did not fit in the guidelines of the scheme at that time. Subsequently, it was suggested to the Chhattisgarh Government to bring it under Skill Development Upgradation Programme, and they sent a proposal. And that proposal was under consideration. At that time, what happened was that this SJSRY was merged into National Urban Renewal Mission. So, a new Mission has come. That has to be taken up. In between, the revised project has not been submitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... वोरा जी, आप दो सवाल पूछ चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time is passing out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: My question is: Will the Government take necessary action for the implementation of the programme?

**श्री सभापति:** देखिए, आप दो सवाल पूछ चुके हैं, वोरा जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I will get in touch with him, find out the actual background, and then, try to address that issue .

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, time is passing out. I think these are projects for improving upon and increasing the work participation rate of the poorer sections, particularly among the women. In view of the situation that women work participation

rate in urban areas is taking a dip, I think there is an urgent need for a similar Central Government sponsored scheme for implementation at the State level. A monitoring-cum-collaborative approach is required to be taken to make timely use of the funds. The Central Government is releasing funds for this scheme for the benefit of the poor people. But for any reason, it becomes a blame game between the Centre and the States. My question is: Will the hon. Minister seriously consider making full use of the initiative taken by the Central Government in respect of these women welfare schemes? A proper monitoring-cum-collaborative mechanism with the State Government needs to be put in place to make use of the scheme. Will the hon. Minister consider that?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the spirit behind this question of the hon. Member. But I would like to tell the House that we are in a federal system. The Central Government releases funds and the monitoring is done by the State Governments. There is a monitoring committee which reviews the implementation of these projects from time to time. What he is saying is that the funds released by the Central Government are not utilised in a time bound manner and that there is a need for further monitoring of the schemes. Sir, we will try to take further steps in this direction as per the spirit of the hon. Member's question.

**श्री अजय संचेती:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से इन्होंने कहा है, अगर वह स्कीम सक्सेसफुल हो जाती है, तो क्या इसे अन्य राज्यों में भी, स्पेशली महाराष्ट्र में लागू करने की कोई योजना है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, it is a suggestion, I shall keep it in mind.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** चेयरमैन सर. छत्तीसगढ़ की 2900 महिलाओं के लिए यह प्रस्ताव था, लेकिन अगर इसमें छत्तीसगढ़ में मैक्सिमम महिलाओं के लिए प्रस्ताव कर दिया जाता है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Talks with PM of Pakistan

†\*424. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of talks with the Pakistan Prime Minister after a day of oath by the new Government;
- (b) whether India raised the issue of terror camps running in Pakistan seriously, if so, the response of Pakistan; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) In his meeting with the Prime Minister of Pakistan on May 27, 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterated India's long standing policy of working to build a peaceful, friendly and cooperative bilateral relationship with Pakistan, and commitment to resolve outstanding issues with Pakistan through a peaceful bilateral dialogue within the framework of the Simla agreement. In this context Prime Minister underlined the importance of maintaining an environment free from terrorism and violence, to ensure peace and tranquillity along the international border and ensure the sanctity of the Line of Control. Concern was also expressed at the glacial pace at which the Mumbai terror attack trials are proceeding in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan recalled the Lahore process, which reaffirms the Simla Agreement and the commitment to abjure violence and resolve all outstanding issues through peaceful bilateral dialogue, and conveyed his willingness to pick up the threads from where it had been left off in October 1999.

**India-USA agreement to develop monsoon forecast model**

\*425. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USA propose to enter into an agreement to develop the monsoon forecast model, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also proposed to improve weather systems in India under the above agreement; and

(c) whether the above cooperation would help Indian farmers to increase productivity and enhance climate and crop forecasting to avoid losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. Recognizing the importance of scientific and technical cooperation in Earth Observations and Sciences a MoU was signed on the Earth Sciences and Observations by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (on behalf of Government of India), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (on behalf of US Government) on 16th April, 2008 to establish an enabling mechanism for undertaking joint activities between the two countries to use the combined scientific and technical skills in enhancing the observations of the Earth and use the information most effectively for the benefit of the society.

Under this MoU, various Implementation Agreements (IAs) were undertaken with specific strategy involving Indian and US groups with well defined objectives, deliverables, individual as well as joint roles and monitoring/evaluating mechanism. For overall monitoring and integration of the various activities, a mechanism, is being put in place in the form of Joint Committee (JC) having members from both the countries.

(b) Yes Sir. One of the IAs - Dynamical Seasonal Prediction of Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (Establishment of Monsoon desk) was signed during the visit of President Obama in November, 2010 under which Indian and US scientists are working jointly. A "Monsoon Desk" along with a dedicated scientist has been established in this regard. **The Government of India has committed to provide \$480,000 over a period of five years (₹ 2.4 crores approximately) for activities associated with establishment and maintenance of the "Monsoon Desk". So far an amount of ₹ 1.53 crores (US \$284668) has been released to NCEP, USA for the purpose.** Indo-US scientists are currently sharing the knowledge and skills to improve the Climate Forecast System (CFS) for long-range forecasts of the monsoon and a first variant of Indian Earth System Model has already been developed as a part of overall joint efforts to improve the climate forecasting system.

(c) Yes Sir. The main objective of the agreement is to develop dynamical weather prediction models with a full understanding of the Indian monsoon and associated rainfall characteristics as India's dependence on monsoon rains for the major share of agricultural production.

#### **Allotment of land on concessional rates for public utility services**

†\*426. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land on concessional rates is provided by Government to private institutes/individuals which is meant for public utility services;

(b) if so, the purpose for which land is given in this manner and the details of the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether terms and conditions regarding allotment of land are followed strictly; and

(d) if not, the action Government takes against those who violate these terms and conditions?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

#### **Census of birds and animals of endangered species**

\*427. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of birds and animals of endangered species is decreasing rapidly;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to do a census of birds and animals of endangered species, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to monitor and protect the endangered species of birds and animals, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The census of all the birds and animals is not undertaken in the country. However census of tiger is undertaken at the national level once every four years and census of a few other major flagship species is undertaken at the State-level by the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

As per the information available including by way of census, there are no reports indicating a rapid decline of birds and animals of endangered species. On the other hand, the population of several species like tiger, elephant and rhinoceros is on the rise. However, the Ministry has been receiving reports about decline in population of some other species such as bustards etc.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for protection of wild animals, birds and their habitats across 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.
- (ii) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/Union Territory Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife including rare and endangered birds.
- (iii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' has been modified in 2008-09 by including a new component "Recovery Programmes for Saving Critically Endangered Species and habitats" and 17 species, including five bird species, *viz.*, Bustards, Vultures, Edible Nest Swiftlets, Nicobar megapods and Jerdon's Courser, have been identified for undertaking such recovery programs.
- (iv) Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (v) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vi) Hunting of wild animals is prohibited and trade thereof is regulated under strict supervision.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

#### **Indian citizens rescued from Iraq**

\*428. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian citizens trapped, abducted in Iraq in the last two months;
- (b) the efforts made by Government to facilitate their entry into India;
- (c) the names of the countries which helped India in the operation; and
- (d) the number of persons remained to be rescued; and those who do not propose to leave Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) An estimated 22,000 Indian nationals were in Iraq at the beginning of the conflict. This included 500 in Baghdad, 2,300 in Najaf, 1,000 in Karbala, 3,000 in Basra, 15,000 in Kurdistan and about 200 in other cities. Some Indians got trapped in the conflict areas following sudden attacks and capturing of several cities in northern and central Iraq by the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS) beginning 8 June.

A group of 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit got stuck due to the conflict, but were safely brought back to India in a special Air India flight on 5 July.

Another group of 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul have been taken captive by an unidentified group.

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

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



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

24-hour helplines established at our Mission in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs continue to remain operational to assist our nationals in Iraq and their family members in India.

Special camp offices set up in Basra, Najaf and Karbala continue to remain operational assisting Indian nationals in Iraq. Our Mission in Baghdad and the camp offices have been strengthened through deployment of 25 officials. These field offices are proactively contacting the remaining Indian nationals and companies where they work, offering their services for the facilitation of our nationals to leave Iraq by providing air tickets as well as assistance with travel documents, immigration and departure facilities. The details of these helplines have been well publicized through the media.

Our Embassy has been providing all necessary assistance to Indian nationals, including provision of travel documents, air tickets and arranging special flights.

The Government of India has been closely monitoring the security situation in Iraq. The safety and security of Indian nationals in Iraq remains a matter of foremost concern and major preoccupation for the Government.

(c) The Government has been in regular touch with the countries in the region to assess and review the situation in Iraq.

(d) The group of 41 Indian nationals in Mosul taken captive by an unidentified group still remains to be rescued. The Government is making every effort and taking all steps to secure their release as well.

The Government is directly in touch with Iraqi Government through our Embassy in Baghdad to facilitate safe return of our nationals from Iraq. As of 3 August, over 4,900 Indian nationals have been provided assistance for travelling back to India. This includes air tickets to over 3,900 Indian nationals.

#### **Street Vendors in NCT of Delhi**

429. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey to find out the number of street vendors, both fixed and mobile vendors in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether it would make a survey to address their problems;

(c) whether Government proposes to issue biometric identity cards to all street vendors in NCT of Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether it would conduct such a survey to regularize and rehabilitate such vendors?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not made any survey of street vendors in the NCT of Delhi. The Government of India has enacted a Central Act namely The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which has come into force on 1st May, 2014. As per Section 3(1) of the Act, the Town Vending Committee shall conduct a survey of all existing street vendors within the area under its jurisdiction. The period and manner of the survey and form and manner of issuing identity cards to street vendors will be specified in the scheme framed by the State/UT Governments as per Section 38(1) of the Act.

#### **Indians taken hostage in Sudan**

†\*430. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dozens of youth from Bihar have been taken hostage in Sudan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to bring back those youth?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that dozens of youth from Bihar have been taken hostage in Sudan. No Indian is currently held hostage in Sudan. There was a labour unrest recently reported from Sudan pertaining to workers from Bihar which involved issue of non-payment of wages by their contracting firm. The Ministry, alongwith our Embassy in Khartoum, took immediate action and matter of delayed payment of wages was sorted out. Thereafter, more than 70 workers from Bihar who wished to go back home have returned to India, as per their contractual norms.

#### **Reservation to SC/ST Government related institutions**

†\*431. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ensure reservation to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in those Government and private companies which have any participation of Government; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of requests received from public representatives and other social organisations in this regard by Government; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The policy of Government of India provides for reservation in Public Sector Undertakings. This policy has been further extended in September 1974 to include voluntary organizations receiving grants-in-aid of ₹ 2 lakhs and above from the Consolidated Fund of India and recipient body employing more than 20 persons on a regular basis where at least 50% of its recurring expenditure is met from grants-in-aid from the Central Government.

Representations were received suggesting for statutory policy for reservation/affirmative action in private sector. At present, there is no proposal to extend the benefit of reservation for SC/ST/OBCs in private companies which have any participation of Government. However, a high level Coordination Committee was constituted in October, 2006 to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. In the context of reservation in private sector, the Industry representatives are of the view that reservation is not a solution but are willing to partner with the Government and appropriate agencies in enhancing and expanding current recruitment policy for the marginalized sections, especially the SC and ST at all levels, as also to encourage skill development and training. Accordingly, the industry associations *viz.* Confederation of Indian Industries, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry have informed that they have prepared a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies wherein stress has been laid on equal opportunities in employment for all sections of society, removing bias in employment to disadvantaged sections of society, increasing employability of socially disadvantaged sections through skill upgradation, continuous training and providing scholarships, etc.

#### **Implementation of the Tribal Rights Act**

\*432. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government monitors the implementation of the Tribal Rights Act through State Governments and other agencies; and

(b) if so, the details of achievements made as per the provisions of the Act along with the barrier created by developmental aspects?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information received from the State/U'T Governments, as on 30.06.2014, a total of 37,69,240 claims have reportedly been filed in various States/U'Ts. Of these, a total of 14,78,759 titles (14,56,493 individual and 22,226 community titles) have been distributed and 35,538 titles were ready for distribution. Any information regarding any barrier created by development aspects has not come to the notice of this Ministry.

**Environment pollution by MNCs and major industrial houses**

\*433. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Multi-National Companies (MNCs) and major industrial houses are polluting the environment, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on impact of noise pollution, water pollution and chemical pollution by these MNCs, particularly in various parts of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are inspecting and monitoring the status of environmental compliance of industries including MNCs. The CPCB has inspected 712 industries during 2011-14 under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) programme, out of which 147 were found non-compliant. Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act were issued to 97 industries and in case of 50 non-complying units directions were issued to the State Pollution Control Boards for directing the industries to ensure compliance with the prescribed norms. The State-wise and category-wise details of inspections carried and directions issued are given in Statement I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Government has not conducted any study on impact of noise pollution, water pollution and chemical pollution by the MNCs, particularly in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The steps taken to prevent and control pollution *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Industrial pollution prevention and control is being regulated through the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Industry specific emission and effluent standards have been notified under the Environmental (Protection) Rules, 1986 as amended from time to time.
- (iii) The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) issue consent to establish/consent to operate and authorization to the industries in the States. Also, the SPCBs/PCCs monitor the compliance of industrial emission/effluent discharges and other operational activities according to the prescribed standards.

- (iv) Health impacts of industrial pollution are considered while fixing the emission and effluent standards.
- (v) Industrial pollution sources have been identified and 17 categories of highly polluting industries are strictly being monitored for compliance of the standards,
- (vi) Time targeted action points have been identified under 'Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP)', a voluntary scheme for 17 categories of industries including adoption of clean technologies and are being implemented in a phased manner,
- (vii) The Government has formulated a scheme of financial assistance for developing Common Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities for management of industrial hazardous wastes and Common Effluent Treatment Plants for treatment of industrial effluents.

**Statement-I**

State-wise number of industries inspected under ESS to whom directions under Section 5 and Section 18(1) (b) issued during 2011-2014 (June 2014)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Sub-Total					
		No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1) (b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1) (b)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	3	3	12	0	1	12	1	1	43	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				2	0	0				2	0	0
3.	Assam	15	1	0	16	3	0	8	1	1	39	5	1
4.	Bihar	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	10	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	5	1	4	1	1	12	2	0	28	8	2
6.	Delhi	4	0	0							4	0	0
7.	Goa	4	0	0	4	0	0				8	0	0
8.	Gujarat	14	3	3	16	1	1	16	3	0	46	7	4
9.	Haryana	4	1	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	20	2	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh				4	4	1	0	4	1	0	8	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	2	0
12.	Karnataka	4	1	2	8	8	1	0	4	2	0	16	4	2
13.	Kerala	12	1	1	8	8	2	1	6	0	0	26	3	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	2	3	8	8	0	0	6	1	0	33	3	3
15.	Maharashtra	34	6	5	32	32	4	1	22	2	1	88	12	7
16.	Manipur											0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	1	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	12	1	1
18.	Mizoram											0	0	0
19.	Nagaland					1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
20.	Odisha	6	3	1	12	12	3	1	7	0	0	25	6	2
21.	Puducherry								4	1	0	4	1	0
22.	Punjab	4	1	0	9	9	0	0	4	1	0	17	2	0
23.	Rajasthan	16	2	1	36	36	1	3	20	0	1	72	3	5
24.	Sikkim											0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	8	1	2	16	16	3	1	8	2	0	32	6	3

26.	Tripura					2	0	0	4	0	0			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28	6	4	15	2	2	0	21	0	1	64	8	7
28.	Uttarakhand	8	2	1	6	0	1		14	2	2			
29.	West Bengal	32	7	3	27	3	0	25	1	1	84	11	4	
	TOTAL	260	50	31	251	26	13	201	21	6	712	97	50	

**Statement-II**

*Sector-wise number of industries inspected under ESS to whom directions under Section 5 and Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2011-2014 (June 2014)*

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Sub-Total					
		No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec. 5 18(1)(b)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Aluminium	2	1	0							2	1	0
2.	Cement	32	5	1	36	5	4	24	2	3	92	12	8
3.	Chloralkali	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	8	2	0
4.	Copper	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
5.	Distillery	21	8	2	33	4	1	19	1	0	73	13	3



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Dye and Dye Intermediates	13	4	4	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	25	4	0
7. Fertilizer	16	1	0	0	20	2	1	1	10	0	0	46	3	1
8. Iron and Steel	23	4	4	4	13	4	0	0	25	2	1	61	10	5
9. Pesticide	12	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	0	24	2	0
10. Petrochemical	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	1	0	25	1	0
11. Pharmaceuticals	25	5	5	5	28	1	0	0	29	6	0	82	12	5
12. Pulp and Paper	23	9	3	3	20	4	1	1	24	6	1	67	19	5
13. Refinery	4	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	12	3	0
14. Sugar	33	2	12	12	27	3	2	2	19	0	0	79	5	14
15. Tannery	8	1	2	2	7	0	1	1	5	0	0	20	1	3
16. Thermal Power Plant	37	6	2	2	33	2	3	3	15	1	1	85	9	6
17. Zinc	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
TOTAL	260	50	50	31	251	26	13	201	21	6	712	97	50	50

**Identification of social castes in Jammu and Kashmir**

\*434. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry would organize a survey to identify social castes that suffer the same stigma as SCs/STs, in Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (b) if so, the time-frame thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Processing of proposals for modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is done as per with the modalities approved by the Government in June, 1999 as modified in June, 2002. As per the extant Modalities, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration to make a proposal along with ethnographic report/survey of a community for inclusion in and exclusion from the lists of SCs and STs of the State/ Union Territory. The Ministry does not get such studies/surveys done.

**Models to predict energy security**

\*435. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has developed models to predict energy security named as India Energy Security Scenarios (IESS) 2047;
- (b) if so, the details of various scenarios and projections; and
- (c) in what manner Government plans to use the projections, and the cost involved in various scenarios?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has developed, the "India Energy Security Scenarios 2047" (IESS-2047), an Excel based web tool which explores a range of potential future energy scenarios for India, for several energy demand and supply sectors leading up to 2047. This tool is available to the public through an interactive, web interface as well as an Excel-based model with extensive sector-wise documentation. It is hosted on the website of the Planning Commission.

The IEES 2047 explores India's energy future across energy supply sectors such as solar, wind, biofuels, oil, gas, coal, and nuclear, and energy demand sectors such as transport, industry, agriculture, cooking, and lighting and appliances. The model allows users to interactively make energy choices, and explore a range of possible outcomes for the country - from carbon dioxide emissions and import dependence to land-use. The details of various scenarios developed are given in statement (*See below*).

The projections of energy demand and supply under different scenarios up to the year 2047 is expected to inform Government policy in attaining higher levels of energy security. It will also help in communicating available energy choices to the general public to obtain willing co-operation in adopting sustainable energy pathways. The IEES-2047 is planning tool which will guide energy consuming and producing sectors of the economy in making better energy choices.

The IEES-2047 calculator launched in February, 2014 by Planning Commission, doesn't include the cost parameter in various scenarios.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of various scenarios developed under IEES-2047*

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**Level 1, Least Effort Scenario:** The '**Least Effort**' scenario in the demand sector (Level 1) offers projections assuming past trends continue. Similarly, in supply sectors, the '**Least Effort**' scenario (Level 1) is of poor domestic output of energy, and is likely to follow the past trends, should there not be any major policy announcement, or any other trigger in generating energy supply.

**Level 2, the 'Determined Effort' scenario:** Level 2, the '**Determined Effort**' scenario describes the level of effort which is deemed most achievable by the implementation of current policies and programmes of the Government. This scenario indicates that existing and committed policies maintain the same trend in future also.

**Level 3, the 'Aggressive Effort' scenario:** Level 3, the '**Aggressive Effort**' scenario describes the level of effort needing significant change which is hard but deliverable.

**Level 4, the 'Heroic Effort' scenario:** Level 4, the '**Heroic Effort**' scenario describes the level of effort equivalent to the 'world's best' scenario which has been realised in some countries. On the demand side, the '**Heroic Effort**' scenario, (Level 4) indicates heightened efficiency numbers, leading up to the physically best attainable in due course. On the other hand, on the supply side, the '**Heroic Effort**' scenario gives us the physical limits, which would guide the growth of that particular energy supply up to the year 2047.

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### Various estimates/projections under different scenarios

The range of options available to the user for these subsectors, on the demand side and supply side can be captured by the following table:

*Units in Tera Watt hours*

<b>Demand</b>			
Sector	Baseline 2012	‘Least Effort’ Scenario (2047)	‘Herioc Effort’ Scenario (2047)
Domestic Lighting and Appliances	169.7	2,204.5	1,121.4
Commercial Lighting and Appliances	69.8	970.6	761.6
<b>Lighting and Appliances</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>3,174.6</b>	<b>1,805.9</b>
Industry	2,278.8	11,326.4	7,960.7
Road transport	787.1	5,691.6	2,790.6
Rail transport	40.5	128.8	125.8
Domestic aviation	20.3	264.9	118.6
<b>Transport</b>	<b>847.9</b>	<b>6,085.3</b>	<b>3,035.0</b>
Green Building Design and Envelope Savings	(0.0)	(0.4)	(77.1)
Agriculture	237.2	1,047.8	533.1
Telecom	82.7	237.0	101.0
Household Cooking	1,153.7	1,069.2	616.0
Commercial Cooking	64.8	739.0	680.4
<b>Cooking</b>	<b>1,218.5</b>	<b>1,808.2</b>	<b>1,296.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>14,732</b>
<b>Supply</b>			
Nuclear fission	94	168	990
Solar	2	107	1,663
Wind	19	161	1,462
Hydro	156	207	641
Bioenergy	959	993	3045
Coal reserves	2,704	2,878	7,306
Oil reserves	443	401	907
Gas reserves	449	769	2,115

**Amendment in the Protection of Women  
against Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

\*436. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court recently ruled that women in live-in relationship are not eligible for protection under the law;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government would amend the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 so as to protect women in live-in relationship, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Section 2 (f) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has provisions to protect the rights of women in live-in relationships, provided that such relationship is in the nature of marriage. Consequently, there is no proposal to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

**Increase in per capita carbon emission**

†\*437. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the volume of per capita carbon emission in the country, if so, the details thereof during the last five years;
- (b) the extent of efficiency of policy and law implemented to reduce the increasing volume of per capita carbon emission; and
- (c) whether any target has been set by Government towards bringing the per capita carbon emission to its lowest level, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JVADEKAR): (a) As per India's Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory, 2007 published in 2010, the per capita Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in 1994 including Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) were 1.4 tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, 0.9 tons CO<sub>2</sub> or 0.24 tons Carbon and the per capita GHG emissions in 2007 including LULUCF were 1.5 tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, 1.3 tons CO<sub>2</sub> or 0.35 tons of Carbon.

(b) The Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) since 2008. Three of the eight National Missions under NAPCC *i.e.* National

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat seek to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. National Solar Mission aims at increasing the share of solar energy in the total energy mix through development of new solar technologies and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency through implementation of its initiatives namely, Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT), Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE), Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP) and Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) which would result in emission reduction of around 98.55 million tons of carbon dioxide annually. The PAT initiative under this Mission focuses on enhancing energy efficiency in the most energy intensive industrial units in 8 sectors (Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron and Steel, Paper and Pulp, Thermal Power, Textile) to reduce their specific energy consumption (SEC). National Mission on Sustainable Habitat also aims to set minimum performance standards for residential and commercial buildings through implementation of Energy Consumption Building Code under Energy Conservation Act (2001).

(c) India is a party to Kyoto Protocol and does not have legally binding emission reduction commitments with regard to reduce Greenhouse Gases. However, the Government has announced voluntarily to reduce emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 from the 2005 level.

#### **Women and child helplines**

\*438. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a study on the working of women and child helplines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such helplines, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government, given that several helplines are found to be defunct or non-functional and therefore unable to provide timely interventions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has not undertaken any study on the working of women and child helplines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development will write to the concerned Ministries and State Governments to undertake reviews and studies of helplines established by them.

**Talks with Bangladesh**

\*439. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the meeting and discussions of the Minister held with Government of Bangladesh during her recent visit to the neighbouring country;

(b) whether Visa-free entry for Bangladeshi nationals to India was also on the agenda; and

(c) whether the matter of repatriation of the illegal Bangladeshis has been taken up for discussion with Government of Bangladesh, and if so, the outcome and future action plan of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) During her visit to Bangladesh from June 25-27, 2014, External Affairs Minister (EAM) called on the President and Prime Minister of Bangladesh and held extensive discussions with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. EAM also met the leader of the Opposition and leaders of various political parties as well as representatives of Chambers of Commerce, socio-cultural organizations and academic and media community. During the visit, the two sides discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest and concern, including cooperation in border management, trade and investment, security, connectivity, power, infrastructure development etc. The visit helped further strengthen our close bonds of friendship and bilateral cooperation with Bangladesh.

(b) Visa-free entry for Bangladeshi nationals to India was not on the agenda.

(c) The matter of illegal immigration, border management and related issues were raised with the Government of Bangladesh, stressing the need for enhanced border management and better cooperation between our border guarding forces. Both Governments agreed that better border management would be helpful in bringing about peace and security along the border.

**Women Protection Centres**

\*440. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to setup one-stop Women Protection Centres in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the Centres would provide adequate protection to women, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development

(MWCD), has proposed to establish an adequately equipped Crisis and Response Centres to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations in the country. The Centres are expected to facilitate medical aid and police assistance, provide legal counseling/court case management, psycho-social counseling and temporary shelter, if required.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Nuclear Power Plants

†3071. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the States wherein nuclear power plants are functional at present, and the quantum of power generated through these plants, State-wise;
- (b) the States where nuclear power plants are proposed to be set up and the power generation capacity of proposed plants, the details thereof; and
- (c) keeping in view the rising demand for power in future, the specific projects being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, nuclear power plants are in operation in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The details of their location and capacity are as follows:

Location and State	Units	Capacity (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	1400
	TAPS-2	160	
	TAPS-3	540	
	TAPS-4	540	
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100*	1180
	RAPS-2	200	
	RAPS-3	220	
	RAPS-4	220	
	RAPS-5	220	
	RAPS-6	220	
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	440
	MAPS-2	220	
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	440
	NAPS-2	220	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Location and State	Units	Capacity (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	440
	KAPS-2	220	
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS-1	220	880
	KGS -2	220	
	KGS-3	220	
	KGS -4	220	

\*under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for its continued operation.

In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) unit-1 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu has also been connected to the grid on October 22, 2013 and has already reached full power on June 07, 2014.

(b) and (c) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant-2 (KKNPP) unit-2 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu is currently under commissioning and three nuclear power projects under construction in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The details are:

Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)
KAPP 3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700
RAPP 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500

In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, start of work is planned on new projects in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The details are:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>		
GHAVP 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700
CMPAPP 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700
Mahi Banswara, 1 &2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2 x 700
Kaiga 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700
FBR 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 500
AHWR	Location to be decided	300
<b>Reactors with Foreign Cooperation</b>		
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000
JNPP 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650
Kovvada, 1 &2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1 &2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2 x 1100

**Amendment to atomic energy act**

3072. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amendment to Atomic Energy Act is a must of disinvestment in Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is fully owned by the Government of India. 49% of NPCIL's equity can be disinvested without any amendment to the Atomic Energy Act.

(b) There is no proposal to disinvest in NPCIL.

**Installation of surveillance gadgets for safety**

3073. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) or Union Government have allocated any funds for the projects to install Perimeter Detection Solutions and other electronic surveillance gadgets to ensure safety and security as well 24/7 surveillance of the sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated so far in the last three years; and

(c) whether it is to be executed by the heads of the Nuclear/Atomic Power plants or by any other independent agency of NPCIL or Atomic Energy Department, Government of India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Nuclear power plants under Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in the country have been provided with the Perimeter Intrusion Detection System (PIDS) and other electronic surveillance systems to ensure their safety and security.

Allocation of funds for installation and upgradation of various security equipment systems at Nuclear power stations of NPCIL during last three (3) years is as under

(All figures are in ₹ lakh)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Allocation of Funds	1475.25	1798.04	1945.82

(c) Systems for security surveillance are supplied by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) and are installed by NPCIL in technical collaboration with ECIL.

**Early completion of projects of atomic energy**

†3074. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the atomic energy is not being generated in required quantity in the country; if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many projects relating to atomic energy are not being completed due to different setbacks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the special steps being taken by the Government with a view to early completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There are 20 nuclear power reactors with an installed generating capacity of 4780 MW. Out of these, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) unit 1 (100 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is under extended shutdown since 2004 for techno-economic assessment. Nine operating reactors with a total capacity of 1840 MW use imported fuel and are operating at their rated capacity. The other ten reactors with a total capacity of 2840 MW use indigenous fuel, which is not available in the required quantity to operate them at their rated capacity.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Only certain Nuclear Power Projects are experiencing some unavoidable delays in the completion. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 1 and 2) faced a setback during its commissioning due to local protests during September, 2011 to March, 2012. Public Interest Litigation was filed by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power. Hon'ble Supreme Court gave directions in respect of verification of safety and submission of reports by different agencies before operationalisation. Subsequently, commissioning works were started.

The Government and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) have enhanced public outreach manifold to allay the apprehensions and concerns of local people about safety of the project. Steps have also been taken to expedite the balance work at project sites. After successful completion of the activities and compliance of the directives of the Hon. Supreme Court, the KKNPP Unit-1 reactor was made critical in July, 2013 and connected to the grid in October, 2013. The unit reached its full power level of 1000 MW in June, 2014 after completing the various tests and obtaining clearances from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The second Unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP)-2 (1000 MW) is presently under commissioning.

The 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) being constructed at Kalpakkam is in advanced stage of construction and commissioning. The approved date for criticality of PFBR is in September, 2014. However, being the 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.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Commissioning of fast breeder reactor**

3075. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to commission the 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor before the end of this financial year at Kalpakkam, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether most of the support systems are fully commissioned and operating satisfactorily, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) being constructed at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu is at an 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. The 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. The approved date for criticality of PFBR was in September, 2014. However, being the first of its kind reactor being built completely indigenously in our country, some delays on account of the requirement of rigorous testing and qualification of all major equipment and sub-systems are anticipated.

(b) Yes, Sir. Most of the support systems are commissioned and under operation. Following are some of the major supporting systems which are commissioned:

- (1) Safety service water system and associated raw water system.
- (2) Emergency service water system and associated raw water system.
- (3) Demineraliser plant.
- (4) Fire alarm system.
- (5) Nitrogen generation system.
- (6) 220 kV switchyard.
- (7) 6.6 kV switch gear.
- (8) Emergency Diesel Generator system.

**Agreement for establishing Nuclear Power Stations**

3076. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India or Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) entered into agreement with any of the foreign companies for establishing nuclear power generating stations in the country, if so, the details; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to enter into agreement with any other companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A General Framework Agreement (GFA) was signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Joint Stock Company atomstroyexport of the Russian Federation in April 2014 for establishing Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) units 3 and 4. An Early Works Agreement has also been concluded by NPCIL with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company for obtaining technical information about AP-1000 reactors.

(b) The NPCIL is engaged in techno-commercial discussions with M/s Areva, France, General Electric Hitachi Nuclear Energy International (GEH) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the USA to arrive at project proposals for construction of Nuclear Power Plants. Conclusion of agreements with these companies will be subject to the techno-commercial proposals being satisfactory and viable.

### **Nuclear plants under 123**

3077. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of nuclear power plants under provision of the 123 Act, the details thereof;

(b) the expenditure data regarding the nuclear power plants; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to set up more such plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The 123 agreement refers to the Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) on civil nuclear cooperation between India and the USA.

One of the aspects of the agreement was possibility of setting up large capacity nuclear power reactors in cooperation with US companies. In this regard, the Government had accorded in-principle approval for the sites at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh for setting up six reactors at each site in cooperation with the USA. Presently, pre-project activities like land acquisition, site investigations for obtaining statutory and regulatory clearances etc. are in progress at these sites. Discussions between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and General Electric Hitachi Nuclear Energy International (GEH) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the USA are in progress to arrive at project proposals for the Chhaya Mithi Virdi and Kovvada sites respectively. A preliminary contract has also been signed in September, 2013 between NPCIL and WEC for technical feasibility studies.

(b) The expenditure at these two sites has largely been incurred by NPCIL on the technology independent activities like site investigation, preparations for environment and regulatory clearances, public awareness etc. The cumulative expenditure (as of June 2014) has been ₹ 31.81 crore in Chhaya Mithi Viridi and ₹ 14.78 crore in Kovvada projects.

(c) At present, setting up of nuclear power reactors with US cooperation at Chhaya Mithi Viridi in Gujarat and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh, only are planned.

#### Nuclear reactors under IAEA safeguards

3078. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the nuclear reactor under IAEA safeguards;
- (b) to what extent the above units are able to get imported fuel from other countries of the world;
- (c) whether the units have achieved their optimum capacity of production;
- (d) if so, the details of capacity and production, reactor-wise; and
- (e) whether all the reactors are now under IAEA safeguard, if so, the details thereon and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, there are 20 nuclear power reactors in the country with an installed generating capacity of 4780 MW. In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) unit-1 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu was connected to the grid on October 22, 2013 and is generating infirm power. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) unit-2 (1000 MW) is under commissioning. Out of 22 reactors, the following 12 reactors are currently under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The details are:

Unit	Location	Capacity (MW)
TAPS 1&2	Tarapur, Maharashtra	2 x 160
RAPS 1*		100
RAPS 2	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
RAPS 3&4		2 x 220
RAPS 5&6		2 x 220
KAPS 1&2	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 220
KKNPP 1&2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000

\* Under extended shutdown since October, 2004.

(b) The above twelve nuclear power reactors are fuelled by imported fuel. There is adequate imported fuel to operate these reactors at their full capacity.

(c) The units under IAEA safeguards, except KKNPP which is presently under commissioning, are being operated at their optimum capacity.

(d) In addition to the 12 reactors under safeguards, there are 10 reactors with a total capacity of 2840 MW, which are not under IAEA safeguards, and are fuelled by indigenous fuel. Indigenous fuel is not available in the required quantity for operation of these reactors at full capacity. These reactors are accordingly being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel availability.

The details of capacity and production, reactor-wise are given below:

Location and State	Units	Capacity	Generation in
		(MW)	2013-14 (MU)@
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	1322
	TAPS-2	160	806
	TAPS-3	540	3739
	TAPS-4	540	4017
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100*	
	RAPS-2	200	1688
	RAPS-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
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-1	1000	1106#

\* Under extended shutdown since October, 2004 .

@ Generation figures are rounded off to nearest digit.

# Connected to grid on October 22, 2013.

(e) All reactors are not under IAEA safeguards. The details of reactors placed under IAEA safeguards are given in (a) above.

**Enforcement of radiation protection rules**

3079. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of X-ray machines at diagnostic centres and nursing homes are operating illegally across the country especially in Madhya Pradesh; If so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the States/Union Territories which have not set up Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS) for regulation of these centres under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter for strict enforcement of radiation protection rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) It is true that a large number of X-ray facilities have not obtained the necessary regulatory authorisation including those in Madhya Pradesh, in spite of periodical advertisements and display on the website of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) about the regulatory requirements of obtaining authorisation from AERB. There are a large number of diagnostic X-ray units/facilities spread across the country and there is an accelerated growth in their numbers. However, the radiation risk/hazard involved in such facilities is generally very low.

(b) AERB has signed MoUs with 11 States (Kerala, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh) of which Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS) in Kerala and in Mizoram are already functioning .

(c) AERB has taken a series of measures to bring such units under radiation safety certification of AERB, which are detailed below:

- (i) AERB has enhanced regulatory control on manufacturer/supplier by issuance of Licence/Authorisation. It is also mandatory for these stakeholders to guide their customers to obtain AERB license to operate their X-ray equipment. AERB safety code provides the regulations for users in X-ray diagnostic practice.
- (ii) AERB has launched an electronic web-based e-governance system (e-Licensing of radiation applications, e-LORA) to enable easy filing of applications and faster receipt of AERB Licence/ Registration for operation. As on June 30th 2014, the number of X-ray equipment for which Licensing has been initiated is 7630.
- (iii) Periodic advertisements are put out in the print media, as well as on AERB website, for users to buy AERB design approved (type approved) equipment and to obtain the requisite Licence/Registration for operation, from AERB.
- (iv) For establishing a more effective regulatory set-up for X-ray units, AERB has been pursuing with State Governments for formation of state level Directorates



of Radiation Safety (DRS) under the Health and Family Welfare Department of the respective State Governments.

- (v) AERB has established Regional Regulatory Centers (RRC) at different locations in the country for decentralisation of regulatory functions.
- (vi) AERB regularly routinely promotes/participates in conferences/public awareness programmes organised by associations such as Indian Radiological Imaging Association (IRIA), Society of Indian Radiographers (SIR), Association of Medical Physicists of India (AMPI) etc., which helps in dissemination of radiation safety and regulatory information.

#### **Shortage of Nuclear fuel**

3080. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational nuclear power plants of the country are facing a shortage of nuclear fuel, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has entered into any agreement with any countries for the supply of Uranium and/or Thorium and the quantity of nuclear fuel imported into India each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The country has 20 nuclear power reactors under operation with an installed generating capacity of 4780 MWe. Under separation plan, ten reactors are currently placed under IAEA safeguards and are eligible for imported fuel. These reactors are RAPS 1 to 6 located at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; KAPS 1 and 2 at Kakrapar, Gujarat and TAPS 1 and 2 at Tarapur, Maharashtra. These reactors normally operate at their full capacity. RAPS-1 is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment. In addition, two more reactors, Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit 1 and 2, set up with the international cooperation with Russian Federation, at Kudankulam, in Tamil Nadu are also under IAEA safeguard.

Ten nuclear power reactors *viz.*, KGS 1 to 4 located at Kaiga, Karnataka; NAPS 1 and 2 at Narora, Uttar Pradesh; MAPS 1 and 2 at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu; and TAPS 3 and 4 at Tarapur, Maharashtra continue to use uranium sourced within the country. 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. So far, 2,11,473 tonne of  $U_3O_8$  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. Following extensive work for exploration of Uranium in the country, the identified *in-situ* reserves of uranium in the country have been progressing.

(b) Yes, Sir. 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 Nuclear Reactors under IAEA

safeguards in the country 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 (during 2013). As a result of import of Uranium, IAEA safeguarded nuclear reactors 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. India does not need to import Thorium.

The year-wise details of the nuclear fuel imported from various firms/countries are furnished below:

(in metric tonnes)

Firm/Country	Quantity of Uranium imported as on July 25, 2014							
	Total Qty. Ordered	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
M/s. AREVA, France	300*	60.49	239.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
M/s. TVEL Corporation, Russia	2000**	Nil	150.33	179.79	296.08	295.64	296.31	118.57
M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	58@	Nil	58.29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2100*	Nil	Nil	600	350	402.5	460	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4458</b>	<b>60.49</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>779.79</b>	<b>646.08</b>	<b>698.14</b>	<b>756.31</b>	<b>118.57</b>

\* In the form of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

\*\* In the form of Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

@ In the form of Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

#### Victims of atomic and nuclear accidents

3081. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has or proposes to have any specific scheme in place to secure, insure and provide special aid for the victims of accidents at nuclear/atomic power plants in India and their families;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries of the same over the past five years, State-wise and scheme-wise thereof;

(c) the details of the number of accidents in nuclear and atomic power plants in India during the afore-mentioned period; and

(d) the preventive measures undertaken by the current Government to keep a check on accidents in such power plants in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act 2010 and the rules framed thereunder provide for prompt compensation and other claims to victims of a nuclear accident.

(b) and (c) Does not arise; there have been no nuclear accidents in the country.

(d) A defense in depth philosophy is followed in the design and operation of all Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in India. Inherently safe and highly reliable designs are supplemented with control and protection features to detect any deviation in plant safety parameter and restore the same to normal plant state. Though the failures in plants' systems are highly improbable because of the above design philosophy, still failures are postulated, and successive engineered safety systems are provided to prevent and/or mitigate degradation of plant state and mitigate radiological consequence. The clearances for design, construction and operation of NPPs are issued only after satisfactory review by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Further, the regulatory oversight of the Indian NPP is performed by AERB involving periodic inspections, special regulatory inspections and review of submissions made by the NPPs.

#### **Contract with AREVA**

3082. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had entered into a contract with French vendor AREVA for the supply and installation of nuclear reactors at Jaitapur in Maharashtra;

(b) whether after the Fukushima accident in 2011, India had investigated the safety aspects of French reactors (EPRs) and if so, whether the safety issues of the French reactors were settled;

(c) whether there is agitation by the local residents and activist organisations in Jaitapur against the setting up of the nuclear power plants; and

(d) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. and AREVA of France have since gone ahead with signing the formal contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Techno-commercial discussions are in progress on the matter between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and AREVA of France.

(b) As per our policy, safety of nuclear power reactors to be set up with technical cooperation with foreign vendors has to be certified by the statutory regulatory authorities in the vendor country as well as by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India.

After Fukushima incident, the French regulatory authority ASN completed Supplementary Safety Assessment of the French nuclear power plants including Evolutionary Pressurised Water Reactors (EPRs) that are planned to be installed at Jaitapur, and gave its report in January 2012. The report has been extensively discussed between NPCIL and AREVA to appropriately ensure the safety of the reactor, if installed.

(c) In the past there have been sporadic agitations against setting up the nuclear power plant at Jaitapur. More than 70% of the project affected persons have accepted the compensation for the land acquired for the project.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Amount of funds allocated during Eleventh Plan for NE Region**

3083. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds that were allocated for the development of North-Eastern Region during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the amount of funds that were actually utilized;

(b) the main heads of expenditure that together account for 75 per cent of the total expenditure; and

(c) the reasons if the funds were not fully spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (*i.e.* 2007-08 to 2011-12) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region was allocated a sum of ₹ 7771.00 crore for development of North Eastern Region and the amount of funds actually utilized were ₹ 7424.67 crore which is 95.54% of the allocation.

(b) Two Plan heads/schemes under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region *viz.* NLCPR ( Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources ) and NEC (North Eastern Council) together account for more than 75 per cent of the total expenditure.

(c) Funds could not be 100% utilized due to non receipt of viable proposals in time and non receipt of utilization and other necessary certificates.

#### **Responsibility of North-Eastern Council**

3084. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North- Eastern Council is allocated with the responsibility of, among other things, formulating plans and projects relating to flood control in the north-eastern region;

(b) if so, the number of such projects that have been formulated and funded by the Central and State Governments; and

(c) whether the completed projects led to any substantial measure of mitigation of disasters caused by annual floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as recommended under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, schemes for implementation of anti-erosion, flood control and river management are taken up with NEC funding in the North Eastern States including Sikkim. State-wise, project-wise details of the 32 projects sanctioned by North Eastern Council are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the Government of India, through Ministry of Water Resources had implemented "Flood Management Programme (FMP)", a State Sector scheme under Central Plan, to provide Central assistance to States for taking up flood control, river management, drainage development, flood proofing and anti-sea erosion works in critical reaches during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). Under this Scheme, 195 numbers of schemes of North Eastern States were funded under FMP and an amount of ₹ 1024.83 crore was released to the State Governments during Eleventh Plan period. Further, an amount of ₹ 55.13 crore has been released during the Twelfth Plan period for the ongoing works of schemes sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan. This Scheme (FMP) has been continued during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) with estimated outlay of ₹ 10000 crore. A total of 61 Schemes of North Eastern States have been included for funding under FMP during Twelfth Plan till date. The State-wise details of the central assistance released to the North Eastern States during the Eleventh Plan and schemes included for central assistance during Twelfth Plan under "Flood Management Programme" (EMP) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition to this, Brahmaputra Board formulated the following schemes funded by the Central Government :

- (i) Harang Drainage Development Scheme
- (ii) East of Barpeta Drainage Development Scheme
- (iii) Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme
- (iv) Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion
- (v) Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dhola-Hatighuli
- (vi) Amjur Drainage Development Scheme
- (vii) Jakaichuk Ora inage Development Scheme
- (viii) Construction of Raised Platforms
- (ix) Protection of Nagrijuli, Rangia Town, Mukalmua and Barbhag area from floods and erosion of river Puthimari.
- (x) Anti-Erosion measures to protect Kushiabil and Durgajan village at Dimapur of river Dhansiri (S) in Nagaland.

(c) Yes, Sir. Flood Management schemes do contribute in the mitigation of the flood damages, after their successful implementation.

**Statement-I**

*Anti-erosion projects taken up with NEC funding in the North Eastern States*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project Works	Date of Approval	Approved Cost
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Anti-Erosion work on Tara Tamak river to protect Gadum and its adjoining villages of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and Agricultural land areas	27.2.2006	426.32
2.	Anti-Erosion work at Right Bank of Sissiri river Silluck area to protect Ngopok and its adjoining village areas, Agricultural land areas and Mebo-Dola road	07.03.2006	449.12
3.	Anti-Erosion Scheme on Tazangsiya and Sikhe river (lower Subansiri Dist.)	05.8.2009	480.00
4.	Construction of Flood Protection work at Karsingsa on Right Bank of Dikrong river and its adjoining Tributaries	24.7.2009	496.96
5.	C/o Anti-Erosion and protection wall at Raks and Hiya village at Nyapin Circle of Kurung Kumey Dist.	28.1.2010	238.00
6.	Flood protection work at Dirang township	03.2.2010	497.00
7.	Land protection work at Govt. Primary school upper Holongi Papum Pare Dist.	03.2.2010	400.00
8.	C/o Anti-erosion work to protect Brokentang village and the adjoining areas in Tawang Dist.	22.9.2010	488.27
9.	Constn. of Flood protection wall at Upper Dhoksoso agricultural field at Ganga village under Itanagar Divn. of Papum Pare District.	03.1.2011	392.67
10.	A/E work on Pare river at Midpu area under Papum Pare District.	01.2.2011	483.19

Sl. No.	Name of Project Works	Date of Approval	Approved Cost
11.	Anti-Erosion Work to protect Parang, Pullung, Tatpu, Yaya, Nguriangbung and Totpo village at Papum Pare District	26.12.2011	440.06
12.	Anti-Erosion Work on Right and Left Bank of Kolma river at Nirjuli to protect Kolmajuli village in Arunachal Pradesh	26.11.2012	495.00
13.	Anti-Erosion Work at Mahadevpur Circle, Arunachal Pradesh	25.03.2013	489.45
14.	Anti-Erosion Work on Siang river to protect Loki Partung agricultural land and nearby villages at Pashighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh	28.02.2014	400.00
15.	Flood Control Works at Namsai in Arunachal Pradesh.	28.02.2014	494.40
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Controlling of Jiadhhal river in Dhemaji district in Assam, Phase-I	27.2.2006	1493.57
2.	Protection of Raimona village and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Janali Kokrajhar Dist. Assam	01.2.2011	374.00
3.	Anti-Erosion Measures to protect Ranipur and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Pekua	23.03.2012	343.39
4.	Anti-Erosion Measures at Different reaches on Both Bank of river Pomra	04.06.2014	227.94
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	A/E and flood control scheme on Thoubal river ph.VI.	18.12.2009	250.00
2.	A/E scheme of Koite stream/U/s of Tiddim road crossing Churachandpur Dist.	01.02.2011	204.00

Sl. No.	Name of Project Works	Date of Approval	Approved Cost
3.	Development of Naga Nallah Drainage System in Manipur	23.12.2011	417.72
4.	Waisel Drainage Scheme, Imphal West, Manipur	26.11.2012	487.50
5.	A/E Scheme on Sippi river Saitu-Gamphazol Sub-Division, Senapati District, Manipur		472.00
6.	A/E Scheme Langdandkong Stream at Ukhrul, Langdang and Siroy of Ukhrul District, Manipur		495.00
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	Constn. of Check Dam/retaining wall and drainage network to prevent major landslide at the cemetery in DawrpuiVengthar in Aizawl	1.2.2011	258.00
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1.	Anti -Erosion works on Chathe river for protection of Christian Institute of Health Sciences and Research (CIHSR) complex at 4th Mile, Dimapur	23.12.2011	495.00
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1.	Storm Water Drainage System for Gangtok, Sikkim	31.8.2004	468.23
2.	River training works along Rani Khola below Adampool Rumtek	16.10.2009	205.78
3.	River training works along SipchuJhora and River Teesta at SinotarTemi constituency Phase-I	18.12.2009	481.26
4.	Construction of Storm water disposal for Jorethang Bazar	29.12.2009	498.00
5.	Jhora Training and Anti-Erosion Work outside the defined boundary of Namchi, South Sikkim	28.02.2012	367.75
GRAND TOTAL			14209.58



**Statement-II**

*State-wise funds released under "Flood Management Programme"  
during Eleventh and Twelfth Plans (up to 31.03.2014)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schemes	Funds Released during XI Plan	Funds Released During XII Plan			Total Funds Released
				2012-13	2013-14	Total (XII Plan)	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	78.77		16.83	16.83	95.60
2.	Assam	100	744.90	2.51		2.51	747.41
3.	Manipur	22	65.03	0.95	16.96	17.91	82.94
4.	Mizoram	2	3.40			0.00	3.40
5.	Nagaland	11	28.96	15.45		15.45	44.41
6.	Sikkim	28	82.86		2.43	2.43	85.29
7.	Tripura	11	20.91			0.00	20.91
8.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		195	1024.83	18.91	36.22	55.13	1079.36

*State-wise details of schemes considered by Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) of Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for Central Assistance under "Flood Management Programme" during Twelfth Plan till 30.06.2014*

Sl. No.	State	No. of scheme	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Assam	41	1386.972
2.	Nagaland	3	37.3824
3.	Sikkim	17	261.397
TOTAL		61	1685.7514

**Initiatives taken by NEC**

3085. PROF. MRINAL MIRI : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North-Eastern Council (NEC) is allocated the responsibility of making recommendations to the Central Government on any matter of common interest to several States of the region or to the region as a whole in the field of economic and social planning; and

(b) if so, the major initiatives so far taken by the NEC in this regard, and whether these initiatives led to any significant result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) North Eastern Council (NEC) is mandated to function as a Regional Planning Body for the north-eastern areas. While formulating the regional plans for north-eastern areas, the Council accords priority to schemes and projects which would benefit two or more States. In so far as Sikkim is concerned, the Council formulates specific projects and schemes for the State and conducts review of implementation of such projects and schemes.

(b) The major initiatives taken by the NEC as a Regional Planning Body and results thereof are given in Statement.

***Statement******The Major Initiatives taken by NEC as a Regional Planning Body and Results thereof***

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The North-Eastern Council (NEC) is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North Eastern Region. It has been instrumental in setting in motion a new economic endeavour aimed at removing the basic handicaps that stood in the way of development of the region. It has taken several initiatives for the balanced development of the region, that *inter-alia* include the following:

1. North Eastern Region Vision 2020 document prepared by the NEC and released by Prime Minister in July, 2008 continues to be template for promoting development in North Eastern States. Assessment of requirement of infrastructural projects in North Eastern States is continuously evolving process. Planning and policy formulation exercise are envisaged in consultation and participation of State Governments, Union Government and other stakeholders. While taking up NEC projects utmost care has been taken to keep in view the recommendations in the NER Vision 2020.
  2. The NEC has also prepared an "Integrated Master Plan for Tourism in the NER" and taken up a study on "Expansion of North East India's Trade and
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Investment with Bangladesh and Myanmar - An assessment of the opportunities and constraints".

3. The NEC has provided VGF to Alliance Air for enhancing air connectivity in NER since Tenth Plan period. The arrangement continued till December, 2011. Thereafter, the airports at Shillong, Tezpur and Lilabari became unconnected, as the services to these airports provided by Alliance Air with VGF from the NEC were withdrawn. Recently, at the initiative of Ministry of DoNER and the NEC, the arrangement has been restarted and flights to these airports have been resumed *w.e.f.* 1st August, 2014.

The NEC also funded a Study on Air Connectivity in the Region and the report on the same has since been submitted by Airports Authority of India.

4. A livelihood project called the North Eastern Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas (NERCORMP -I) is jointly funded by the NEC and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) with a total allocation of ₹ 159.40 crore and covered 39,161 households in 860 villages in 6 districts, has since been completed. NERCORMP-II - (2010-2016) would cover additional 20,826 households in 466 villages in the same 6 districts namely Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam, Ukhrul and Senapati in Manipur and West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills in Meghalaya. An amount of ₹ 200 crore has been earmarked for covering these additional households. Due to the success of this livelihood project it has now been extended to another 4 districts in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur namely Tirap and Changlang in Arunachal Pradesh and Chandel and Churachandpur in Manipur to cover 58,850 households in 1,177 villages with project cost of ₹ 540 crore.
  5. The NEC in collaboration with the PGCIL (50:50) got a plan prepared through PGCIL for strengthening of power transmission and distribution system in NER. The PGCIL prepared the report and submitted the same to the CEA (Central Electricity Authority). The total estimated cost for implementation of the scheme is about ₹ 11348.50 crore.
  6. Areas identified for Regional Planning:
    - (i) Establishment of Special Economic Zones at the border towns: Towards implementation of LEP.
    - (ii) Establishment of industrial estates/IT parks: Develop local capacities for local consumption/export employment.
    - (iii) Regional Plan for achieving self-sufficiency in selected produces: Targeting eggs, fish and milk.
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- (iv) Inter-State roads - development of last mile connectivity: Strengthening inter-State connectivity.
  - (v) Contain migration of students: Upgrade/ set up educational institutes, provide incentives to faculty.
  - (vi) Regional Plan for skill/ vocational studies: Upgrade/ set up skill institutes in NER.
  - (vii) Improving access to technical and professional courses: Popularise mathematics and science.
  - (viii) Conduct study on the efficacy of at least 10% earmarking for NER by Central Government: Re-looking at policies/ schemes and formulating NE specific schemes attuned to local needs and conditions *e.g.* NE Textile Policy.
  - (ix) Study Land Use Policy and practices in NER for replication: New Land Use Policy of Mizoram.
  - (x) Sports policy for NER: Aims at sportspersons having innate talents with prospects for winning medals.
  - (xi) Drawing up of a long term Master Plan for Telecom/IT Development in NER: Improve telecommunication network, broadband connectivity and services.
  - (xii) Regional Plan for providing and improving secondary and tertiary health care facilities in NER: Treatment within NER and medical tourism.
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**IMD forecast at block level**

3086. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) is providing forecast and advisory services at the Block Level across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Research efforts are initiated by Earth System Science Organisation- India Meteorological Department (ESSO -IMD) to explore possibility of generating sub district scale Agrometeorological forecast with acceptable level of verification skill in a pilot mode.

**Installation of Doppler Weather Radars**

3087. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to install Doppler Weather Radars in the country for accurate predictions of monsoons, cyclones and other weather-related phenomena, if so, the details with status of the project;
- (b) what is the length-capacity of a Doppler *i.e.* weather surveillance in the area;
- (c) whether it provides round the clock updates of clouds mass and rain patches with updates every 10 minutes; and
- (d) how far will this prove a boon to the farming community in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on today, 2 Nos. of polarimetric Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) systems at Delhi- Lodi Road and Jaipur, respectively, are functional along with 16 Nos. non-polarimetric DWR systems, respectively at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, 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. has been formulated for western Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

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.

- (b) Range of Doppler Weather Radar for surveillance is approximately 500 Kms. However, for quantitative rain estimation it is restricted to around 100 Kms. and for velocity it is around 200 Kms.
- (c) Yes Madam, only if operated in rapid scanning cycle.
- (d) DWR network is primarily employed to improve the severe weather surveillance capability including tropical cyclones and for operating now-casting (very short range up to 6h in advance) service (operated for about 140 locations across India).

**Discovery of Stanford University scientists on Tsunami**

3088. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Stanford University scientists have discovered ways to find out the Tsunami before 20 minutes of its occurrence, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent the above discovery helps in reducing the damage that is caused due to Tsunami?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. We understand that the scientists of the Stanford University have conducted preliminary experiments to simulate propagation of sound waves in the ocean due to the rupture on the sea floor during the 2011 Earthquake occurred off the coast of Japan. The basic principle is that sound waves propagate through seawater about 7 - 9 times faster than the Tsunami waves, the difference in travel time of sound wave and Tsunami wave could be used for possible early warning by few minutes. In the present case, the earthquake occurred at a depth of a shallow depth of 10 km. resulting to rupture and vertical movement of oceanic plate, hence it was possible to simulate Tsunami wave propagation.

(b) The practical utility of this study for Tsunami early warning is yet to be established as there are several constraints associated with this hypothesis, viz., geological features, characteristics of sound waves, propagation, deciphering the sound signals from other sources. However, further studies are required to test the repeatability of the above results and to develop/customise ocean/land-based sensors that can be deployed to record acoustic waves. Further, techniques need to be developed for real-time data analysis of acoustic data so as to adopt this technique for operational Tsunami warning.

#### **Policy for reclamation of land after mining activities**

3089. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or is planning to formulate any policy or guidelines for the reclamation of land after mining activities are concluded in a particular area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not formulated any policy or guidelines for the reclamation of land after mining activities are concluded in a particular area. The Ministry grants environmental clearance to the mining projects as listed in schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended, under "Mining of Minerals". A condition is stipulated in the environmental clearance letter to the effect that final mine closure plan along with details of Corpus Fund shall be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change five years in advance of final mine closure for approval.

In case a mining project involves forest land, prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for grant or renewal lease is also required to be obtained. Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions to ensure phased reclamation of mined area.

**Steps taken to protect sea-cucumbers and horses from poaching**

3090. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large scale poaching and illegal trade of sea-cucumbers and horses has wiped out these species in most stretches of coastal waters of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Government for protection of these species from poaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific report indicating wiping out of sea-cucumber and sea horses in most stretches of coastal waters of the country. However, cases of poaching and illegal trade of sea-cucumber and sea horses have been reported to this Ministry from time to time by different States / Union Territories. The details of such offences are as below:

State	No. of cases, year-wise		
	2011	2012	2013
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	4
Karnataka	1	1	0
Tamil Nadu	10	13	11
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	1
TOTAL	13	16	16

(c) The Ministry is taking following steps to prevent poaching and illegal trade of wild animals including sea-cucumbers and sea horses:

- (i) Coordination of inter-agency enforcement efforts in combating organised wildlife crimes through Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB).
- (ii) Conduct of capacity building programmes for wildlife enforcement officers in detection and investigation of wildlife offences involving sea-cucumber and sea horse.
- (iii) Collection of intelligence through Wildlife Crime Control Bureau on organized criminal networks and dissemination of the same to the enforcement agencies for further necessary action.

- (iv) Running awareness campaigns and sensitization programmes on wildlife and wildlife crime to various stakeholders.
- (v) Joint operations are carried out with navy, coastguard and local enforcement officials to apprehend criminals indulging in poaching and illegal trade of sea-cucumber and sea horse.
- (vi) Sharing at international Forums the Trans-border linkages detected within the country to sensitize the foreign authorities concerned.
- (vii) Issuance of Alerts and Advisories to enforcement agencies on latest *modus operandi*, trade routes, concealment techniques etc.
- (viii) The Ministry through the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has brought out the following publications for the capacity building of the field officers:
  - (a) Handbook for wildlife crime investigation officers on wildlife crime investigation.
  - (b) X-Ray Manual of wildlife products in illegal trade.
  - (c) Identification Manual on Wildlife Species in trade.

#### **Extracting of metals from fly ash**

3091. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fly ash contains metals like lead, zinc, chromium, arsenic, nickel and mercury ;
- (b) if so, why cannot we extract these metals from fly ash; and
- (c) whether any efforts have been made to extract these metals from fly ash, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Fly ash contains trace metals like lead, zinc, chromium, arsenic, nickel and mercury. Extraction of metals from fly ash is not techno-economically feasible. This Ministry has notified Fly Ash Utilisation Notification, 1999, as amended, to promote more economical and environmental friendly uses of fly ash *viz.* in construction of buildings, roads, manufacture of cement, bricks, blocks, tiles, etc.

#### **Prescribed safe limit of particulate matter**

3092. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any systems have been put in place to issue health advisories when particulate matter in cities is higher than the prescribed safe limit; and



- (b) if so, the particulars of such systems, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been notified by the Government of India with 12 pollutants including two parameter concerning particulate matter namely, PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate having size less than or equal to 10 micron) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (particulate having size less than or equal to 2.5 micron) in November, 2009. The limits/norms for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> have been prescribed while taking into account WHO guidelines, best practices at global level, health criteria, etc.

The Indian Institute of Tropical Metrology provides information on air quality considering five/six pollutants for real time and its forecast for 24 hours through its webpage and electronic display board at select locations in Delhi and Pune.

#### **Chief Ministers views on the recommendations of HLWG**

3093. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had requested all the Chief Ministers of six States in the Western Ghats region seeking their views on the recommendations of High Level Working Group (HLWG) constituted to assess the kind of activities that could be permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats;

(b) if so, whether those State Governments have submitted their views; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry had written on 16th January, 2014 to the Chief Ministers of all six States in the Western Ghats region seeking their views on the High Level Working Group (HLWG) recommendations, especially on concerns which might not have been addressed in the OM of the Ministry dated 20th December, 2013. The views of the State Government were sought within one month. The Ministry had received comments/views from the State Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa. The State Governments had *inter-alia* raised concerns about the extent of the proposed Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as identified by HLWG and the proposed regulation/prohibition of certain activities therein. The State Government of Kerala had also conducted demarcation of ESA by physical verification within their jurisdiction post HLWG report.

Later, the Ministry issued a draft notification for declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. No. 733 (E) dated 10th March, 2014 inviting suggestions and objections from stakeholders on the proposals contained in the draft notification. While responding to the draft notification, some of the State Governments in the Western Ghats region conveyed

that they would like to undertake the exercise of demarcating ESA by physical verification as has been already done by the State of Kerala.

This Ministry has decided to give an opportunity to State Governments of Western Ghats region for undertaking demarcation of ESA by physical verification within their jurisdiction, if they so desire, except for Kerala State which has already undertaken such an exercise, and submit their proposals to the Ministry by 9th August 2014.

#### **Dilution of green norms to help fast track infra projects**

3094. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is proposed to dilute green norms to help fast-track infra projects in the tribal hot bed forests in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of road projects that are proposed to be executed in the regions that are proposed to be executed under relaxed norms in Odisha region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Government *vide* letter dated 4th July, 2014 accorded general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in 117 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, **irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects.**

(c) As per the information provided by the Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the Government of Odisha, a proposal seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction of a road from Jamkhar to Mahanpali village in the LWE affected district of Bargarh has been forwarded to the Divisional Forest Officer, Bargarh Forest Division by his office on 8th August, 2013 for processing. The said proposal will now be considered by the Government of Odisha for approval as per the said general approval accorded by the Central Government *vide* letter dated 4th July, 2014.

#### **India's rank in UNs Environmental Performance Index**

3095. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the United Nations (UNs) Environmental Performance Index (EPI) has ranked India at a low 155th position among 178 countries on how well they perform on high priority environmental issues;

(b) whether India is also behind neighboring countries China, Pakistan and Nepal in that list; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The United Nations or any of its organizations has not brought out any report on Environmental Performance Index (EPI) for ranking various countries. However, a report on EPI has been recently produced jointly by a team of experts in Yale University and Columbia University which ranks countries on the basis of their environment performance. The report has ranked 178 countries based on 20 indicators tracked across nine areas. The report has taken only PM<sub>2.5</sub> as the pollutant for its analysis and not all the twelve pollutants covered under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), notified by the Government of India. The report relies on Satellite data in place of actual monitored data. India's EPI rank is 155. Rank of neighboring country is 118 for China, 139 for Nepal and 148 for Pakistan.

Various step taken to improve ambient air quality in the country *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate for in use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and strict compliance therein, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

#### **Trial of new varieties of GM crops like rice and wheat**

3096. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has approved field trials for 21 new varieties of GM crops including staples like rice and wheat;

(b) whether Government feels that GM crops can help improve yields by re-engineering the genetic code and stabilise food prices at a time when deficient rainfall is likely to adversely affect the crop production; and

(c) whether the Supreme Court is still deliberating on the bio-safety of GM crops, ever since a moratorium was clamped on the field trials of GM Brinjal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has approved 21 varieties of GM crops which includes rice and wheat.

(b) Some research on GM crops is aimed at increasing the yield through genetic engineering interventions.

(c) The matter related to GM crops is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

**Opening of forests for mining and its impact on wildlife**

3097. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that Government is planning to open large portions of forests for mining; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what will be its impact on wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for mining, requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is accorded only after examining all feasible alternatives, it is ascertained that the use of forest land for non-forest purpose, including the mining, is unavoidable and bare-minimum. To mitigate impact of diversion of forest land for mining project on flora and fauna, Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions. Important among them are creation of compensatory afforestation and implementation of Wildlife Conservation Plan from funds to be provided by the user agency and realisation from the user agency Net Present Value (NPV) of the forest land diverted in his favour for execution of various activities for conservation, protection and development of forest and wildlife resources.

**Rise in carbon monoxide (Co) levels in Delhi**

3098. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the air quality in the city has worsened in the past few days owing to a dramatic rise in carbon monoxide (Co) levels in some areas of Delhi which can lead to shortness of breath, weakness and can impact oxygen delivery to organs;
- (b) if so, whether Government has ever measured the air quality level of major Indian cities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality affairs in the different cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) 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/Pollution Control Committees in terms of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) across the country. NAMP is coordinated by CPCB and the data so collected is collated, compiled, processed and published on annual basis.

The CPCB is monitoring Carbon Monoxide at five locations in Delhi namely, Dilshad Garden, Shadipur, Dwarka, Shahbad Daulatpur and Pragati Maidan, while Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) at other locations. As per the data provided by CPCB and DPCC, it could be inferred that alarming rise in levels of Carbon Monoxide is not observed in Delhi and there is a fluctuating trend.

(c) Various steps taken by Government to improve air quality in different cities *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate for in-use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and strict compliance therein, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, providing metro trains in select cities, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

#### **Approval of GEAC for field trials of GM crops**

3099. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has recently cleared approving field trials of Genetically Modified (GM) crops, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any opposition to the above came from various unions and farmers' association, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether serious concerns expressed in field trials were considered before clearing field trials; and

(d) whether it has adhered to the guidelines and views of SC-appointed Technical Experts Committee and of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), has recently in its 120th meeting held on 12.5.2014 approved twelve applications for experimental field trials of GM Crops of cotton, rice, maize.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry has not received any communication opposing the above approvals.

(c) The most serious concern pertaining to field trials of GM crop is likely contamination due to gene flow. All field trials are accordingly subjected to stringent norms such as maintaining (i) a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site; (ii) biological barrier; (iii) submission of a validated event specification test protocol; and (iv) Post harvest restrictions.

(d) The matter related to GM crop field trials is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

#### **Poor rain due to low forest cover**

3100. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether land under forest is reducing across the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether low forest cover is also a contributing factor for poor rains across the country and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, there is a net increase of 5,871 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country, as compared to previous assessment *i.e.* India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011. The details of States/UTs showing increase/decrease in forest cover alongwith reasons are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) No such report that low forest cover is also a contributing factor for poor rains across the country has been received in the Ministry.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *States/UTs showing gain in forest cover and reasons for gain*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Change (in square kilometer)	Reasons for gain
1.	West Bengal	3,810	Coppice growth and afforestation inside Recorded Forest Areas (RFA); plantations outside forests etc.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Change (in square kilometer)	Reasons for gain
2.	Odisha	1,444	Main reason for the change in forest cover is due to conservation initiatives by State Forest Department and through Van Sanrakshan Samiti (VSS). Better availability of better quality satellite data.
3.	Kerala	622	Afforestation and conservation activities, inclusion of Trees Outside Forests (TOF) area.
4.	Jharkhand	496	Plantation, inclusion of Trees Outside Forests areas
5.	Bihar	446	Afforestation activities within and outside forests, inclusion of Trees Outside Forests (TOF).
6.	Tamil Nadu	219	Main reason for increase in forest cover is better protection and conservation of forests leading to increase in Medium density Forests (MDF) and Open Forests areas, Inclusion of Trees Outside Forests (TOF).
7.	Gujarat	34	Change in forest cover is attributed to conservation efforts and afforestation within and outside recorded forest areas.
8.	Meghalaya	13	Conservation leading to regeneration and afforestation activities
9.	Uttarakhand	12	Conservation and afforestation activities
10.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Plantation and conservation initiatives
11.	Others	21	Plantation and conservation activities
TOTAL		7,128	

**Statement-II***States/UTs showing loss in forest cover and reasons for loss*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Change (in square kilometer)	Reasons for gain
1.	Nagaland	-274	Main reason for decrease in forest cover is biotic pressure, particularly the shortening of shifting cultivation cycle.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-273	Main reason for decrease in forest cover has been the open cast coal mining, rotational felling of fast growing species, and encroachment on forest lands.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	-178	Submerge of area, mining, encroachments
4.	Tripura	-111	Shifting cultivation practices.
5.	Manipur	-100	Decrease in forest cover of the state is due to Shifting cultivation practices and biotic pressure in major parts of the state.
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	-89	Decrease in forest cover of the state is due to shifting cultivation practices and biotic pressure in many of the districts.
7.	Mizoram	-63	Shifting cultivation practices, soil erosion and biotic pressure.
8.	Karnataka	-62	Rotational felling
9.	Chhattisgarh	-53	Developmental activities, mining, encroachments
10.	Haryana	-22	Developmental activities, Rotational felling in agro forestry area
11.	Maharashtra	-14	Encroachments etc.
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-13	Loss of mangroves vegetation.
13.	Others	-5	
TOTAL		-1,257	



**Power to the regional office to give permission**

†3101. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance of the provisions of Forest Conservation Laws, the proposals of 5 to 40 hectares of land are sent to the Ministry by the regional offices in consultation with SAG for concurrence of the Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure and whether the existing procedure takes a lot of time for permission of the proposal resulting into delay in developmental work; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give the powers to the regional offices to permit the proposals upto 40 hectares, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change are competent to finally dispose of all proposals involving diversion/de-reservation for forest land up to 5 hectare, except in respect of proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining (including renewal of mining leases).

In respect of proposals involving diversion of forest land above 5 hectares and up to 40 hectares and all proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining up to 40 hectares, the proposals are examined by the Regional Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/ Chief Conservator of Forests in consultation with an Advisory Group consisting of representatives of the State Government from Revenue Department, Forest Department, Planning and/or Finance Department and concerned Department whose proposal is being examined. The views of the Advisory Group are recorded by the Regional Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and along with the same, the proposals are sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for consideration and final decision. The Central Government after considering the views of the Advisory Group and after such further enquiry as it may consider necessary, grant approval to the proposal with or without conditions or reject the same.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has not taken any decision to give the powers to the regional offices to permit the proposals upto 40 hectares.

**Environmental clearance request from Maharashtra**

†3102. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request for environmental clearance from Maharashtra Government regarding Inland Passenger Water Transport on West Coast, Mumbai, if so, the details thereof as on date; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the current status of this proposal and by when this proposal is planned to be finalised and the reasons of its delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) CRZ clearance was issued to Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) for the development of Passenger Water Transport Project along West Coast of Mumbai City on 6th December, 2005 and is 15th May, 2006. Since the validity of the above clearances expired in the year 2011, MSRDC submitted a fresh proposal in August, 2012. Terms of References for carrying out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study were granted as required under the EIA Notification, 2006. MSRDC submitted final EIA, along with Public Hearing Minutes, in December, 2012. The project was examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held in January, 2013 and the EAC recommended the project for grant of environment and CRZ clearance. Accordingly, the environment and CRZ clearance to the project was granted on 8th March, 2013.

#### **Foreign help to increase forest cover**

†3103. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest cover of the country is shrinking every year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the oxygen level is decreasing due to shrinking forest cover and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is taking any foreign help to increase forest cover and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, there is a net increase of 5,871 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country, as compared to previous assessment *i.e.* India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011.

(b) There is no report that oxygen level is decreasing due to shrinking forest cover.

(c) A number of forestry projects with external finance assistance are in operation in various States as per the details given in Statement (*See below*). Afforestation is one of the components under some of these projects. The various activities under these projects help to improve/increase forest cover.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Loan Agreement	Implementing Agency/State	Loan Amount (in ₹ crores)	Funding Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam Project on Forest and Bio-diversity Conservation	Feb 22, 2012	Assam	329.40	French Development Agency
2.	West Bengal Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Project	March 29, 2012	West Bengal	344.37	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
3.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II)	June 16, 2011	Rajasthan	884.77	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
4.	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	Feb. 17, 2011	Tamil Nadu	469.62	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
5.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	March 31, 2010	Sikkim	280.41	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
6.	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	March 10, 2008	Uttar Pradesh	468.24	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
7.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase II	March 30, 2007	Gujarat	695.27	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
8.	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	March 30, 2007	Tripura	306.54	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
9.	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	March 31, 2006	Himachal Pradesh	140.28	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	March 31, 2006	Odisha	559.71	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
11.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation project phase-II	March 31, 2005	Tamil Nadu	409.08	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
12.	Uttarakhand Forest Management Project	April 11, 2014	Uttarakhand	682.03	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
13.	Karnataka Forest Management Biodiversity Conservation	March 31, 2005	Karnataka	633.70	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

#### **Changes in National Forest Policy to reduce wood imports**

3104. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering changes to the National Forest Policy to allow harvesting of degraded or open forests to reduce wood imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to change National Forest Policy, 1988 to allow harvesting of degraded or open forests to reduce wood imports.

#### **Forest cover as shown in Forest Report 2013**

3105. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulk of the increase in forest cover shown in the State of the Forest Report 2013, about 3800 sq.km, was in just one State, and can be attributed to a correction in previous survey data; and

(b) whether the area under moderately dense forest cover has shrunk in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the India State of forest Report (ISFR) 2013, there is an increase of 3810 square kilometers in the forest cover of the State of West Bengal with respect to previous assessment *i.e.* India State

of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011. The total increase in forest cover not only pertains to the period of ISFR 2011 and ISFR 2013 but a major part of the increase has been attributed to inclusion of Trees Outside Forests (TOF) areas specially in North 24 Pargana district and Malda district which could not be captured in the earlier assessments.

(b) As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 there is a decline of 1991 square kilometers in the moderately dense forests category between the two assessments, at country level.

#### **Forest land given for various projects**

3106. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of forest land given for power, mining and other development projects in the last year; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to address unauthorised renewal of leases, illegal mining, continuance of mining leases despite adverse comments in monitoring reports and arbitrariness in decisions of forestry clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, during the last year, has accorded approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 40,649 ha of forest land involving 10,181ha and 6,452 ha of forest land for mining and power projects, respectively.

In some of the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for grant or renewal of mining lease, execution of mining activities in forest land without obtaining requisite prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or in violation of conditions stipulated in approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of such forest land are reported by the State Governments. Central Government while according prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to such proposals stipulate appropriate penal measures. These penal measures include realisation of penal Net Present Value (NPV) from the user agency and funds for creation of penal compensatory afforestation, initiation of proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the section 3 A and 3 B of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and/or relevant sections of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and/or the relevant sections of the Local Forest Act, as the facts of each case may demand.

#### **Projects covered under United Nations Mechanism for reducing emissions**

3107. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding number of projects in India covered under the United Nations Mechanism for Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation (REED); and

- (b) the guidelines and eligibility criteria for REED projects in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Formally, India has not launched REDD+ and there is no project from the country under the United Nations Mechanism for Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation (REED). India is in the process of finalizing the National REDD+ Policy and Strategy.

**Reasons for delay in providing clearances for various projects in Odisha**

3108. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and details of the industrial, port, coal and mining projects in the state of Odisha pending under the Ministry for environmental clearance; and
- (b) the current status of each of the proposals; and the reasons for delay in providing clearances for the aforesaid projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) 21 project proposals related to industry, coal mining and non-coal mining (industry: 8, coal mining: 3 and non-coal mining: 10) from the State of Odisha, are pending with the Ministry for grant of environment clearance.

The project proposals for environment clearance are considered as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, which *inter-alia* provides timelines for various stages of clearance process. Sometimes, delays occur essentially on account of delay in receiving requisite information from the project proponents and in conducting public hearing by the concerned district level authorities.

**Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas**

3109. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had published the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India in 2007, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government plans to make the country free from land degradation by 2030 to meet the requirements of increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) had carried out desertification and land degradation status mapping

at 1:500,000 scale using Indian Remote Sensing Satellite data of 2003-2005 time frame following the classification systems of Thematic Programme Network-I (TPN-I) of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and published "Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India" in 2007. The copy of the Atlas is available at the website (<http://envfor.nic.in/division/desertification-atlas>) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The mapping shows that the total land degradation area of the country is 105.48 million hectare out of which 81.45 million hectare area of the country (25 % of the country's geographical area) is undergoing the process of desertification. The various processes of desertification are water erosion, vegetal degradation, wind erosion, frost shattering, salinity/alkalinity, mass movement, water logging, rocky area barren and others (man-made mining etc.)

(b) India's New National Action Programme to Combat Desertification is under formulation with an aspirational goal of making the country land degradation neutral by 2030 and thereby maintaining and improving the condition of land resources to meet the requirements of increasing population.

#### **Degradation of forest cover due to forest fires**

3110. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that forest fires cause degradation of forest cover and soil and endanger the flora and fauna and adjoining human habitations;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted on the losses caused by the forest fires in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken on the suggestions made in the studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) It is a fact that forest fires cause degradation of forest cover and soil, endanger the flora and fauna and adjoining human habitations. However, most of the forest fires in the country are ground fires due to which dried fallen material on the forest floor gets burnt. The forest regenerates after rainfall subsequently.

(b) and (c) No such study has been conducted on the losses caused by the forest fires in the country. However, the forest survey of India has come out with a report on vulnerability of India's forests to fires. Management and protection of forests is primarily the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The information pertaining to the extent of damage due to forest fires is not compiled in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

**Actual forest area in India**

†3111. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) total actual forest area in India and whether the actual forest area has increased or decreased during the last decade;
- (b) whether private gardens and coffee plantation areas are also taken into account while calculating the actual forest area; and
- (c) the long term and other schemes formulated by Government for increasing forest area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JVADEKAR): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 the total forest cover of the country is 697,898 square kilometers *i.e.* 21.23% of the geographical area of the country. As per the State of Forest Report 2003 the total forest cover of the country was 677, 816 square kilometers. Therefore, there is a net increase of 20,082 square kilometers in forest cover during the period.

(b) The forest cover as defined in India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 includes all land, one hectare or more in area, with a tree canopy density of 10% or more irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm if the land satisfies the above definition of forest cover.

(c) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/ Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. As on 31.03.2014, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 20.24 lakh hectare under the NAP scheme since inspection of the scheme in 2002.

**Violations of E-waste Management Rules**

3112. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most reputed electronics and electrical equipment companies—both Indian and multinational have failed grossly in fulfilling

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



their responsibilities under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as defined under the E-Waste Management Rules 2011, according to a report released by Toxics Link, an environmental NGO recently;

(b) if so, the details of violations of E-Waste Management Rules notices by Government and action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of these States are preparing inventories of e-waste and action taken on non-compliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Toxics Link has published a report entitled "E-Waste Management" on the basis of study of 50 Producers of electrical and electronic equipment with reference to the implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) as defined under e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. As per the report, seventeen Producers fall under red category indicating unsatisfactory performance with respect to fulfilling their responsibilities under EPR.

(b) and (c) As per Rule 14 and Schedule III of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 monitoring of compliance of authorization and registration conditions and inventorization of e-waste falls under the purview of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committee(PCCs). Notices have been issued by some of the SPCBs to Producers of electrical and electronic equipment for non-compliance under the rules. As per the information made available by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the states of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have completed the inventory of e-waste.

#### **Review of National Action Plan on Climate Change**

3113. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has carried out any monitoring or review of the implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that was released in 2008 by the Prime Minister, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the status of implementation of the NAPCC's recommendation in the States for targeting a Renewable Energy Procurement Obligation (RPO) of 15 per cent by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government has set up the 'Executive Committee on Climate Change' to monitor the implementation of the eight National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Executive Committee on Climate Change has reviewed the progress of eight National Missions under NAPCC. Summary of the progress made under National Missions is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) All the State Commissions except Sikkim, have notified the regulations specifying the Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for the obligated entities in their State, as given in Statement-II (*See* below). 9 States have set Solar RPO target lower than 0.25% for 2012-13, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand had set solar RPO target as low as 0.05%, while Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand had set solar RPO as high as 1% for 2012-13.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the Progress made under National Missions*

Sl. No.	Mission	Objective	Progress (2013-14)
1.	National Solar Mission	20,000 MW of solar power by 2020	Most of the targets on track, Lagging in grid connected solar power project.
2.	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency	10,000 MW of EE savings by 2020	PAT Scheme launched, others in progress
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Habitat	EE in residential and commercial buildings, public transport, Solid waste management	Work in progress
4.	National Water Mission	Water conservation, river basin management	Recently approved by EFC
5.	National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem	Conservation and adaptation practices, glacial monitoring	Work in progress
6.	National Mission for a Green India	Increased forest/tree cover on 5m ha of forest/non-forest lands and improved quality of forest cover on another 5m ha (Total 10mha during mission period)	Preparatory Phase has been initiated
7.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	Drought proofing, risk management, agricultural research for adaptation	Work in progress
8.	National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change	Vulnerability assessment, Research and observation, data management	Work in progress

**Statement-II***Details of the RPO for the Obligated Entities by all State Commissions Except Sikkim*

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%				
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%							
Assam	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%							
Bihar	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%
Chhattisgarh		0.50%	0.75%	1.00%						
Delhi	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.35%					
Gujarat	1.00%	To continue till any revision								
Haryana	0.05%	0.10%								
Himachal Pradesh	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	2.00%	3.00%
Jammu and Kashmir	0.25%	0.25%	0.75%	1.50%	2.00%					
Goa	0.40%	To continue till any revision								
Jharkhand		1.00%	1.00%	1.00%						
Karnataka	0.25%									
Kerala		0.25%	0.28%	0.30%	0.33%	0.37%	0.40%	0.44%	0.49%	0.54%

Madhya Pradesh	0.60%	0.80%	1.00%	
Maharashtra	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Manipur	0.25%			s
Mizoram	0.25%			
Meghalaya	0.40%			
Nagaland	0.25%			
Orissa	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%
Punjab	0.07%	0.13%	0.19%	
Rajasthan	0.75%	1.00%		
Sikkim				Regulation yet to be issued
Tripura	0.10%			
Tamil Nadu	0.05%		To continue till any revision	
Uttarakhand	0.05%		To continue till any revision	
Uttar Pradesh	1.00%			
West Bengal		0.10%	0.15%	0.20% 0.25% 0.30%

Source: RPO regulations published by SERCs.

**Asaram's Ashram has grabbed land in Ridge in Delhi**

3114. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Asaram's Ashram has grabbed land in Ridge in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken and being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the report received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India permitted the area to the extent suggested by a Committee to be with the Asaram Ashram Trust (AAT) in the Central ridge, Delhi totalling 4312 sq. yards along with approach path 6 feet wide and about 350 ft long in all. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in the matter of Original Application no. 306 of 2013 constituted a Committee to:

1. Whether there is any excess area than what was permitted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 08.11.1996, occupied by the respondent no. 10 *i.e.* Asaram Ashram Trust ?
2. The total area is indicated as 4312 sq. yard along with the approach path of 350 ft. approximately in all. Whether any construction made recently or in excess of the one that existed at the time of passing of the order by the Hon'ble Apex Court?

The committee has submitted its report to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. The committee found certain violations.

**Modernisation of PSKs**

3115. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are fully modernised in the country;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to modernize the passport offices/PSKs? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) 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) have been set up and operationalised as extended arms of the existing 37 Passport Offices across the country.

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 and submit the application form online or download the e-form, fill and 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.

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 Common Service Centres (CSCs). 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 ₹ 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The PSP system also has the potential of integration with other e-governance initiatives of the Government.

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 log-in, User ID/Password and Digital Signatures.

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.

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.

A Handbook of Standard Documents and Procedures for PSK officials has been circulated to all the Passport Offices for speedy processing of passport applications.

A Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme has been implemented aimed at increasing productivity of the Central Passport Organisation officials.

### **Issue of South China Sea**

3116. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has solved the issue of South China Sea, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) India is not a party to the dispute in the South China Sea.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Building of bridges by ITEC**

3117. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme has completed its eventful 50 years in building bridges with more than 160 developing countries across the world;

(b) whether this flagship programme launched in 1964 has so far provided training and motivation to a large number of participants from third world countries in skill development, entrepreneurship, IT and Food Security projects; and

(c) whether Government would like to set up other centres like the Barefoot College successfully running at Tilonia, Rajasthan as a mother training centre for rural and community development volunteers from all over the third world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme is completing its 50 years on 15 September, 2014. ITEC has helped in building close cooperation with developing partner countries across the world. Currently, there are 161 countries participating under various capacity building programmes.

(b) Yes, a large number of participants from developing countries have attended ITEC training programmes in India in diverse areas. ITEC has helped in capacity building, skill development, transfer of technology and sharing of experiences with the partner countries.

- (c) There is currently no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka**

3118. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any action for the killing of ethnic Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu State Assembly in 2011 ;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to respect the sentiments of people of Tamil Nadu and the United Nations response in this issue;



(c) the outcome of India's efforts in the last three years for the displaced Tamils and the orphaned kith and kin of people killed in the ethnic genocide in Sri Lanka in 2009; and

(d) the details of the economic and logistic support provided by India to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Government has consistently called upon Sri Lanka during bilateral discussions and in the international fora to fulfill its commitments made to the international community on effective and timely implementation of all the constructive recommendations contained in its Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) Report including those pertaining to missing persons, detainees, reduction of 'high security zones', return of private lands by the military and withdrawal of security forces from the civilian domain in the Northern Province. Government remains engaged with Government of Sri Lanka to take forward the process of reconciliation and, in the spirit of partnership, encourage them to take forward the dialogue with the elected representatives of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Issues regarding the on-going reconciliation process in Sri Lanka were discussed during the recent bilateral meetings between PM and President of Sri Lanka in New Delhi on 27 May, 2014 and EAM and External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka in New Delhi on 11 July, 2014.

Since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, the focus of Government has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamils citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation have been of the highest and most immediate priority. Government has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of projects covering assistance projects for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the areas of housing, de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival, etc. Due to Government's engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka on reconstruction and other issues, a modicum of normalcy is returning to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka.

#### **Chinese project in neighbouring countries**

3119. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China is undertaking developmental projects in our neighbouring countries and building roads, rails and huge infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to counter the Chinese influence in our neighbouring countries and ensure more presence of Indian companies to participate in building infrastructure and required other needs; and

(c) whether Government has assessed our security scenario *vis-a-vis* developmental activities taken up by China in such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Government is aware that China is involved in the construction of or assistance to infrastructure projects in our neighbourhood.

(b) and (c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. India is an active development partner of its neighbours and is involved in various projects in these countries. India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries.

#### **Bringing of new Haj Act**

3120. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DADRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to bring new Haj Act in place of existing Haj legislations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Haj Committee of India would also handle issues relating to travel of pilgrims to Mecca for Umrah and would incorporate suitable amendments in the Act; and

(c) whether Private Tour Operators would be covered under the new Act, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Signing of pact with China**

3121. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China has signed three pacts which include the setting up of industrial parks and increase the sharing of flood water data from the Brahmaputra river, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the third agreement help the two countries establish a framework for regular interactions between administrative officials to share experiences and learn from each other's best practices, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. During the official visit of the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari to China from June 26 to 30, 2014 three MoUs were signed. The details of the MoUs are as follows:

1. The MoU on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was signed to further expand the scope of bilateral trade and investment cooperation, and promote cooperation between Chinese and Indian enterprises including the development of industrial parks in India so as to provide a platform for cluster type development of the enterprises of both countries.
2. The Implementation Plan for Provision of Hydrological Information of the Yarlung Zangbu/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India was signed. It states that Chinese side will provide hydrological information of Yarlung Zangbu/Brahmaputra River in flood season to the Indian side, and the Indian side will provide the Chinese side information regarding data utilization in flood forecasting and mitigation and the information of the related hydrological stations.
3. The MoU concerning communication and cooperation of training in the area of Capacity Building of Public Officials was signed to enhance understanding and friendship by promoting exchange and cooperation in the area of capacity building of public officials.

#### **PSKs in Andhra Pradesh**

3122. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal for additional Passport Seva Kendra or Passport Seva Laghu Kendra in Warangal and Sangareddy of Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, when was such request received;
- (b) the action that has so far been taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) has studied the feasibility of the above proposal, and if so, the recommendations made by NISG on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The proposals for setting up a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) each in Warangal and Sangareddy, Medak, were received on the following dates:—

Warangal : 17th July, 2012 and 22nd July, 2014

Sangareddy : 10th September, 2012 and 14th August, 2013

(b) and (c) The proposals related to Warangal and Sangareddy along with similar proposals for additional PSKs were referred to the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) to assess the feasibility. The study made by the NISG is being examined by the Government.

**Cooperation with China in Information Technology**

3123. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China has agreed to cooperate on Information Technology, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese have given an assurance that Chinese state run companies would not block Indian IT companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) India and China have agreed to enhance cooperation in Information Technology (IT) sector. A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Information and Communications Technology was signed between the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China at the 3rd India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue held in Beijing on March 18, 2014 with the objective to tap the strong complementarities between the two countries and create a favourable environment for common development in the IT sector

**Steps taken to enhance performance of PSEs**

3124. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of inter-se Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) coordination, the performance of Public Sector Enterprises are declining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to enhance the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to enhance the performance of CPSEs which include (i) Introduction of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna schemes envisaging delegation of financial and operational powers to the Boards of CPSEs, (ii) thrust on performance improvement through the Memorandum of Understanding mechanism, (iii) professionalization of Boards of CPSEs, (iv) listing of CPSEs, etc.

**New products manufactured by BHEL**

†3125. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), which manufactures heavy electrical equipments in the country, is stressing on the development of new technology and products;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether in view of rising consumption of electricity in the country, BHEL and other companies are developing new techniques to manufacture electricity saving equipments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has been continuously laying strong emphasis since 1970's on the assimilation, innovation, design and developmental efforts of new and better technologies/products/processes/systems that address the needs of its customers as also the market.

(b) and (c) BHEL has been actively developing and acquiring technologies with a view to improve the performance and energy efficiency of its product offerings. Towards this, the Company has developed and introduced several products in the recent past in its areas of operation, which *inter-alia* include:

- upgraded modules of sub-critical thermal sets of 150 MW, 270 MW, 300 MW, 525 MW and 600 MW, and also the super-critical thermal sets of 660 MW, 700 MW and 800 MW ratings with enhanced efficiency suiting the local conditions
- Advanced Class Gas Turbines with better efficiency
- Higher rating sets for Nuclear and Hydro Power projects
- energy efficient single cylinder non-reheat steam turbine for 100-140 MW application to harness waste heat from process plants
- insulated-gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) based devices for traction (for Railways) and industries which saves energy/electricity.
- 765 kV and 1,200 kV transmission equipment (Transformers and Reactors) to address bulk power transmission over long distances at higher voltages and lower losses
- FACTS devices (*eg.* STATCOM ) to improve power factor in high energy and fluctuating loads thus helping in saving energy
- Permanent Magnet Motors and Generators which are compact energy efficient equipment
- Solar photo-voltaic equipment and systems

In addition, BHEL in partnership with Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and NTPC Ltd. is developing Advanced Ultra Super Critical (Adv-USC) technology under National Mission for Clean Coal (Carbon) Technologies. For this the objective is to undertake R&D and other aspects of Adv-USC Technology for Thermal

Power Plants in order to improve power plant efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and reduce coal consumption as well as establishing a demonstration power plant of 800 MW capacity based on the developed technology.

Also, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under its Standards and Labelling Programme has formulated efficiency norms to enhance energy efficiency of some categories of electrical equipment like distribution transformers, induction motors, electric lamps, etc.

#### **Proposal to hire PSU chiefs**

3126. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to hire PSU chiefs from the private sector, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the reasons behind taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In accordance with the Government of India's Resolution dated the 3rd March, 1987, PESB is responsible for the selection and placement of personnel in the posts of Chairman, Managing Director or Chairman-cum-Managing Director (Level-I), and Functional Director (Level-II) in PSEs as well as in posts at any other level as may be specified by the Government. Notification dated the 4th April, 2008, allowed Private Sector applicant also to apply for Board level post(s) in CPSE for a period of 5 years. Issue of extension of period is under examination of the Government.

At present, applicants working in private sector are not eligible to apply to Board level posts in any CPSE.

#### **Demand for higher HP Tractors**

3127. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a robust demand for higher HP Tractors in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantity of HP Tractors being produced in the country and actual demand; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the demand for higher HP Tractors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The term Higher HP tractors is ambiguous. In the Indian context, tractors above 50 HP are considered higher HP tractors. In this segment, over the past 5 Financial years, the domestic sales has increased from 29053 in 2008-09 to 67134 in 2011-12 before coming down to 31228 in 2013-14.

The reduction in 2013-14 was attributed to the increase in tractor prices due to the new emission norms introduced, which impacted engines above 50 HP. Tractors above 50 HP as a percentage of total industry was around 10 % in the past years, and has come down to around 5% in 2013-14.

(b) The data on production and sales in the past 5 years is given in Statement (*See below*).

Tractor Industry has more than adequate capacity to meet all HP needs. Member companies of Tractor Manufacturers Association (TMA) are also in the process of enhancing their capacities for the future.

(c) Government of India has already facilitated Agriculture and Agriculture mechanization. Indian tractor industry has technology and adequate competency and they export to developed nations like USA and Europe.

Indian Tractor Industry is one of the largest tractor exporters in the world. We export tractors up to 100 HP. These tractors are available for domestic market also, when needed.

***Statement***

*The data on production and sales in the past five years*

*Tractor Industry*

<b>&lt; 31 HP Tractors</b>				
Year	Production	Sales		
		Domestic	Exports	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	51537	51214	1233	52447
2009-10	68648	68479	1309	69788
2010-11	74037	71612	3311	74923
2011-12	87636	82219	549	82768
2012-13	54531	54506	742	55248
2013-14	68503	70811	886	71697
<b>31-40 HP Tractors</b>				
2008-09	152110	152941	4530	157471
2009-10	197682	194495	7639	202134
2010-11	231488	219787	6766	226553
20.11-12	270340	244431	6359	250790
2012-13	233697	233397	5558	238955
2013-14	232683	223302	4387	227689

1	2	3	4	5
<b>41 - 50 HP Tractors</b>				
2008-09	88065	71414	13496	84910
2009-10	105842	94193	11628	105821
2010-11	155558	131563	22470	154033
2011-12	175482	143102	25557	168659
2012-13	211126	199130	15734	214864
2013-14	324085	308810	13900	322710
<b>50 + HP Tractors</b>				
2008-09	47798	29053	18939	47992
2009-10	61035	45441	17046	62487
2010-11	87314	59294	30325	89619
2011-12	106438	67134	38307	105441
2012-13	79336	40735	41113	81848
2013-14	71530	31228	43504	74732
<b>All HP - Industry</b>				
2008-09	339510	304622	38198	342820
2009-10	433207	402608	37622	440230
2010-11	548397	482256	62872	545128
2011-12	639896	536886	70772	607658
2012-13	578690	527768	63147	590915
2013-14	696801	634151	62677	696828

**Time-line for action on revival recommendations of sick CPSEs**

3128. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of revival proposals recommended by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) during the last five years *vis-a-vis* the number of such proposals approved by the Government after their receipt from BIFR and BRPSE;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in giving the approval of Government on the recommended proposals; and



(c) the steps taken by Government to establish an appropriate time-line for taking action on the revival recommendations of sick CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Revival proposals in respect of 11 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been recommended by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) during the last five years (2009-10 to 2013-14). Out of them, the Government has approved revival proposals of 8 CPSEs.

(c) The Administrative Ministries/ Departments have been advised to process the recommendations of BRPSE for obtaining the approval of the competent authority with in a time schedule of 8 weeks. In case the administrative Ministry/ Department fails to do so within the upper time of 4 months, the concerned Ministry/ Department would have to bring a Note citing reasons for delay for the information of the Cabinet/ CCEA, and seek extension of time for submission of its proposal.

#### **Housing shortage in country**

†3129. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute housing shortage in proportion to the demand in the cities of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether financial investment on a large scale is required for provision of housing commensurate with the demand in the cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the measures being taken by Government to ensure sufficient financial investment?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the report of the Technical Group constituted by this Ministry for estimating the housing shortage in India in the year 2012, there is a shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units across the country in urban areas. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India has undertaken a number of schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) {with sub-components - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programme (IHSDP)}, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)/Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) to ensure Government funding for targeted population.

To meet the objectives of the mandated programme 'Housing for All' by 2022, the Ministry has started consultations with all stakeholders.

Apart from the above schematic interventions, Government of India has brought a number of incentives like Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for housing, tax rebates under sections 35AD and 80IB (10) of Income Tax Act, 1961, exemptions from Service Tax in certain projects sanctioned by the Government, permission for issue of Tax-free bonds, constitution of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund etc., to ensure sufficient financial investment.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Housing shortage-2012 as estimated by Technical Group (TG)  
2012 set up by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*

Name of State/UTs	State-wise Distribution of Housing shortage-2012 (in millions)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
Assam	0.28
Bihar	1.19
Chhattisgarh	0.35
Delhi	0.49
Goa	0.06
Gujarat	0.99
Haryana	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	0.13
Jharkhand	0.63
Karnataka	1.02
Kerala	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	1.10
Maharashtra	1.94

1	2
Manipur	0.08
Meghalaya	0.03
Mizoram	0.02
Nagaland	0.21
Odisha	0.41
Puducherry	0.07
Punjab	0.39
Rajasthan	1.15
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.25
Tripura	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	3.07
Uttarakhand	0.16
West Bengal	1.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05
Daman and Diu	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.01
INDIA	18.78

#### **HUDCO assistance in West Bengal**

3130. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in what capacity is Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is helping the economically weaker sections in building their houses and slum rehabilitation in West Bengal over the past three-years, city-wise;

(b) the details of the number of persons that benefited there-from, city-wise; and

(c) the details of units sanctioned and completed during the above period city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) During the last three years, neither the

Government of West Bengal nor its Municipal Bodies/Housing Board/Urban Development Authorities have availed any financial assistance from HUDCO for construction of houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

### **Housing for poor in Madhya Pradesh**

†3131. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons for whom the housing scheme for the poor was implemented under the Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Policy during the last three years;

(b) the details of the allocation of funds and implementation of scheme in the Madhya Pradesh, city-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of households benefited therefrom; and

(d) the number of people benefited from the funds sanctioned and employment with special reference to Madhya Pradesh through the urban poverty alleviation programme during each year of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing the schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) for providing housing to the urban poor.

JNNURM was extended upto March, 2014 first and then upto March, 2015 only for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. Under JNNURM during the last three years 2,16,121 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been completed.

Under RAY during the last three years, a total of 1154 DUs have been completed out of sanctioned 1,12,512 DUs and under AHP a total of 3466 DUs have been completed out of sanctioned 14,696 DUs.

(b) and (c) The details of the allocation of funds and implementation of scheme in the Madhya Pradesh, city-wise and year-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The number of people benefited from the funds sanctioned and employment with special reference to Madhya Pradesh through the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme during each year of the last three years is given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**  
*Year-wise details of JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) and RAY for Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	City name	Scheme	Cumulative DU's Approved	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			(Amount in crore) Cumulative Since Inception of Schemes		
				Central Share Released	DU's Completed	Central Share Released	DU's Completed	Central Share Released	DU's Completed	Central Share Released	DU's Completed	Central Share Released	DU's Completed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.	Amarwara	JN-IHSDP	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.91	-		
2.	Barela	JN-IHSDP	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	80		
3.	Basoda	JN-IHSDP	110	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	110		
4.	Berasia	JN-IHSDP	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	8		
5.	Betma	JN-IHSDP	96	-	16	0.37	32	-	-	-	-	2.19	96		
6.	Bhopal	JN-BSUP	20,009	1.94	751	10.27	2,025	-	1,396	149.48	9,248				
	Bhopal	RAY	1,204	11.21	-	2.24	-	-	-	13.45	-				
7.	Burhanpur	JN-IHSDP	833	-	50	-	70	-	28	4.82	218				
8.	Chaurai	JN-IHSDP	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.99	-				
9.	Chhindwara	JN-IHSDP	500	-	136	2.35	104	-	15	5.29	263				
	Chhindwara	RAY	1,098	-	-	-	-	13.18	-	13.18	-				

10.	Damoh	JN-IHSDP	104	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	32
11.	Deopapur	JN-IHSDP	96	-	56	0.00	24	-	-	-	-	3.11	96
12.	Dewas	JN-IHSDP	2,600	-	128	-	608	-	-	-	-	11.76	736
13.	Diken	JN-IHSDP	124	-	-	0.94	100	-	-	-	-	2.12	100
14.	Gwalior	JN-IHSDP	4,576	-	832	14.66	456	-	-	97	-	33.00	1,385
	Gwalior	RAY	934	-	-	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	10.11	-
15.	Harrai	JN-IHSDP	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	-
16.	Hoshangabad	JN-IHSDP	297	-	20	-	48	-	-	-	-	3.74	296
17.	Indore	JN-BSUP	8,017	7.38	1,341	0.93	126	-	-	806	-	63.03	5,613
	Indore	RAY	1,463	-	-	2.49	-	-	-	-	-	14.92	-
18.	Itarsi	JN-IHSDP	153	-	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	-
19.	Jabalpur	JN-BSUP	7,556	7.75	811	6.76	500	-	-	96	-	33.19	1,904
	Jabalpur	RAY	740	-	-	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	6.69	-
20.	Jaora	JN-IHSDP	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	100
21.	Jiran	JN-IHSDP	126	-	-	0.92	78	-	-	-	-	2.08	78
22.	Jirapur	JN-IHSDP	145	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.19	-
23.	Katangi	JN-IHSDP	160	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	22
24.	Khandwa	JN-IHSDP	1,296	-	240	4.43	528	-	-	65	-	9.97	833
25.	Khargone	JN-IHSDP	200	-	40	1.14	144	-	-	-	-	2.57	184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Khujner	JN-IHSDP	100	-	34	-	6	-	-	1.88	96
27.	Kurwai	JN-IHSDP	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	12
28.	Majholi	JN-IHSDP	140	0.43	24	-	6	-	-	1.29	90
29.	Malhargarh	JN-IHSDP	144	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	-
30.	Mandsaur	JN-IHSDP	500	-	-	2.91	104	-	-	6.55	104
31.	Mohgaon	JN-IHSDP	267	-	-	-	137	-	-	2.25	137
32.	Murwara (Katmi)	JN-IHSDP	2,182	5.73	271	3.44	130	-	200	20.62	1,000
33.	Narsimhapur	JN-IHSDP	651	-	144	2.68	10	-	-	6.03	254
34.	Neemuch	RAY	144	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	1.73	-
35.	Pandhurna	JN-IHSDP	140	-	-	0.83	36	-	22	1.87	58
36.	Pansamal	JN-IHSDP	128	0.57	92	0.34	-	-	-	2.05	128
37.	Patan	JN-IHSDP	120	-	11	-	2	-	-	0.91	13
38.	Petlawad	JN-IHSDP	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.74	194
39.	Pipliya Mandi	JN-IHSDP	88	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-
40.	Ratangarh	JN-IHSDP	135	-	-	1.03	-	-	-	2.33	-
41.	Ratlam	RAY	848	-	-	-	-	10.18	-	10.18	-
42.	Rewa	JN-IHSDP	248	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	3.36	-

43.	Runji Gautampur	JN-IHSDP	96	-	64	0.46	32	-	-	2.77	96
44.	Sagar	JN-IHSDP	480	1.53	-	0.92	-	-	360	5.50	360
	Sagar	RAY	780	-	-	4.01	-	-	-	9.02	-
45.	Satna	JN-IHSDP	270	-	154	1.78	-	-	-	4.00	154
46.	Sausar	JN-IHSDP	461	-	-	2.16	237	-	7	4.85	244
47.	Shahpura	JN-IHSDP	104	-	-	-	49	-	-	0.60	49
48.	Singoli	JN-IHSDP	120	0.91	-	-	120	-	-	2.05	120
49.	Singrauli	JN-IHSDP	300	1.72	-	-	152	-	102	3.86	254
	Singrauli	RAY	267	-	-	-	-	3.20	-	3.20	-
50.	Sironj	JN-IHSDP	114	-	59	-	19	-	-	1.38	114
51.	Tendukheda	JN-IHSDP	256	1.84	-	0.00	-	-	-	1.84	-
52.	Ujjain	JN-BSUP	1,320	1.99	75	-	69	-	-	11.94	312
	Ujjain	RAY	1,196	-	-	13.09	-	-	-	13.09	-
53.	Vidisha	JN-IHSDP	217	-	181	0.21	-	-	-	1.27	217
TOTAL	53		65,667							532.23	25,408



***Statement-II***

*Achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years*

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual and Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
2011-12	13580	27586
2012-13	17603	51269
2013-14	13147	59109

**RAY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

3132. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY :

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. :

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

- (a) the details of the cities identified under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the year in which they have been identified;
- (b) the details of total project cost for each of the district, the progress of each of the project, by when each project is likely to be completed; and
- (c) whether the projects are running as per schedule, if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 8 cities have been included under RAY in Andhra Pradesh in 2009-10, viz, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Rajamundry, Nellore, Kakinada, Kurnool and Tirupathi. 3 cities have been included under RAY in Telangana, 2 cities viz, Hyderabad and Warangal in 2009-10 and 1 city viz., Ramagundam in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) The details are given in Statement (*See below*). As per detailed Project Reports (DPRs) the project duration is 2 years. State of Telangana has reported some delay in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) project due to reluctance of community and in the case of Warangal on account of Model Code of Conduct for Election.

**Statement**

*Details of Project Cost for each of the district and progress of each of the project under RAY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

(As on 18th July 2014)

Sl. No.	State	City/District	Physical Progress		
			Project Cost Approved	No of DU's Approved	No of DUs in-Progress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada/Krishna	20.13	304	304
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada/Krishna	76.18	1,413	1,413
		SUB-TOTAL: Krishna	96.31	1,717	1,717
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool/Kurnool	5.67	90	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore/Nellore	15.91	275	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam/ Visakhapatnam	11.02	204	-
		TOTAL:	128.91	2,286	1,717
1.	Telangana	Hyderabad/Hyderabad	58.75	1,198	334
2.	Telangana	Warangal/Warangal	31.19	576	-
3.	Telangana	Warangal (Gandhi Nagar Slum)/ Warangal	20.47	300	-
4.	Telangana	Warangal (Meer Saheb slum)/Warangal	19.12	300	-
		SUB-TOTAL: Warangal	70.78	1,176	-
		TOTAL	129.52	2,374	334

**Advisory regarding misleading advertisements**

3133. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government regularly issues advisory regarding misleading advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details of the advisories issued by the Ministry during last five years and details of the companies against whom such advisories were issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In so far as Print Media is concerned the Government does not interfere in functioning of the press in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the press. However, 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.

Press Council of India does not issue advisories. The Council, in furtherance of its objectives under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the Media.

These norms cover principles and ethics of journalism and also the guidelines for news reporting on various specific issues.

As regards Electronic Media, all advertisements telecast by private satellite TV channels are regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulations) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of such advertisements. However, advertisements telecast on such TV Channels are required to conform to the Advertising code prescribed under Rule 7 of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. Appropriate action is taken against the Channel, if violation of the Advertising Code is established. Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code specifically deals with misleading advertisements which prescribes that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

The Ministry has issued 2 advisories on 13.5.2010 and 7.6.2013 to all TV Channels as well as self-regulatory bodies *i.e.* News Broadcasters Association/India Broadcasting foundation/ Advertising Standards Council of India advising them to strictly follow the provisions of Rule 7(5) of Cable Television Network Rules 1994.

In case of specific products found to be showing misleading advertisements, this Ministry has issued directions on 17.11.2011, 12.3.2012 and 26.6.2014 to News Broadcasters Association and Indian Broadcasting Foundation to advise TV channels not to carry the advertisements which are in violation of Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.

#### **Movie ratings**

3134. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is set to explain rating; and
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Section 5(A) of the Cinematograph Act prescribes categories of Certification of Films and Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) issues certificates namely 'U', 'UA', 'A' or 'S' as applicable. However Ministry of Information and Broadcasting felt the need to review the Cinematograph Act including categories of Certification in order to bring it upto date and in tune with current requirements. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Mukul Mudgal retired Chief Justice of High Court of Punjab and Haryana was constituted by the Ministry to look into various aspects of Certification. The Committee *inter-alia* has also recommended revision in classification, strong pictorial representation and color coding of the certificates which easily and clearly communicates the nature of such certification.

#### **CAS/DAS License to TAC TV**

3135. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil for the early accordance of CAS/DAS license to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd. (TAC TV);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the time delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that CAS/DAS license for Private players who have applied after the TN Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd., were provided with CAS/DAS licenses; and

(d) if so, the details of those Private players provided with CAS licenses in Tamil Nadu and in other Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has received a letter dated 3.6.2014 from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for grant of Multi System Operator (MSO) registration to M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited for operating in the Digital Addressable System (DAS) notified areas of Tamil Nadu. The application of M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding entry of Government entities in the broadcasting and distribution activities.

(c) This Ministry has so far granted 106 permanent MSO registrations for operating in DAS notified areas. The details are available on the Ministry's website at [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

(d) The Conditional Access System (CAS) was implemented in the notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata on 31.12.2006 while CAS was implemented in Chennai since 2003 *vide* notifications S.O. 39 (E) dated 14th January, 2003 and S.O. 1231 (E) dated 31st July, 2006. Since CAS was implemented only in Chennai, no CAS permission was

granted to MSOs in other southern States. The list of MSOs who had been granted MSO permission in CAS notified areas of Chennai is given in Statement (*See* below). The CAS was replaced with Digital Addressable System (DAS) by amending the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in 2011.

**Statement**

*The list of MSO's granted MSO permission in CAS notified areas of Chennai*

Sl. No.	Name of the MSO	City of Operation (Notified Area)	Date of Application	Date of issue of License
1.	M/s. IndusInd Media and Communications Ltd. Mumbai	Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai	29.08.2006	No. 9/23/2006-BP&L dated 30.9.2006
2.	M/s. Hathway Cable and Datacom Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai- 400054	Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai	29.08.2006	No.9/51/2006-BP&L dated 30.9.2006
3.	M/s. Kal Cables Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	Chennai	30.08.2006	No. 9/34/2006-BP&L dated 30.09.2006
4.	Mr. Arasu Cable Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Chennai	26.11.2007	No.9/32/2007-BP&L dated 02.04.2008
5.	M/s. JAK Communications, Chennai.	Chennai	20.02.2008	No. 9/03/2008-BP&L dated 05.08.2008

**Digitisation of TV cables**

3136. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of TV sets digitized so far across the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to get the remaining part of digitization of TV cables completed through the domestically manufactured set top boxes (STB) rather than depending on imported STBs, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) In the first phase, four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were to be digitized by 31st October, 2012. As per the data received from the multi-system operators, total number of STBs issued for installation by them in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai till 4.1.2013 were 84.89 lakhs.

In the second phase, 38 cities were to be digitized by 31st March, 2013. As per the data received from the multi-system operators, total number of STBs issued for installation by them in the 38 cities under Phase-II till 30.10.2013 were 218.22 lakhs.

(b) and (c) Government has always encouraged the domestic manufacturing sector to take advantage of the Cable TV Digitisation initiative. It is expected that the domestic industry will get a fillip as Department of Telecommunication has now confirmed that Set Top Boxes are a part of Telecommunications Network *vide* their letter No. 18-06/2014-IP dated 30.6.2014.

#### **Proposal to license FM channels**

3137. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to license FM channels exclusively for promoting classical Carnatic and Hindustani music; and

(b) if not, whether the mandatory allotment of time slots for the above purpose could be considered for the existing FM channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. However Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) Bengaluru has "Amrutvarshini", channel on its DTH platform which is an exclusive classical music channel, that is also simulcast on FM. Besides, time slots on FM Gold are earmarked for Classical music.

#### **Plans to introduce censorship and regulate certain programmes**

3138. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce censorship and regulate certain programmes telecasted and published in Television media and social media, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb and stop the menace of uncensored TV programmes and its effects on common public and society; and

(c) whether Government has legal wherewithal to stop such malignant TV programmes ill-videos that go viral on social media networks affecting the society, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All programmes telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The

Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes telecast on such TV channels. However, all TV programmes telecast on TV channels through the Cable TV networks are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

The Ministry has also constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations of the Programme and Advertisement Codes. IMC has representatives from Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets regularly and recommends action against violations.

In so far as social media is concerned, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has informed that they do not have any plans to introduce censorship and regulate programmes telecast and published in television media and social media. The Section 69A of the Information Technology Act 2000 provides for blocking for public access of videos and information that go viral on social media networks affecting the society in the interest of public order.

#### **Digital addressable cable TV system**

3139. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any data for complete switch over to Digital Addressable Cable TV System (DAS) from existing Analog system to the entire parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the notification S.O. 2534 (E) dated 11.11.2011 issued by the Ministry, digitization of cable TV in India is to be completed in four phases by 31st December 2014. Phase-I and Phase-II of digitisation have already been completed. Phase-III is to be completed by 30th September 2014 whereas Phase-IV is to be completed by December, 2014.

#### **Rehabilitation of Indians returned from Iraq**

3140. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a special scheme to rehabilitate Iraq returned Indians who faced lot of trauma because of recent internal disturbances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Providing assistance for rehabilitation of Iraq returned Indians is the responsibility of the State Governments. Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs has personally written to the Chief Ministers of the State Governments to do the needful.

**Protection of women going abroad for work**

3141. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of Indian women working in Gulf countries over the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the nature of jobs being offered to these women, and the measures taken by Government to ensure their protection in their countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Data of Indian women working in Gulf Countries are not maintained by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. However, the number of Emigration Clearance granted to the Indian women under Emigration Check Required (ECR) category to Gulf countries during the last 3 years as under shows a marginal increase:

April 2011 - March 2012 - 16848

April 2012 - March 2013 - 20137

April 2013 - March 2014 - 20786

(b) The jobs offered to women are as Domestic workers, Beauticians, Staff Nurses, Teachers, Executives, Office Assistants/Secretaries, Doctors, Engineers, Accountants, Receptionists, Sales Executive etc.

Besides other stipulations, the following are the measures taken by Government to ensure the protection of women in Gulf countries who have to emigrate with emigration clearance from the concerned Protector of Emigrants:

1. Application of the age restriction of not below 30 years to all women emigrating on Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports.
2. Defining a minimum referral wage for emigrants.
3. Stipulation of a security deposit of US \$ 2500 per worker from the foreign employer to be deposited with the Indian Mission.
4. Compulsory attestation of employment documents for all women emigrants with ECR Passports by the Indian Mission.



5. Provision of women shelters for distressed emigrants.
6. Mobile phone facility for Housemaids has been mandated on Foreign Employers.
7. Diplomatic initiatives with host countries to extend the protection of local labour laws to the workers in the informal sector.

#### **Appointment of counsellors in gulf countries**

3142. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering appointments of Counsellors in various gulf countries where large number of Indian migrants are present, if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor; and

(b) the current status of implementation of the e-Migrate project, and to what extent it has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has already appointed Counsellor at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates since 2009, therefore the appointment of Counsellors in other Gulf countries is not being considered by the Ministry.

(b) The trial-run of e-Migrate project started at Protector of Emigrants (PoE) Delhi Office on 26th May, 2014. From 14th July, 2014 the system has been operationalised on trial basis in the office of POEs at Jaipur, Chandigarh, Rae Bareli and from 30th July, 2014 in the office of POEs at Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai and Hyderabad. Till 1st Aug., 2014, a total of 5040 Emigration Clearances (ECs) have been granted through the system.

These operations, started on trial basis, show that e-Migrate project is successful in achieving its objective of bringing 'e-Governance in Emigration'.

#### **Job on compassionate ground**

†3143. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in Government to provide employment on compassionate ground to the dependents of the persons who die in harness, if so, the details of the rules laid down in this regard;

(b) whether there is any provision for giving job to the dependents within stipulated time limit, if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of such pending cases Ministry-wise/Department-wise and by when they are likely to be disposed off?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Compassionate Appointments in Government are regulated as per instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No. 14014/6/94-Estt.(D) dated 09.10.1998 as amended from time to time. All these instructions have been consolidated *vide* Office Memorandum No. 14014/02/2012-Estt.(D) dated 16.01.2013 and as per these instructions 5% of direct recruitment vacancies in a year in Group 'C' posts can be filled up by compassionate appointment.

(b) No, Sir. The time-limit of three years for making compassionate appointment has been withdrawn *vide* this Department's Office Memorandum No. 14014/3/2011-Estt.(D) dated 26.07.2012.

(c) Department of Personnel and Training only lays down the policy of compassionate appointment which is implemented by the Administrative Ministries/Departments while considering the cases of compassionate appointment. The Administrative Ministries/Departments are required to monitor the state of implementation of compassionate appointment under their respective jurisdiction. DoP&T does not have information on specific details on the number of applications under consideration of the Union Government for appointment on compassionate grounds, Ministry-wise/Department-wise.

#### **Amendment in Whistle Blowers Act**

3144. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN :

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in comprehensive amendment in Whistle Blowers Act; and

(b) if so, the details of the amendment and the basis on which Government proposes to bring in those amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 27th of December, 2011 and was transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. Subsequently, it was noticed that some of the provisions in the Bill needed a relook with a view to strengthening the safeguards against disclosures which may prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of the country, security of the State, etc. Accordingly, notices for official amendments were given to Rajya Sabha Secretariat from time to time. The Bill was finally taken up for consideration and passing on 21st February, 2014. However, the official amendments which had been given notice of, were not moved during consideration and passing of the Bill and, accordingly, the Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha without any amendments (*i.e.*, in the same form

as passed by the Lok Sabha) on 21st February, 2014. The Bill has received the assent of the President on 9th May, 2014 and has become the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 (No. 17 of 2014). In view of this, the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 may require some amendments. The matter is under examination.

### **Confirmation of Government employees**

3145. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether onus of confirmation lies with the Central Government employee or the employer/organisation, the details of conditions/rules of confirmation may be given;

(b) whether the post held could be treated as vacant even if the Central Government employee has rendered more than 25 years of continuous service and got promotions on the ground that he is not confirmed in service;

(c) if not, the options open for the employee to seek redressal for his grievances; and

(d) the minimum/maximum period during which an employee has to be confirmed to a post in Central Government organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The onus of confirmation lies with the Organisation concerned. As per the extant instructions on satisfactory completion of the period of probation or extension thereof, the Government *i.e* the employer/Organisation may confirm a temporary Government servant from the date of completion of the period of probation or extension thereof.

(b) As per extant instructions, the confirmation of a Government Servant is delinked from the availability of permanent vacancy in the grade. In other words, an officer who has successfully completed the probation, as prescribed under relevant rules, may be considered for confirmation.

(c) Under Rule 23 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, an employee has the right to appeal against any Order which denies or varies to his disadvantage his pay, allowances, pension or other conditions of service as regulated by rules or by the service agreement.

(d) As per extant instructions save for exceptional reasons, probation should not be extended for more than a year and in no circumstance an employee should be kept on probation for more than double the normal period.

**Lacuna in working of Information Commission**

3146. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an independent report on the working of Information Commission it has been observed that there are many lacuna in the functioning of these Commissions particularly with reference to transparency therein, if so, the details and the reaction of Government; and

(b) the efforts that have been made to improve the working of Information Commission and transparency in these Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has not received such report. However, a study was conducted during the year 2008-2009 through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The study, *inter-alia*, recommended measures for improving efficiency of the Information Commissions.

The Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting in less number of appeals to the Commission.

**Deployment of Information Commissioners**

†3147. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:  
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient number of Information Commissioners have been deployed in the Central Information Commission (CIC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of pending cases are on the rise in the Central Information Commission due to slow rate of disposal of cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether there is a proposal to take any special policy measures to dispose of the pending cases expeditiously?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per section 12(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 the Central Information Commission (CIC) shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. At present there are seven Information Commissioners apart from one Chief Information Commissioner. The Information Commissioners in the CIC are appointed according to the Act from time to time.

(b) and (c) The following table shows comparative analysis of the registration and disposal of cases in the Commission during last three years:

Year	No. of Registration	No of Disposal
2011-12	33911	23112
2012-13	28801	24550
2013-14	20438	20147

**Script languages allowed in UPSC exam**

3148. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of script languages being allowed in Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) examination, the details of script languages not being include for purpose;

(b) the details of script languages which have been deleted from the UPSC examinations; and

(c) the action being taken to include/re-include all major script languages in the examinations of UPSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the scripts and the languages being allowed by the UPSC to write the main part of the examination are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The literature of Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Pali, Persian and Russian have been excluded from the list of subjects available to a candidate to choose as an optional subject in the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

(c) No proposal to include languages referred to in part (b) of the answer is currently under consideration of the Government.

**Statement***Details of the scripts and the languages allowed by UPSC in Main Exams*

Sl. No.	Language	Script	Sl. No.	Language	Script
1.	Assamese	Assamese	13.	Punjabi	Gurumukhi
2.	Bengali	Bengali	14.	Sanskrit	Devanagari
3.	Gujarati	Gujarati	15.	Sindhi	Devanagari or Arabic
4.	Hindi	Devanagari	16.	Tamil	Tamil
5.	Kannada	Kannada	17.	Telugu	Telugu
6.	Kashmiri	Persian	18.	Urdu	Persian
7.	Konkani	Devanagari	19.	Bodo	Devanagari
8.	Malayalam	Malayalam	20.	Dogri	Devanagari
9.	Manipuri	Bengali	21.	Maithilli	Devanagari
10.	Marathi	Devanagari	22.	Santhali	Devanagari or Olchiki
11.	Nepali	Devanagari	23.	English	Roman
12.	Oriya	Oriya			

**Seeking of information under RTI**

3149. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed and reviewed the accessibility and securing of information by the citizens under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Central Information Commission (CIC) and the details of number of cases disposed off, with the average time-span for disposal of each case;

(c) whether the CIC has adequate staff to dispose of with cases in a timely fashion, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government intends to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A study was conducted during the year 2008-09 through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The study pointed out that there was inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas was much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear

accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(b) The number of complaints (including second appeals) registered and disposed of by the Commission during last three years are as under:

Year	Registered	Disposed
2011-12	33922	23112
2012-13	28801	24550
2013-14	20438	20147

Data regarding average time span for disposal of a case is not maintained.

(c) and (d) At the time of the constitution of the Central Information Commission 68 posts were created in 2005. In 2007, the posts were enhanced to 106 and later to 116 in 2008. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Department of Expenditure in 2010 assessed the requirement of posts as 154 and after detailed consultation with the Department of Expenditure, keeping in view the recommendations of the SIU, 160 posts had been sanctioned in 2011.

Further, Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting in less number of appeals to the Commission.

#### **Less number of officers in Telangana State**

3150. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are very less number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers in Telangana State resulting in crippling of administration; and

(b) whether there have been demands to increase this number to match with Andhra Pradesh, and if so, the action the Ministry has taken on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The state of Telangana is at present operating with All India Service officers (*i.e.* IAS, IPS and IFS) allocated to it provisionally by the Central Government in consultation with the Government of undivided Andhra Pradesh and the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities

(b) No such demand has been received from the State of Telangana to increase their strength of officers.

**Introduction of QGRM**

3151. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place Quick Grievance Redressal Mechanism (QGRM) in the Ministries and Departments of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when QGRM would be in place in Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has established an internet based Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) to facilitate citizens to lodge their grievances from anywhere, anytime for redressal. The System enables Ministries/Departments to take appropriate action and upload the action taken report on the System. The grievances received manually/by post are digitized and uploaded on the System. The citizens can view online the status of action taken on their grievances. The System has provisions for generating various reports for monitoring of the grievances. CPGRAMS has feedback mechanism for rating of the satisfaction level, by the complainant, after redressal.

**Reservation for physically challenged people**

3152. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Supreme Court directed the States and the Centre to reserve three per cent reservation for physically challenged people, if so, the details of the directive;

(b) the action the Ministry has taken on this directive; and

(c) the reservation percentage that are now being implemented in employment for physically challenges at the State and Union level and implementation of the same in Government and PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 08.10.2013 in the matter of Civil Appeal No. 9096 of 2013 gave directions on the following:—

(i) Reservation for persons with disabilities has to be computed in case of Group A, B, C and D posts in an identical manner *viz.*, "computing 3% reservation on total number of vacancies in the cadre strength".



- (ii) Department of Personnel and Training to issue an appropriate order modifying the Office Memorandum dated 29.12.2005 and the subsequent Office Memorandums consistent with this Court's Order within three months from the date of passing of this judgment.
- (iii) The "appropriate Government" to compute the number of vacancies available in all the establishments and further identify the posts for disabled persons within a period of three months from 08.10.2013 and implement the same without default.
- (iv) The Department of Personnel and Training shall issue instructions to all the departments/public sector undertakings/Government companies declaring that the non observance of the scheme of reservation for persons with disabilities should be considered as an act of non-obedience and Nodal Officer in department/public sector undertakings/Government companies, responsible for the proper strict implementation of reservation for person with disabilities, be departmentally proceeded against for the default.

An Office Memorandum No.36012/24/2009-Estt (Res) dated the 3rd December, 2013 was issued conveying the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court together with suitable amendment to the Office Memorandum No.36035/3/2004-Estt (Res) dated the 29th December, 2005.

(c) As per existing instructions, reservation for persons with disabilities in posts and services under the Government of India and Central Public Sector Undertakings is as under:

- (i) Three per cent of the vacancies in case of direct recruitment to Group A, B, C and D posts shall be reserved for persons with disabilities of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability;
- (ii) Three per cent of the vacancies in case of promotion to Group D and Group C posts in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%, shall be reserved for persons with disabilities of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability.

Department of Personnel and Training collects data about the representation of persons with disabilities in services in Central Government Departments/Ministries. However, data on implementation of reservation in public sector undertakings and States/Union Territories is not maintained by this Department.

**ISO certification to Government departments**

3153. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is advising various Government departments for obtaining the ISO certification with a view to achieve benchmark-performance in international standards, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure good standards through this ISO certification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) An indicator has been included in the Results-Framework Document (RFD) of all the Ministries/Departments subject to RFD policy to implement ISO-9001 certification as per the approved action plan. Departments are taking the prescribed steps required to obtain ISO 9001 certification.

(b) Certification agencies are to be engaged by the concerned Departments for obtaining ISO:9001 certification. To ensure good standards of certification process, Ministries/Departments have been advised to select a technically qualified certification body for their certification.

**Deployment of PS/APS in PMO**

†3154. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and provision for deployment of the Principal Secretary and the Additional Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO);

(b) whether the posts of Principal Secretary and Additional Principal Secretary in the PMO is in IAS cadre or Non-IAS cadre; and

(c) if so, whether the working officers of IAS cadre have not been found suitable and competent for deployment on the above said posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The appointment of Principal Secretary and Additional Principal Secretary in the PMO is the prerogative of the Prime Minister.

(b) No, Sir. The posts of Principal Secretary and Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister are not cadre posts of Indian Administrative Service or any other service.

(c) In view of the (b) above, the question of appointing only the serving IAS officers on such posts does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Highlights of Rangarajan Committee Report**

3155. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether report of Rangarajan Committee on methodology for estimating poverty has been submitted to Government;
- (b) if so, the highlights thereof and the comments of Government with regard thereto;
- (c) the per capita consumption for urban areas and for rural areas which is treated as poor as per the above report;
- (d) whether Government would adopt the report and if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, whether any alternative formula has been suggested, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty in the country constituted by the Planning Commission in June, 2012 has submitted its report on 30th June, 2014.

(b) to (e) As per the report, poverty line is estimated as Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of ₹ 1407 in urban areas and ₹ 972 in rural areas. The highlights of the report are given at in Statement (*See* below).

A copy of the report has been placed on the website of the Planning Commission. Further, soft copy of the report has also been forwarded to Secretaries of various Central Ministries/Departments and Chief Secretary of the State Governments for information and comments/feedback. The report of the Expert Group-Rangarajan will be examined in the light of comments/feedback received from all stakeholders.

***Statement***

*The findings of the report of Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty*

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1. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan deliberated on number of issues concerning measurement of poverty and has taken a stand on these as mentioned below:

- (i). The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had used the all-India urban poverty line basket as the reference to derive state-level rural and urban poverty. This was a departure from the earlier practice of using two separate poverty line baskets for rural and urban areas. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) reverts to the practice of having separate all-India rural and urban poverty basket lines and deriving state-level rural and urban estimates from these.
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- (ii) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had decided not to anchor the poverty line to the then available official calorie norms used in all poverty estimations since 1979 as it found a poor correlation between food consumed and nutrition outcomes. However, on a review of subsequent research, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) took a considered view that deriving the food component of the Poverty Line Basket by reference to the simultaneous satisfaction of all three nutrient-norms would be appropriate when seen in conjunction with the emphasis on a full range of policies and programmes for child-nutrition support and on public provisioning of a range of public goods and services aimed at the amelioration of the disease-environment facing the population.
- (iii) Estimates of consumption expenditure seen in the National Accounts Statistics and as inferred from the sample surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation show a large and growing variance. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) prefers NSSO's estimates and decides not to use the NAS estimates. This is in line with the approach taken by Expert Group (Lakdawala) and Expert Group (Tendulkar).
- (iv) The capture of spatial and temporal variation in prices in estimating the State-level and rural-urban poverty levels (given all-India rural and urban estimates) has undergone substantial refinement since 1979. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) agrees with the methodology adopted by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) in this regard. This overcomes the limitations of using fixed base-year weights by using a combination of unit values derived from successive NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and price-relatives derived from the Consumer Price Indices.
- (v) Public expenditure on social services has increased substantially in recent years. These expenses are not captured, by design, in the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and the poverty line derived from these is thus lower than the services actually consumed.
- (vi) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) is of the considered view that the deployment of criteria other than consumption expenditure in the measurement of poverty raises several issues regarding measurement and aggregation and that these render such exercises impractical. However, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) has considered an alternate view in estimating the poverty line by reference to the ability of households to save.

2. The Methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) for estimation of poverty is as follows:

- (i) The poverty line should be based on certain normative levels of adequate nourishment, clothing, house rent, conveyance and education, and a behaviorally determined level of other non-food expenses.
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- (ii) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) computed the average requirements of calories, proteins and fats based on ICMR norms differentiated by age, gender and activity for all-India rural and urban regions to derive the normative levels of nourishment. Accordingly, the energy requirement works out to 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban areas. For reasons elaborated in the text, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) views the Calorie norm not as a single number but as an average in a band of +/- 10 per cent of these values and with intakes even at the lower end still being adequate enough to not adversely affect health and work.
- (iii) The protein and fat requirements have been estimated on the same lines as for energy. These requirements are 48 gms and 28 gms per capita per day, respectively, in rural areas; and 50 gms and 26 gms per capita per day in urban areas.
- (iv) A food basket that simultaneously meets all the normative requirements of the three nutrients defines the food component of the poverty line basket proposed by the Expert Group (Rangarajan). These nutrient norms are met for persons located in the sixth fractile (25-30%) in rural areas and for those in the fourth fractile (15-20%) in urban areas in 2011-12.

The average monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food in these fractile classes is ₹ 554 in rural areas and ₹ 656 in urban areas (NSS 68th Round).

- (v) The median fractile (45-50%) values of clothing expenses, rent, conveyance and education expenses are treated as the normative requirements of the basic non-food expenses of clothing, housing, mobility and education of a poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 141 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 407 in urban areas. The observed expenses of all other non-food expenses of the fractile classes that meet the nutrition requirements are considered as part of the poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 277 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 344 in urban areas.
- (vi) The new poverty line thus work out to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹ 972 in rural areas and ₹ 1,407 in urban areas in 2011-12. For a family of five, this translates into a monthly consumption expenditure of ₹ 4,860 in rural areas and ₹ 7,035 in urban areas.
- (vii) Estimations of the poverty line made for the Expert Group (Rangarajan) based on an independent large survey of households by CMIE and using a different methodology wherein a household is considered poor if it is unable to save, yields results that are remarkably close to those derived using the NSSO data. This provides additional evidence in support of the poverty line derived by the Expert Group (Rangarajan).
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- (viii) Compared to the poverty lines based on the methodology of the Expert Group (Tendulkar), the poverty lines estimated by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) are 19% and 41 % higher in rural and urban areas, respectively. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) uses the Modified Mixed Recall Period consumption expenditure data of the NSSO as these are considered to be more precise compared to the MRP, which was used by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) and the URP, which was used by earlier estimations. 67% of the increase in the rural poverty line and 28% of the increase in the urban poverty line is because of the shift from MRP to MMRP.
- (ix) The national rural and urban poverty lines computed as above were used to derive the state-wise poverty lines by using the implicit price derived from the quantity and value of consumption observed in the NSSO's 68th Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) to estimate state relative to all-India Fisher price indices. Using these and the state-specific distribution of persons by expenditure groups (NSS), state-specific ratios of rural and urban poverty were estimated. State-level poverty ratio was estimated as weighted average of the rural and urban poverty ratios and the national poverty ratio was computed again as the population-weighted average of state-wise poverty ratios.
- (x) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) therefore estimates that the 30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population was below the poverty line in 2011-12. The all-India ratio was 29.5%. In rural India, 260.5 million individuals were below poverty and in urban India 102.5 million were under poverty. Totally, 363 million were below poverty in 2011-12.
- (xi) The poverty ratio has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 30.9% in 2011-12 in rural India and from 35.1 % to 26.4% in urban India. The decline was thus a uniform 8.7 percentage points over the two years. The all-India poverty ratio fell from 38.2% to 29.5%. Totally, 91.6 million individuals were lifted out of poverty during this period.
- (xii) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends the updation of the poverty line in the future using the Fisher Index. The weighting diagram for this effort can be drawn from the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Survey. For the Food -group, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends that the current practice of relying on the unit values derivable from the NSSO Consumer Expenditure Surveys should continue till such time a new CPI of CSO with a weighting diagram based on the 2011-12 pattern of consumption becomes available. In respect of non- food- items, the price indices available in the exiting CSO Consumer Price Indices can be used in the construction of requisite Fisher indices. Once the new series of Consumer Price Index numbers (with 2011-12 as the base year) become available, it may be used if the extent of change in the structure of consumption at that point in time relative to the 2011-12 structure of consumption is not very different.
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**Rural people migrating to cities**

†3156. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to huge gap between rural and urban lives people are migrating to cities from villages; and

(b) whether Government would come up with a scheme for bridging the rising gap between rural and urban life style, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) As per Census 2011, when a person is enumerated in census at a place other than his/her place of birth, he/she is considered a migrant. It has been experienced in many other countries in the world that economic growth leads to a decline in contribution of agriculture in national Gross Domestic Product in percent terms and share of manufacturing and services sectors rise. This change in the composition of the GDP is often associated with migration of workforce in search of better income opportunities. Hence perceived opportunities in urban areas for better employment, education, etc. have been a pull factor attracting migrants from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas. Some migration also takes place from urban to rural areas due to various reasons.

(b) As stated above, while rural urban migration of relatively skilled persons in search of better livelihood opportunities is often associated with economic growth process, the Government has been taking measures to reduce distressed rural - urban migration, caused on account of lack of income opportunities in the rural areas. For this, the Government of India has launched the Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP), a time bound Programme in 2005 to build rural infrastructure for the development of rural areas of the country for bridging the gap between rural and urban life style. BNP has two Phases. Phase-I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase- II is being implemented from 2009-10 onwards. The BNP has six components of Rural infrastructure namely, Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and Rural Telephony. Apart from the Bharat Nirman, Government of India is also implementing Flagship schemes like National Rural Health Mission- scheme to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- provision of 100 days of employment to rural population, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana etc. for the development of rural areas of the Country.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Impact of global warming and climate change on rainfall patterns**

3157. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study to analyse the impact of global warming and climate change on rainfall pattern in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there has been a decline average seasonal rainfall in India over the last five decades, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environmental and Forests (MoEF), Government of India had undertaken the Indian second National Communication to UNFCCC during 2009-2011 (NATCOM-II). The communication had been a national effort which involved many multi-disciplinary scientific groups. Ministry of Earth Sciences carry out scientific studies on climate change and variability under Global and Regional Climate Change (GRCC) programme. Under GRCC programme of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Earth System Science organisation (ESSO) has established a dedicated Centre for Climate Change Research (CCCR) under the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune.

Monsoon rainfall varies on different spatial and temporal scales. Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places (*viz.* heavy rainfall over Mumbai or in Rajasthan) are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Although, some recent studies hint at an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is yet to be established. Moreover, the report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change and our country's own assessment using regional climate models indicate that the extremes rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in the later part of the 21st century in the world including India. As regards other extreme weather phenomena, there are many other reasons for their occurrence, which cannot always be related to climate change.

Although, the monsoon rainfall at all India level does not show any trend but on regional scale, areas of increasing trend is discerned. It is not clear if this increasing trend in the heavy rainfall events is attributable to global warming. Summary of the observed long term changes so far include:

- (i) Mean annual surface air temperatures show a significant warming of about 0.5 degree C/100 years during the last century.
- (ii) No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season.
- (iii) The average seasonal rainfall over India has shown decline in the last five decades, especially after 1970, that is not found to be statistically significant. Further over core monsoon zone, the contribution from increasing heavy rain



events is offset by decreasing moderate events and hence on the long term the change is not appreciable. Many studies have discussed the possible reasons for recent weakening monsoon.

- (iv) Studies were undertaken in four climate sensitive regions of the country, *viz.* Himalayan Region, Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Areas to assess the possible impacts on the four sectors *viz.* agriculture, water, forests and health. A Report entitled, *Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Assessment of Impact of Climate Change in 2030s*, has been released by the Government during November, 2010 under the aegis of the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA).

#### **UN MDGs report on poors**

3158. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report, 2014, one third of the world's extreme poor are living in India, if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and

(b) the details of the number of poor in the country as per the estimate of Indian Government and the number of poor as per the UN report in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) According to United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report for 2014, in 2010, one third of the world's 1.2 billion extreme poor lived in India. The report has used the World Bank data which defines poverty line at US \$ 1.25 a day measured at 2005 international price and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) conversion factor.

Planning Commission does not use the international poverty norms set by the World Bank to estimate number of poor in the country primarily because international poverty line does not distinguish between rural and urban areas or between different States of the country. The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and State level with reference to poverty line defined in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as recommended by the experts from time to time. The official poverty line for 2011-12, based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, is marginally higher than US \$1.25 per day at PPP conversion rates.

(b) As per Planning Commission the number of persons living below the poverty line in the country is estimated as 270 million in 2011-12. Whereas, according to UN report, in 2010, there were around 400 million persons living below US \$ 1.25 a day in India.

**Set back suffered by Aadhaar**

3159. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar has suffered set back with the enrolment process that involved capturing peoples' biometrics virtually coming to a grinding halt across the country; and

(b) whether the agencies contracted to enroll people into the Aadhaar fold have joined hands to protest against the heavy penalties levied on them by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Presently, on an average, over 4 lakh enrolments are carried out daily.

(b) Some enrolment agencies represented against various issues faced by them in course of enrolments, including those relating to penalties levied on them for delays and process violations, and submitted some suggestions in this regard.

The representations and suggestions received from the Enrolment Agencies were duly considered by the UIDAI and suitable changes incorporated in the existing system. Such fine tuning of procedures is an on-going activity.

**Development of States**

3160. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the developed and under-developed States in the country;

(b) the highest developed State in the country; and

(c) the plan of Government to bring up undeveloped State and least developed State at par with the developed State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) to (c) Presently there is no official classification of developed and under-developed States in the country. However, the ranking of different States on per-capita income (Net State Domestic Product) and some key social indicators based on available data are given in Statement-I (See below).

Overall development of States is primary responsibility of concerned State Government. However, to supplement the efforts of the State Government in their developmental activities, Central Government provides Central Assistance to the States. There are several schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Health Mission (NHM), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) to address development gaps between States and between the different regions in the States. The details of total plan assistance from the Central Government released to States from all Ministries during last three years are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Important Socio-Economic Indicators and State's Ranking*

Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity /latest available data	All India		Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Bihar		Chhattisgarh	
				Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	38856	12th	44526	17th	37051	26th	23448	28th	14904	22nd	27400.4	
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	74.04	24th	67.66	27th	66.95	19th	73.18	28th	63.82	20th	71.04	
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	16.68	17th	15.82	13th	14.12	10th	11.54	17th	20.06	26th	20.86	
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	44	19th	43	11th	32	25th	55	20th	44	22nd	48	

Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.

(2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.

(3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).

Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/latest available data	Goa		Gujarat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh		Jammu and Kashmir	
				Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/2011-12	1st	145923	5th	61220	4th	64631	9th	51730	19th	30335
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/2011	4th	87.4	12th	79.31	15th	76.64	5th	83.78	23rd	68.73
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/2011	8th	10.97	18th	16.5	21st	18.61	14th	14.23	24th	20.25
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/2011	1st	11	17th	41	21st	44	15th	38	18th	41

Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.  
(2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.  
(3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).

Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/latest available data	Jharkhand		Karnataka		Kerala		Maharashtra		Manipur	
				Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/2011-12	21st	28023	13th	43075	8th	56115	3rd	66066	25th	23996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	25th	67.63	16th	75.6	1st	93.91	6th	82.91	10th	79.85
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	27th	22.24	16th	14.72	2nd	4.04	15th	14.34	12th	13.32
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	16th	39	13th	35	3rd	12	6th	25	2nd	11

Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.

(2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.

(3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).

Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/latest available data	Meghalaya		Mizoram		Madhya Pradesh		Nagaland		Odisha	
				Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	16th	38627	15th	40930	23rd	25463	11th	46889	24th	25415.4
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	17th	75.48	2nd	91.58	21st	70.63	9th	80.11	18th	73.45
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	1st	3.39	3rd	4.32	25th	20.51	4th	6.6	20th	18.04

4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS Annual/2011	24th	52	12th	34	28th	59	4th	21	26th	57	
<p>Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.  (2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.  (3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).</p>													
Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/latest available data	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura					
				Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value		
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/2011-12	10th	48572	20th	29243.5	2nd	75137	6th	59113.3	14th	42315.3
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/2011	14th	76.68	26th	67.06	7th	82.2	18th	80.33	NA	87.75
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/2011	6th	10.14	28th	27.85	7th	10.86	11th	12.95	5th	9.03
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/2011	9th	30	23rd	52	7th	26	5th	22	8th	29
<p>Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.  (2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.  (3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).</p>													

Sl. No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/latest available data	Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand		West Bengal	
				Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
1.	Per Capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices (₹)	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	27th	18866	7th	56251	18th	35132
2.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	22nd	69.72	11th	79.63	13th	77.08
3.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	22nd	19.98	19th	17.63	9th	11.51
4.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	27th	57	14th	36	10th	32

Notes: (1) Ranking has been done among 28 States based on available data.

(2) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 is in descending order with the highest value is ranked highest.

(3) Ranking of indicator at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 is in ascending order (State with lowest is ranked highest).

**Statement-II***State-wise release of plan assistance from the Centre*

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Special Category States (SCS)</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3973.90	4514.34	4338.54
2.	Assam	12590.61	12493.55	13564.67
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5220.70	5662.6	5637.3
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	12587.63	12679.53	12980.98
5.	Manipur	3554.04	4223.52	3803.78
6.	Meghalaya	2841.58	2977.47	3437.6
7.	Mizoram	2779.03	2963.88	2949.23
8.	Nagaland	3545.46	3789.37	3602.8
9.	Sikkim	1713.52	1677.73	1974.47
10.	Tripura	4553.09	4629.14	5243.9
11.	Uttarakhand	4838.75	4717.68	5418.69
SUB TOTAL SCS		58198.31	60328.81	62951.96
<b>General Category States (GCS)</b>				
12.	Andhra Pradesh	18720.49	15682.38	18365.63
13.	Bihar	18989.68	17992.71	19613.4
14.	Chhattisgarh	8044.00	7778.66	7128.53
15.	Goa	390.10	441.3	455.06
16.	Gujarat	7780.14	9372.19	9007.23
17.	Haryana	3476.68	3339.34	3956.16
18.	Jharkhand	7534.37	6143.22	5317.33
19.	Karnataka	10579.38	11251.57	12536.16
20.	Kerala	4976.43	5403.36	5354.03
21.	Madhya Pradesh	17637.44	16898.3	17955.11
22.	Maharashtra	16953.75	17052.12	15768.49
23.	Odisha	11879.64	9524.88	11117.77
24.	Punjab	3213.40	3509.35	4070.26
25.	Rajasthan	12214.49	12277.64	13728.45
26.	Tamil Nadu	11382.51	13556.99	17005.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25712.56	22851.4	28161.03
28.	West Bengal	17664.59	17975.53	16145.06
SUB TOTAL (GCS)		197149.65	191050.94	205685.69
TOTAL STATES (SCS + GCS)		255347.96	251379.75	268637.65

Source: PFMS (CPSMS)



**Special Central assistance to Odisha**

3161. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Odisha for Special Central Assistance of ₹ 1397 crore for undertaking multifarious projects (covering new infrastructure development projects for strengthening of existing services and amenities) before the next Nabakalebara scheduled in the year 2015 is pending with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, whether it would be approved early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) The State Government of Odisha has forwarded a proposal seeking assistance of ₹ 1397 crore for 'Nabakalebara' ceremony to be held in 2015 over a three month period in Puri, Odisha. The State Government has proposed a large number of projects for new infrastructure development and strengthening of existing services and amenities.

Planning Commission provides financial support to State-specific special projects from the block grant called "ACA for other Projects" subject to availability of resources in the Union budget. The quantum of support is decided at the time of Annual Plan discussions with States. The sharing pattern between Centre and States for such projects submitted by General Category States is 30:70.

**Reduction in Central schemes**

3162. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce the number of Central assistance schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of the present schemes and proposals therein, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) In June 2013, Government has already carried out restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) by re-organising the schemes into 66 umbrella schemes. Details of 66 umbrella scheme is at Statement (*See below*). While review of CSSs for improving their efficiency is a continuous process, at present, there is no such proposal to further reduce its number from its current level of 66.

(b) As there is no proposal at present, the question does not arise.

**Statement***Restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan*

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Sl. No. Department/Schemes/ Programmes

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**Department of Agriculture and Cooperation**

1. National Food Security Mission
2. National Horticulture Mission
3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4. National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission
5. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)

**Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries**

7. National Livestock Management Programme
8. National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9. National Plan for Dairy Development

**Department of Commerce**

10. Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)

**Ministry of Drinking Water Supply**

11. National Rural Drinking Water Programme
12. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

13. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14. National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
16. Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
17. Project Tiger

**Department of Health and Family Welfare**

18. National Health Mission including NRHM
19. Human Resource in Health and Medical Education

**Department of AYUSH**

20. National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
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Sl. No. Department/Schemes/ Programmes

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**Department of AIDS Control (New Department)**

21. National AIDS and STD Control Programme

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

22. National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces  
23. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)

**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

24. National Urban Livelihood Mission  
25. Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)

**Department of School Education and Literacy**

26. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)  
27. National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)  
28. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)  
29. Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education  
30. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence  
31. Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled

**Department of Higher Education**

32. Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

**Ministry of Information Technology/Ministry of Finance**

33. National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)

**Ministry of Labour and Employment**

34. Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana  
35. Skill Development Mission

**Ministry of Law and Justice**

36. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas

**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

37. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities
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Sl. No. Department/Schemes/ Programmes

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**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

38. Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)

39. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana

**Department of Rural Development**

40. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

41. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

42. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

43. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

44. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) [M/o RD/ M/o Finance]

**Department of Land Resources**

45. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

46. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)

**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Disability Affairs**

47. Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes

48. Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.

49. Scheme for development of Economically backward Classes (EBCs)

50. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

**Department of Disability Affairs**

51. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities

**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

52. Support for Statistical Strengthening

**Ministry of Textiles**

53. National Handloom Development Programme

54. Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture

**Ministry of Tourism**

55. Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits

**Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

56. Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.

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S. No. Department/Schemes/ Programmes

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**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

57. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58. National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana
59. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
60. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

**Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance**

61. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)

**Department of Sports**

62. Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)

**Department of Food Processing Industries**

63. National Mission on Food Processing

**Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Finance**

64. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)

**Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance**

65. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)

**Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

66. National Service Scheme (NSS)
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**Human development index of India**

†3163. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ranking of India has moved down in the latest human development index issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Central Government is working on any long term action plan to bring India on top level in human development index, and if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2014 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) titled 'Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience', India's ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) remained unchanged at 135th position in 2013 as was in 2012. The HDR 2014 indicates that India's HDI value is 0.586 in 2013 as compared to 0.583 in 2012. It has been clarified in the reports that International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series. Therefore, year to year changes in the Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings across different editions of the HDR are not strictly comparable.

(b) The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-employment, safe drinking water, Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve India's social indicators thereby resulting in improvement in India's HDI value and ranking in future.

#### **Restructuring of Planning Commission**

3164. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure the Planning Commission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in constituting members of the Planning Commission; and

(c) in what manner Government ensures that all works relating to Five-Year Planning, mid-term review, projects etc., are evaluated/attended to without delay in the absence of members of Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. There is, at present, no proposal under consideration of the Government to restructure the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) The Twelfth Plan has already been formulated and after approval of the same by the National Development Council, has been placed in the Parliament in August 2013. The recommendations of the Twelfth Plan are effective till the financial year 2016-17 and continue to provide a broad framework for formulation of policies and allocation of resources including formulation of the Union budget of the current year.

The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Besides, in the current Council of Ministers, the MoS (Planning) has been given Independent Charge. The officials of Planning Commission are discharging their duties under the overall supervision and guidance of the Secretary, Planning Commission. These arrangements ensure that the works relating to Five Year Plan, Mid Term Review, evaluation and appraisal of projects and proposals etc. are attended to without any delay.

#### **Funds allocated for research and development**

3165. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated for research and development during the last two years and the current year and utilised so far, institution-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of innovations recorded during the last three years, year and field-wise;
- (c) whether the research institutions in the country have failed to provide adequate facilities and inspire the youth to undertake innovations in the field of science and technology, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to promote innovations in the field of science and technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Achievements of NInC and NIF**

3166. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has felt the need of an integrated and coordinated approach involving all Central Ministries and State Governments with the Ministry of Science and Technology to promote innovative research in specific areas and to strengthen the science education and research, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether National Innovation Council (NInC) and National Innovation Foundation-India (NIF) have not been able to meet their objectives, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of the achievements of NInC and NIF for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Towards an integrated and

coordinated approach to promote innovative research in specific areas and to strengthen the science education and research, the Government has constituted Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), an Autonomous Body under Department of Science and Technology. The Governing Council of TIFAC receives representations from various Ministries/ Departments, such as Department of Atomic Energy, Planning Commission, Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and Institutions such as CSIR, DRDO, National Institute of Immunology, University of Delhi and others. Besides, the Ministry has set up Inter-Sectoral Science and Technology Advisory Committee (ISSTAC) with Ministries of Steel, Mines, Coal and Agriculture and Food Processing Industries, which makes recommendations on matters concerning inter-disciplinary research through Science and Technology Advisory Committee (STAC) groups set up in these ministries having techno-commercial domains. Further, the Department of Science and Technology has created a live portal (<http://www.techport.gov.in>) to interact between S&T Departments and Agencies of Government of India (at the source end) and various State Governments (at the user end) to provide technological connectivity for developmental processes. Through this portal, the S&T Departments and Agencies (technology providers) can publish any new technology contents, as and when desired/ready. The State Governments can also request their specific problems and technology needs as a challenge to S&T Establishments to work for specific technological solutions. CSIR has also partnered with the National Innovation Council (NInC) to provide S&T interventions needed for enhancing the technological base of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). CSIR has provided technological solutions for three clusters for the purpose namely (i) Mango Cluster, Krishnagiri (ii) Brass Cluster, Moradabad and (iii) Bamboo Cluster, Agartala.

(b) and (c) National Innovation Foundation-India (NIF) have been able to meet its objectives. Its achievements during for last three years and current year are as under:

Major activities	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Number of ideas/innovations/ traditional knowledge scouted	20000	22000	20470	2500
Validation and value addition in Grassroots innovations/outstanding traditional knowledge	120	240	335	70
IPR protection related activities (filing of direct patents), design registrations, trademarks etc.	297	100	119	18



1	2	3	4	5
Marketing rights/ Licensing undertaken	5	5	14	1
Successful and periodic publication of articles, booklets, stories, Award books, stories in electronic media etc.	137	167	142	47
National Presidential Awards for green grassroots innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge at Rashtrapati Bhavan	Yes	Yes	--	Proposed
Innovation Exhibition at Mughal Garden, Rashtrapati Bhavan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proposed
"IGNITE" National Awards for school students, given by Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proposed
Setup Community workshops at Innovator's place	21	5	2	--

NIF developed mobile irrigation system for providing irrigation at critical stage and declared it an open source. The mobile irrigation system was successfully demonstrated in the Vidarbha area of Maharashtra. First US patent (US Patent 8,445,033) was granted to a grassroots traditional knowledge holder, Late Shri Shatrughan Prasad Vaidya, for his unique herbal knowledge.

The information in respect of National Innovation Council (NInC) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Fixed percentage of budget for SC/OBC**

†3167. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ensure that a fixed percentage of amount from the Union Budget is spent on the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has constituted any working group in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As informed by the Planning Commission, it has issued guidelines on Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) in the year 2006, to Central Ministries/Departments with the basic objective to channelize the flow of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the plan of Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes at least in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms. The objective of the SCSP is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Castes and others through accelerating the development of Scheduled Castes.

No such proposal in respect of Other Backward Classes is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The Planning Commission had set up a Task Force in June, 2010, to review the operational difficulties in implementation of SCSP. The Task Force had, *inter-alia*, recommended differential earmarking of funds under SCSP by Central Ministries/Departments.

To give effect to the strategy for effective implementation of SCSP adopted in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Planning Commission during 2013, which *inter-alia*, has recommended certain modification in the implementation of SCSP guidelines. Based on these recommendations, the Planning Commission has issued revised guidelines to all the Central Ministries/Departments, and States/Union Territories identified for earmarking outlays for SCSP, to *inter-alia* estimate gaps, prioritise development needs of the SCs and orient the Schemes to bridge the gaps. The Schemes designed under SCSP should yield direct and quantifiable benefits to SC individuals, SC household and SC habitations. The funds so earmarked shall be non-divertible.

#### **Empowerment of transgender community**

3168. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to enable the economic and social empowerment of the transgender community;

(b) whether they have access to medical care and other facilities like separate public toilets;

(c) whether they have been granted quotas in education and jobs as directed by the Supreme Court in its landmark judgement on April 15, 2014, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee was constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their problems. The Committee submitted its report on 27th January, 2014.

On 15th April, 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 400/2012 filed by National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) has delivered its judgement on the issues of Transgender Persons, directing the Central and State Governments to take various steps for the welfare of the transgender community and also to examine the recommendations of the Expert Committee based on the legal declaration made in the above said judgment and implement them.

An Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted to pursue implementation of the Expert Committee's recommendation in the light of Supreme Court's Judgement.

#### **Welfare of elders in Uttarakhand**

3169. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of old and helpless men and women in the country has increased during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttarakhand; and
- (c) the number of Government and private institutions engaged for their care/welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) As per census 2011, the population of Senior citizens in the country has increased from 7.7 crore (7.5%) in 2001 to 10.38 crore in 2011, which is 8.6 per cent of the total population. A statement showing size of elderly population (aged 60+) by residence in States and Union Territories as per census 2001 and 2011 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) There is no data available/maintained with regard to the private institutions engaged in the care/welfare of Senior Citizens. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Scheme namely, Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which Grant-in-aid is given to implementing agencies *i.e.* Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, State Government autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational institutions, Youth Organizations and in exceptional cases, State Governments/UT administrations for, *inter-alia*, running of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. The number of NGOs and the projects assisted are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Aged Population (60+) by sex and its percentage to total population-2001 and 2011*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population	
		In 2001	In 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.88	82.78
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.64
4.	Assam	15.60	20.79
5.	Bihar	55.01	77.07
6.	Chandigarh	0.45	0.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.04	20.04
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.14
9.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.11
10.	NCT of Delhi	7.20	11.47
11.	Goa	1.12	1.63
12.	Gujarat	34.99	47.87
13.	Haryana	15.84	21.94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.48	7.03
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.75	9.23
16.	Jharkhand	15.79	23.57
17.	Karnataka	40.62	57.91
18.	Kerala	33.36	41.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42.81	57.13
21.	Maharashtra	84.55	111.07
22.	Manipur	1.45	1.88
23.	Meghalaya	1.06	1.39
24.	Mizoram	0.49	0.69

1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	0.90	1.03
26.	Odisha	30.39	39.84
27.	Puducherry	0.81	1.20
28.	Punjab	21.92	28.66
29.	Rajasthan	38.10	51.12
30.	Sikkim	0.29	0.41
31.	Tamil Nadu	55.07	75.10
32.	Tripura	2.33	2.90
33.	Uttar Pradesh	116.49	154.40
34.	Uttarakhand	6.54	9.01
35.	West Bengal	57.00	77.42
TOTAL		766.22	1038.37

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

**Statement-II**

*State-wise no. of proposals received and assisted under the Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) Scheme during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Proposals received	No. of NGO covered	No. of projects assisted
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ROC</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	61	91
2.	Bihar	2	2	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	18	14	18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	45	17	22
11.	Kerala	2	2	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3	3
13.	Maharashtra	26	30	40
14.	Odisha	105	44	98
15.	Punjab	7	5	6
16.	Rajasthan	2	3	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	35	8	11
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20	11	16
19.	Uttarakhand	5	4	6
20.	West Bengal	52	23	55
<b>UTs</b>				
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	5	4	3
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
<b>NE Region States</b>				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
29.	Assam	25	7	10
30.	Manipur	36	14	17
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	1	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	1	0	0
35.	Tripura	4	0	0
TOTAL		516	255	413

**Blacklisted NGOs**

3170. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the functions of NGOs, Foundations, Organisations etc., which are engaged in the welfare activities of SCs/STs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) details of NGOs, Foundations, Organisations etc., which have been blacklisted due to unsatisfactory function, during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Monitoring of functioning of the NGOs etc., receiving financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs engaged in the welfare activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, is ensured *inter-alia* through:—

- (i) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by Multidisciplinary State Level Committees for Voluntary Efforts every year.
- (iii) Mandatory submission of audited statements of accounts as well as Utilisation Certificate pertaining to the releases.
- (iv) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also monitored by respective State Government/UT Administrations.
- (v) Inspection of NGOs across all States/ UTs by officers of the Ministry.

(b) The Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Welfare and Development Society, New Delhi was blacklisted in 2012. Later on, this project was again inspected and the NGO was de-blacklisted in 2014. Recently, another complaint has been received against this organisation through Central Vigilance Commission. The matter is under examination.

**Special schemes for differentially abled children**

3171. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has any coordination with other Ministries to protect the interest of the differentially abled children, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has any plans to take initiative to formulate special schemes for children suffering from autism and cerebral palsy; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities requires multi-pronged and multi-sectoral approach. The Department of

Disability Affairs has been in correspondence with other Ministries/Departments to protect the interest of Persons with Disabilities especially in the matters of creating barrier free physical environment, allocation of three per cent of budget available in poverty alleviation programmes, implementation of reservation of three per cent of vacancies in Government establishments etc. for the Persons with Disabilities.

(b) The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities has been implementing a number of schemes for providing support to the Persons with Disabilities suffering from Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. Some the important schemes are:-

**On-line Autism Information and Resource Centre Portal:** The Autism Resource Centre has been developed with a view to bring correct information to families and parents about autism. The portal address is [www.autismresourcecenter.in](http://www.autismresourcecenter.in).

**Aspiration-Early Intervention Program (Day Care Centre):** For school readiness by early intervention for children up to 6 years of age with 'developmental disability'.

**Samarth (Residential Care Scheme):** Provides short term and long term stay facilities for adults and destitute children.

**Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme):** A health insurance scheme for persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities providing health insurance coverage of ₹ 1.0 lakh. Other features are no pre-insurance medical test and treatment on reimbursement basis. The scheme is free for BPL beneficiaries. However, premium of ₹ 250/- per annum for family income upto ₹ 15000/- and ₹ 500 /- per annum for others.

**Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme):** Provides scholarship of ₹ 1000 /- per month for pursuing vocational training/professional courses leading to skill development and employment for persons with disabilities.

**Sahyogi - Care Givers Training and Deployment Scheme:** Care Givers Cell (CGCs) have been set up in selected NGO Centers across the country to provide Care Givers Training Program by trained professionals.

**Uddyam Prabha (Incentive) Scheme:** Persons with disabilities covered under the National Trust Act, are given interest subsidy up to 5% in case of BPL and 3% in case of others if they avail loan from banks or financial institutions for carrying out income generating ventures. Loan can be availed individually or in a group of any size but the incentive is limited to 5 years on loan up to ₹ 1 lakh per person.

**Badhte Kadam:** A pan India Multimedia Awareness Raising Programme to raise awareness among parents and persons with disabilities. This programme is conducted across the country in coordination with the State Nodal Agency Centers (SNACs) and Registered Organizations.



**De-addiction centres at tourist destinations**

3172. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch drug awareness campaign at the places of the country, which are recognized as foreign tourist destinations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also proposes to open up new de-addiction centres for the local residents, at such places; and

(c) the details of the amount likely to be sanctioned for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides financial assistance under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" to Non Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for *inter-alia* running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts (IRCAs). Apart from identification of addicts for motivational counselling and for detoxification and whole person recovery at various places of the country, the IRCAs also undertake preventive education and awareness generation programmes.

The Ministry undertakes the following steps to to prevent drug abuse in the country:

1. International Day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking is observed on 26th June every year. As part of this programme, rallies, paintings, campaign, workshops, seminars etc. are organized at the national as well as state level. On this occasion, National Awards for outstanding services in the field of prevention of alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse are conferred on institutions/ individuals to encourage them and recognize their efforts.
2. Information regarding ill-effects of drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan ki Rahen".

(b) Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the eligible organizations for running and maintenance of the de-addiction centres in the country on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) The Budget Estimate for the above Scheme for 2014-15 is ₹ 51 crore. A Statement Showing state-wise details of allocation made for 2014-15 for release to existing as well as new IRCAs is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*National allocation for the year 2014-15 under the central sector scheme of assistance for prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Notional Allocation proposed for 2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325
2.	Bihar	225
3.	Chhattisgarh	40
4.	Goa	20
5.	Gujarat	100
6.	Haryana	190
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
9.	Jharkhand	40
10.	Karnataka	350
11.	Kerala	300
12.	Madhya Pradesh	210
13.	Maharashtra	470
14.	Odisha	400
15.	Punjab	415
16.	Rajasthan	190
17.	Tamil Nadu	300
18.	Uttar Pradesh	400
19.	Uttarakhand	50
20.	West Bengal	210
21.	Chandigarh	5
22.	Delhi	110

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Notional Allocation proposed for 2014-15
23.	Puducherry	5
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
25.	Lakshadweep	5
26.	Daman and Diu	5
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
29.	Assam	200
30.	Manipur	205
31.	Meghalaya	30
32.	Mizoram	110
33.	Nagaland	45
34.	Tripura	5
35.	Sikkim	20
GRAND TOTAL		5100

#### **Implementation of SCP and SCSP**

†3173. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and system for effective implementation of the earlier 'Special Component Plan' and the present Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for the development and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and the manner in which it helps the people of Scheduled Castes in getting jobs directly and their upliftment; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes who have directly benefited from the said schemes during the last three years and the number of people benefited thereby in reference to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As informed by Planning Commission, the strategy of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) (earlier known as Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes) is in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of Plan resources for the development of Scheduled Castes both in physical and financial terms across Central Ministries/Departments and States/Union Territories (UT)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at least in proportion to the Scheduled Castes (SC) population. Guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP issued by the Planning Commission *inter-alia*, require concerned Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to earmark funds under SCSP from the Plan outlay, at least in proportion to the percentage of SC population in the Country/State/UT.

The objective of the SCSP is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Castes and others through accelerating the development of SCs by securing to them:-

- (i) Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services;
- (ii) Enhancing quality of life by providing basic amenities to SC individuals or SC households;
- (iii) Reduction in poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities.

(b) Scheduled Castes have been specified under Article 341 of the Constitution, and are eligible to the benefits provided under various Schemes. 15.62% of the population of Madhya Pradesh consists of Scheduled Castes. Database of the SC beneficiaries under the State's SCSP is not maintained centrally by the Central Government.

#### **Revision of OBC list**

3174. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Section 11 of National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 mandates revision of list of OBCs once in every ten years;
- (b) if so, is it a fact that the list has not been revised over the last more than 20 years, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what efforts the Ministry would make to revise the Other Backward Classes (OBC) list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes. As per Section 11(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 the Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten year thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.

(b) Yes. The NCBC could not carry out decadal review in the absence of the availability of the requisite data from the States/Union Territories.

(c) It was decided that the exercise of undertaking decadal review may be commenced after the results of the Below Poverty Line (BPL)-cum-Caste Census is available.

**Sending of first Indian to Moon**

3175. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having clear road map to make the CHANDRAYAN-II successful; and

(b) if so, the milestones to send the first Indian to the Moon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Russian Federal Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS) have been pursuing Chandrayaan-2 as a joint mission under which, ROSCOSMOS had the responsibility for the Lander and ISRO had the responsibility to realize the Rover Module, Orbiter and the launch by GSLV.

Consequent to the failure of the Russian-led sample return mission to Phobos (one of the moons of Mars), ROSCOSMOS communicated the shift in the approach for India-Russia joint mission, in May 2012, which called for a major programmatic realignment and lead to re-definition of Chandrayaan-2, with an Indian Lander.

Subsequently, based on the recommendations of an integrated programmatic review conducted at ISRO, Chandrayaan-2 has been reconfigured with an Indian Orbiter, Lander and Rover for *in-situ* investigation of the lunar surface. The revised Chandrayaan-2 project with Indian Lander is currently under process in ISRO for approval by the Government.

Based on the assessment of the project is likely to be completed by 2016-2017.

(b) The Chandrayaan-2 is an unmanned mission to Moon. There is no immediate plan for manned mission to Moon.

**Request for launching of satellite**

3176. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requests from a number of countries for launching their satellites in India has been received;

(b) if so, whether ISRO has only two satellite launch pads and which are affected during the cyclone season; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for setting up of new launching sites?

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

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has two satellite launch pads at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, which is the main spaceport of the country. These launch pads have been built with state-of-the-art technology and also are designed and built to withstand cyclones.

(c) An expert committee constituted by the Government is carrying out detailed analysis considering the launch requirements for next decade, azimuth corridor for flight path, impact points of spent stages, safety zones, and mission requirements. The report of the committee is expected to be finalized by October, 2014

#### **Launching of GSAT-SP**

3177. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of launching the next generation communication Satellite (GSAT-SP);

(b) to what extent this would help spread and linkage in the telemedicine initiative, which is gaining stream across the country; and

(c) the time-frame within which the above system would cover the entire medical field at the grass root level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A communication satellite designated as GSAT-5P carrying 24 C-band and 12 Extended C-band transponders was launched on December 25, 2010 on-board GSLV-F06, which could not accomplish the mission due to launch failure. There is no Indian communication satellite designated as GSAT-5P, referred in the question.

(b) The transponder capacity on GSAT-5P was planned to augment the INSAT/GSAT capacity for supporting ongoing satellite communication services including telemedicine. GSAT-12 satellite launched subsequently, on July 15, 2011 is providing linkage for the telemedicine network to the extent of supporting 384 telemedicine centres in the country.

(c) Telemedicine centres are established based on need and support from State Governments/NGOs. The expansion of Telemedicine centres is an ongoing process and the same is carried out based on the proposals received from State Governments/NGOs, technology and connectivity needs and fund availability.

#### **Estimation of per-capita income and gross domestic product**

3178. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated per-capita income and gross domestic product in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has prepared any list of poor States;

(c) if so, whether per-capita income in such States is lower than the national average and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase the per-capita income and reduce the impact of inflation on income and poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) State estimates of Per Capita income and Gross Domestic Product are compiled by concerned State Governments. The estimates available for the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government has undertaken several steps to increase per-capita income in the country. The steps include skill development in both rural and urban areas; proposals to boost agriculture including technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity; development of industrial corridors with emphasis on Smart Cities linked to transport connectivity to spur growth in manufacturing; incentives for the sectors like power, food processing and packaging machinery; and rationalization of duties of specific commodities—all of which are likely to result in high growth in production, improved employment opportunities and hence, higher per capita income.

Similarly, to contain inflation, some of the measures taken by the Government recently include recommending the delisting of fruits and vegetables from the purview of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Acts of the States; reducing import duties for wheat, onion, pulses and refined edible oils; banning export of certain edible oils and pulses; imposing stock limits to prevent hoarding and black marketing in the case of select essential commodities; suspending Futures trading in rice, urad and tur; inclusion of onions and potatoes under the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Union Budget 2014-15 outlines the measures to bring down inflation on a sustainable basis that *inter-alia* include: laying emphasis on bringing technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and "Protein revolution"; establishing a Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate the risk of price volatility in the agriculture produce; accelerating the setting up of a National Market and re-orientation of State APMC Acts; encouraging farmers' markets in towns to enable the farmers to sell their produce directly; restructuring FCI on priority basis and reducing transportation and distribution losses and improving efficacy of the public distribution system.

Apart from the above administrative and fiscal measures taken by the Government, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken necessary monetary measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy, with a view to containing inflation and anchoring inflation expectations.

**Statement***State-wise Per Capita Income and Gross Domestic Product at current prices:*

Sl. No.	State	Per Capita Income (₹)			Gross Domestic Product (₹ in crore)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)*	69742	78958	88876	662592	754409	854822
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68667	76218	84869	10396	11817	13491
3.	Assam	36415	40475	46354	125820	141621	162652
4.	Bihar	22582	27202	31229	243269	296153	343054
5.	Chhattisgarh	48366	52983	58297	144382	163461	185060
6.	Goa	211570	200514	NA	43255	42407	NA
7.	Gujarat	87175	96976	NA	594563	670016	NA
8.	Haryana	106358	119158	132089	298786	339451	383911
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75185	83899	92300	64957	73710	82585
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46734	52250	58593	68185	77558	87319
11.	Jharkhand	36554	40238	46131	135618	151655	172773
12.	Karnataka	68053	76578	84709	455212	519109	582754
13.	Kerala	78387	88527	NA	307906	349338	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37979	44989	54030	311670	372171	450900
15.	Maharashtra	93748	103991	114392	1175419	1323768	1476233
16.	Manipur	34518	36937	NA	11083	12484	NA
17.	Meghalaya	50316	52090	58522	17199	18296	21045
18.	Mizoram	53624	63413	NA	6890	8363	NA
19.	Nagaland	63781	70274	77529	13859	15676	17749
20.	Odisha	41876	49241	54241	214583	255459	288414
21.	Punjab	76895	84526	92638	256374	285165	317054



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	52735	59097	65098	403422	459215	513688
23.	Sikkim	130127	151395	176491	8907	10473	12377
24.	Tamil Nadu	89050	98628	112664	667202	744859	854238
25.	Tripura	54077	60963	NA	20982	23855	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30071	33616	37630	685292	782285	890265
27.	Uttarakhand	85372	92191	103349	97858	107868	122433
28.	West Bengal	53383	61352	69413	528316	612701	700117
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89642	97687	107418	4994	5633	6150
30.	Chandigarh	136883	141926	156951	22826	25046	29076
31.	Delhi	166883	192587	219979	296957	348221	404576
32.	Puducherry	103149	114034	148784	14661	16769	21061
	ALL INDIA	61855	67839	74380	8391691	9388876	10472807

\* Separate estimates for Telangana are not available;

NA: Not Available.

### **Proposal to enhance the amount under MPLADS**

†13179. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal with regard to enhancement of the amount of rupees five crores given to every Member of Parliament of the country under MPLADS for taking up works in his/her constituency; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to enhance the said amount to the tune of seven crores; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Lok Sabha Committee on MPLADS in its sitting held on 02.07.2013 had recommended that Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation should take expeditious steps to increase the annual allocation per Member of Parliament from rupees 5th crore to rupees 10 crore.

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**ST status to Pahari and Argon of Jammu and Kashmir**

3180. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received recommendations from Jammu and Kashmir Government to declare Pahari and Argon population of Jammu and Kashmir as Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the status of these recommendations; and

(c) whether Government of India will include these two tribes in the Scheduled Tribes of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India on 15-6-1999 (further amended on 25-6-2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

The proposal for inclusion of "Pahari" speaking people in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir State has been processed as per above modalities.

The proposal for inclusion of "Argon" community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir was processed as per extent modalities and was not supported by RGI.

**Protection of Toto Tribal families**

3181. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special programme for protection of rarest tribes of India on the verge of extinction, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, what special assistance is being extended to existing only 25 rarest Toto Tribal families at Toto Para in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal for protection of their language, culture and human existence, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in

17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Besides other schemes being implemented by this Ministry for the development of STs including PVTGs, this Ministry is exclusively implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" for overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Under the Scheme, State Governments submit Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans on the basis of their requirement. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider to be relevant to their PVTGs and their Socio-cultural environment including their identity and culture. 100% grants-in-aid are made available to States as per the provisions of the scheme.

(b) State Government of West Bengal had submitted their CCD Plan for the Twelfth Five Plan Period for the development of three PVTGs in West Bengal, namely Birhor, Lodhas and Totos. As per the CCD plan, the Totos living in Totopara, an isolated village of Madarihat Block in Jalpaiguri District, have a total of 314 families having a population of 1387. Funds are released to States based on the availability of funds in a particular financial year, proportionate to PVTG population of the State *vis-a-vis* PVTG population of the country, receipt of requisite documents etc. No individual PVTG-wise funds are released. During the year 2013-14 an amount of ₹ 13.00 crore was released to Government of West Bengal for development of 3 PVTGs including Totos in the Jalpaiguri district.

#### **Spelling errors in SC/ST lists**

†3182. DR. BHUSAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh which have not been able to derive category benefits due to spelling/numerical errors; and

(b) whether the errors would be rectified to include Scheduled Tribes like Pathari, Pardhi, Saunra, Sanwraa, Sadra, Sahra, Bhuiyan, Bhuyya, Bhinya, Abujhmadia, Pahari Korwa, Bighiya, Rautiya, Sawariya, Kisan and Pardhan Paraghania and Scheduled Castes like Chik, Gada, Cheek, Mahra, Maahra, Audhelia, Adholia, Adhoria, Adhoulia, Sut Sarathi in the said list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Government of Chhattisgarh has recommended for inclusion of tribes/Castes and modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The details are as under:—

In the List of Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) Pathari as synonym of Pardhan.
- (ii) Pardhi (removal of area restriction).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Saunra as synonym of Sawar, Sawara.
- (iv) Bhuiyan, Bhuyya as synonyms of Bharia Bhumia.
- (v) Kisan as synonym of Nagesia, Nagasia.
- (vi) Rautia
- (vii) Parganiha, Pradhan as synonyms of Pardhan

In the List of Scheduled Castes:—

- (i) Chik Ganda/Chik/Cheek as synonyms of Ganda, Gandi.
- (ii) Mahra, Mahara as synonyms of Mahar, Mehar, Mehra.
- (iii) Audhelia, Adholia, Adhoria, Adhoulia as synonyms of Audhelia.
- (iv) Soot Sarathi as synonyms of Ghasi, Ghasia.

These proposals have been processed accordance with modalities approved by the Government of India on 15-6-1999 (further amended on 25-6-2002) for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

The 'Abhuj Maria' and 'Hill Korwa' communities have been included in entry no. 16 and 27 respectively in the list of Chhattisgarh State, through 'The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2013 dated 18.09.2013.

#### **Education level among tribals**

†3183. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite constant assistance from Government the education level among tribals in the country is still low;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to bring in comprehensive changes in ongoing programmes for spreading education among the tribal people in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA),

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009, provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, including the children of tribal areas. Under SSA Programme, 109 tribal concentrated districts have been identified to focus programmatic interventions. 12% of the total outlay for SSA is targeted to these 109 tribal concentrated districts in 2014-15. To improve the infrastructural facilities of tribal areas, SSA provides for opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) and residential schools/hostels.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is re-engineering some of the existing schemes under the Umbrella Scheme of Education for ST Children. The Ministry, with its mandate of critical gap filling, is re-engineering the education schemes, wherein the existing schemes are merged and subsumed under an Umbrella Scheme. The merger and reorganization of the existing schemes is expected to expand the scope and flexibility of interventions that are presently available under the individual stand-alone schemes. It would provide a cafeteria mode of options for States and Union Territories to draw upon, according to their specific needs and priorities in a bottom up approach. The objective of re-engineering is to provide adequate educational infrastructure for STs and incentive for education for ST children through scholarships. This is to be achieved through convergence of schemes of line Ministries along with simplification of process for availing scholarships and also through technological aids in improving learning activities. The Umbrella Scheme subsumes following existing schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

- (i) Establishment and strengthening of Ashram Schools.
- (ii) Establishment and strengthening of Hostels.
- (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal areas.
- (iv) Pre Matric Scholarships.
- (v) Post Matric Scholarships and Upgradation of Merit.

#### **Funds for minor forest produce in Maharashtra**

†3184. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any proposal for sanction of funds for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from Government of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date and the current status of this proposal, and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the time-frame fixed for finalising this proposal along with the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received proposal from Government of Maharashtra this year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### **ST status to fishermen of Andhra Pradesh**

3185. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demands from various States to grant ST status to identified communities, if so, the details of such demands, State-wise;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has been requesting to grant fishermen ST status, if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to grant ST status to six Assam communities now, if so, the details of the same and what decision has been taken on the similar demands from other States, particularly Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) A Statement indicating the State/UT-wise number of proposals for granting ST status is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India on 15-6-1999 (further amended on 25-6-2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

The proposals for inclusion of communities in list of STs of Assam State (*i.e* Koch Rajbongshi, Tai-Ahom, Moran, Matak, Chutia, and Tea and Ex-Tea Garden) as well as proposals of the States/UTs for inclusion of communities in list of STs have been processed as per the modalities.

**Statement***The State-wise No. of Proposals for granting ST States*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	44
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	34
6.	Goa	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
8.	Jharkhand	17
9.	Karnataka	49
10.	Kerala	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17
12.	Odisha	102
13.	Sikkim	11
14.	Tamil Nadu	42
15.	Tripura	1
16.	Uttarakhand	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8
18.	West Bengal	12
19.	Puducherry	7

**Rights of tribals and forest dwellers**

3186. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tribal and other traditional dwellers living in forest villages in India, State-wise and district-wise;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Details in respect of tribal and other traditional dwellers living in forest villages in the country are maintained by the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

(b) It was recognized that the adverse living conditions of many tribal families living in forests was on account of non-recognition and vesting of pre-existing rights. To address this, a landmark legislation *viz.* Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, has been enacted to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation of forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. This Act not only recognizes the rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood, but also grants several other rights to ensure their control over forest resources which, *inter-alia*, include right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, community rights such as nistar; habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities; right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use. The Act also provides for diversion of forest land for public utility facilities managed by the Government, such as schools, dispensaries, fair price shops, electricity and telecommunication lines, water tanks, etc. with the recommendation of Gram Sabhas. In addition, several schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the benefit of tribal people, including those in the forest areas such as "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP". Funds are released out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities *viz.* approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. for development of forest villages.

(c) Under Section 3(1) (h) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitations, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified, or not, into revenue villages have been recognized as one of the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands. As per the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, the forest right related to conversion of forest villages into revenue villages is to be adjudicated by the Gram Sabha, Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee as per the laid down procedure, like any other forest right specified in the Act. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued guidelines on 8.11.2013, *inter-alia*, impressing upon all the State/ UT Governments to convert all such erstwhile forest villages, un-recorded settlements and old habitations into revenue villages with a sense of urgency in a time bound manner. The conversion would include the actual land use of the village in its entirety, including land required for current or future community uses, like, schools, health facilities, public spaces etc.



**Development of Warangal as Smart City**

3187. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in the scheme to convert some cities as smart cities;
- (b) whether it is not a fact that there have been demands to make Warangal as smart city; and
- (c) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry on the above request?

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

(a) The scheme of smart cities is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development had received a request letter from Shrimati Gundu Sudharani MP (Rajya Sabha) on 12th March, 2013.

(c) The development of Warangal as Smart city was not an admissible component of JNNURM scheme in the year 2013 which ended on 31-03-2014. Hon'ble M.P. was accordingly informed.

**Central Transport Policy**

3188. SHRIRITABRATABANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to introduce a Central Transport Policy as several Acts and Rules, which have important implications in dealing with urban transport issues, are administered by the Central Government;
- (b) how Government is promoting the use of public transport in view of the increasing air pollution; and
- (c) whether Government intends to put a limit on the number of personal vehicles owned by a household, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Central Government is already implementing Nation Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) since 2006.

(b) To promote environmentally sustainable urban transport and to improve environment-friendly transport, this Ministry has initiated Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP). The project aims to address the issue of mitigating climate change by taking appropriate action with respect to the transport sector such as evolving integrated land use and transportation plans, achieving a modal shift from private to public mode of transportation, encouraging the use of non-motorised transport, improving fuel efficiency, and encouraging use of alternate fuels, etc. This Ministry is also promoting use of public transport by conducting various workshops, seminars and campaigns.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to put a limit on the number of personal vehicles owned by a households. This Ministry is emphasizing on providing quick, comfortable, reliable, safe, affordable and quality public transport as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 instead of regulating the number of personal vehicles.

#### **National Urban Sanitation Policy in Karnataka**

3189. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been initiated recently in Karnataka in line with the objectives of the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of schemes initiated, funds allotted and targets fixed/achieved during the last three years and the current year for the State of Karnataka;

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

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

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

(a) and (b) Government of Karnataka has reported that as per the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008, preparation of City Sanitation Plan (CSP) and its implementation is taken up in the State of Karnataka in a phased manner. The CSPs for the 28 cities have already been prepared by the State Government and the different components under the CSP are taken up under different schemes/grants through different implementing agencies. The State Government in the Budget of year 2014-15 has earmarked ₹ 775 lakh for implementation of CSP in selected cities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Regularisation of illegal colonies**

†3190. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ownership rights have been given to those 895 illegal colonies regularized in Delhi by Government;

(b) the number of illegal colonies in Narela zone which are proposed to be regularized by Government, details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Tirthankar Nagar, Jain Colony also falls under Narela zone, if so, whether Government proposes to regularize this colony; and

(d) if so, by when this colony will be regularized and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has identified 895 unauthorized colonies for regularization. GNCTD has so far permitted the registration of sale in transfer of property in respect of 312 unauthorized colonies on private lands.

(b) GNCTD is not administering the regularization of unauthorized colonies Zone wise and the jurisdiction are Revenue District and Assembly Constituency-wise. GNCTD has informed that out of 895 regularized unauthorized colonies there are 19 unauthorized colonies falling in the Narela Assembly Constituency .

(c) and (d) The built up percentage of Tirthankar Nagar, Jain Colony as reported by the Geospatial Delhi Ltd. (GSDL), was 26% and 30.81 % for the year 2002 and 2007 respectively, and as per provisions of the Regulations dated 24.03.2008 and its subsequent amendments, this colony is not eligible for regularization.

#### **JNNURM in big cities**

3191. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in big cities;

(b) whether Municipal Corporations in the cities are allowed to purchase city buses for urban population; and

(c) whether Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) part and parcel of JNNURM?

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

(a) There is no classification as big cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Cities under JNNURM are included on the basis of population as per census 2001. 65 cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of JNNURM and all other towns/cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Details of 65 Mission cities is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Municipal Corporations are vested with powers under State Acts. City buses are, however, a permissible component under Public Transport for cities.

(c) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) was a permissible component under JNNURM.

**Statement***List of cities included under UIG/BSUP of JNNURM*

S1. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
<b>(a) Mega Cities</b>			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
<b>(b) Million-plus Cities</b>			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91

1	2	3	4
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
<b>(c) Identified cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population</b>			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	6.58

1	2	3	4
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Odisha	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbander	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

#### Problems with DDA flats

3192. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of DDA flats Bindapur, Dwarka, New Delhi are facing several problems *viz.* bad condition of roads, overflow of drains, lack of cleanliness and non-maintenance of small gardens;

(b) whether it is also a fact that drinking water scarcity is prevalent in this area; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken?

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

(a) The roads of Dwarka area, except some portion where action shall be taken after the monsoon season, have been re-carpeted by DDA recently. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that the roads falling under their jurisdiction are repaired immediately in case of any deterioration/damage to make it traffic worthy. The

drains under the jurisdiction of SDMC are being desilted regularly to prevent the water logging. 15 safai karamcharies have been deployed for cleanliness of DDA flats Bindapur, Dwarka and proper sanitary condition are being maintained inside the colony. All parks in the jurisdiction of DDA in Dwarka area being maintained by them.

(b) and (c) DDA receives water from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and further distributes that to Bindapur and Dwarka area. The quantity of water received from DJB is less than the requirement leading to water scarcity in the area. DDA is augmenting the water distribution through water supply from tube wells to mitigate the problem.

#### **Annual ranking of cities**

3193. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to institute a procedure for annual ranking of cities, against the metrics outlined in the stated objectives of the proposed urban modernization programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which Government proposes to address the gap between objectives and outcomes in its proposed programme?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Basic needs of big cities**

3194. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how Urban Development Ministry divides big cities in India, details thereof, State-wise;

(b) in what manner Government helps big cities to meet their basic needs;

(c) whether Government is aware about fast growing city population; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet about growth challenges?

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

(a) Ministry of Urban Development does not define the concept of big cities. However, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), three categories of cities were identified by the Ministry as per norms/criteria mentioned as under:—

Category	Cities/UAs	Nos.
A	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census	07
B	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus population but less than 4 million as per 2001 Census	28
C	Selected Cities/UAs (State capitals and other Cities/UAs of religious/historic and touristic importance)	30
TOTAL		65

(b) Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for the infrastructure development of the cities. The Government of India, however, supports States in their efforts for infrastructure development of cities through various schemes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the increase of population in the cities and is in 'the process of introducing a new Mission for urban development.

#### **Guidelines for National Urban Transport Policy**

3195. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of action taken by the Ministry as on date in consultation with State Governments for formation of Special Guidelines for National Urban Transport Policy, to tackle the traffic conjunction problem increasing very sharply day by day resulting into unnecessary economical and environmental loss to the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): National Urban Transport Policy was formulated by Government of India in 2006, however, Urban Development being a State subject, measures to ease/eradicate congestion in the cities have to be taken by the States. Ministry of Urban Development has issued the following two advisories to all States/UTs in order to take measures to control traffic congestion :-

- (i) An advisory dated 15.1.2013 on introduction of Congestion Charging to issue instructions to all concerned authorities for identifying the most congested areas in their cities, getting a proper study done on various aspects of congestion charges as per city requirement and consider adopting congestion charging system as a measure to decongest a particular area/CBD, increasing mode share of cycling as well as public transport and increase the mobility of the people besides controlling pollution.
- (ii) An advisory dated 11.7.2013 in which Ministry of Urban Development has offered to provide 80% financial assistance to the States/UTs for carrying out study on congestion charges. So far, no formal proposal in this regard has been received from the States/UTs.



**Cleaning of Yamuna**

3196. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of grants allotted under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) of cleaning of the river Yamuna in Delhi;
- (b) the type of the plan proposed for the river Yamuna under the said mission; and
- (c) the details of the plans proposed before Government for clean Yamuna in future?

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

(a) to (c) A project on laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River and improvement in the quality of water has been sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) under Sewerage sector in Delhi with approved cost of ₹ 135771.00 lakh with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of ₹ 47519.85 lakh. So far ₹ 11880.00 lakh has been released as ACA for the project. The Mission has ended on 31-03-2014.

**Problems of water logging**

†3197. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of drains of Delhi cleaned by MCD/PWD and other agencies during the year 2013-14, Department-wise details;
- (b) the target fixed for them before Monsoon, details of work done by each of them and the agencies which did not complete the work as per schedule; and
- (c) the details of the future plan so that Delhi does not have to face the severe problem of water logging in normal days as well as in Monsoon?

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

(a) As reported by the Municipal Corporations/Council and Department of Irrigation and Flood Control, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the number of drains de-silted / cleaned in Delhi during 2013-14 is as under:

S1. No.	Agencies	No. of drains
1.	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	169
2.	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	259
3.	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	214
4.	New Delhi Municipal Council	14
5.	Department of Irrigation and Flood Control, GNCTD	13

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the action plan of the above agencies, de-silting of drains has been undertaken.

(c) The three corporations of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council have reported that de-silting of drains is a continuous process and appropriate action is taken to prevent the water logging during monsoon.

#### **Shortage of quality retail space**

3198. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that international retailers are finding it difficult to get quality retail spaces in top Indian cities, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that total available malls in the country have over 50 per cent vacancy, if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking so that global standards could be achieved?

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

(a) to (c) Land use planning being the State subject, the Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain such data.

#### **Application to DDA for construction of Barat Ghars/Community Centres**

†3199. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has received applications regarding construction of new Barat Ghars/Community Centres or multi purpose halls in Noor Nagar, Madanpur Khadar Gaon and J.J. rehabilitation colony, Madanpur Khadar areas falling under Okhla legislative assembly;

(b) the reaction of Government upon the said applications so far, the details thereof;

(c) the status of the allocation of funds for the abovesaid project, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the said work is likely to be started, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the piece of land identified at Noor Nagar for the construction of Barat Ghar belongs to Jamia Millia Islamia. Therefore, no Barat Ghar can be constructed by DDA on that land. Construction of Barat Ghar at village Madanpur Khadar and J.J. Colony, Madanpur Khadar may be taken up after the Screening Committee approves the scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Funds sanctioned by South Delhi Municipal Corporation through Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) fund have not been withdrawn by DDA so far due to non-availability of detailed drawings and clear title of land.

(d) Construction commences after approvals of Screening Committee and Delhi Fire Service are received.

### **Special Urban Infrastructural Development Scheme**

†3200. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special urban infrastructural development scheme is being run by Central Government in view of infrastructural facilities in small and medium cities of the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the cities of Madhya Pradesh wherein the work of development of infrastructural facilities is going on under this scheme and the details of the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU):  
(a) Yes, Sir. 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 for all cities in the Country with a reform oriented agenda. JNNURM had two components namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) catering to 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.

(b) Details of the cities for which projects have been sanctioned under UIG sub-mission of JNNURM and under UIDSSMT in the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of Mission cities for which projects sanctioned under UIG sub-mission of JNNURM*

(As on 30.06.2014 )

Name of the State	Name of Mission cities	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Projects Completed
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10	4
	Indore	10	6
	Jabalpur	4	1
	Ujjain	3	0
	TOTAL	27	11

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-II**

*Details of Towns/cities of Madhya Pradesh for which  
projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT*

(As on 30.06.2014)

Name of the Town/cities	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
Agar	1	0	1
Aastha	1	0	1
Aastha	1	0	1
Aathner	1	0	1
Amarwara	3	0	3
Amla	1	0	1
Anuppur	1	0	1
Athner	1	0	1
Badi	1	0	1
Baihar	1	0	1
Baikunthpur	1	0	1
Balaghat	1	0	1
Baldeogarh	1	0	1
Barkuhi	2	0	2
Barwaha	1	0	1
Begamgani	1	0	1
Betul	1	0	1
Bhaisdehi	1	0	1
Bhedaghat	1	0	1
Biaora	1	1	0
Bina	1	0	1
Budni	3	1	2
Chachaura-Binagani	1	0	1
Chandameta	2	0	2
Chanderi	1	0	1

Name of the Town/cities	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
Chhatarpur	1	1	0
Chhindwara	3	0	3
Chicholi	1	0	1
Chindwara	2	0	2
Chitrakoot	1	0	1
Chourai	2	0	2
Churhat	1	0	1
Dabra	2	1	1
Dahi	1	0	1
Damoh	5	5	0
Damoh Phase-II	1	0	1
Damua	3	0	3
Deori	1	0	1
Dewas	2	0	2
Dewas Phase - I	1	1	0
Dewas Phase - II	1	0	1
Dongar Parasia	2	0	2
Dongar Parsia	1	0	1
Garhakota	2	1	1
Guna	1	0	1
Gwalior	1	0	1
Harda	1	1	0
Harra	3	0	3
Hindoria	1	0	1
Hoshangabad	1	1	0
Isagarh	1	0	1
Itarsi	3	0	3
Jaora	1	1	0
Jiran	1	0	1

Name of the Town/cities	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
Jnuuardeo/Jamai	1	0	1
Junardeo	1	0	1
Kareli	2	0	2
Katni	1	0	1
Khandwa	1	1	0
Khirkiya	1	0	1
Khurai	2	0	2
Kolar	1	0	1
Kolaras	1	0	1
Kotma	1	0	1
Ktni	1	0	1
Lakhandaon	1	0	1
Lanjhi	2	0	2
Lodhikeda	1	0	1
Lodhikhera	1	0	1
Mahidpur	1	0	1
Malajkhand	2	2	0
Malanjkhanda	1	0	1
Malhargarh	1	0	1
Manawar	2	0	2
Mandla	1	0	1
Mandleshwar	2	0	2
Mandsaur	2	1	1
Mohgaon	2	0	2
Multai	2	0	2
Mungaoli	2	0	2
Narsulalaganj	2	1	1
Neemuch	1	0	1

Name of the Town/cities	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
Newton Chikli	1	0	1
Newtonchikli	2	0	2
Pandhurna	2	0	2
Pandurna	1	0	1
Panna	1	1	0
Patan	1	0	1
Pipalrawa	1	0	1
Pipariya	2	0	2
Piplanarayanwar	1	0	1
Piplanaraynwar	2	0	2
Piplarawa	1	0	1
Piplya Mandi	2	0	2
Porsa	2	0	2
Prithvipur	1	0	1
Rajgarh	1	0	1
Rajpur	1	0	1
Rampura	1	0	1
Ratlam	1	0	1
Rehli	1	1	0
Rehti	3	1	2
Rewa	1	1	0
Sabalgarh	2	0	2
Sagar	1	0	1
Sanawad	1	1	0
Satna	1	0	1
Satwas	1	0	1
Sausar	2	0	2
Sehore	1	1	0

Name of the Town/cities	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
Seoni	1	0	1
Shahganj	2	0	2
Shahpura	1	0	1
Shajapur	1	0	1
Shamgarh	1	0	1
Shamshahbad	1	0	1
Shivpuri	2	0	2
Shujalpur	2	0	2
Sidhi	1	0	1
Singoli	1	0	1
Singrauli	1	0	1
Sirmaur	1	0	1
Sironj	1	1	0
Sonkutch	1	0	1
Suwasara	1	0	1
Tendukheda	1	0	1
Tikamgarh	1	1	0
Vidisha	3	2	1
Waraseoni	2	0	2
TOTAL	180	29	151

#### Exploitation of ground water in Delhi

3201. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI :

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that packaged drinking water manufacturers are exploiting huge ground water in Delhi and elsewhere every day without requisite approval;
- (b) if so, the names and details of such manufacturers during the last year and the current year so far; and
- (c) the action taken against each of them?



THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
 (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has reported that the Central Groundwater Authority has received 112 complaints against packaged drinking water manufacturing companies, exploiting ground water without requisite approval, during the last and current year. The names and details of such manufacturers are given in Statement-I (*See below*). These complaints are referred to the concerned designated State Authorities for necessary action. As per the information received from the State Government of Delhi, action has been taken against 26 such manufacturers; their Borewells/tubewells have been sealed, details are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Status of action taken against packaged drinking water companies in the year-2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
<b>Delhi</b>		
1.	RO Plants in Badarpur Ali Gaon, Jaitpur, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South East District, Delhi, for taking necessary action.
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
2.	Hello Mineral Water (P) Ltd. D-18, Sector-3, Noida	National Green Tribunal (NGT) <i>vide</i> Order dated 28.02.2013 has issued instructions to stop operations.
3.	M.K. Water Supply B-53, Sector-7, Noida	
4.	P.P. Beverages E- 18, Sector-7, Noida	
5.	Amrit Dhara (Vardhman Enterprises), E-169, Sector-7, Noida	
6.	Advance Engineering, B-40, Sector-7, Noida	
7.	Spirit India A-31, Sector-8, Noida	
8.	Karma Water Solution (P) Ltd., C-41, Sector-10, Noida	
9.	Prakash Industries C-383, Sector-10, Noida	
10.	Fista Beverages B-85, Sector-10, Noida	
11.	Bhomiagi Enterprises, F-44, Sector-11 , Noida	
12.	True Drop-Sri Rajeev Jain, Village-Atta, Noida	
13.	Noida Water Supply - Sri Om Veer Avana Village-Atta, Noida	

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
14.	Ausmit Pure Water (P)Ltd., D-4, Ground Floor, Sector-59, Noida	National Green Tribunal (NGT) <i>vide</i> Order dated 28.02.2013 has issued instructions to stop operations.
15.	Avishi Beverages (P) Ltd., E-125, Sector-63, Noida	
16.	Modern Electro Power (P) Ltd., G-1 42, Sector-63, Noida	
17.	Asha Water Treatment(P) Ltd., F-347, Ground Floor, Sector-63, Noida	
18.	Solutary Pure Aqua A-127, Sector-83, Phase-II, Noida	
19.	AG Hydrotech (P) Ltd., Outer Park Plot No.164, Street No.-7 Village, Mamura, Sector-66, Noida	
20.	Tyagi Beverages, Sector -53, Gijhor, Village-Gijhor, Noida	
21.	Pure Aqua (P) Ltd., Plot No. 233 Surfabad, Sector -73, Noida	
22.	Shri Shyam Enterprises, Village-Salarpur, Near Shiv Mandir, Sector- 101, Noida	
23.	Deep Enterprises, Village-Gijhore, Sector-53, Noida	
24.	Shiv Gange Mineral Water, Village Badauli, Bangar, Post Kasna, Sector-154, Noida	
25.	Gomukhi Aqua Products (P) Ltd., B-2/38, Site-B, Surajpur Ind. Area, Greater Noida	
26.	S.R. Breweries (New Name Jukaso Foods) K-225, Site-5, Ind. Area, Kasna, Greater Noida	
27.	Modipure Industries (P), Ltd., 90, Udyog Kendra-I, Greater Noida	
28.	Mountain Blue Water Ltd., 1-117, Site-C Surajpur, Greater Noida	
29.	A.R.R. Enterprises, 147, Udyog Kendra-2, Greater Noida	

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
30.	Khetan Beverages, F-5, Site-C, Surajpur, Greater Noida	
31.	Nimbus Beverages, J-83, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida	
32.	Bhandura Organics, M-17, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida	
33.	Omsan Osmocare (I) (P) Ltd., A-2/2-8, Surajpur, Site-B, Greater Noida	
34.	M.D. International, Khasra No. 189, Main Dadri Road, Village- Kheri, Greater Noida	
35.	A.S.T. Beverages (P) Ltd., A-2/62, Site-5 Kasna, Greater Noida	
36.	B-54, Sector-S, Noida	Referred to concern Regional officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam
37.	1 Plant Harola Village, (opp. Fire station Sect-2, Noida)	Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action.
38.	B-46, Sector-6, Noida	
39.	D-69, Sector-6, Noida	
40.	E-18, Sector-7, Noida	
41.	E-117, Sector-7, Noida	
42.	B-53, Sector-7, Noida	
43.	Sahil Cold Water, (opp. B-7, Near Durga Mandir), Sector-8, Noida	
44.	G-105, Sector-9, Noida	
45.	G-65, Sector-9, Noida	
46.	I-61, Sector-9, Noida	
47.	H-13, Sector-9, (opposite) Noida	
48.	C-331, Sector-10, Noida	
49.	B-9, Sector-10, Noida	
50.	A-72, Sector-10, Noida	

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
51.	C-380, Sector-10, Noida	Referred to concern Regional Officer
52.	C-284, Sector-10 (opposite), Noida	UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam
53.	C-41, Sector-10, Noida	Buddh Nagar, UP for taking
54.	F-44, Sector-11, Noida	necessary action
55.	Near Shiv Mandir, Indra Market, Sector-27, Noida	
56.	Atta Village (Opp. Sochalya), Sector-27, Noida	
57.	Opp. Mandir Bhoja Market, Sector-27, Noida	
58.	Besides Wine Shop, Atta Village, Noida	
59.	Near Babu Ram Market, Car Noida workshop, Sector-28, Noida	
60.	4 Plants in Chora Village, Sector-22, Noida	
61.	4 Plants in Raghunathpur Village, Sector-22, Noida	
62.	Opp. Janta Flat, Brand Delhi No. 1 Mr Goyal, Nithari Village, Noida	
63.	1 Plant Near Masjid, Nithari Village, Noida	
64.	3 Plant near Fish Market, Nithari Village, Noida	
65.	2 Plant near D- 5, Sector- 31, (Run by Manoj and Ranjeet) Nithari Village, Noida	
66.	1 Plant behind Bus Stand and Petrol Pump in Gali, Mamura, Sector-35, Noida	
67.	1 Plant Near Wine Shop Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida	
68.	1 Plant Near Water Tank and Shiv Mandir, Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida	
69.	1 Plant in Pradhan Market, Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida	
70.	1 Plant Near Nala (Drainage main line), Mamura Village, Sector -35, Noida	

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
71.	1 Plant, Near Gate No.1, Ambedkar Gram, Sector-37, Noida	
72.	1 Plant inside the village Ambedkar Gram, Sector-37, Noida	
73.	Nirmal Ente. Near Varsha Daram Kata, Sector-41, Main Dadri Road, Ambedkar Gram, Noida	
74.	Plant near transformer, Chalera village, Noida	
75.	6 Plant inside the village Chalera village, Noida	
76.	Near Aata Chakki run by Mr. Bhati, Salarpur Village, Noida	
77.	2 Plant in Village Salarpur, Noida	
78.	1 plant Near New Durga Market, Village Jijor, Noida	Referred to concern Regional Officer UPPCB, Noida, District Gautam
79.	1 Plant of Mr. Jain ice cube, Near Durga Market, Gijor Village, Noida	Buddh Nagar, UP for taking necessary action
80.	Hari Om Water, Near Barat Ghar, Jijor Village, Noida	
81.	Sampark Beverages, Gijor Viliage, Noida	
82.	Shri Krishna, Numberdar Market, Hosiayarpur, Sector -51, Noida	
83.	Laxmi Water, B-32, Sector-53, Noida	
84.	Rinky Water Supply, Near Jal Nigam Plant, Nawada, Sector-62, Noida	
85.	O. P. Singh, Near Indus Valley School, Khora, Nawada Village, Sector -62, Noida	
86.	Value Market, Sect-62, Nawada Village, Noida	
87.	F-347, Sector-63, Nawada Village, Noida	
88.	G-142, Sect-63, Nawada Village, Noida	

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
89.	Drishti Mineral Water, Manura Village, Ahead Roshan City Mall, Noida	
90.	A G Hydro Tech, Gali no. 6, Mamura Village, Sector -66, Noida	
91.	Behind VashiPipal tree, Sector-70, Noida	
92.	2 Plant near Phalawan Dairy, Sarfabad Village, Sector-73, Noida	
93.	Nature Pure Aqua, Plot No. 223, Sector-73, Sarfabad, Noida	
94.	AmanziSmugess, near Gagan Deep Public School, Sarfabad, Noida	
95.	1 Plant in Tyagi Market, Main Road, Geja Village, Noida	
96.	Jamnotri Water, Near Amity University, Sector-125, Noida	
97.	8 Plants in Barola Village, Noida	
98.	3 Plants in the Bhangel Village, Noida	
99.	1 Plant in Yakubpur Village, Sector-83, Noida	
100.	1 Plant in Tushyana Village, Greater Noida	
101.	1 Plant in Kheri Village, Greater Noida	
102.	2 Plants in Elabas Village, Sector -84, Greater Noida	
103.	1 Plant in Tugalpur Village, Greater Noida	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
104.	AquavaPower, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	Referred to District Collector, Tiruvallur District for taking necessary action.
105.	MSR Aquava, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	
106.	Karunya Enterprises, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	
107.	Annais Aquava, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	

*Status of action taken against packaged drinking water companies in the year - 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Status of Action Taken
1.	M/s Hero Ice Cubes, 10/158 GF, Geeta Colony, Delhi	Delhi Government is taking action in this case.
2.	Mr. Sanjay Chand Jain 512/11 Street No.2, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi	Delhi Government has started prosecution <i>vide</i> No. 8634 dated 03.06.2014.
3.	Mr. Puneet Verma, S/o. Sh. Satish Verma, C/o Choudhry Rati Ram Market, Biharipur, Delhi	Delhi Government has started prosecution <i>vide</i> No. 8100 dated 26.06.2014.
4.	Sh. Narender Singh S/o D.K. Sharma R-3/83, Nawada Housing Complex, 55 Foot Road, Dwarka, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South West District, Delhi for taking necessary action.
5.	Sh. Mubashir, F-88, Abul Fazal Enclave, near Johar Public School Okhla, Delhi	Referred to District Collector, South District, Delhi for taking necessary action.

***Statement-II****Names and addresses of manufacturers of packaged drinking water against whom action has been taken by Government of NCT of Delhi*

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | M/s Bisleri International Ltd., 60, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi - 3 Borewells.                      |
| 2. | Sh. Vijay Kumar Arora, M/s Pokh Raj Arora, 323, Khazur Road, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. |
| 3. | Sh. Ravi Goyal, M/s Super Himgiri Water Products, 34/1, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.      |
| 4. | Sh. Rakesh Narang, M/s Narang Prefect Sales, 846, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.            |
| 5. | Ms. Jyoti, M/s Water Cooling Plant, 467, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.                     |
| 6. | Sh. Deepak Sethi, M/s Phoopst Water Cooling Plant, 809, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.      |
| 7. | Sh. Raju Sethi, M/s Water Cooling Plant, 846, Baksid, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.        |
| 8. | Sh. Goldi, M/s Supreme Marketing Cooling Plant, 894, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.         |
| 9. | Sh. Raju, M/s Rajesh, 8864, Shadipura, Karol Bagh, Delhi.                                       |

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10. Sh. Sudhir Batra, M/s Ashok Water Plant, 8807, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
  11. Sh. Rupes Gupta, Galaxy Public School, Meethapur Extn., Mata Wali Gali Sindhu Farm Road, Delhi.
  12. Sh. Amit (Behind Kripal House), Meethapur Extn., Sindhu Farm Road, Badarpur, New Delhi.
  13. Sh. Kapil, 87B, Meethapur Extn., Mata Wali Gali Sindhu Farm Road, Badarpur, Delhi
  14. Sh. Manish Aggarwal, Shop No.1, Harsh Vihar, Tanki Road, Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi.
  15. Sh. Sonu Gupta, Amar Market, Saurabh Vihar, New Delhi.
  16. Sh. Parveen. H.No. 540, Gali No. 19, Amar Market, SaurabhVihar, New Delhi.
  17. Sh. Pawan Aggarwal, Old Fena Shop Building, Aali Village, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi.
  18. Sh. Ganga Saran and Sh. Amit, F-Block, 7-15, Aali Vihar, New Delhi.
  19. Pawan Khatana, H.No. 3451-A, Gali No. 77, Near Barat Ghar, Molarbandh Extn., New Delhi.
  20. Nonihal, H.No. 1991, Gali No. 56, Molarbandh Extn., New Delhi - 44.
  21. Babu Soni, A-2/1408, JJ Colony, Madanpur Khadar, New Delhi -76.
  22. Ashwani, C-7, Hari Nagar-II, Meethapur Chowk, New Delhi.
  23. Jubaida W/o Ali Asgar, R/o H.No. 2345, Gali No. 63, Block -E, Molarband Extn., Badarpur, New Delhi.
  24. Parveen Gupta, R/o 5, Matawali Gali, Meethapur Extn., Badarpur, Delhi.
  25. Babul Hussain, R/o H.No. 472, Jaitpur Part-I, Delhi - 44.
  26. Sh. Shahzada S/o Lt. Abdul Gaffar, P/o D-56, GaIi No. 11, Zakir Nagar, Jamia Nagar, Delhi.
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#### **Corporation of Kollam**

3202. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved schemes for the Corporation of Kollam in Kerala in the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the progress of the schemes sanctioned by Government for Kollam Corporation in the above period?



THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
 (a) No, Sir. The projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are sanctioned to the towns/cities in the States which are implemented through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/para-statals. No project has been sanctioned for the Corporation of Kollam in Kerala under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

(b) Does not arise.

**Poor maintenance of Government quarters**

3203. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government quarters/residences/bungalows/flats have been declared dangerous by Central Public Works Department across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof State wise including Madhya Pradesh along with the reasons for poor maintenance of these Government flats; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for redevelopment of these Government accommodations in a phased manner?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:

State	No. of quarters
Delhi	1989
Tripura	12
Madhya Pradesh	110
Goa	40
West Bengal	58
Jharkhand	6
Maharashtra	654
Gujarat	255

The quarters/residences/bungalows/flats with the passage of time have regular wear and tear which causes corrosion in the reinforcement and consequent distress in the structural members of the buildings.

(c) Redevelopment of these Government accommodations is dependent upon proposals received from client departments and budget allotted to CPWD.

### Mega City Development Mission in Kolkata

3204. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial support for the overall development of Kolkata under Mega City Development Mission and if so, the details thereof and the financial support extended so far, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is providing financial support to Government of West Bengal for executing various infrastructure development projects under the Kolkata Mega City Plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of additional financial assistance provided by the International Cooperations or Agencies for the Kolkata Mega City Development Mission and Integrated Urban Development Mission?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure development of mega cities was launched in 1993-94. Five mega Cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad were covered under the Scheme. A total of 125 projects were sanctioned under the Scheme for augmenting infrastructural development projects in the city of Kolkata such as water supply, sewerage and drainage, sanitation, fly overs, Roads etc. The financial assistance released to the State Government as Central share under the scheme, year-wise, is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount released
1.	1993-94	20.10
2.	1994-95	16.10
3.	1995-96	18.08
4.	1996-97	13.58
5.	1997-98	14.89
6.	1998-99	16.23
7.	1999-2000	16.78
8.	2000-01	19.09
9.	2001-02	25.70
10.	2002-03	26.23
11.	2003-04	41.30170
12.	2004-05	63.65120
13.	2005-06	15.69750
14.	2006-07	0
TOTAL		307.43040

The scheme subsumed in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission launched in 2005 and formally closed *w.e.f.* 1.4.2007.

**Incomplete projects under JNNURM**

3205. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that were sanctioned by Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) but remain incomplete as on date, and the State-wise distribution thereof;

(b) whether the eligibility criteria for the development of 'smart cities' will be drawn from the eligibility criteria under the JNNURM to ensure the completion of projects already sanctioned by the Government; and

(c) if not, how Government proposes to complete these projects?

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

(a) State-wise details of in-complete ongoing projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The contours of the proposal for the development of 'smart cities' including the eligibility criteria has not been finalized. The projects under UIG and UIDSSMT sanctioned during the Mission period *i.e.* up to 31.03.2012 and which were not completed till the extended period *i.e.* up to 31.03.2014 would have to be completed by the States from their own resources. The projects sanctioned during the Transition phase which ended on 31-03-2014 shall be funded for a period of 3 years from the date of release of the first instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The States have been asked to expedite implementation of ongoing incomplete projects and for submission of completion certificates thereon.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of projects approved and completed under UIG*

(As on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Projects Completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2
3.	Assam	2	-
4.	Bihar	8	-

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Projects Completed
5.	Chandigarh	2	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
7.	Delhi	23	9
8.	Goa	2	-
9.	Gujarat	82	52
10.	Haryana	4	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	-
13.	Jharkhand	6	-
14.	Karnataka	54	26
15.	Kerala	10	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	27	11
17.	Maharashtra	90	42
18.	Manipur	4	-
19.	Meghalaya	2	-
20.	Mizoram	4	-
21.	Nagaland	4	1
22.	Odisha	4	1
23.	Puducherry	1	-
24.	Punjab	7	2
25.	Rajasthan	12	4
26.	Sikkim	2	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	65	23
28.	Tripura	2	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	4
30.	Uttarakhand	14	1
31.	West Bengal	70	17
GRAND TOTAL		599	227

***Statement-II****State-wise details of project approved/completed under UIDSSMT**(As on 30.06.2014)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84	70	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	9	9
4.	Assam	30	11	19
5.	Bihar	11	3	8
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	1	5
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
8.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1
9.	Goa	3	1	2
10.	Gujarat	51	40	11
11.	Haryana	9	5	4
12.	Himachal Pradesh	20	5	15
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	15	36
14.	Jharkhand	6	2	4
15.	Karnataka	59	17	42
16.	Kerala	24	4	20
17.	Madhya Pradesh	180	29	151
18.	Maharashtra	110	37	73
19.	Manipur	5	2	3
20.	Meghalaya	2	0	2
21.	Mizoram	2	2	0
22.	Nagaland	3	0	3
23.	Odisha	23	3	20
24.	Puducherry	1	1	0
25.	Punjab	16	7	9

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
26.	Rajasthan	49	22	27
27.	Sikkim	5	2	3
28.	Tamil Nadu	135	102	33
29.	Tripura	4	3	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	71	42	29
31.	Uttarakhand	14	0	14
32.	West Bengal	41	18	23
GRAND TOTAL		1036	453	583

#### Treatment of dirty water in Madhya Pradesh

†3206. DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for treating dirty water of sewage of urban areas before it merges in rivers and the provisions made for the said purpose during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year, the amount sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the measures taken to treat the sewage water in Ujjain, Devas, Indore cities and checking the flowing of the same in Kshipra river in view of Simhastha Kumbh of 2016?

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

(a) Urban Sanitation including sewage treatment system is within the purview of the State Govt. and the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to address the problem of sewage treatment and its disposal in urban areas. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the MoUD has sanctioned 10 sewerage projects and total of ₹ 307.30 crores released to Madhya Pradesh till date.

(b) As reported by the Indore Municipal Corporation, the following measures have been initiated by them to treat the sewage of Indore city

- (i) 245 mld sewage treatment plant is likely to be completed upto December, 2015
- (ii) Trapping of all the sewage outfalls meeting in Khan, Saraswati rivers and all six nallas of city and connecting it to Primary lines for treatment and disposal
- (iii) Treatment of Sanwer road industrial area effluent passing through Narval Nalla before meeting to Khan river and then ultimately to Kshipra river.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The information pertaining to Ujjain and Devas cities has not been received from the State Government. It is submitted that such information is not maintained by Ministry of Urban Development.

#### **Subletting of Government accommodations**

†3207. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that most of the Government accommodation which were allotted to Government employees, have been given on rent;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the flats of Gole Market have been given on rent to business group;
- (c) whether Government had received any complaints in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against the errant employees, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Directorate of Estates receives complaints of subletting of Government accommodations located in different areas including Gole Market from time to time.

(d) From 1st April, 2013 to 31st July, 2014, on the proved charges of subletting, in the Gole Market, D.I.Z. Area (Delhi's Imperial Zone), allotment of 27 officials have been cancelled, 15 have been debarred from future allotment, and 7 have been issued 'show cause notices'.

#### **Bhavans in Delhi**

†3208. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the States which have their Bhavans located in Delhi like Gujarat Bhavan, Tamil Nadu Bhavan etc.,
- (b) the names of the States which have more than one 'Bhawan';
- (c) whether Government of Gujarat has sought for land for construction of another 'Bhavan'; and
- (d) if so, whether Government will allot the land by when; and if not, the reasons thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(a) A list indicating the names of the States which have their Bhavans located in Delhi is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A list indicating the names of the States which have more than one Bhavan is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In principle decision has been taken to allot a piece of land to the State Government of Gujarat for another 'Bhavan'. Allotment is done following the due process.

**Statement-I**

*Name of the States which have their Bhavans located in Delhi:*

Sl. No.	Name of State Government	Sl. No.	Name of State Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.	Manipur
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.	Meghalaya
3.	Assam	17.	Mizoram
4.	Bihar	18.	Nagaland
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.	Odisha
6.	Goa	20.	Punjab
7.	Gujarat	21.	Rajasthan
8.	Haryana	22.	Sikkim
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.	Tamil Nadu
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.	Tripura
11.	Jharkhand	25.	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Karnataka	26.	Uttarakhand
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27.	West Bengal

**Statement-II**

*Name of the States which have more than one Bhavan in Delhi:*

Sl. No.	Name of State Government	Sl. No.	Name of State Government
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.	Odisha
2.	Assam	9.	Sikkim
3.	Bihar	10.	Tamil Nadu
4.	Haryana	11.	Tripura
5.	Karnataka	12.	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13.	Uttarakhand
7.	Manipur		



**UIDSSMT in Maharashtra**

†3209. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government regarding approval of proposals under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) program;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date, the current status of the proposals; and

(c) by when this proposal is planned to be finalized and the reasons of its delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 94 projects have been sanctioned to various towns/cities under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the State of Maharashtra during the Mission period, out of which 37 projects have been reported physically complete and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The Government of Maharashtra had submitted 52 proposals for consideration under UIDSSMT during the Transition phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) out of which funds has been released for 16 projects. All these projects are at implementation stage.

The projects under JNNURM are considered/sanctioned subject to their technical appraisal and in-conformity with the guidelines of the scheme. The Mission has ended on 31.03.2014 and as such has no mandate to consider/sanction projects now.

**Metro connectivity in smaller cities**

†3210. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the country in which metro projects are running and Government of India's participation therein;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide metro connectivity to smaller cities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has held talks with State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) The details of operational and ongoing Metro Rail Projects and Government of India's participation therein State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Central Government supports the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the concerned State Government for Metro Rail Projects. However, since urban transport

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is completely-intertwined with urban development, the project proposals for Metro Rail/ Monorail are proposed by the State Governments concerned. For this purpose the States have to prepare the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) with alternative analysis for promoting sustainable transport in their cities.

(c) The consultation with State Governments is a continuous process and all advisories issued on the subject of Urban Transport are available online at *moud.gov.in*.

**Statement**

*Details of the running and ongoing Metro Rail projects and Government of India's participation therein State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Metro Rail Projects	Government of India participation (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	<b>Delhi MRTS Phase-I and Phase-II</b>	Equity - 4542.70 Subordinate Debt (SD) - 968.90 Grant - 237.59	Completed and commissioned.
		<b>Delhi Airport Express Line</b> (Public Private Partnership [PPP])	Civil Work Equity to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation - 995.42	Completed and commissioned
		<b>Delhi MRTS Phase III</b>		Ongoing.
		Mukundpur- Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri)	Equity - 4124.50	
		Janakpuri West - Kalindikunj	SD - 2898.60	
		Central Secretariat-Kashmere Gate	Grant - 451.80	
		Jahangirpuri - Badli		
		Extension to Faridabad (Haryana)		
		Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar Corridor to Shiv Vihar		

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension from Mundka to Bahadurgarh		
		Connection to Najafgarh From Dwarka to Najafgarh		
2.	Karna- taka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-I	Equity - 1634.91 SD - 1089.94	*
		Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-II	Equity - 3868.35 SD - 1412.65	Ongoing
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro	Transferred to Ministry of Railways.	Ongoing
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I.	Equity - 472.50 SD - 157.50	Ongoing
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	Equity - 2190.00 SD - 730.00	Ongoing
6.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	Equity - 753.73 SD - 248.50	Ongoing
7.	Mahara- shtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 on PPP Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) - 471.00	Completed and commissioned.
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 on PPP Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	VGF - 1532.00	**
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra) Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ	Equity - 2402.70 SD - 1024.50	Ongoing
8.	Telangana	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (PPP)	VGF- 1458.00 (Not yet released).	Ongoing

\* Eastern section of 6.7 km and the Northern section of 10.3 km have partially commenced commercial operations on 20.10.2011 and 1.3.2014 respectively.

\*\* 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 and Forests (MoEF).

**Notification regarding land pooling policy**

3211. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No.1034 given in Rajya Sabha on 17 July, 2014 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued notification regarding land pooling policy to be applied in Zones J to L, N & P(I&II) for planned development of Delhi on 05.09.2013;

(b) whether all the zones notified *vide* above Notification are being considered for land pooling policy including the unacquired land in Zone P-I;

(c) whether Government would operationalise the land pooling policy in all the zones simultaneously including Zone P-I to avoid any kind of disparity between zones, if any; and

(d) whether regulations for the same would be finalized and notified soon to avoid delay in commencement of planned residential projects in the capital and to discourage unauthorized development?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Land pooling policy will be applicable in all the urbanizable zones except zone P-I.

(c) This issue will be considered at the time of finalization of detailed procedure for the purpose of land pooling policy.

(d) The notification of the Regulations for operationalization of land pooling policy under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 shall be published in accordance with laid down procedures.

**Illegal construction in Shivalik Colony**

3212. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have received complaints of carrying illegal construction activities in Shivalik Colony, New Delhi beyond working hours violating 'The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996', if so, the complete details thereof;

(b) whether illegal construction activity is being carried out in connivance with the officers of DDA; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken against erring DDA officials for allowing illegal construction activity in Shivalik Colony at odd hours violating the provisions of the above Act?

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

(a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has received complaints regarding illegal construction activities in respect of property no. C-51, Shivalik Colony, New Delhi. As per site inspection done by DDA officers on 30.07.2014, certain violations/deviations from the sanctioned plan were observed and, therefore, 'stop construction notice' as per Delhi Development Act, 1957 was issued.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Urban transportation in India**

3213. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that urban transportation in India is undergoing significant transition; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the massive need to provide sustainable mass transport solutions to India's burgeoning urban population has been the driver for the implementation of metro rail system across several tier 1 cities, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has taken various measures including financing of metro rail projects in various cities under National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 (NUTP) through Equity participation, Grant or Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The Central Government has sanctioned metro rail projects in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), Kolkata, Bangalore, Jaipur, Kochi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai to provide safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access to transportation to the rapidly growing urban population.

#### **Water supply in urban areas**

3214. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average coverage of water supply in urban areas is only about 50 per cent;

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) As per the Census of India 2011, the number of urban Households having Tap Water

Supply within, near and away from the premises is 70.63% of the total urban Households whereas from tube wells and hand pumps is 20.76% and from other sources is 8.61%.

Ministry of Urban Development supplements the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply in urban areas under schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 10% lumpsum provision for North Eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST).

#### **Funds through pooled municipal debt obligation facility**

3215. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various sources of private and Government funds being used, or have been proposed to be used for the financing of urban infrastructure development projects and their contribution to the total investment;

(b) the proportion of funds being raised through private capital investments;

(c) the proportion of funds being raised through the Pooled Municipal Debt Obligation Facility; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken any study of methods of raising funds for infrastructure projects and the risks associated with each, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) Government has taken several steps to provide long term financing for urban infrastructure projects, which include Public Private Partnerships, Pooled Finance Development Fund, Tax free Bonds etc. So far, 52 Public Private Partnership projects have been sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, covering a number of service areas such as Solid Waste Management, Water Supply, Urban Transport etc. The total value of these 52 projects is to the tune of ₹ 26702 crores. Under the Pooled Finance Development Scheme, a sum of ₹ 10.15 crore has been released so far as Central Assistance in connection with the issue of Tax Free Bonds worth ₹ 181.29 crores.

(d) No, Sir,

#### **Exploitation of women due to poverty**

†3216. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of women in our country face physical and mental harassment even today due to poverty and helplessness, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the continuation of such harassment of women folks despite several laws; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government's action plan to put an end to such exploitation of women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains data on violence against women. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). Apart from poverty and helplessness crime against women occurs due to number of factors like patriarchal mindset of the society, absence of stringent laws, delays in completion of trials, low conviction rate etc. Government has been putting in place a number of legislative and administrative measures to eliminate this problem like amending the criminal law, enacting women specific legislations, reforms in police and judicial procedures, awareness creation etc.

Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav at the district level. In collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special (Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted about their rights.

On the legislation front, the Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). There are provisions under IPC and CrPC which prescribe punishment for crime against women like rape, molestation, eve-teasing etc. Recently the Government has amended the Law and made punishment for sexual assault more stringent.

#### *Statement*

*No. of cases of violence against women registered in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28246	28171	32809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	201	288
3.	Assam	11503	13544	17449
4.	Bihar	10231	11229	13609
5.	Chhattisgarh	4219	4228	7012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
6.	Goa	127	200	440
7.	Gujarat	8815	9561	12283
8.	Haryana	5491	6002	9089
9.	Himachal Pradesh	997	912	1478
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	3328	3509
11.	Jharkhand	3132	4536	6506
12.	Karnataka	9594	10366	12027
13.	Kerala	11288	10930	11216
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16599	16832	22061
15.	Maharashtra	15728	16353	24895
16.	Manipur	247	304	285
17.	Meghalaya	269	255	343
18.	Mizoram	167	199	177
19.	Nagaland	38	51	67
20.	Odisha	9433	11988	14173
21.	Punjab	2641	3238	4994
22.	Rajasthan	19888	21106	27933
23.	Sikkim	55	68	93
24.	Tamil Nadu	6940	7192	7475
25.	Tripura	1358	1559	1628
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22639	23569	32546
27.	Uttarakhand	996	1067	1719
28.	West Bengal	29133	30942	29826
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	49	106
30.	Chandigarh	156	241	488
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	16	21
32.	Daman and Diu	11	11	24
33.	Delhi UT	5234	5959	12888
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	3
35.	Puducherry	89	61	86
	TOTAL	228650	244270	309546



**Tackling maternal and child under nutrition**

3217. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified areas which have higher rates of maternal and child under-nutrition in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the twin problems - maternal and child under nutrition; and
- (c) the funds earmarked by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, two districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Guntur and Srikakulam have been identified as having high burden of malnutrition on the count of under nutrition and anemia using DLHS-II data for the implementation of the restructured ICDS Mission.

(b) and (c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and has taken several measures to encourage and ensure adequate availability of nutrition amongst different ages especially children in the age group of 0-6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. This Ministry is implementing following schemes/programmes as direct targeted interventions to address the issues which are as given below:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Fund earmarked 2014.15 (in ₹)
1.	ICDS	18,195 Cr.
2.	SABLA	700 Cr.
3.	IGMSY	787.21 Cr.
4.	NNM	300 Cr.

**Girls missing from Juvenile Homes**

†3218. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the incidents of the girls going missing from Juvenile homes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether several such incidents have occurred during the last three years; and
- (c) if so, the State-wise number of the incidents and girls gone missing?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), they have registered 5 complaints regarding the incidence of 14 girls going missing from the juvenile homes during last three years. The State/UT- wise details given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of complaints registered by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regarding number of incidents and girls missing from Juvenile Homes during the last three years*

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
		Incident	Girls Missing	Incident	Girls Missing	Incident	Girls Missing	Incident	Girls Missing
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
2.	Haryana	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
3.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3
4.	Punjab	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6
TOTAL		-	-	4	12	1	2	5	14

*Note-* No complaint has been registered by NCPCR in the remaining States/UTs.

**Multi-sectoral nutrition programme**

3219. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement 'Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme' to address the Maternal and Child under nutrition problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and modalities formulated to implement this scheme in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, budget amount of ₹ 38 crores was released in 2013-14 and concerned States/UTs have been advised to prepare State nutrition action plans.

**Quality in child care service**

3220. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any community owned ICDS accreditation systems have been introduced to ensure quality standards in child care service delivery; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The recently approved strengthened and restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides for a community owned accreditation system to be piloted and progressively expanded under the ICDS Mission to ensure quality standards in child care service delivery at different levels. This would imply the grading of service delivery points including Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub Centres at village/cluster levels, mandals, blocks and districts based on health, nutrition and development outcomes. It also provides community based recognition and awards along the lines of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (TSC) for high performing panchayats, blocks, districts and States.

#### **Treating juveniles as adults**

3221. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of mounting public opinion and demands of social and women activists calling for treating juveniles accused of heinous crimes like rape at par with adult offenders;

(b) whether crime records suggest that 50 per cent of all sexual crimes are committed by 16 year olds who are aware of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act;

(c) whether a similar move earlier scuttled by various NGOs and the National Commission of Protection of Child Rights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir, the data collected by National Crime Records Bureau does not suggest that 50 per cent of all sexual crimes are committed by 16 year olds and it also does not suggest that 16 year old offenders of sexual crimes are aware of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act. However, it may be noted that according to National Crime Records Bureau, 66.3% of all offences committed by children are committed by children in the age group of 16-18 year in 2013.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

#### **Concern of NCW over safety of women**

3222. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Women (NCW) expresses concern over safety of women particularly on the gang-rape incidents on SC/ST women in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken so far to avoid such incidents in future with strict legislation; and

(c) the views of women organizations in this regard to strengthen the laws in favour of women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) National Commission for Women (NCW) is concerned about the safety of the women in the country. NCW takes up with concerned authorities including State Governments on the alleged cases of rape/gang rape reported to the Commission through different modes including media reports. NCW does not, however, maintain details of such incidents on the basis of caste.

During the current year (as on 04.08.2014), 146 complaints from Uttar Pradesh and 6 complaints from Delhi have been registered with NCW in the sub category of gang-rape. The Commission also takes *suo-motu* cognizance on the basis of various media reports in incidents of heinous crimes including incidents of rape/gang-rape of women reported in different States. During January to July, 2014, the Commission took *suo-motu* cognizance of 10 cases of rape/gang rape each in the State of Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

The NCW holds consultations with various stake holders including women organisations from time to time and recommends amendments to existing legislations and propose new legal provisions for safety and protection of women which result in formulation of new legislations and introduction of new offences in the Penal Code.

NCW had proposed Sexual Assault Bill to amend some of the provisions in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 particularly relating to rape (Sec375 and Sec 376) through the draft Sexual Assault Bill. Incorporating major recommendations of NCW, Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 was passed.

NCW has released "Guidelines for Service Providers in case of violence against women especially in Rape/Sexual Assault". These guidelines provide guidance to the police, medical practitioner, prosecution, courts, social workers/counsellors and the media in handling matters of violation of women's rights.

### **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana**

3223. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) for pregnant and lactating mothers to the entire country;

(b) whether Government also proposes to increase the amount given under this Scheme, which is ₹ 6000/- at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) As per provision of The National Food Security Act, 2013, every pregnant woman and lactating mother shall be entitled to maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government. Presently, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is operational in 53 districts on pilot mode across the country. In accordance with the National Food Security Act, 2013, the Ministry has revised maternity benefit in existing 53 pilot districts from ₹ 4000 to ₹ 6000 per beneficiary. At present there is no such proposal for increasing the cash incentive given under this Scheme.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme in Telangana**

3224. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers;
- (b) the progress of implementation of the scheme in the Eleventh Plan in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) what special emphasis has been given to the scheme in the Twelfth Plan; and
- (d) whether it is extended to bidi workers in Telangana State, and if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) To provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than ₹ 12,000/- including supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, pre-school education (03-06 years), emergency medicine and contingencies.

(b) During Eleventh Plan, 3.10 lakh children were covered in State of Andhra Pradesh under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme.

(c) During Twelfth Plan period, the schematic norms of the scheme are under revision.

(d) The scheme caters to women and children all over the country belonging to poor family whose monthly income is not more than ₹ 12,000/-. At present, there are 937 creches running in the State of Telangana.

12.00 NOON

**Self-defence training to women in Maharashtra**

3225. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide self-defence training to women in Maharashtra and rest of the country in the present environment of insecurity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs have been consulted and they have informed that self-defence skills are being encouraged and imparted in many States / UTs to women and children more as a confidence building measure rather than a substitute to State policy. Further as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various legislations, schemes and advisories impacting women's safety to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augment the efforts of the States/UTs.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**
**Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs**

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 582/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development****II. Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying Report (2011-12) of NIUA, New Delhi.****III. MoU between Government of India and NBCC**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957, along with delay statement:—

- (1) S.O. 356 (E), dated the 6th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2622 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 585/16/14]

- (2) S.O. 376 (E), dated the 11th February, 2014, notifying the charger for availing additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in respect of Plots in Low Density Residential Area (LARA).
- (3) S.O. 381 (E), dated the 12th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2622 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 585/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the Annual Report of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, within the stipulated time. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 584/16/14]

III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) and the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 583/16/14]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

**Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDH) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014 -15, in respect of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 429/16/14]

**Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव): महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 433/16/14]

**Outcome Budget-(2014-15) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 648/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of CPCB, Delhi and related papers**

**III. MoU between Government of India and BECIL, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (1) S.O. 288 (E), dated the 30th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 93 (E), dated 29th January, 1998, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 612/16/14]
- (2) S.O. 561 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 389/16/14]
- (3) G.S.R. 232 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 388/16/14]
- (4) S.O. 1190 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 389/16/14]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub - section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended by the Amendment Act, 1988:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 611/16/14]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 610/16/14]

#### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

#### **II. MoUs between Government of India and various Council and Limited Company**

#### **III. Outcome Budgets (2014-15) of various Departments**

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—



I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification. No. G.S.R. 175 (E), dated the 10th March, 2014, publishing the All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 622/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 621/16/14]
  - (ii) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2014-15.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 620/16/14]
- III. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014 -15, in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 615/16/14]
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of Science and Technology. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 616/16/14]
- (iii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014 -15, in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 617/16/14]
- (iv) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014 -15, in respect of the Department of Bio-Technology. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 618/16/14]

**I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of TSL, Naini, Allahabad and related papers**

**II. MoUs between Government of India and various Limited Companies**

**III. Outcome Budgets (2014-15) of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Triveni Structural Limited (TSL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 682/16/14]

II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and between Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (Holding Company) and Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) (Subsidiary Company), for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 518/16/14]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 524/16/14]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 525/16/14]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 526/16/14]

III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014 -15, in respect of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 530/16/14]

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2014."

Sir, I lay copy of the Bill on the Table.

...(Interruptions)...

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**RE. SOME POINTS RAISED**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, one of you. Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. I will give you a chance.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Tapan will speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my notice is there on the FDI. It is the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. The Chairman has allowed me to raise the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will make a very short intervention. It is a matter of serious alarming situation for the country to introduce FDI ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I am allowing Mr. Derek O'Brien to raise the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can associate ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you to associate.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: FDI has to be discussed across ...*(Interruptions)*... We are seriously opposing the FDI. This is almost selling ...*(Interruptions)*...\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to associate. Don't raise it now ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, that is all ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar, please stop. It is not going on record.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): सर, मेरी आपसे बहुत विनम्र अपील है कि सरकार ने एक बात कही है कि यू.पी. एस.सी. के मामले में ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: उस पर चर्चा हो गई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव**: आज एक अखबार में ऐसा निकला है कि वह मीटिंग 24 अगस्त के बाद बुलाएंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लाखों बच्चों का, यानी इस देश का भविष्य खतरे में है। इस सरकार से मैंने कहा कि सिविल सर्विसेज ऐप्टिट्यूड टैस्ट का जो सेकेंड पेपर है, उसे क्वालिफाइंग कर दे तो समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कब ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...कल बुला रहे हैं या आज बुला रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: शरद जी, इस पर चर्चा हो गई, मंत्री महोदय ने रिप्लाई दिया। ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग हो जाएगी और एश्योरेंस भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जावडेकर जी, क्या आपको कुछ बोलना है उसके बारे में। Mr. Javadekar. are you going to say anything?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी**: सर, ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग 24 से पहले होगी या बाद में होगी?

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\*Not recorded

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister will respond.

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** सर, कल अनेक सदस्यों ने सही कहा कि शेष 15 दिनों में इस परीक्षा में बदलाव करना संभव नहीं होता है, लेकिन इसमें मायनर रिफॉर्म्स पर चर्चा के लिए एक ऑल-पार्टी मीटिंग करनी है। उसकी तिथि के बारे में हम जल्दी बताएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. Now Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we have been raising the issue of huge corruption taken place in appointments through Vyapam in Madhya Pradesh. Sir, the discussion has been pending for a long time. We need your indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is a State matter. Shri K.C. Tyagi, आप शुरू कर दीजिए। त्यागी जी, आप जीरो ऑवर मेशन शुरू कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, बैठिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** सर, सीसेट आंदोलन में हजारों लड़कों पर मुकदमे दर्ज हुए हैं और पूरे देश में यह आंदोलन चल रहा है। मंत्री जी का "जल्दी" का मायना क्या है? क्या इसे कल या परसों में बुलाएंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति:** मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में जवाब दिया है। जया जी, बैठिए। No, no. That is not ...*(Interruption)*... I have called Zero Hour. Let her give notice ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. Mr. Yechury, the Minister has already said this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let this go on record, Sir. I think the meeting should be called before 24th of August. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we are telling you to call it before 24th of August. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the matter? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let me finish with the Zero Hour. After that I will call you. Please sit down ...*(Interruption)*... Have you given notice? Are you on the same subject?

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Sir, I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what subject?

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो:** सर, फोटोग्राफर ने निर्भया कांड को शूट किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given Zero Hour notice?

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not admitted today. You renew the notice for tomorrow.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Sir, I have given the notice.

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसे कल के लिए रिन्यू कर दीजिए, देख लेंगे।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ:** सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं कह रहा हूँ आप इसे कल के लिए रिन्यू कर दीजिए। I will speak in English. If you do not understand. What can I do?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, आप हिंदी अच्छी बोलते हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। श्री के.सी. त्यागी।

### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### Conversion of religion and rape of a girl in a village in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** सर, मैं मेरठ जनपद के खरखोदा के पास स्थित सरावा गांव में एक लड़की के साथ हुए सामूहिक बलात्कार और धर्म-परिवर्तन संबंधी खबरों को लेकर लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त चिंता के मुद्दे को आपके सामने उठाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लड़की के परिवारजनों ने खरखोदा थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई है। इस केस में तीन मुजरिम पकड़े गए हैं, एक फरार है और वहां के एस.ओ. को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है।

सर, इस केस की आड़ में कई तरह की अफवाहों ने जन्म लिया है। मैं अपनी बात 27 मई को बदायूं में हुई रेप और मर्डर की घटना के साथ जोड़कर रखना चाहता हूँ कि जिसमें तीन अभियुक्त\* जिन पर बलात्कार और हत्या का मामला बदायूं के थाने में दर्ज हुआ था, निर्दोष पाए गए हैं। सीबीआई उस केस की जांच कर रही थी, लेकिन Lie detector, Forensic Psycho Assessment, Forensic Assessment इन तीनों टेस्ट्स में पाया गया था कि इन तीनों लड़कों ने बलात्कार नहीं किया था। अब सीबीआई असमंजस में है कि केस किस के खिलाफ दर्ज करे। इस के अतिरिक्त केंद्र सरकार के एक मंत्री बदायूं में जाकर प्रदेश की निर्वाचित सरकार को बर्खास्त करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह केंद्र सरकार के एक मंत्री कल मेरठ में जाकर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बर्खास्त करने का बयान दे रहे हैं। सर, रिपोर्ट आई नहीं है, जांच हुई नहीं है, कोर्ट में मामला है, लेकिन ये ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से 29 जुलाई को कैराना के पास की दो लड़कियों दोनों के साथ बलात्कार और हत्या के केस प्रकाश में आए हैं। वहां भी तनाव फैल गया है। इस केस में मोहम्मद असलम और फैज़ान नाम के दो मुस्लिम लड़के अभियुक्त पाए गए हैं और वहां पर भी एक मंत्री कहकर आए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए। महोदय, मेरा सिर्फ इतना निवेदन है कि जो केंद्र सरकार के मंत्री है, या जो बड़े नेता है, इधर के हैं या उधर के हैं, कम से कम हम लोग समस्या को और उलझाने का काम न करें। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने वहीं से कहा था कि चार साल देश को बनाते हैं और पांचवें साल राजनीति करते हैं, लेकिन यह तो पहले दिन से राजनीति शुरू हो गई। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो अभियुक्त हैं, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। बलात्कार के मामले में हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी एक दिन हमसे डिसएग्री कर गए थे। उनकी तो पोटेन्सी खत्म करनी चाहिए, जो बलात्कार में दोषी पाए जाएं, मैं इसका समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन जब तक जांच न हो, अदालत का फैसला न आए, अदालत के अंदर मामले पेंडिंग हों, और एक प्रदेश की निर्वाचित सरकार को बरखास्त करने के लिए यहां से मंत्री, नेता जाकर बोले, ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, action has to be taken against the culprits. Whoever they are, they have to be put behind bars. Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के जितने मामले हैं, उनमें पूरी जांच हो, अपराधियों को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिले, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के मंत्री वहां जाकर इस तरह से बात न करें।

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal):** Sir, the names of victims must be expunged from the record.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The names of victims are expunged. But whoever the culprits are, action has to be taken against them.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं भी इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with it.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal):** Sir, I too associate myself with it.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम भी इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान):** सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया है, जो दिल्ली में कल ही मर्डर हुआ है। उस पर आप हमें बोलने का मौका देंगे या नहीं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** अगर लिस्ट में नाम, तो बुलाएंगे, नहीं तो आप और नोटिस दे दो।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, हमने समय से पहले नोटिस दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, यदि इसमें नाम है, तो बुलाऊंगा, नहीं तो और नोटिस दे दो ...*(व्यवधान)*... शून्यकाल में नोटिस पहले देना है। ...नोटिस दिया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो चेयरमैन साहब सेलेक्ट कर सकते हैं।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। कल सड़क के ऊपर सरेआम मर्डर हुआ है। मर्डर करने वाले पांच में नाबालिग भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You please repeat your notice. Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni.

### **Indian citizens held in Iraqi prisons for over two years**

**SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab):** Sir, through you, I would like to bring a serious matter to the notice of the House. A Starred Question was put in the House on 31st July '14 on how many Indians are in jails in foreign countries, and a very detailed reply was given to that question. Sir, even though a very detailed country-wide account and reply was given to the question, a glaring omission has either been made or has deliberately been kept out of the reply. Seventy-three countries were mentioned where 5,936 Indians are languishing

in jails. But, unfortunately, in these 73 countries, the name of Iraq was not mentioned. It is during the course of the Calling Attention Motion in this House, permitted by you, that the hon. External Affairs Minister replied and she said that even the 40 Indians, who have been held captive, are all alive. But she did not mention that there are six Indians who are languishing in jails of Iraq for the last two-and-a-half years. I have the names of all the six. They are Paramjit Singh, Sukhjinder Singh, Kamal Massih, Richpal Massih, Rakesh Massih and Vijay Singh. I also have their passport numbers. They have been in the jails for the last two-and-a-half years, when the Indian Embassy in Iraq is moving heaven and earth to get the forty people, who are held captive, released - and the names of these persons have not been mentioned. When they claim to provide initial legal help and they claim to conduct visits to jails, I want to know what has happened to these six people. Why has contact not been made? Why was this answer deliberately kept out of the Starred answer given to this House on the 31st of July? Also, Sir, yesterday's newspaper had a complete contradiction in the headlines of the hon. Minister's reply. I would have expected that after she gave a categorical assurance that all the 40 Indians in Iraq are safe and sound. Why has there not been a contradiction from the Foreign Ministry that the newspaper report is wrong? And they should give us some proof that they are alive. Thank you.

**Preventing a Saptized sikh student from taking  
a written entrance test in Rajasthan**

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान का एक सिख लड़का जगविन्दर सिंह, कोटा में प्रशान्त विद्या मंदिर में कड़ा और कृपाण, जो सिख धर्म के रिलीजियस सिम्बल्स हैं, उन्हें पहनकर राजस्थान का प्री-मेडिकल टेस्ट देने के लिए गया था, लेकिन उसे कॉलेज के मैनेजमेंट ने उस लड़के को वहां एंट्री नहीं दी, जिसके कारण वह प्री-मेडिकल टेस्ट भी नहीं दे पाया और उसके जो रिलीजियस राइट्स हैं, जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं आर्टिकल 25 के तहत, उनका भी वॉयलेशन हुआ। हम आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करते हैं कि प्रशान्त विद्या मंदिर का जो प्रिंसिपल है, उसके खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई हो और जगविन्दर सिंह को दोबारा प्री-मेडिकल टेस्ट में चांस दिया जाए, वह एग्जाम दे सके।

सर, इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर में डॉ. मनमिन्दर सिंह, जो इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ प्रोफेशनल स्टडीज ऑफ देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय में एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर हैं, उस इंस्टीट्यूट की Convocation Ceremony में, जहां भारत के राष्ट्रपति जी चीफ गेस्ट के तौर पर गए थे, उनको इसलिए एंट्री नहीं दी गई कि उन्होंने कृपाण पहनी हुई थी।

मान्यवर, ऐसी जो घटनाएं हैं, इनसे रिलीजियस माइनॉरिटीज में इनसिक्योरिटी की भावना पैदा होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के लिए जो जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाए।

I request the Government to take notice of this and take appropriate action so that the Constitutional Rights of the minorities are protected and strictest possible legal action be taken against the offenders. I also request the the Home Ministry should issue instructions sensitizing the police and the security forces about the religious and

Constitutional Rights of the minorities. ताकि देश में इस प्रकार के तनाव को हम दूर कर सके, सभी धर्म आपस में मिल-जुलकर रह सके। ऐसा ही यत्न हमें सहारनपुर में भी करने की जरूरत है ताकि वहां भी सब आपस में भाईचारे के साथ रहें, ताकि हमारा देश और प्रदेश तरक्की कर सके।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): सर, मैं इस मुद्दे के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस मुद्दे के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی امن مدعے کے ساتھ ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री सालिम अन्सारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think the Government should take note of this. This is a violation of Fundamental Right.

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)**: उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार आपके निर्देशानुसार संज्ञान लेगी और माननीय सदस्य को अवगत भी कराएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let them inquire what happened. If it is true, then, action should be taken.

### **Bottlenecks in progress of various projects across the country**

**SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR** (Karnataka): My Zero Hour Mention is about the need to remove bottlenecks that have delayed projects over several thousands of crores. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the large number of delayed projects across various industries in the country. These delays have led to losses of an astronomical proportion to the Exchequer. According to media reports, out of a total of 727 projects that cost more than ₹ 150 crore, 282 were delayed as on 1.5.2014. This is estimated to have incurred an additional cost of almost ₹ 1,00,000 crores.

Sir, in a response to a Parliamentary Question that I had asked in May 2012, the then Government revealed that the number of projects delayed as of February 2012 was 233 out of 555, or nearly 42 per cent of the total projects. This highlights a major problem of governance within our system. In my home State of Karnataka alone, Sir, there are railway projects that have had cost overruns of almost 900 per cent, and are in no sight of being commissioned any time soon.

The problem extends beyond the railway sector. Nearly 60 per cent of the projects in the petroleum sector, for instance, are delayed. The “Strategic Crude Oil Storage” project at

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



Mangalore, which was approved in January 2006 and was to be commissioned in October 2011, has been delayed by almost four years, and is now expected to be completed by June 2015 - leading to a near 70 per cent increase in the cost. More than half of the projects in power and highways are also delayed, with project overruns hitting almost 100 per cent in some cases.

This Government has received a mandate to deliver on good governance. Faster implementation of long pending projects will inspire investor confidence, bring in larger investment into the economy and help lift us out of a sub -5 per cent growth trajectory.

I urge the Government to take immediate action in this regard, including the introduction of efficient institutionalized processes, addressing systemic bottlenecks and building capability across industries in order to address these delays. Not doing so would prove disastrous for our economy and the costs of our inaction would be ultimately borne by the ordinary people of this country. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

**Special steps for giving social security and protection  
from atrocities to SCs/STs and women**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक सैद्धांतिक बात कर रहा हूँ कि justice delayed is justice denied. इंसाफ का न होना बेइंसाफी है। जितने कानून बने हुए हैं, उन कानूनों को लागू करना और इंसाफ मिलना, इनके बीच की जो दूरी है, इसको कम करना चाहिए। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति जो कानून बनाए गए हैं, उन कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन होता है, लेकिन इंसाफ मिलने में बहुत देरी हो जाती है। ऐसा लगता है, जैसे उनका अनदेखा कर दिया गया है। महोदय, हम लोग लोकतंत्र में रह रहे हैं और हमने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और शैक्षिक न्याय की बात की है, हमारा कमिटमेंट है, इसलिए इसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को, जो पुरानी परम्पराएं हैं, जिनमें इंसाफ मिलने में बहुत देरी होती है, उन्हें बदलना होगा। मैं नयी सरकार से, “एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत” के निर्माण की विधा में कानून बनाने के लिए और आज, जो विद्यमान कानून हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिलाओं के प्रति जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उन कानूनों को और मज़बूत बनाने के लिए अनुरोध करता हूँ, जिससे उन पर अत्याचार न हो सके, उनको सुरक्षा मिल सके, उनका संरक्षण हो सके। मैं सरकार से इस प्रकार के कानून बनाकर उनको प्रभावी करने और न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय करने की मांग करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**Plight of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw attention of the entire House, especially the Government to an important issue. I am raising an issue which is heartbreaking plight of Tamil refugees of Sri Lanka. A leading daily in Tamil Nadu, Dinamani, published a series of reports on their miserable plight. Sir, we have more than 2,00,000 Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka living all over the country. Recently, 157 refugees left India and wanted to go to Australia. But, the Australian Government did not allow them to enter into their country. As a result, they are stranded in the midst of sea. There are children and there are women. Their plight is very miserable. I would like to know whether our Government is a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees. The Government of India should take certain moral responsibility. The Government of India should act on the humanitarian considerations. The Government of India should see to it that these refugees are rescued and are given shelter and protection.

Sir, as India - - and as the Government - - we should see how we can provide a decent living, shelter and security to the refugees.

I urge upon the Government to pay attention to this.

When I talk about this, I should also raise one more issue *i.e.*, what is the policy of the new Government towards Sri Lankan Tamils? There are reports that some of your senior leaders who claim they represent the external affairs of the ruling party, go to Sri Lanka and justify what all the Sri Lankan Government did - - genocide, war crimes and all gross violation of human rights. And they say that the issue must be delinked from Tamil Nadu. Rightly so, the Tamil Nadu parties, including the Government of Tamil Nadu, have raised this issue. It is a genuine issue. How can your own leaders speak that it should be delinked from Tamil Nadu, justifying what all the Sri Lankan Government has done? It is atrocious. I question the sincerity of the Government. I want the Government to make it clear as to what their policy is towards the Sri Lankan Tamils. I am saying this because recently the Government of India denied visas to the United Nations team which had to come to India for investigation of crimes into Sri Lanka. Why should the Government of India behave like this? That is where I am questioning the Government's policy. What is your policy towards the Sri Lankan Tamils? (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Are you going to play a proactive role to find a political solution to the question of Sri Lankan Tamils? Thank you, Sir.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, they all are associating themselves with it. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

#### **Use of antibiotics in poultry sector**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my earnest submission in this Zero Hour is the major concern towards the health of the nation. Now, we are living in the post-antibiotic era. Common infections and small injuries are killing the human beings. This is happening in our country and in several countries. Though we are not having the exact data within our country about the antibiotic resistance, there were certain data in the countries like United States. It is recorded that about 20 lakh people are becoming antibiotic resistant every year just in the United States. Out of which, almost 23,000 people are dying. With this background, there is every necessity to understand the antibiotic resistance. For that, the important pollution monitoring lab in Delhi observed the situation in and around Delhi and the National Capital Region and arrived at this that the residues of chicken and other farm-breeding animals are having rampant presence of antibiotics of six types, like the variety of tetracycline, neomycin, ciprofloxacin, etc. With these things, if these types of residues are present in the non-vegetarian food, particularly in chicken, then, that is going to harm the human beings, and that is making us antibiotic resistant. There is a very clear demand from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India to think about the ban on antibiotic usages in poultry and other farm-breeding animals. The Indian Medical Association, in their latest observation through their report, demanded for immediate and expeditious decision on ban on antibiotic usages in poultry and farm-breeding animals. I hope the Union Government shall take note of and do the immediate exercise. At the same time, the Union Health Ministry should try to measure the antibiotic resistance happening within the nation. This is my submission. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very important subject. ... (*Interruptions*)... I think the whole House agrees with this. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister may kindly take up the matter with the concerned Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I am the Minister for this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are the concerned Minister. It is concerning with our environment. Mr. Minister, come back with some action plan because it is affecting the health of a large number of people.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we have asked for the report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please take some action. We will all support your action. Now, Dr. T.N. Seema.

#### **Problems of inmates of Nirbhaya Centres and Mahila Samakhya Society**

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding the disturbing report of missing of two inmates of the Nirbhaya Shelter Home run by the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society which is funded by the Central Government in Thiruvananthapuram. Both are minors and victims of sexual abuse. The two girls were dropped by the Shelter Home staff at the school where they are studying, on Monday morning. The authorities suspect that the men, who were jailed on charges of abusing them and were out on bail currently are involved and that the girls could have planned the escape from the school premises with the criminals. This explanation is really shocking. These girls are from a poor background and the parents thought the girls would be safe in the shelter home. One month back also, there was a complaint regarding an attempt to kidnap girls from this same shelter. The complaint says the miscreants then tried to kidnap the girls after locking up the security employees on night duty. They also snapped the telephone connection of the office. Officials suspect the hands of the aides of one criminal accused in sexual racket case behind this. This is not an isolated case. Government data reveal that children and women are subjected to gross abuses everywhere in the country, in various shelter homes that are made to protect them. Many of these homes are getting Government grants also. According to National Commission of Protection of Child Rights, there were 932 cases of abuses and violations registered in child care institutions in 2013-14. There are many media reports coming from many States, U.P., Maharashtra, Haryana, and Chandigarh about complains of sexual exploitation, trafficking, pornography, physical and mental exploitation, apart from forcing some of them to work as bonded labour. Many of these homes don't have proper affiliation and facilities and they are not safe with

crumbling structures. Many of these homes are not even registered. So, they can easily escape from the Government inspections. I urge the Government to act immediately to end the exploitation of children and women in the shelter homes and ensure registration of all shelter homes under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. All centres should install CCTVs and other safety measures. Inspection mechanisms for children's homes and shelters in every State must be ensured. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS VAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are associated ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri P. Rajeeve.

**Misuse of IT rules with regard to arrest of a young  
boy in Kerala for a post on facebook**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. A young boy, Rajesh Kumar, was arrested and remanded for posting a criticism against Prime Minister. Sir, we are living in a democratic country. Every citizen of the country has a Fundamental Right of Freedom of Speech and Expression as per article 19 (1) of the Constitution. But this arrest was done as per the draconian Rule 66A of IT Act. Earlier one naval ship engineer was arrested in Goa as per this Rule 66A for criticising the Prime Minister on the Facebook. Just posting a criticism on the Facebook is a crime as per this Act. Every newspaper has a right to publish a cartoon criticising the Prime Minister or a Minister. Every print media and electronic media has a right to criticise the Prime Minister or the Government. But it has happened on the Facebook. This draconian Rule 66A goes beyond the Constitutional provision and the police arrested this young person. This House had witnessed a serious debate on this issue. I got the privilege to move a Statutory Motion to curb this IT Rule, draconian Rule 66A. At that time, the then Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House now, Shri Arun Jaitley, fully supported that cause. But now this Government is also following the same path. They are utilising this IT Rule 66A to arrest and remand these young persons who have posted some comments or criticism on Facebook. This is a very serious issue. I urge the Government to look into this issue. At that time the Government had given an assurance that they would reconsider this IT Rule 66A and would convene a meeting of the stockholders to discuss that issue. I along with Mr. Chandrasekhar attended that meeting. But nothing has happened after that. I request the Government to reconsider Rule 66A of the IT Act which is a draconian rule,

*ultra vires* to the Constitution and goes beyond article 19(1) of the Constitution which ensures the freedom of speech and expression. Sir, I urge the Government to do this and not use this as a weapon against the innocent youths who make democratic intervention through the social media. Thank you.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this because this is exactly what is happening in other States. In the States of Punjab and Telangana, about newspapers and TV channels, the State Governments arbitrarily decide that they are not in favour of them. For the past seven weeks in Telangana, we do not have these two TV channels which, as a citizen, is my right to information. We are not allowed to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The subject of TV channels is with the Central Government.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, they have been closed down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Telecasting and Broadcasting come under the Central Government. How can the State Government stop it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It is a fact. But Punjab has closed down two channels. Telangana has closed down two channels.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is a wrong allegation.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, no; I have the freedom of speech. I have the freedom to speak here if I want. Article 14 guarantees that. I don't know why he is getting excited.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very serious issue. Hon. Minister is sitting here. It is a fundamental right issue, Sir. The Minister is ready, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Article 14 guarantees that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I fail to understand is whether telecasting and broadcasting is a Central subject.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Definitely, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how can a State Government stop it ?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the hon. Member is politicizing the issue. *(Time-bell-rings)*. In the Zero Hour, she has no business to politicise an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The State Government has arbitrarily decided ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Renukaji, please sit down. That is okay. Now, Shri Derek O' Brien.

**Government's decision to allow 100 per cent FDI in Railways and increase  
the cap of FDI in Defence from 26 per cent to 49 per cent without  
taking Parliament into confidence**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I very graciously thank you for managing to include this. It is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been done by the Chairman. You thank him, not me.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It has been done by the Chairman, but you are there now. It is a very serious issue which is on FDI. Given what is happening in the last 10 days, it makes it even more serious. Last night, hardly after the Parliament got adjourned, there was this announcement through the Cabinet: 100 per cent FDI in Railways and 49 per cent FDI in Defence. Sir, the timing of this and the way this has happened leaves a lot to be desired. Now, for the last one week, the whole country knows what the status of FDI in the Insurance Bill is. The reality is, even as the Government of India want to move that Bill and even bring it in Rajya Sabha and defeat the Bill, they cannot do it because the Bill will be sent to a Select Committee, because the majority of Members, that is, 150, do not want that Bill to be sent to the Select Committee. But, there is a hurry. There is an aeroplane to catch and some bags to be packed in the middle of September, because a trip has been made to America. So, there is a hurry to bring 100 per cent FDI in Railways. Start the auction of India, start the sale of India, because once you bring the FDI, all India's problems will be taken away. All India's problems will be taken away. Let me use this opportunity to tell you about 2008. In 2008, in 32 States, the United States of America did not allow FDI in insurance. Why are we so excited about it?

Number two, this is not my statistics. In 2008, the United States Government bailed out a private company, AIG, because they went down the chute with \$80 billion. They are coming here. We are giving them a free market. We have put up some nice sale signs. This is not the way to go, Sir. This is not the way to go. FDI is not the solution for all the problems. FDI is not 'Foreign Direct Investment'; it is 'Foreign Direct Instruction'; it is 'Foreign Direct Intrusion'. For the last 10 years, the former Government and the current Government have been playing relay, passing the parcel. The result of that was seen. The Congress Party, unfortunately, came down to 44. Those people, we thought, were in fourth gear, but this is in fifth gear, overdrive! They want to go faster to catch the plane in September. This is a very serious issue, Sir. There should be a 'no' to FDI in insurance, defence and rail. Don't sell our country. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): آپ سبھاپتی جی، میں خود کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate with the point made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you are associating, no problem.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is detrimental to our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate. I am not objecting to your association. Everybody knows your view.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the LIC and the GIC, which are our public sector insurance companies, are doing extremely well and the Government knows it. Whatever the Government has ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows Raja's view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You say that you are associating.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is not in the interest of our economy. There is no economic logic and sense in allowing 49 per cent FDI in insurance sector. We oppose this. We associate ourselves with this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your view is known to everybody. Mr. Rajeeve, your view is known to everybody.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just a point, Sir. Yesterday, our hon. Minister, Nirmala Sitharamanji, stated that the purpose of the FDI is market access and not to protect the interest of the country. But this Government is still doing it. It is opening all sectors. It is actually selling our country.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. When the issue comes, you can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So, I associate with them. We strongly protest FDI in Defence, Railways, Insurance and all other sectors to protect the sovereignty of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, before taking up the Short Duration Discussion, I am ready to allow the Special Mentions but it has to be laid on the Table ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to read, they can wait ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है। पंजाब में पाकिस्तान से तस्करी के जरिए नशे का आदान-प्रदान हो रहा है। मैंने इस विषय के ऊपर ज़ीरो ऑवर नोटिस दिया था। चूंकि मामला इतना गंभीर है कि पंजाब के लाखों नौजवान, जो स्कूल-कॉलेज में पढ़ने जाते हैं, कारोबार में जाते हैं...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इसके ऊपर ज़ीरो ऑवर नोटिस दे दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** उन सबको नशे की चपेट में लाकर....

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कल के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** उनका जीवन बरबाद किया जा रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** यह मामला पूरे देश के नौजवानों से जुड़ा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि आप नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** देश की जनता से जुड़ा है। हमारे देश में खुलेआम नशे की तस्करी हो रही है। इससे पूरे देश के नौजवान तबाही के कगार पर खड़े हैं। चूंकि ज़ीरो ऑवर है, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कश्यप जी, आप नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** सरकार इस मुद्दे पर गंभीरता से निर्णय ले। सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर इस देश को नशे की तस्करी से कैसे बचाया जाए, नौजवानों का जीवन कैसे बचाया जाए और इस पर कोई-न-कोई कानून बनना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** जो दोषी लोग हैं, क्या उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** \*

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ... Nothing more will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, No ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to say anything more can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... They can give notice ...*(Interruptions)*... They can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. It is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Special Mentions are being allowed on the condition that you will lay it on the Table of the House. If you have to read, it can be done later. Now you can only lay it on the Table of the House. Shri P. Rajeeve.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*\*

##### **Demand for framing a policy for common pricing and proper allocation of natural gas to all States in the country**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the pricing structure of natural gas in the country is highly distorted in favour of the States that have proximity to gas fields. Gas from Bombay High is sold along with GAIL's HBJ pipeline at around 2.5 to 4.5 US \$ per MMBTU and re-gasified LNG from import terminals at Dahej and Hazira (both in Gujarat) is sold around 10 to 12 US \$ per MMBTU. At this price, no industry, commercial or domestic, can afford to make use of gas. In this context, I appeal to the Government to formulate a national level pooled price for natural gas, combining all sources of production in the country and imports, as is done in the case of all other petroleum fields.

Sir, during 2012-13, 39,777 MMSCM of natural gas was produced from the domestic fields in the country from KG Basin, Bombay High, Cauvery Basin, Gujarat and Assam and sold to consumers at a price ranging from US \$ 2.5 per MMBTU.

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*Laid on the Table.

As the State of Kerala does not have gas fields, it is eligible for a legitimate share of domestically produced gas. So, I urge the Government to allot due share of domestic gas to the State considering the federal set up of the country. Thank you.

**Demand for giving importance to best brains and minds  
while selecting candidates in the country**

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my request to the Government is that it should try to give importance to select candidates who are best brains and best minds of the country and for that matter, it should explore candidates from all parts of the country, even those who speak and write any of the Indian languages according to their preferences. The best solution is the three-language formula.

**Demand to celebrate Rashtra Kavi Pradeep's birth centenary**

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, Kavi Pradeep, born Ramchandra Naryanji Dwivedi (6th February 1915 - 11 December 1998), is best known for the lyrics of his song "*Aye Mere Watan Ke Logon*" written as a tribute to the soldiers who had laid down their lives in the Sino-Indian War and was conferred the title of "Rashtra Kavi" by the Government. Shrimati Lata Mangeshkar's maiden rendition of Kavi Pradeep's immortal poetry at the National Stadium on 27th January 1963, famously moved our then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to tears. Our current Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi *ji* also commemorated the 50th Anniversary of the song with Shrimati Lata Mangeshkar last year, much before he became the Prime Minister.

The appeal of the undying patriotism of his poetry cuts across political parties and affiliations. His patriotism even drove him to forego all royalty received from the sales of "*Aye mere watan ..*" to the Defence Ministry as his contribution to the War Widow's Fund. His other songs, including "Door hato aye duniya walon ...", "Chal chal re naujawan ...", and "Aao bacchon tumhe dikhayein ..." earned him the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke award in 1997 for a lifetime of contribution to the Indian cinema. This being the centenary year of Kavi Pradeep's birth, I request the Government to declare and commemorate 6th February as *Kavi Pradeep Divas* and introduce his works as literary reading in school curriculum, to inculcate the same patriotism in the new generations.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for running the Mumbai-Nagercoil Express train  
daily as a superfast train in the morning from Mumbai**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring an important issue pertaining to the Tamil People living in Mumbai and adjoining areas. At present, the Mumbai-Nagercoil

Express train (No. 16339) runs only on Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday during the weekdays. Moreover, this train departs from Mumbai CST at 12.05 hours (noon) and reaches Tirunelveli at 1.30 a.m. in the morning of the next day. As this train reaches Tirunelveli at odd hours, people have to wait till the dawn at the railway station for proceeding further to their native places in and around Tirunelveli.

There is a long pending demand that this Mumbai-Nagercoil Express train should be converted into a superfast train and operated daily. This Train No. 16339 should be made to depart in the morning hours instead of noon so that it may reach Tirunelveli in the evening of the next day. Passengers will not be in trouble as there would be adequate transport facilities from Tirunelveli Junction to the adjoining areas.

In order to facilitate the rail passengers, especially belonging to Tamil Nadu, the Mumbai-Nagercoil Express train should be run on a daily basis as a superfast train departing at morning hours and reaching Tirunelveli in the evening of the next day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, it goes *via* Kerala.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: For you only, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**Demand to give compensation to farmers having small and medium holdings of land at market prices for loss of crops due to heavy rains, floods and drought in the country**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतवर्ष में विभिन्न मौसमों के कारण कभी अधिक वर्षा, वर्षा से बाढ़ व पानी की अधिकता से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और कभी सूखा पड़ने से नष्ट हो जाती है, जिसका दुष्प्रभाव देश में यह हो रहा है कि किसान अधिक तंगी में घुसता जा रहा है और कर्ज से दबकर बहुत से किसान आत्म-हत्या भी कर रहे हैं और इससे भी बुरा हाल उन छोटे व मंझोले किसानों का है, जो साग, सब्जी, फल, फूल व बागवानी के छोटे-छोटे भूमि के टुकड़ों पर खेती करके अपने जीवन को चलाते हैं। ये छोटे किसान कृषि भूमि के साथ-साथ नदी व नहरों के किनारे तथा तालाबों के किनारे सब्जी आदि उगाने का कार्य करते हैं। इनकी उपज इतनी कमजोर प्रवृत्ति की होती है कि थोड़ी सी अधिक वर्षा या थोड़ा सा सूखा इनकी समस्त फसल को नष्ट कर देता है और इनके पास इस फसलों के अलावा कोई अन्य साधन भी नहीं होता है। इनकी फसल मिट जाने से तो इनका सब कुछ बरबाद हो जाता है और हालत यह होती है कि ये न तो जी पाते हैं और न ही मर पाते हैं।

यदि केंद्र और राज्यों को इनकी चिंता होने लगे तो शायद इन्हें भी अपने जीवन में आशा की कुछ किरण नजर आने लगे। मेरी सरकार से इस संबंध में मांग है कि इन छोटे व मंझोले किसानों की नष्ट होने वाली फसलों का मुआवजा तुरंत बाजार भाव पर मिलना शुरू हो जाए तो शायद इनका जीवन भी सुखद हो जाए।

अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि मेरे उपरोक्त बिंदुओं पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का कष्ट करे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں خود کو اس ویشیش اُللےخ کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for directing NTPC to expedite the process of establishing 4,000 MW power facility in Telangana**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, if one looks at the electricity scenario in the State of Telangana, the situation is pathetic. The availability of thermal capacity is 3,100 MW and hydel is 2,542 MW. But, if you look at the generation, it is not even 50 per cent of the installed capacity. It is all because of either non-availability of coal or due to less water for hydel power. This is resulting in hampering the growth trajectory of the State of Telangana. We even have two gas-based projects which are likely to be commissioned in a couple of years. But, even for them there is a need to have gas linkage.

To address this problem, at the time of bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, under the Thirteenth Schedule, directed the NTPC to establish 4000 MW of power facility in the State of Telangana. The Bill was passed in February, and both the States have already come into existence. But the mandate given, under the above Act, to the NTPC has not yet picked up.

In reply to a question, the hon. Minister informed that the NTPC is doing some preliminary study. If the proposed project goes at this pace, then, I have no hesitation to say that it will take decades to establish and get coal linkages.

So, I urge upon the Power Minister to immediately direct the NTPC to seriously take up this project and complete its establishment in a fixed time-frame. Otherwise, Telangana will become parasite for power on other States and the Centre.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**Demand to withdraw the proposal of changing the route  
of Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage**

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में अपने भाषण में कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा-मार्ग बदलने की बात कहकर शिवभक्तों तथा उत्तराखंड के जनमानस की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाया है। ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में आपने यात्रा-मार्ग को बदलने की बात कहकर भले ही चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को खुश कर दिया हो, परंतु इस बात को लेकर उत्तराखंड के लोग बहुत ज्यादा आक्रोशित हैं।

यात्रा का एकमात्र धार्मिक विवरण स्कन्दपुराण के मानस खंड में है, जिसमें कैलाश यात्रा में ब्रह्मदेव मंडी से लेकर मानसरोवर तक समस्त तीर्थ व उनके महत्वों का वर्णन है। यह मार्ग कुमाऊं में टनकपुर से लिपुलेख दर्रे के बीच पड़ता है। इस मार्ग से वर्ष 1981 से यात्रा आरंभ की गई। उस समय तथा वर्ष 2000 में भी हिमाचल व जम्मू-कश्मीर से यात्रा मार्गों का प्रस्ताव आया था, किंतु उन मार्गों को धार्मिक पौराणिक दृष्टि से धार्मिक भावनाओं के अनुकूल नहीं पाया गया। जाड़ों में तीस बार यात्रा करने वाले महान जिओग्राफर पद्मश्री स्वामी पूर्णिमानन्द ने भी इसी मार्ग को धार्मिक व पौराणिक बताया है, जिसकी खोज राजा मान्धाता ने त्रेता युग में की। महान इतिहासकार राहुल सांकृत्यायन ने अपनी यात्रा काठमाण्डू के सरल रास्ते ने न करके यही से की, क्योंकि कैलाश मानसरोवर की परिक्रमा से पूर्व दो स्थानों छोटा कैलाश व ओउम् पर्वत की परिक्रमा धार्मिक भावना से आवश्यकीय है। पौराणिक मार्ग को बदलना देश की धार्मिक जनता की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाना होगा। यह क्षेत्र No Mens Area होने से चीन पर भरोसा नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, भारत-चीन के संबंधों में सुधार हो, परंतु उत्तराखंड से उसका गौरव छीनने के बजाय भारत इस यात्रा को और सुगम बनाये। कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा हमारे लिए आर्थिक प्रश्न कम, वरन् उत्तराखंड के मान-सम्मान व गौरव का प्रश्न अधिक है।

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड): सर, हम इसका विरोध करते हैं, चूंकि यह बहुत ही राजनैतिक मुद्दा है।...(व्यवधान)... कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Kiranmay Nanda, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Demand for resuming two Telugu News Channels arbitrarily stopped by  
State Multiple System Operators in Telangana**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wanted this opportunity to draw your attention to the fact that the ABN Andhra Jyoti and TV9 are two prime channels that were functioning in the State of Telangana. They have been shut down arbitrarily for the past six weeks despite their appeal to TRAI, despite the Court giving an order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Okay. It is over ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. Nothing more will go on record.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Okay, Sir.\*

"Sir, for the last six weeks, freedom of expression has been curtailed in the State of Telangana. The Telangana State Multiple System Operators have unilaterally stopped the telecasting of two Telegu news channels ABN Andhrajyothy and TV9 from the evening of 15.6.2014 in the ten districts of Telangana State.

They resorted to the extreme step of stopping the telecast of these news channels.

This is against the spirit of Article 19 which guarantees a Fundamental Right to Freedom of Expression. They are behaving like a super power, who can ban or censor anything that seems right to them right, without caring for the laws of the land.

Taking into view these above mentioned facts, I request the Government to ensure freedom of expression in the State of Telangana by using all the powers through Cable Network Regulation and Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Acts."

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: \*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: \*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am taking up Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, you are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, you are a senior Member. बैटिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keshava Raoji, I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't fight here. You are anyhow fighting outside! Don't fight here too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keshava Raoji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both of you are from the same State. Then why do you fight? ...*(Interruptions)*... Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keshava Raoji, it is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Short Duration Discussion. Hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no time, no time. You have to come to the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, hon. Members, we are taking up Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time allotted is two hours and thirty minutes. After this is disposed of, we have to take up the discussion on Home Ministry, for which the time allotted is four hours.

Therefore, I would request that each one of you must adhere to your time and your Party time. The Chair would strictly follow that. Number two, after commencement of the discussion, no new names will be taken. Now, I am starting Short Duration Discussion. Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telengana) : Sir, please include my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, my submission ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No submission now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, we are crossing over the agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the agenda, there are two Short Duration Discussions, one on the natural calamities occurring in various parts of the country and the other on the reported attempts to curb the independence of the media ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the List of Business today, this is the item that is coming up next. I have taken it up. That is all. Shri Tarun Vijay, please start. Now, you have to strictly adhere to your Party time

## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Natural calamities occurring in various parts of the country and relief measures taken by the Government

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, देश में आपदाओं का एक सतत् सिलसिला चल रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) पीठासीन हुए,]

इस पर चर्चा प्रारंभ करने से पहले मैं पंचतंत्र की एक छोटी सी उक्ति बताना चाहूंगा। उसमें कहा है कि देश का कोई शासक अपनी प्रजा को सबसे अच्छा उपहार क्या दे सकता है, क्या वह उपहार धन



[श्री तरुण विजय]

हो सकता है? क्या वह उपहार सम्पदा हो सकती है? अथवा क्या वह उपहार अनन्त संख्या में पशु हो सकते हैं? उत्तर मिलता नहीं! सबसे श्रेष्ठ उपहार जो कोई शासक अपनी प्रजा को दे सकता है — वह है सुरक्षा। अगर उस शासक के राज्य में प्रजा आपदाओं और आक्रमणों से सुरक्षित किए जाने की व्यवस्था से युक्त है, तो वह उस देश की प्रजा को उस शासक का सबसे अच्छा उपहार होता है। हमारे देश में पिछले 2010 से ही 17 से भी अधिक भयानक आपदाएं आई हैं — उत्तरकाशी का भूकंप, किलानी का भूकंप, लातूर का भूकंप, कोयना का भूकंप, चमोली और फिर उत्तराखंड का भूकंप, ओडिशा का सुपर साइक्लोन, भुज का भूकंप और सुनामी जैसी ये आपदाएं आईं, आंध्र प्रदेश में लैला नाम का तूफान आया, उसका बाद लेह का क्लाउड बस्ट आया, तमिलनाडु में आया, पिछले वर्ष केदारनाथ में बाढ़ के रूप में एक भयानक आपदा आई और हजारों लोग उसमें काल-कवलित हो गए। जब भी ऐसी आपदा आती है, तब हर बार हम देखते हैं कि हमारे सैनिक देवदूत बनकर, रक्षक बनकर हजारों लोगों की रक्षा करते हैं, चाहे वे इंडियन एयरफोर्स के हो, चाहे वे आर्मी के हो, चाहे वे भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के हों या नेवी के कमांडोज़ हों, वे हजारों लोगों की रक्षा करते हैं और अपने प्राणों को आहुति देते हैं। हमेशा यही होता है कि सैनिक और अर्धसैनिक बलों के लोगों को राहत के लिए बुलाना पड़ता है। 2010 से लेकर अब तक 2 लाख से ज्यादा भारतीय विभिन्न आपदाओं में अपने प्राण गंवा चुके हैं।

महोदय, इसमें मैं वह संख्या नहीं जोड़ता, जो बंगाल के अकाल में भारतवर्ष के 30 लाख लोग मारे गए थे, जो मानव निर्मित अकाल था, जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध निर्मित किया गया था। लोग कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जानने वाले बड़े कुशल और दक्ष होते हैं, लेकिन *three million people died in a man-made famine in Bengal and all of them were very much adept in English; they were English-knowing people.* उस आपदा से लेकर केदारनाथ की आपदा और अभी पुणे में जो भूस्खलन हुआ, जिसमें 87 से अधिक लोगों के मारने जाने का समाचार है, वे तमाम आपदाएं यह बताती हैं कि हम अभी भी व्यवस्था करने में निपुण नहीं हुए हैं। हमको उन सैनिकों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, 26 साल, 22 साल, 27 साल के लड़के अपने प्राण देकर इन आपदाओं में लोगों की सहायता करते हैं। मुदरई के फ्लाइट लेफ्टिनेंट के. प्रवीण की माता मंजुला रेलवे में एक साधारण नौकरी करती है, उन्होंने गर्व से कहा कि मेरा बेटा आज शाम को मुझे फोन करने वाला था, कल उसने मुझसे से कहा था कि मां, मैं उत्तराखंड में जा रहा हूँ, केदारनाथ में जा रहा हूँ और शाम को आकर मैं आपको फोन करूंगा। फोन की घंटी बजी, लेकिन वह फोन यह सूचना देने के लिए था कि तुम्हारा बेटा उत्तराखंड में यात्रियों को बचाते हुए शहीद हो गया। इसी तरह तपन कपूर, बिहार के संजीव कुमार गाजियाबाद से गये वे वहां शहीद हुए।

महोदय, वहा पर 17 से ज्यादा सैनिक शहीद हुए और यह अलग बात है कि जो सैनिक शहीद होते हैं, उनको शहादत का दर्जा मिलता है, जो पुलिस के लोग शहीद होते हैं, उन्हें शहीद का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाता है, फिर भी वे प्राणों की आहुति देते हैं, क्योंकि वे शहादत का तमगा लेने के लिए वहां पर नहीं जाते हैं, बल्कि भारत माता की संतानों को बचाने के लिए वहां पर जाते हैं और उन्हें अपनी जान की परवाह नहीं होती है।

महोदय, ये तमाम जो घटनाएं हुईं, उनमें हमेशा यह हुआ है कि भारत के लोगों ने पूरे बल से राहत कार्य आरंभ किए हैं, स्वयंसेवी संगठन वहां गए हैं, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोग वहां गए, गायत्री परिवार के लोग वहां गए, स्वामी नारायण सम्प्रदाय के लोग वहां गए, बाबा रामदेव के लोग वहां गए। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने भी वहां पर राहत का काम किया, लेकिन राजनीतिकरण भी किया। मैं

वहां उनके तम्बू में गया और मैंने कहा, देखो भाई, आप चाहे कांग्रेस के हैं, आप अच्छे से काम कीजिए, आपको कोई मदद चाहिए, तो मैं आपकी मदद के लिए आऊंगा। वे लोग इस बात को जानते हैं और उन्होंने इसको माना भी।

महोदय, भुज का भूकंप तो बहुत ही भयानक था। उसमें 30 हजार लोग मारे गए थे, 10 लाख से ज्यादा मकान प्रायः नष्ट हो गए और 4 लाख से ज्यादा मकान पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गए थे, ऐसा भयानक भूकंप आया था। वहां पर तुरंत आपदा राहत के कार्य हुए, सारे देश के लोगों ने किए, सब संगठनों ने किए, दुनिया भर से भी सहायता आनी थी, लेकिन हमारे भारत के लोगों ने उस समय खड़े होकर एक ऐसा नया भुज बना दिया कि जिसको देखकर लोग चमत्कृत हो गए कि नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर...जो बच्चन जी की प्रसिद्ध कविता है, ऐसा उन्होंने आपदा राहत का कार्य किया। यह भारत की प्राण शक्ति है, लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि 2005 में इसके लिए जो संस्था बनाई गई, जिसको एनडीआरएफ कहा जाता है, वह हर ऐसे समय में कम रह जाती है।

महोदय, इसके बारे में तो कहा जाता है कि यह रिटायर्ड लोगों का एक पार्किंग प्लेस बन गया है। ऐसा क्यों है? आपदा राहत की जो शक्ति है, वह जो संगठन है, उसे सबसे पहले तुरंत कार्रवाई के लिए पहुंचना चाहिए।

महोदय, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट, जो एनडीएमए के बारे में पिछले वर्ष आई थी, उसे मैं दुःख के साथ यहां पढ़ना चाहता हूँ:

“The performance of NDMA in terms of project implementation had been abysmal. So far, no major project taken by NDMA has seen completion. It was noticed that NDMA selected projects without proper ground work and as a result, either the projects were abandoned midway or were incomplete after a considerable period ,” the CAG Report says.

It also says, "In many cases, the NDMA realized midway that some other agency was already executing projects with similar objectives. Timelines in most of its projects were absent and wherever they were given, they were not adhered to."

This is the condition of the NDMA which is the primary agency to take care of the disaster management, which is the primary agency to provide relief and succor to the suffering masses. If this is the situation, how are we going to change this condition?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में सबसे अधिक जो भूस्खलन और इस प्रकार की आपदाएं आ रही हैं, वे हिमालय क्षेत्र में आ रही हैं। पीर पंजाल से लेकर अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक का जो हिमालय क्षेत्र है, यह भारत के पूरे भूखंड का 16 प्रतिशत है, पर वह सम्पूर्ण भारत का जल क्षेत्र है, उसकी सीमाएं सात देशों से मिलती हैं, उसके साथ 11 प्रदेश मिलते हैं और इस सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में हम यह काम कर रहे हैं कि वहां हम पहाड़ गिरा रहे हैं, हम नदियाँ सुखा रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि प्रकृति हमें वरदान देती जाए। हम उत्तराखंड में ही देख लें, वहां 336 से ज्यादा बांध हैं। वहां पर अकेले चमोली जिले में चार मंजिला हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बना है। It is a four-storeyed hydro electric project and it has twelve kilometer tunnel. आप उस क्षेत्र में 12 किलोमीटर की सुरंग खोदेंगे, आप 75 से ज्यादा बड़े डैम भागीरथी और अलकनंदा में बनाएंगे तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि लगभग हर

[श्री तरुण विजय]

चार किलोमीटर पर आप एक हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं और फिर आप यह चाहेंगे कि प्रकृति हमें वरदान दे! महोदय, यह कैसे हो सकता है? हम खनन के द्वारा नदी का प्रवाह बदल देते हैं और वहां जो भयानक अवैध माइनिंग होती है, उसमें सब लोग शामिल होते हैं। यह हम नहीं कह रहे, आप आम जनता से पूछ लीजिए, वे कहते हैं कि पॉलिटिशियन-ब्यूरोक्रेट का ऐसा नेक्सस है कि जो रिवर माइनिंग है, उसकी वजह से 12-12 किलोमीटर तक नदियों का प्रवाह बदल जाता है। जब नदियों का प्रवाह बदल जाता है तो उसके क्षेत्र में निश्चित रूप से उसका गलत असर पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ सात नये बांध बन रहे हैं, नौ पर काम शुरू हो गया है, 19 स्वीकृत हो गए हैं और 100 नई सड़कें बन रही हैं। महोदय, ये जो नई सड़कें बनेंगी, नये बांध बनेंगे, उनके लिए सुरंगें बनेंगी और उनके लिए बहुत अधिक एक्सप्लोसिव या विस्फोटक इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। आप पूरे पहाड़ में विस्फोटक लगा देंगे और उनमें सुरंगें बना देंगे। महोदय, हमने भागीरथी और अलकनंदा नदियों के रिवर बेड हजारों वर्षों से नहीं देखे, बल्कि हम लोगों ने उन्हें पूरी तरह से सूखी नदी के रूप में देखा है। उत्तरकाशी से आगे भागीरथी का 26 किलोमीटर जल-तल यानी रिवर बेड हमें दिखता है तो दुनिया भर से आने वाले तीर्थयात्री यह कहते हुए रो पड़ते हैं कि तुम माँ गंगा का यह क्या हाल कर रहे हो?

महोदय, धारी देवी का भी एक अलग प्रकरण है। उसको उठाकर हमने पलट दिया और उसका भी बुरा नतीजा निकला। महोदय, यह पूरा हिमालय क्षेत्र तिब्बत से मिलता है और हालत यह हो गई है सिंधु नदी, जिसने भारत को नाम दिया — we got the name India from River *Indus*. We are Indian because there is a River *Indus*. No other river in the world has ever given an identity to a county, to its people or to a civilization that *Sindhu* has given. *Indus* has given — अब सिन्धु में बाढ़ आ गई, लेह में बाढ़ आ गई, क्लाउड ब्रूट हो गया और वहां पर सौ से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए। हमने पुनः यह देखा कि अगर वहां पर कोई पहुंचा तो वे सैनिक पहुंचे। वहां पर कहीं हमको ब्रिगेडियर अजय कुमार अपने सैनिकों के साथ लोगों को राहत पहुंचाते दिखते हैं तो उत्तराखंड में कहीं पर विंग कमांडर इस्सर लोगों की जान बचाकर नीचे लाते हुए दिखते हैं। महोदय, सैनिक ही दिखते हैं। हम क्यों इस प्रकार की राहत की व्यवस्था और संपूर्ण विकास नहीं कर रहे हैं? डिजास्टर तो आ रहे हैं, बंगाल के फेमीन से लेकर केदारनाथ और पुणे में भूस्खलन के कारण जो 87 लोग मारे गए, लगातार समाचार आ रहे हैं, लेकिन उसकी व्यवस्था हम क्या कर रहे हैं? कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Tarunji, you can continue your speech after the lunch break.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : The House is adjourned for lunch and will resume at 2 o'clock.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay, you continue with your speech.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** उपसभापति महोदय, दुनिया भर में भारतवर्ष ही ऐसा देश है, जो disaster, calamities और इस प्रकार के प्राकृतिक और अप्राकृतिक या man-made disasters का सब से बड़ा शिकार है। मैं यहां एक रिपोर्ट के अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जिस के तथ्य बहुत shocking हैं। "India is vulnerable to different natural hazards. About sixty per cent of the country's area is vulnerable to earthquakes of different magnitudes. Eight per cent of the total area is susceptible to cyclone hazards. Sixty eight per cent of the area is drought prone. Twelve per cent of the area is susceptible to floods. And approximately fifteen per cent of total area of the country is susceptible to landslides." लेकिन पहली 10 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक हिंदुस्तान में कोई Disaster Policy नहीं बनी थी। Only the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for the first time had a detailed chapter entitled 'Disaster Management'. This was the very first year when the Government of India tried to evolve some kind of Disaster Management Policy. Another shocking fact is that India has the oldest Famine Relief Code that was created by the British in 1880. इस को हम चलाए जा रहे हैं, उसी में थोड़ा-बहुत रद्दोबदल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन 2014 में हमको क्या डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट या डिजास्टर पॉलिसी चाहिए, इस पर अभी तक समग्र रूप से विचार तक नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, हिमालय क्षेत्र में पूरे देश का जल क्षेत्र आ जाता है, हिमालय क्षेत्र पूरे देश की इकोलॉजी और उसके जल-संभरण क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करता है, लेकिन हिमालय क्षेत्र में क्या विकास होना चाहिए, इस पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। वहां सड़कें, बांध, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, एस्टैब्लिशमेंट क्या होना चाहिए, अभी तक उसके लिए Himalayan Region Development Policy तक नहीं बनी है। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, इन डिजास्टर में मारे जाने वाले लोगों के प्रति हमारे पास कोई यूनिफॉर्म कम्पेनसेशन पॉलिसी नहीं है। आप किसी को 1 लाख देते हैं, किसी को 2 लाख देते हैं, किसी को 5 लाख देते हैं। अभी मंगलोर एअर एक्सीडेंट में मारे गए यात्रियों के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि हरेक पैसंजर को 75 लाख रुपए की राहत मिलनी चाहिए। महोदय, रेलवे के कोड में मुआवजा 4 लाख रुपए बताया गया है। अब किसी को अगर चोट लगती है तो रेलवे 500 रुपए की रिलीफ देती है, 15 हजार रुपए की रिलीफ देती है। यह रिलीफ की रकम वर्षों से चली आ रही है। क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है? आप कहीं 75 लाख और कहीं 500 रुपए, 15000 रुपए और 4 लाख रुपए का कम्पेनसेशन देते हैं। इस बारे में एक कम्पेनसेशन पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए और साथ ही एक एक्सीडेंट इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड में मारे गए लोगों के परिवारों से कहा गया कि आप डेथ सर्टिफिकेट लाओ, तब कम्पेनसेशन मिलेगा। वहां लोगों को डेथ सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए 10-10 महीने लगे। मुंबई के सोनी परिवार व अन्य लोग डेथ सर्टिफिकेट के लिए चक्कर काटते रहे। डेथ सर्टिफिकेट लेने में हमको एक-एक साल लग जाता है। कई बार जब कहा जाता है कि फलां लापता है, तो सात साल के बाद बताएंगे। अब जो सात साल के बाद कम्पेनसेशन मिलेगा, तो उसका क्या अर्थ रहेगा? भारत को अपना डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट, केलेमिटीज़ मैनेजमेंट और रिलीफ वर्क इतना मजबूत करना चाहिए कि न केवल भारत में किसी भी जगह आपदा के समय वे तुरंत राहत पहुंचाएं बल्कि पूरे दक्षिण एशिया में रिलीफ और डिजास्टर हैल्य का एक सबसे बड़ा केंद्र भारत बने, क्योंकि दक्षिण एशिया के लोग डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के बारे में भारत की ओर देखते हैं। बंगलादेश ने भारत से बेहतर डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट, मैकेनिज्म खड़ा कर दिया है। वहां पर उन्होंने तुरंत शेल्टर बनाना, तुरंत डिजास्टर रिलीफ के लिए राहत पहुंचाने का

[श्री तरुण विजय]

काम शुरू कर दिया है। इस क्षेत्र में अगर कहीं भी आपदा या केलेमिटी आती है, तो भारत उससे अप्रभावित नहीं रह सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बंगाल की खाड़ी का, सागर का जो स्तर है, वह प्रतिशत वर्ष लगभग ढाई सेंटीमीटर की गति से बढ़ रहा है। अगर वह सागर का जलस्तर एक मीटर बढ़ गया, तो लाखों वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा और उससे भारत प्रभावित होगा। इसके लिए भारत को एक ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाने की आवश्यकता है और ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बनाने की आवश्यकता है कि कहीं भी ऐसी आपदा आए, तो सबसे पहले हिंदुस्तान के डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट के रक्षक वहां पहुंचें। कोई भी हो, शत्रु भी हो, तो भी मदद करें क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान का एक गौरव यह रहा है कि शत्रु घायलों को भी शत्रु पक्ष में जाकर भाई कन्हैया ने पानी पिलाया है। उनकी मदद करना भी हिंदुस्तान का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संपूर्ण दक्षिण एशिया में आठ लाख से ज्यादा लोग केवल प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में मारे गए हैं। वे किसी की ओर देखते हैं? वे भारत की ओर देखते हैं कि भारत उनकी मदद करेगा, लेकिन भारत उनकी मदद करने के लिए पूरी तरह से सक्षम नहीं हो पाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड से आया हूँ। वहां के मौसम विभाग ने 14 तारीख को घोषित कर दिया कि भयानक आपदा आने वाली है, 16 की रात का आपदा आ गई, लेकिन हमें मदद कब पहुंची? यह 18 और 19 को पहुंची। जितना डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट का मैकेनिज्म था, वह कहीं और था। एटीएफ की सुविधा वहां केवल जौलीग्रांट पर है। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि ऐसा प्रदेश, जिसकी जनसंख्या एक करोड़ है और यहां ढाई करोड़ पर्यटक और तीर्थयात्री आते हैं, इतनी बड़ी संख्या से बाहर से लोग आते हैं और यहां आकर बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ, गंगोत्री, यमुनोत्री, सोनप्रयाग, गुप्तकाशी जाते हैं, लेकिन कहीं भी डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट की एक यूनिट तक नहीं थी। देहरादून से गए, बरेली से बुलाए गए, 19-20 तारीख को वहां ये पहुंचे, एटीएफ की सुविधा केवल जौलीग्रांट में थी। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी को फोन किया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, जहाज ऊपर जाते हैं, उनको वापस एअर रिफ्यूजिंग के लिए जौलीग्रांट आना पड़ता है, आप एटीएफ की सुविधा ऊपर करवा दीजिए। उन्होंने तुरंत उस पर कार्रवाई करके कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी को कहा और उसके बाद ऊपर सुविधा दी गई। डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट कहता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में भूचाल और फ्लड्स बहुत ज्यादा आते हैं, वहां के साधारण नागरिकों को भी आप प्रशिक्षित करिए, वहां के प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को आप प्रशिक्षित करके रखिए, वहां के ग्रामीणों को ट्रेनिंग देकर रखिए, लेकिन प्रशिक्षित कहां किये जाते हैं, इस बात का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं होता और स्थानीय स्तर पर डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट को तैयार किए जाने के लिए कोई मैकेनिज्म ही नहीं बनाया जाता है। जो हमारे बॉर्डर एरियाज़ हैं, वे पूरे हिमालय क्षेत्र में सिसमिक जोन में हैं, उसके लिए इस प्रकार की कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती। क्यों नहीं दी जाती?

क्या हम अपने नागरिकों का सम्मान नहीं करते, क्या हम अपने नागरिकों के प्राणों की कीमत का महत्व नहीं समझते? क्या प्राणों की कीमत केवल बड़े लोगों की, अमीरों की, नेताओं की और बड़े-बड़े आईएएस और दूसरे अफसरों की होती है? जो साधारण ग्रामीण अपने क्षेत्र में, अपने गांव में रहता है और जो वहां का पंडित है, लुहार है, जूता सिलने वाला है, बढ़ई है, जब उसकी जान जाने वाली होती है तो उसकी जान बचाने के लिए 48-48 घंटे लग जाते हैं, तब पहला हेलीकॉप्टर वहां पर उतरता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, जबकि यह सुविधा सबसे अधिक हमें देने की आवश्यकता है? राहत काम में जो डिपार्टमेंट्स आगे आते हैं, वे 17 डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, लेकिन उनकी दो-दो साल तक मीटिंग नहीं होती। डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट के मैनुअल में एनीमल हर्बेडरी से लेकर पानी वाले और हॉर्टीकल्चर तक का लिखा गया है जो पैरा-मिलिट्री फोर्स के लोग हैं, जैसे देहरादून में इंडियन मिलिट्री एकेडमी है, मिलिट्री यूनिट है, गोरखा रेजीमेंट है, कानून यह है कि उनकी मुख्य मंत्री के साथ और डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट की

जो अन्य शाखाएं हैं, उनके साथ बैठक होगी, लेकिन साल में मुश्किल से एक बार बैठक होती है। वह चाय के बाद खत्म हो जाती है, इसलिए यह बैठक वर्ष में कम से कम चार बार होनी चाहिए। जो सहायता हम मिलिटरी से लेते हैं, पैरा मिलिटरी से लेते हैं, वह सहायता उनसे कम करके हमें स्थानीय मैकेनिज्म को इतना मजबूत करना चाहिए कि तुरंत वे त्वरित गति से वहां पर सहायता दें।

सर, वहां सैटेलाइट टेलिफोन नहीं था। मैं स्वयं गुप्तकाशी और सोनप्रयाग में था, वहां फोन चलाते रहे, चलाते रहे, पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट लगते थे एक टेलीफोन कॉल करने में। वहां से लोग कैसे आए? किसी के गोद में उसके पिता ने दम तोड़ा, उनको पानी नहीं मिला। वह उनका अंतिम संस्कार नहीं कर सका। मां की गोद में दो साल का बेटा था, इतना प्रवाह आया कि उन्होंने नदी के सींग पकड़ लिए कि मैं अपने बच्चे को बचाकर रख सकूँ, लेकिन अचानक आए प्रवाह में मां की गोद से उसका शिशु निकलकर बह गया। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को अपनी आंखों से देखकर जो यात्री आ रहे थे, उन यात्रियों को संभालने के लिए, राहत देने के लिए, चने की पोटली देने के लिए कौन लोग आए थे? महोदय, गायत्री परिवार के लोग आए, स्वामी नारायण संप्रदाय के लोग आए, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोग आए, लेकिन हम अपने राज्य का मैकेनिज्म इतना मजबूत क्यों नहीं कर पाए? करना चाहिए था और अरोड़ा, हमारा एस.डी.एम., उस प्रवाह में लोगों की राहत के लिए जाते-जाते शहीद हो गया, उसका कोई सम्मान तक नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार के अच्छे लोगों की घटनाएं भी सामने आती हैं।

लेकिन महोदय, जब एक व्यक्ति हेलीकॉप्टर से आया कि मैं सहायता दूंगा, वह हिंदुस्तानी है, हिंदुस्तानी ही सहायता मांग रहे हैं और हिंदुस्तानी ही कष्ट में हैं। अगर एक भारतीय सहायता के लिए आता है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारे हेलीकॉप्टर को यहां रुकने की इजाजत नहीं है। वह सहायता के लिए आ रहा है, वह कह रहा है कि मेरी मां भारती की संताने यहां कष्ट में हैं, मैं उनकी मदद करने के लिए आ रहा हूँ, मगर वह लौटा दिया गया। अगले दिन उनकी पार्टी के नेता आते हैं, हेलीकॉप्टर उतारा जाता है और उनको पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्सिंग के कैम्प में ठहराया जाता है। उपसभापति जी, भूल जाएं हम कि हम कांग्रेस, बी.जे.पी. या समाजवादी पार्टी के हैं, हम हिंदुस्तानी तो हैं! हमारा हिंदुस्तानी होना हमारे बाकी कुछ भी होने से बड़ा होना चाहिए, बाकी कुछ भी होने से ज्यादा प्रभावी और हावी होगा चाहिए। हमें भूल जाना चाहिए कि कौन किस विचारधारा, मजहब, पंथ या पार्टी का है, यहां तो एक हो जाओ! दर्द में तो एक हो जाओ, वेदना में तो एक ही जाओ, पीड़ा में तो एक हो जाओ! वहां भी आप पार्टी का विभाजन करते हैं, तो यह भी आपदा का एक कारण बन जाता है।

उपसभापति जी, सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इस क्षेत्र में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के लिए एक पॉलिसी संपूर्ण हिमालय के लिए और एक पॉलिसी कोस्टल एरिया के लिए होनी चाहिए। अडमान-निकोबार है, लक्षद्वीप है — हमारे इन द्वीपों में सागर का जलस्तर बढ़ते जाने से बहुत बड़े खतरे पैदा हो गए हैं। सूनामी का एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है। हम लोग शायद सूनामी न रोक पाएं, हम लोग अचानक आने वाला फ्लड जो है, वह न रोक पाएं, लेकिन उससे जो नुकसान होता है, उसको कम करने की तो कम से कम हम कोई कोशिश कर लें, कोई अच्छा मैकेनिज्म बना ले कि जो हिंदुस्तान सारी दुनिया में इतना अधिक फ्लडज का, साइक्लोनस का, अर्थक्वेक्स का शिकार होता है, अगर वहीं पर यह योजना नहीं बनेगी, तो कहां बनेगी? जापान से कुछ सीखिए। सब लोग चीन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं जापान की बात करता हूँ। वहां पर जो न्यूक्लियर डिजास्टर आया, तो तुरंत सब लोगों को समय पर सहायता पहुंची। कोई चिल्लाहट, कोई नवर्सनेस, कोई पैनिक वहां नहीं किया गया। अगर टैक्सी में लोगों को लेकर जाना है, हवाई जहाज में लोगों को ले जाना है, तो बहुत ही शिष्ट तरीके से, अनुशासित तरीके

[श्री तरुण विजय]

से उन्होंने वह किया। हमारे यहां तो हर तरफ अफरा-तफरी होती है। एक रिपोर्ट है कि एक रेल के एक्सीडेंट में पंद्रह प्रतिशत से अधिक रेल यात्रियों को समय पर राहत पहुंचाने के कारण बचाया जा सकता था। पंद्रह प्रतिशत यात्री बच सकते थे। अगर उत्तराखंड में सहायता कार्य वहीं गुप्तकाशी, सोनप्रयाग में स्थापित होते, एनडीएमए की यूनिट वहां पर होती और तुरंत वहां राहत पहुंचाई जाती, तो हजारों यात्री बच सकते थे। आज भी शवों के कंकाल वहां मिलते हैं। लोग वहां पर अपने-अपने रिश्तेदारों के चित्र लेकर खड़े रहते हैं, पूछते हैं कि क्या तुमने इनको देखा है?

**श्री उपसभापति:** तरुण जी...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग मिले थे।...(समय की घंटी)... आज भी हम देख रहे हैं, क्योंकि वह मैकेनिज्म नहीं बना कि उनके रिश्तेदारों को...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun, you have only four minutes. I am just cautioning you.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम अपने भारतीय लोगों की पीड़ा और वेदना की साझेदारी करने का हृदय रखते हैं? उन लोगों से पूछिए जो अपने बेटों के लिए आज, एक साल बाद भी, बट्टी-केदार के रास्ते में बस स्टैंड पर खड़े होकर पूछते हैं कि क्या आपने इनको देखा है? मैंने देखा था, ये वहां पर यात्रा करने के लिए गए थे। आपको मिल जाएं, तो प्लीज हमको फोन कर दीजिएगा, यह मेरा फोन नंबर है। क्या कोई उनके हृदय की वेदना समझ सकता है कि वह भूचाल में दब गया, कि वह प्रवाह में बह गया! लोग अपने मां-बाप, अपनी बेटी, उनके हाथ से जो बेटी प्रवाह में चली गई... उसको आज की तारीख में भी ढूँढ रहे हैं, लेकिन जब वहां पर कंकाल मिलते हैं, तब लोग रोते हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... कि शायद यह मेरे बेटे का कंकाल न हो, जिसका मैं अंतिम संस्कार तक नहीं कर सका। ऐसा क्यों है? अरुणाचल प्रदेश में बांध बंध रहे हैं, लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं। परशुराम कुंड में बांध बंध रहे हैं, वहां पर लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं कि इससे यहां का पूरा प्राकृतिक संतुलन बिगड़ जाएगा, भगवान के लिए यहां बांध मत बनाइए। क्या कोई उनकी बात को सुनेगा? एक विकास की नीति बननी चाहिए कि कहां पर मकान बने, कहां पर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बने, कहां पर डैम बने, नदियों को कितना सुखाएंगे। गंगा-गंगा करते हैं! गंगा को मारने के लिए कोई मुस्लिम बाहर से नहीं आए, हम हिन्दुओं ने गंगा को गंदाया, हम हिंदुओं ने गंगा को सुखाया है। कौन इस अपराध का फल भोगेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** यह अपराध हम सबका साझा अपराध है। अगर गंगा सुखाई, यमुना को गंदा नाला बनाया, हिमालय को सुरंगें लगाकर तोड़ दिया, तो उसका अभिशाप हम सबको इकट्ठा झेलना पड़ेगा। कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि मैं सत्ता में था या मैं सत्ता में नहीं था, मैं इस पार्टी में था या मैं उस पार्टी में नहीं था। हम सबको उसका हिसाब मिलकर देना पड़ेगा। महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर विनाश के बाद पुनर्निर्माण होता है, उस पुनर्निर्माण का संकल्प यह सदन करे। यह विनाश हम न होने दें। हमारे भारतीयों का सम्मान तब होगा, जब उनके प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए वह मैकेनिज्म बनाया जाएगा जो तुरंत कार्यवाही करेगा, जो रिटायर्ड लोगों का पार्किंग प्लेस नहीं होगा। महोदय, मैं अंत में श्री हरिवंश राय बच्चन जी की चार पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा हृदय, नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर करने का हमारा संकल्प, हमारा भाव, हमारे मन की शक्ति होनी चाहिए, वही भारत भक्ति होगी।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Don't say this. You have to stick to your party's time. It has already been announced.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सर, मैं केवल एक सेकेंड और लूंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

“नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर, नेह का आह्वान फिर-फिर।  
वह उठी आंधी की नभ में छा गया सहसा अंधेरा,  
धूलि धूसर बादलों में, भूमि को इस भांति घेरा,  
रात-सा दिन हो गया, फिर रात आंधी और काली,  
लग रहा था अब न होगा इस निशा का फिर सवेरा,  
रात के उत्पात-भय से भीत जन-जन, भीत कण-कण,  
किंतु प्राची से उषा की मोहिनी मुस्कान फिर-फिर!  
नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर, नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर।”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rajani Patil, your party has given six names. So, you have only ten minutes.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra) : Sir, I will be within my time limit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So kind of you.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा के लिए हम सब यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। नैसर्गिक आपत्ति एक ऐसी घटना होती है, जहां पर मानव यह महसूस करता है कि वह कितना परावलम्बी है, कितना असहाय है। हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के मालिन गांव में, जो पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है, जमीन के धंस जाने से, भूस्खलन होने से पूरा का पूरा गांव जमीन के नीचे चला गया। कल तक के जो आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार 152 लोगों के शव निकाले गए हैं। वहां पर पूरे के पूरे घर जमींदोज हो गए हैं, जानवरों का कोई अता-पता नहीं है। आज तक वह रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन चल रहा है। सर, दो दिन पहले बिहार में कोसी की बाढ़ से एक भयावह स्थिति निर्मित हो गयी थी। अभी हमारे भाई तरुण विजय जी बोल रहे थे, जिसे सुनकर हमारी आंख में आंसू आ गए। गत वर्ष उत्तराखंड की जो अवस्था थी वह पूरे देश ने देखी, वहां पर अत्यंत भयानक स्थिति हम सबने देखी थी, जहां हमारे महाराष्ट्र के भी बहुत सारे लोग गए थे। अगर नैचुरल डिजास्टर या नैसर्गिक आपत्ति का नाम लेते हैं तो हमारे लातूर को हम नहीं भूल सकते। 1994 में किलारी गांव में जो भूचाल आया था, उसमें सैकड़ों लोग मर गए थे, उनके घर बरबाद हो गए थे। हाल ही में अंडमान-निकोबार में सूनामी का भयावह संकट आया। उसके बाद गुजरात में भुज में भूचाल आया था। ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हमें पता लगता है कि मानव बहुत असहाय है और हम इस आक्रमण का जवाब देने के लिए बहुत कम पड़ते हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात बताना चाहूंगी कि मेरी स्टेट महाराष्ट्र में गत चार-पांच महीने में अलग-अलग तरह की नैसर्गिक आपत्तियां आई हैं, जैसा कि मैंने अभी मालिन गांव का जिक्र किया। मैं मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र से आती हूँ। वहां पर दो-तीन महीने पहले ओले पड़े थे। यह भी एक तरह से नैसर्गिक भूचाल ही था। वहां पर ओले पड़ जाने से हमारे सारे जानवर मारे गए थे। वे ओले इतने बड़े थे कि उनसे हमारी जमीन खराब हो गई और हमारे खेतों को



[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

नुकसान हुआ। जहां समूचे महाराष्ट्र में बारिश हो रही है, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में बारिश नहीं हो रही है। बारिश न होने के कारण से हमें अकाल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे राज्य में गोदावरी नदी है, उसके किनारे हमेशा बाढ़ आती है। उस बाढ़ की वजह से हमारे 70-80 गांव हमेशा बरबाद हो जाते हैं।

सर, जब भी कोई ऐसी आपत्ति आती है, तो राज्य सरकार हो या केंद्र सरकार हो, वह कभी 50 हजार, कभी एक लाख, कभी दो लाख, कभी पांच लाख रुपये की सहायता डिक्लेयर कर देती है। चाहे हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार हो या केंद्र की सरकार हो, वह एक लांग टर्म पोलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाती है जिससे कि एक परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन इसका निकाला जाए तथा जो लोग इस आपत्ति में आते हैं, उनकी कम से कम अच्छी तरह से मदद की जाए।

सर, हमारे देश में कभी कहीं बाढ़ आती है, कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी भूचाल आता है, कभी भारी बारिश के कारण लैंडस्लाइड होता है। सर, टेम्पेरी रूप से एक लाख, दो लाख, पांच लाख रुपये की सहायता देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। मेरा सरकार को और मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव है कि इसके बारे में एक पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए। इसके माध्यम से हर राज्य में, जब भी कोई आपत्ति आती है, तो आपत्ति के बाद, उसका निवारण करने के लिए, लोगों को मदद देने के लिए एक परमानेंट लांग टर्म पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए।

सर, डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान हर एक जिले के लिए बनाया गया है, लेकिन उसकी यंत्रणा अभी तक हर जिले में तैयार नहीं हुई है। मेरा यह कहना है कि डीएमए प्लान के अनुसार हर जिले में उसकी यंत्रणा तैयार होनी चाहिए। उसके अनुसार हर जिले को और हर स्टेट को अपना कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है और हर राज्य को उस तरह से निर्देश देने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, अगर हमें डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की ट्रेनिंग देनी है, तो हम इसकी शुरुआत स्कूलों से कर सकते हैं, कालेजों से कर सकते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी स्कूलों में और कालेजों में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के लिए संबंधित कार्यशाला आयोजित की जाए। उसमें लेक्चर्स होने चाहिए जिसके द्वारा आपत्ति आने से पहले शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से हमारे लोग तैयार हो जाएं।

सर, जो हमारी पंचायतें हैं, नगर परिषदें हैं, महानगर पालिकाएं हैं जिनमें डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान की तैयार होनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई आपत्ति आती है, तो हमारे लोग वहां पर तैयारी के साथ मदद करने के लिए जा सके।

सर, इन आपत्तियों को हमने नजदीक से देखा है। जो प्रकृति के साथ हमारे लोगों ने छेड़छाड़ की है, वह भी इसका एक कारण है। इसका बुरा असर हमारी प्राकृतिक आपत्तियों में होता है। सर, अगर देखा जाए तो हम बड़े-बड़े पेड़ों को काट रहे हैं, हम पहाड़ों का समतलीकरण कर रहे हैं, हम जमीन को छोड़ रहे हैं, हम नदियों के ऊपर ज्यादा भार दे रहे हैं। अगर इन सब की जांच की जाए, तो इसका असर हमारे ऊपर आपत्ति के रूप में होता है।

सर, जो एनडीएमए ने हमारे देश के लिए प्लान बनाया है, वह बहुत अच्छा बनाया है और वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी कि यह डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान सिर्फ कागजों पर अच्छा है, execution में, it is a big zero, इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि अच्छी तरह से एक execution plan भी बनवाना चाहिए।

सर, एनडीएमए के बारे में भी सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आई है। उसको मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि जो एनडीएमए की अपैक्स बॉडी है, वह सबसे ज्यादा ineffective in most of its core areas, ऐसी सीएजी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है। नेशनल डिजास्टर executive कमेटी की वर्ष 2005 के बाद से एक भी मीटिंग नहीं हुई है। वर्ष 2004 में सूनामी आई थी और 2005 में एमडीएम प्लान बना था, लेकिन उसके बाद से उस प्लान में कोई भी बदलाव नहीं हुआ है। डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का डाटा बेस अभी तक operational नहीं हुआ है। इसको operational करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपको सीएजी की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट बता रही हूँ।

सर, मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि हम जानते हैं कि natural calamity हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। अगर हम थोड़ी सी सावधानी बरतें, तो हमारा नुकसान कम से कम हो सकता है। हम इतनी सावधानी तो बरत ही सकते हैं। हमारी जो weather forecasting की फेसिलिटी है, वह हमेशा एक्युरेट होनी चाहिए, ताकि उनके माध्यम से हमें यह पता चल सके कि कब क्या होने वाला है। हमें कभी-कभी लगता है कि बारिश होने वाली है क्योंकि weather forecast है, लेकिन जब हम छाता लेकर जाते हैं, तो बारिश आती ही नहीं है। इसलिए कभी-कभी हम मजाक में बोलते हैं कि इस हिन्दुस्तान में जो weather forecast है, हमें उसके विपरीत काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमें इसका फायदा होगा।

सर, NDMA का प्लान हर जिले में सही तरह से एग्जिक्यूट होना चाहिए, तभी हम इस नेचुरल कलैमिटी में लड़ सकते हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि नैसर्गिक के साथ हमें ज्यादा छेड़छाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर हमने नैसर्गिक को ज्यादा टटोला तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि हम कुछ नैसर्गिक के विपरीत रहे हैं और हमें उसका डॉयरेक्ट नुकसान होता है।

सर, मैं लास्ट में यही बताना चाहूंगी कि जब भी कोई घटना घटती है, तो हमारी गर्वमेंट मशीनरी से यह बोला जाता है कि अब इतनी मदद करेंगे ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर ओले पड़े तो इतनी मदद करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please finish it in two more minutes. दो मिनट।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** सर, जब हमारे यहां ओले पड़े, तो ओले पड़ने के बाद यह हुआ कि मेरी खुद की डिस्ट्रिक्ट में अभी तक लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। काश्तकारों को समय पर मुआवजा न देकर उनका नुकसान किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे यहां डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की लॉन्ग टर्म पॉलिसी बनानी बहुत जरूरी है डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की लॉन्ग टर्म पॉलिसी के लिए जैसे अभी जापान का उदाहरण दिया गया है, चाइना का उदाहरण दिया गया है, लेकिन हम उन देशों से इस मामले में बहुत पीछे हैं। हमारे यहां डिजास्टर हो जाने के बाद सिर्फ श्रद्धांजलि के लिए सब इकट्ठे होते हैं, लेकिन उससे पहले हम यहां कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहूंगी कि इस सदन में यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया गया है। हम नैसर्गिक आपत्ति को तो टाल नहीं सकते, लेकिन नैसर्गिक आपत्ति का आधार हम कम जरूर कर सकते हैं। हमें नैसर्गिक आपत्ति के साथ जो लड़ाई लड़नी है, उस लड़ाई को लड़ने के लिए हम तैयार हो सकते हैं और उसमें कम से कम मनुष्यों की हानि को, हम इतनी सावधानी तो बरत ही सकते हैं। मैं इतना ही कह कर, आपको धन्यवाद देकर, अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for keeping up to the time. Hon. Members, before I call the next speaker, I have to again repeat that Members should

strictly adhere to the time allotted to their party. When the time is exhausted, after that, whatever is spoken will not be recorded. Secondly, please don't send the names. I have already said that once the discussion has started, names will not be accepted. Please cooperate. Don't put pressure on us. श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी। आपके बोलने के लिए 9 मिनट का समय है।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप पहले दो मिनट तक बैल मत बजाना, मैं 9 मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा। सर, आज सदन नेचुरल कलैमिटी के इश्यु पर discussion कर रहा है। सिख गुरुओं ने बहुत पहले कहा था, “*पवन गुरु पानी पिता, माता धरत महत*”। अगर हम 15वीं सदी की उस बात के ऊपर ध्यान देते और पवन को गुरु समझकर अपने वृक्षों की रक्षा करते, पानी की रक्षा करते, जंगल की रक्षा करते और धरती की रक्षा करते, तो आज हमें सदन में इस विषय पर discussion करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। आज इस discussion को कुदरती आपदा का नाम दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कुदरती आपदा है, इसमें भी कहीं न कहीं मानव का योगदान है, इंसान का योगदान है। आज हम इस कुदरती आपदा का ऊपर पर्दा डालकर discussion कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, जो हमारे देश की स्थिति है, इसमें 29 States और 7 Union Territories हैं, ये disaster prone area मानी जाती है। हमारी जो 58.6 परसेंट धरती है, उसके बारे में वैज्ञानिक बताते हैं कि उसमें अर्थक्वेक की संभावना हमेशा बनी रहती है, 12 परसेंट धरती पर फ्लड का असर होता है, 68 परसेंट, जो उपजाऊ भूमि है, उस पर ड्राउट का असर होता है, 7516 किलोमीटर की जो कोस्टल लाइन है, उस पर हमेशा साइक्लोन का खतरा बना रहता है और जो हिली एरिया है, वह ज्यादातर लैंडस्लाइड के रिस्क पर रहता है। इसके अलावा जंगल में आग लगती है, इंडस्ट्रीज में भी आग की घटनाएं होती हैं। इतनी गंभीर स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी, जिस पर चिंतन और मंथन भी बहुत होता है, लेकिन इनका क्या सोल्यूशन हो, उस पर प्रॉपर ऐक्शन नहीं होता। अभी हमारे भाई श्री तरुण विजय भी बहुत बढ़िया बोले, वे बहुत भावुक भी थे कि उत्तराखंड में जो कुदरती आपदा आई है, उससे जान-माल का कितना भारी नुकसान हुआ है। महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड में हमने जो कुदरती स्रोतों का दोहन किया है, पहाड़ों के साथ जो बेइंसाफी की है, हमें उसी को भुगतना पड़ा है। हम इसके लिए कोई पोलिटिकल क्रिटिसिज्म करने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। दोनों पार्टियों को वहां पर सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला, लेकिन कुदरती स्रोतों के दोहन को रोकने के लिए दोनों पार्टियों ने ज्यादा संजीदगी नहीं दिखाई। मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, यह बात आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुदरती स्रोतों का दोहन हो रहा है। हम चाहेंगे कि ऐसा कोई घटनाक्रम फिर से न घटे, लेकिन इसकी संभावना है, इसलिए हमें सचेत रहकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए कि कहीं उत्तराखंड जैसी आपदा हिमाचल में न देखने को मिले।

हम वहां के कुछ गांवों में गए थे। वहां जो पहाड़ है, वह किसी भी समय टूट सकता है, धंस सकता है, जिसमें गांव के गांव ध्वस्त हो सकते हैं। वहां पर सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां हैं, लेकिन एन्वायरमेंट का जो कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट है, वहां पर उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। गुजरात, बिहार और जम्मू-कश्मीर में पांच लाख लोग इस कोशिश से प्रभावित हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र के पुणे में जो हुआ, हम अभी उसकी चर्चा करके हटे हैं। वहां पर कितना बड़ा जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ है। हम अभी यह भी कह रहे हैं कि इस पर मजबूरी से डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का मैकेनिज्म तैयार करने की जरूरत है। अभी महाराष्ट्र में यह हुआ कि एक बिल्डिंग में आग लग गई, वहां फायर ब्रिगेड गई, लेकिन फायर ब्रिगेड का पाइप इतना बड़ा नहीं था

कि ऊपर तक, जहां आग लगी थी, वहां तक पहुंच पाता। जब आप इतनी ऊंची बिल्डिंग को परमिशन दे रहे हैं, तो वहां की जो कमेटी है, जो उसका नक्शा पास करती है, क्या उसके पास यह सूचना नहीं होती कि हम बीस-पच्चीस मंजिल की इमारत को परमिट कर रहे हैं? यदि कुदरती आपदा या किसी और घटना के कारण ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो तो हमें क्या-क्या रिसार्सेज चाहिए? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कुदरती आपदा से लोग मर रहे हैं और जान-माल का नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी हमारे सामने एक आंकड़ा है। 2011-12 में 1,530 लोगों की जाने गई और करीब 6,976 गायों की मौत हो गई, जिन्हें गौ माता कहते हैं। आज जो पार्टी सत्ता में आई है, वह तो उसका ज्यादा ही जाप सकती है। 7 हजार गौ माताओं की मृत्यु हो गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबका कह लीजिए। लेकिन उन 7 हजार गौ माताओं का पता नहीं चला। इसके अलावा एक साल में करीब साढ़े तीन लाख लोग एक्सीडेंट्स में मर जाते हैं। सड़कों पर जो गाएं चलती हैं, उनके कारण भी बहुत एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। हमें इसके ऊपर भी कुछ सोचने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two more minutes.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** मैंने कहा था कि मैं नौ मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन घंटी डिस्टर्ब करती है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अच्छा, ठीक है।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** 78 हजार घर बरबाद हुए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि डा. अम्बेडकर साहब ने आजादी के वक्त कहा था कि इस देश की प्लानिंग का जिम्मा मुझे सौंपो। उनके पास ऐसी प्लानिंग थी कि अगर उस वक्त प्लानिंग का जिम्मा डा. अम्बेडकर साहब को दिया गया होता, तो आज भारत दुनिया में एक नंबर का विकसित देश बन गया होता, लेकिन डा. अम्बेडकर साहब को जातिवादी मानसिकता के कारण यह मौका नहीं दिया गया और उनके टैलेंट, उनकी कैपेबिलिटी का जो फायदा देश को मिल सकता था, वह हम नहीं ले पाए।

मैं और ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का हमारा जो मैकेनिज्म है, उसके मजबूत करना चाहिए। हमारे वैदर डिपार्टमेंट से रिपोर्ट लेकर हमें पहले ही आने वाले समय के लिए अपने आपको प्रिपेयर करना चाहिए और कोस्टल एरिया के लिए, हिमालय के लिए, पर्वतों को बचाने के लिए कोई सॉलिड नीति लेकर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। आपने ठीक टाइम पर खत्म कर दिया। अच्छी बात है।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** बिना घंटी के।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने जो वादा किया, उसे निभाया।

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी:** थैंक्यू।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. You have got seven minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin with a very small story. This happened in Bengal in a village which was affected by floods. One man was sitting on the side, and was a little sad. Some people asked him 'you have survived the floods, and why are you sad? He replied, "That is the reason why I am sad". So, that sums up the story and the condition of the people who are affected by natural calamities and natural disasters. The affected people look up to the Central Government for support and rehabilitation. But none is to be found.

Sir, 40 million hectares or 12 per cent of our geographical area is exposed to recurring floods. But there is something to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, *i.e.*, the changing course of the river. Technically, it is not classified as flood, hence, does not qualify for any rehabilitation measures. All people who are affected by it are not getting any relief.

Sir, when we talk about natural calamities and preparedness, I would like to state that only 192 dams, as against 4,728 dams, have some kind of emergency action plan in place. The Central Water Commission provides inflow forecasts to only 28 of them. Sir, I don't know how much time it will take before we have the Standard Operating Procedures for deployment of the NDRF. Sir, my other colleagues, before me, have already said that the NDMA has not been holding meetings regularly. Even when my colleague spoke on the Uttarakhand Disaster, it was pointed out. So, it shows that we have not even learnt from our mistakes.

Sir, I would like to mention here the situation in Bengal also. Sir, almost 40 per cent of our area is flood prone. Sir, 111 blocks, covering 37,660 square kilometres, are prone to recurring floods. Sir, some of the steps that we have taken we want to share them with the rest of our esteemed colleagues. Sir, we have now 24X7 Emergency Operation Centres in the State working round the clock. A disaster SMS alert system is there to send warning signals to all officials up to village level to Gram Panchayat. We have disaster management teams in all our police forces. All district headquarters have a quick response team under the DM. There is a close cooperation between the disaster management, fire fighting and civil defence. Sir, there is a core committee under the Chief Secretary which meets during the month to review normal situations and preparedness.

Sir, I have some suggestions to make. The National Disaster Response Fund and the National Disaster Mitigation Fund must be created at the earliest. The source of each fund and its linkage with the respective State Fund must be specified in the Act or Rules. Sir, the Advisory Committee which had ceased to exist in June, 2010 has not been reconstituted. It was recommended that this committee should be reconstituted at the earliest because it forms a significant organ of the NDMA giving it expert advice. The National Institute of Disaster Management should function as an autonomous body in respect of its activities and human resource practices, and not as a subordinate organisation of the NDMA or MHA. The disaster management set up by the district authorities can be strengthened so

that they can be the first effective responders in case of a disaster. Sir, I do not want to take much of your time and just want to end by saying that we suffered from Aila, and we have suffered from so many other things. But our efforts need Central assistance. Even last week 60 trawlers had gone missing due to sudden storm in the Bay of Bengal near Sagar Island in West Bengal. Hundreds of fishermen are still reported to be missing. We want that the National Disaster Force come to their rescue and financial assistance be extended to the next of the kin of these people. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री के.सी. त्यागी आपके पास सिर्फ सात मिनट हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** सर, हम तो rebel है, एकाध मिनट फालतू ही लेंगे।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि कृषि मंत्री, गृह राज्य मंत्री और पीएमओ के राज्य मंत्री इस समय यहां पर मौजूद हैं, जो विषय की गंभीरता को दर्शाते हैं। सबसे पहले दो-तीन सुझाव देकर मैं अपनी बात को शुरू करूंगा।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस समय नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का कोई भी संगठन मौजूद नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री जी इसके चेयरमैन हैं, जो एक लाख तरह के कामों के बीच में फंसे हुए हैं। मि. रेड्डी को इसमें से हटाया जा चुका है। उनके अलावा दूसरे जो और मੈम्बर थे, वे सब भी इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं। तमाम देश में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए अविलम्ब प्रभाव से इस कमेटी का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए।

सर, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कृषि मंत्रालय के अंदर पहले एक सेल था, जिसे बाद में गृह मंत्रालय में बदल दिया गया। जिस पर समूचे देश की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं को झेलने की जिम्मेदारी हो, कम से कम उसका एक अलग मंत्रालय तो बनना ही चाहिए। प्राकृतिक आपदा की जो विधिवत कमेटी है, 2008 से लेकर अब तक, छः साल हो गए, लेकिन आज तक उसकी कोई मीटिंग ही नहीं हुई। 2008 से लेकर अब तक हजारों आदमी मरे हैं, कितने ही घर बरबाद हुए हैं, लेकिन इस सब बातों का जिक्र मैं बाद में करूंगा। इसलिए मेरा दूसरा निवेदन आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाए जाने के संबंध में है।

मेरा तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि बिजली गिरने को भी प्राकृतिक आपदा माना जाए। बिजली गिरने से जो लोग मरते हैं, उनकी संख्या अब तक 1200 से भी ज्यादा हो चुकी है, उसके अतिरिक्त जान-माल एवं पशुओं की हानि अलग है। इसे भी आप प्राकृतिक आपदा में शामिल करें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

सर, बिहार प्राकृतिक आपदा का परमानेंट केंद्र है, जिसकी वजह बिहार की प्रमुख नदियां हैं, जैसे गंडक, जहां से हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय आते हैं, बागमती, कोसी, कमला, अधवारा आदि। इन सब नदियों का उद्गम नेपाल से है। प्रतिवर्ष 28 जिले इन नदियों में आई बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं। उनके नाम बताकर मैं इस बहस को लंबी नहीं करना चाहता। मैं इसके साथ दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। केंद्र सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच वार्ता के द्वारा इन नदियों के उद्गम स्थल पर बांध बनाकर इन नदियों में जल प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने हेतु व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसका निरंतर अभाव रहता है। केंद्र सरकार को नेपाल सरकार से वार्ता कर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए कि इन नदियों में जल प्रवाह की मात्रा, नदियों के जल स्तर की मात्रा एवं नदियों में वाटर डिस्चार्ज की सूचना बिहार सरकार को दैनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हो सके। यह इसका एक बड़ा कारण है कि हर साल बाढ़

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

आती है और हर साल हजारों लोग मरते हैं, करोड़ों लोगों का नुकसान होता है और 15-20 लाख आदमी डिस्प्लेस्ड होते हैं। इस प्रकार से इसकी सूचना दी जाए, जिससे बिहार सरकार को बाढ़ आपदा की रोकथाम के लिए पर्याप्त तैयारियों के लिए समय भी प्राप्त हो सके। नदियों के जल संग्रहण क्षेत्र में वर्षा मापक यंत्र अब दुनिया भर में चल रहे हैं और यह कोई नई चीज नहीं रह गई है। तो नदियों के जल संग्रहण क्षेत्र में ऐसे वर्षा मापक यंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु प्रयास होना चाहिए ताकि मानसून के दौरान इन नदियों के जल संग्रहण क्षेत्र में होने वाली वर्षा की मात्रा की सूचना बिहार सरकार को शीघ्र उपलब्ध हो सके।

सर, इसी बीच में सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस तरफ भी आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का गांव सिताब दियारा है। जो लोग उनके आंदोलन में साथी रहे हैं, उनका भावनात्मक लगाव भी इससे जरूर होगा। मुझे यह बताते हुए कष्ट है कि इस समय वहां पर बाढ़ आई हुई है और इससे एक गांव को नहीं, बल्कि एक संस्कृति को और एक रख-रखाव को भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है। तो मैं दोनों मंत्री महोदयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिताब दियारा एक बड़ा गांव है। इसके कुछ हिस्से बिहार के दो जिलों-सारण और आरा में है और कुछ हिस्से उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में है, जहां से लंबे समय तक पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री चंद्रशेखर जी भी आते रहे। इसलिए यदि कटाव रोकने के लिए तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं, तो इस गांव को बचाया जा सकता है। कृषि मंत्री महोदय उधर व्यस्त थे, तो मैं इनकी जानकारी में दोबारा लाना चाहता हूँ कि जय प्रकाश जी का गांव डूबने के करीब है और यह सिर्फ एक गांव नहीं है, इस देश की एक विरासत है। तो बिहार सरकार भी उसमें सहयोग करेगी, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार को चाहिए कि उस गांव के जो हिस्से उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया समेत सारण और आरा में आते हैं, इनके रखरखाव का इंतजाम किया जाए।

सर, यह त्रासदी बहुत भयंकर है, लेकिन मैं इसे संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ। जो गुजरात का अर्थक्वेक था, उसमें 25 हजार लोग मरे और 6.3 मिलियन लोग इससे अफेक्टेड हुए। हमारे तमिल भाई बैठे हुए हैं। 2004 की सुनामी में 10,749 लोग मरे और 5600 लोग आज तक मिसिंग हैं। मैं दुआ करता हूँ कि वे जिंदा हों। कश्मीर में अर्थक्वेक आया, उसमें 86 हजार लोग मरे। 2005 में महाराष्ट्र में जो फ्लड आया था, उसमें एक हजार से ज्यादा लोग मरे। कोसी क्षेत्र में खास तौर से हमारे नॉर्थ बिहार में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** दो और मिनट।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, आधा मिनट तो आपने इसी में खराब कर दिया।

सर, उसमें 527 लोग मरे। साइक्लोन 'निशा' आया था। सर, मुझे यह भी एतराज है कि जितने भी साइक्लोनस हैं, जया जी, इनके नाम महिलाओं पर हैं। 'निशा' से और 'हेलेन' से लेकर फ्लड्स के जो स्त्री-विरोधी रुझान हैं और मैंने महिलाओं को लेकर और फ्लड्स के नामों को लेकर कई जोक्स सुने हैं। प्राकृतिक आपदाएं दोनों एक जैसी होती हैं, ऐसा भी मैंने पढ़ा है। इसलिए इनके नाम भी बदले जाने चाहिए।

ड्राउट्स के अलावा लेह में क्लाउड बस्ट वाली घटना की भी बात है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब देश के अंदर इतनी बरबादी हो रही हो और कोई भी नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एजेंसी न हो, तो यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। यह कोई पार्टी या राजनीति के हिसाब से नहीं है। आपको इसका बंदोबस्त करना चाहिए। जो लाइटनिंग वाली बात मैंने कही है, उसे प्राकृतिक आपदा में जोड़ना चाहिए। सर, चूंकि इतना बड़ा देश है और इसमें तीन मौसम हैं, अभी उत्तर भारत से लेकर दक्षिण भारत तक बाढ़ चल

रही है, लोग बाढ़ में मर रहे हैं और पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ, पिछली बार भी बहस में मैंने कृषि मंत्री जी से कहा था कि बिहार में बाढ़ भी है और सूखा भी है और देश के कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पिछले 67 सालों से परमानेंट राहत आयोग और सूखा आयोग, दोनों आयोग बने हुए हैं। यह कैसा अभाग्य देश है भाई? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** हर साल सूखा आना तय है और हर साल बारिश से बाढ़ आएगी, यह तय है। उनके राहत कमिश्ंस बने हुए हैं। सर, मैं अपनी बात आधे मिनट में समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, अब समय नहीं है।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, लेकिन आपने इसमें इतना कम समय दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं क्या करूँ? आप लोगों ने ही समय डिसाइड किया है। इसके बाद दूसरी चर्चा भी होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं डिसाइड नहीं करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, यह सही है कि हम लोग ही इसको डिसाइड करते हैं। सर, इसमें आपकी गलती नहीं है, हम ही disaster करते हैं, but this is not...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have not decided it; only you have decided it that after this, there should be a discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, हम जो समय आपसे बहस करके बरबाद करते हैं, that is man-made disaster. But this is natural. इसलिए disaster के लिए आपको थोड़ा और समय देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. That's all. That's all कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करके जो मैनेजमेंट का काम है, उसको बढ़ाए ताकि समय-समय पर होने वाले ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पहाड़ों पर इतनी बर्फ पड़ रही है, यहां पर पहाड़ के हमारे साथी हैं, जितेंद्र जी के इलाके से ऊपर के इलाके के साथी हैं, जहां 370 लगी हुई है, उससे ऊपर हिमाचल के लोग और सिक्किम के लोग हैं, वहां पर हर साल भूस्खलन के साथ-साथ बर्फ पड़ती है। वहां बर्फ से दब कर लोग मरेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लू से भी लोग मरेंगे, क्योंकि आप देश को एयरकंडीशन्ड तो बना नहीं सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, उसके लिए आप राहत की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ऐसे विषयों के लिए आप समय को बढ़ाइए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, भाषण माफिया संसदीय शब्द है या असंसदीय शब्द है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. No. The reply to the discussion will be by the Home Minister. But the hon. Agriculture Minister would like to intervene. So, I am allowing him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, अभी डिस्कशन तो पूरी नहीं हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That can be permitted. The Minister's intervention is always permitted.

**कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह):** उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले सप्ताह यहां पर सूखे पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए थे और उसके बाद चार दिन लगातार लोक सभा में भी इस पर चर्चा हुई। मैंने उस दिन उसकी तैयारी के संबंध में विस्तार से चर्चा की थी। मौसम में जो थोड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसके संबंध में मैं जानकारी देना चाहूंगा। जून महीने में जो बारिश 43 प्रतिशत थी, वह 31 जुलाई को -22 प्रतिशत पर आ गई थी, 01 अगस्त को -21 प्रतिशत, 03 अगस्त को -22 प्रतिशत और 06 अगस्त को -18 प्रतिशत पर रिकॉर्ड की गई। जलाशयों में भंडारण की जो स्थिति थी, वह 14 जून के अनुसार 36.87 मिलियन क्यूसेक मीटर था, जो 27 जुलाई को 54.05 मिलियन क्यूसेक मीटर था। यह दस वर्षों के औसत का 113 प्रतिशत था।

महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय ने सूखा आपदा प्रबंधन योजना की तैयारी की है और मैंने स्वयं सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है कि वे इसी प्रकार से अपने-अपने राज्य में भी सूखा आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करें। कृषि मंत्रालय ने CRIDA के माध्यम से राज्यों के कृषि मंत्री और जिले के जो कृषि पदाधिकारी हैं, उनसे संपर्क करके 551 जिलों का जो contingency plan तैयार किया था, उसको सभी जगह उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है।

महोदय, चर्चा के दरम्यान पता चला कि मौसम की जो रिपोर्टें हैं, ये चार डिवीजन की आती है या 36 सबडिवीजन के मुताबिक आती हैं, इनसे सही आकलन नहीं हो पाता है। जब माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की स्थिति बतायी, तब बात समझ में आई कि यह मौसम का जो औसत है, वह देश के पूरे क्षेत्र के किसी खास इलाके का प्रकटीकरण नहीं करता है। कहीं पर 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बारिश की स्थिति है, लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट का औसत है, उसमें कहीं का -50 प्रतिशत नहीं है। मैंने प्रधानमंत्री जी से इस बात की चर्चा की।

महोदय, ऐसे राज्यों के पास पर्याप्त पैसा है। जो एसडीआरएफ है, उसके तहत राज्यों के पास पर्याप्त पैसा है। अभी बाढ़ पर चर्चा के दरम्यान उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चर्चा हो रही थी, बिहार के पास इस मद में 1848 करोड़ रुपए हैं, जिसमें 75 प्रतिशत केंद्र की ओर से और 25 प्रतिशत राज्य की ओर से है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पास 2129 करोड़ है तो वे सूखाग्रस्त या बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करके इससे खर्चा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक किसी राज्य ने घोषित नहीं किया है। मैंने प्रधानमंत्री जी से चर्चा की कि जो रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं, चर्चा में माननीय सदस्यों के जो विचार आ रहे हैं, उनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि कई जिलों और कई क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, इसलिए अलग से भी कुछ राजसहायता जारी करनी चाहिए। इस निर्णय के बाद हमने परसों सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है कि अब चार चीजों में केंद्र की ओर से विशेष सहायता जारी कर दी गई है — अगर किसी भी जिले या क्षेत्र में 15 दिनों के अंदर वर्षा माइनस 50 हुई हो, यानी 15 जुलाई से 30 सितंबर तक ऐसा होता है तो उन्हें 50 प्रतिशत डीजल सब्सिडी दी जाए। हमने दूसरी घोषणा यह की है कि हम जो बीज देते हैं, बुआई के बाद

बीज भी सूख रहे होंगे, तो विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत हम बीच पर जो सब्सिडी देते हैं, उसकी राशि 50 फीसदी और बढ़ा दी जाए। तीसरा, हमारी जो "चारा विकास योजना" है, उसके तहत तुरंत उत्पादित होने वाले चारे के बीज के किट मुफ्त में मुहैया कराए जाएं, जिसके निर्देश यहां से दिए गए हैं और उसके लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी निर्गत की गई है। इसी तरह से, "बागवानी मिशन" के तहत बारहमासी बागवानी फसलों में अभी सूखा या बाढ़ के कारण यदि कहीं ऐसी स्थिति बनती है तो उसके लिए भी हमने प्रति हेक्टेयर 35,000 रुपये तक का अनुदान यहां से देने का निर्देश दिया है। इस प्रकार, ऐसी चार राजसहायता की घोषणा हमने परसों की है और हमने सभी राज्यों को निर्देशित किया है कि जिस इलाके में भी माइनस 50 से कम वर्षा हो, उनको ये राजसहायता दी जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि ऐसी कोई विशेष स्थिति बनती है तो उस क्षेत्र को सूखाग्रस्त या बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करके राज्यों के पास जो पर्याप्त धनराशि है, या तो वे उससे मदद कर सकते हैं या जब उनको यह लगता है कि स्थिति उनके नियंत्रण से बाहर है तो फिर वे यहां रिपोर्ट भेज सकते हैं, जिसके आधार पर हमारी टीम वहां जा सकती है। माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी, मेरी यानी कृषि मंत्री की एक कमिटी है और वहां से जो रिपोर्ट आएगी, उस पर वह कमिटी विचार करेगी और उसके बाद एनडीआरएफ की ओर से और सहायता दी जा सकती है। ऐसी सरकार के पास व्यवस्था है और इस संबंध में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is just intervention; reply would be given by the Home Minister.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय मंत्री जी, यह पैसा आपने राज्यों को जारी किया है या नहीं? दूसरा, आपने राज्यों को पैसा जारी करने का क्या आधार रखा है? क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश को आप सबसे कम रुपया जारी करते हैं, जबकि यह सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है और उसकी आबादी भी सबसे ज्यादा है। इसलिए आप यह भी बता दे कि रुपये देने का आधार क्या है?

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** जैसे कि हमने एसडीआरएफ की चर्चा की, उसके तहत उनके पास जो राशि पहले से मौजूद है, वह हमने बताया। यह पैसा उनके पास है, जिसमें से 75 प्रतिशत केंद्र की राशि है और 25 प्रतिशत उनकी राशि है। हमने अभी यह घोषणा की है कि आप इस प्रकार की सहायता जारी कीजिए और फिर आप हमें उस खर्च का ब्यौरा दीजिए, हम यह राशि आपको देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri T. Rathinavel. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** उसकी टोटल कॉस्ट इस समय कितनी है? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि सिर्फ ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये की राशि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, okay. Mr. Rathinavel. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह:** सर, यह हमने अलग से व्यवस्था की है। जो एसडीआरएफ के अंतर्गत है, उसके बारे में अगर आप कहेंगे तो हम उसकी राज्यवार पूरी सूची पढ़ देंगे। हमारे पास यह व्यवस्था अभी लगभग 900 करोड़ रुपये की है, लेकिन इस मद में खर्च की जो भी रिपोर्ट आएगी, उसकी हम मानदंडों के अनुसार भरपाई करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. Mr. Rathinavel. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, in Odisha. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**3.00 P.M.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can ask ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, please allow me to speak. I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must have given your name, but it is not there. You gave your name after the discussion had started. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I had announced it a number of times. You could have given your name in advance. Now, Mr. Rathinavel.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the natural calamities occurring in various parts of the country.

Sir, we face the problem of droughts in one part of the country and floods in the other at the same time every year. When we talk about droughts, floods and cyclones or the natural calamities in general, there is a huge loss to lives and property. We know that our Indian economy depends on agriculture and that whenever there is failure of monsoon, there is drought.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*.]

And whenever there is more of rains, we have floods. Both cause tremendous damage. When we think about natural calamities, a few that come to our mind immediately, are the Uttarakhand floods in 2013, Tsunami in 2004, earthquake in Bhuj, Gujarat. Droughts and floods in India are perennial problem and people suffer because of both. We are not able to channelize the excess water due to flood in one part and take it to the other part where there is severe drought.

There are solutions to this problem. Here, I would like to say a word about rainwater harvesting scheme that our Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is implementing successfully in Tamil Nadu. Due to rainwater harvesting, it is seen that the groundwater table increased, and the saline water entering the ground in the coastal areas is stopped. Here, I would like to remind the House that the hon. Prime Minister of India appreciated the efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu, when he was replying to the Motion of Thanks on President's Address.

Over the years what we have seen is that whenever there is rain and flood, the entire water inundates the villages on the way and enters the sea. If the course of river is streamlined and inter-linked, this huge quantity of rain water could be used for future use. On the other hand, when there is drought, we do not get water even for drinking purposes, leave alone for agriculture and irrigation purposes. We are always at the mercy of other States which have surplus water.

First of all, the Government of India has to nationalize all the rivers of the country for the benefit of the nation. So, interlinking of rivers is absolutely necessary to tackle constant drought and flood problem. There may be some problems in doing this, but they

could be resolved by mutual consultations. When the NDA Government was in power earlier, it constituted a Task Force, which submitted a detailed report on this subject. It could be taken up again and see whether those recommendations could be implemented. It requires huge funding, no doubt. But once done, it could permanently solve the water problem of the country. This only needs a courageous and bold step. I hope the present Government would take this step for the benefit of the nation. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our Chief Minister, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has been urging the Centre to implement the interlinking of Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna -Ponnar Palar-Cauvery under the Integrated Peninsular Rivers Development Programme. This linkage would solve the perennial problem of farm irrigation and drinking water needs of the people in the southern parts of the country. So, I request the Government to kindly allot sufficient money to prepare a Detailed Project Report for this purpose. We could also think of having a separate Southern Water Grid. Here, I am also reminded of what the hon. Minister of Water Resources said in this House last week. It was said that the ILR project would not only provide electricity to the tune of 34,000 MW but also help in implementation of ambitious rural irrigation scheme, irrigating 35 million hectares of land on the way. This will also prevent and control floods in some States.

In order to avoid the natural disasters from happening, we need to protect our environment. We have to take afforestation measures; we need to stop polluting the atmosphere and the environment; we need to nationalize and interlink the rivers of the country so that floods and droughts do not happen in our country and we can see the overall development of the nation. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव। आपके लिए 6 मिनट का समय निर्धारित है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, हम हर वर्ष प्राकृतिक आपदा के विषय पर चर्चा करते हैं। अब यह चाहे बाढ़ के रूप में हो, चाहे सूखे के रूप में हो, इस विषय पर चर्चा हर वर्ष करते हैं, लेकिन बाढ़ और सूखे के अलावा भी कई बार ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं, जो बहुत विनाशकारी होती हैं और कुदरत के द्वारा वह आपदा लोगों के ऊपर आती है। हमने लातूर में आए भूकंप, भुज में आए भूकंप और उनसे हुई जन-हानि को देखा है। हमने ओडिशा में आए सुपर-साईक्लोन और उससे हुए नुकसान को भी देखा है। श्रीमन्, सुनामी से पूरे अंडमान-निकोबार से लेकर चेन्नई व आंध्र प्रदेश के कोस्टल इलाके बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए। यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है।

इसके अलावा कई बार जब किसानों की फसलें पकने को होती हैं या घर आने वाली होती हैं, कई बार देखा गया है कि ओलावृष्टि तभी होती है। श्रीमन्, ये कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन्हें natural calamity माना जाना चाहिए, लेकिन उन्हें गवर्नमेंट ने natural calamity के अंतर्गत स्वीकार नहीं किया है। अब जैसे पाला पड़ता है जिससे रातों-रात फसल खत्म हो जाती है। श्रीमन् जब मैं एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी का चेयरमैन था, हमारी कमेटी ने कई बार सिफारिश की कि इसे natural calamity माना जाए, लेकिन अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया है। श्रीमन्, कुदरत का नियम है कि टेंपरेचर जैसे ही जीरो

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

डिग्री से नीचे जाता है, तो पौधे की जड़ें या उनकी पतली-पतली कोशिकाएं जम जाती हैं। इस कारण उन्हें भोजन नहीं मिलता है और पौधा रात भर में नष्ट हो जाता है। खास तौर से आलू, अरहर-ये सब फसलें बरबाद हो जाती हैं, लेकिन इसे नेचुरल कैलेमिटी के अंतर्गत नहीं माना जाता है।

श्रीमन्, एक दिक्कत यह भी है कि जब भी बाढ़ व सूखे की बात आती है, तो एग्रीकल्चर विभाग की टीम नुकसान का एसेसमेंट करने जाती है, लेकिन मदद देने का काम गृह मंत्रालय करता है। इन विभागों में समन्वय की आवश्यकता है। जब प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में एग्रीकल्चर के अधिकारियों की टीम जाती है, उसमें गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारी भी साथ जाएं, तो लोगों को दी जाने वाली मदद में विलंब ज्यादा नहीं होगा। इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, एक और समस्या है जिसे त्यागी जी ने दूसरे संदर्भ में कहा था, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि कई आपदाएं man made भी हैं। बादल फटना तो कुदरत की दी हुई आपदा है, लेकिन जिस तरह से खनन से या पेड़ों के काटे जाने की वजह से नुकसान हुआ है, वह तो man made ही है। पिछले वर्ष हम लोगों ने देखा कि उत्तराखंड में इतनी तबाही हुई कि उसे उसके मूल रूप से लाने के लिए दसियों वर्ष लग जाएंगे। वहां कुदरत ने इतनी बड़ी तबाही की है, लेकिन उस तबाही में आदमी का हाथ था। वहां पहाड़ों को तोड़ने के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनों का इस्तेमाल हुआ, पत्थर तोड़ने के लिए डाइनामाइट को इस्तेमाल हुआ और धीरे-धीरे पहाड़ लूज होते चले गए। फिर लैंडस्लाइड हुआ और सब कुछ पानी के साथ नीचे आकर विनाश करता चला गया। अभी हमने देखा कि पुणे के पास एक पूरे-का-पूरा गांव ही दब गया। यह इसी वजह से हुआ कि आप वहां मशीनें लगाकर पहाड़ को एक सा कर रहे थे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** राम गोपाल जी, आपके सिर्फ 2 मिनट रह गए हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा देश के ऊपर कभी भी आ सकता है क्योंकि नेपाल और चीन में पानी को रोकने के लिए बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाए गए हैं। हमारी शारदा नदी में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पानी आ रहा है कि अगर गलती से भी कोई डैम टूट गया या जानबूझकर तोड़ दिया गया तो पीलीभीत से लेकर लखीमपुर, खीरी, रायबरेली - ये सारा का सारा क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो जाएगा। अगर हिंदुस्तान को बरबाद करना है तो आपको इस के लिए एक गोली नहीं चलानी बस एक डैम को तोड़ देना है। आप उसे रोकने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? आपने तो एनडीएमए को भी खत्म कर दिया है। यही वक्त होता है, जब हमें डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की जरूरत होती है और जिसे आपने भंग कर दिया। उसे आप बनाइएगा।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप उसी इलाके से हैं, आपके बगल का देश हमेशा यह कहता है कि आप हमारे देश का हिस्सा है। भविष्य में उसकी किसी दिन यह साजिश हो सकती है कि जो डैम है, जिधर शारदा नदी या ब्रह्मपुत्र में पानी आता है, अगर उसको उन्होंने तोड़ दिया तो देश का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसे खत्म हो जाएगा, उसे बचाने वाला कोई नहीं होगा। इसके लिए आप अभी से इंतजाम कीजिएगा। यह मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि कभी न कभी यह मैन-मैड आफत हो सकती है। जब कभी कोई ऐसा विवाद हुआ या ऐसी कोई चीज हुई, तो यह कह देगा कि इसमें कुदरतन ऐसा हो गया, हम इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं? इस तरह तो देश को बरबाद कर देंगे। यह संकट आ सकता है। इसलिए आप पेड़ों को लगाने का इंतजाम कीजिएगा और कोशिश कीजिएगा कि जो आगे आने वाली संभावित आपदाएं हैं, उनके लिए पहले से तैयार रहिएगा अभी आपकी टीम नहीं है, अथॉरिटी डिजॉल्व

चल रही है। आप इसे बनाइए और देखिए कि राज्यों में कहां-कहां कितना-कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में देखिए, बारिश हो नहीं रहीं, लेकिन बाढ़ आ गई। अब इसका क्या किया जाए? सूखा है, लेकिन नदियों में इतना पानी आ गया है कि पूर्वांचल में बाढ़ आ गई, जबकि बारिश नहीं है। यह चीज कंट्राडिक्टरी है। गवर्नमेंट कहेगी कि सूखा है, फिर गवर्नमेंट यह कहेगी कि बाढ़ भी है और आप कहेंगे कि यह कंट्राडिक्टरी रिपोर्ट है, इसलिए हम मदद कैसे करें। तो इस पर आप विचार करें और भविष्य में डिजास्टर से बचाव की तैयारी रखने के लिए मैनेजमेंट को दुरुस्त रखिए, ताकि जो भी आशंका हो, जो भी हो सकता है, उसको पहले से जज करके निपटा जा सके और प्रिवेंट करने की कोशिश की जाए। आप कुछ प्रिवेंटिव एक्शन के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहिएगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Dr. T.N. Seema. Your allotted time is six minutes.

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have witnessed a terrible and horrible tragedy in Uttarakhand last year. Those wounds still bleed. But, Sir, we know that that is not an isolated accident. There are chances of accidents like these in many other parts of the country because large townships have grown on, or too close to, river banks in many parts of the country. A proposed River Zone Regulation, along the lines of the Coastal Zone Regulations, to regulate construction, commercial and other activities along river banks has been under consideration for a long time but has never seen the light of day. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan to consider the proposal for river zone regulations.

Sir, hon. Members, Tarun Vijayji and Rajani Patilji, have referred to the CAG Report, which slammed the NDMA for its inefficiency and failure. I am not going into the details because of the time-constraint but, Sir, the NDMA is supposed to be the nodal agency to coordinate all activities regarding disaster management in the country. Is it a fact that the problems of non-procurement of equipments, lack of proper man -power management, poor infrastructure and deficient training are hampering the functioning of the NDMA? How is the Government going to make the NDMA functional? I would like to know from the Government as to what is the performance of the State Disaster Management Authorities? Are they functional? What is the mechanism of coordination between the Central and the State Governments? Is it there only at the time of undertaking relief activities? What is the status of preparedness or training programmes?

Sir, the disaster management policies must incorporate programmes to protect the most vulnerable segments of the society - the poor, marginalized, women, farmers, agricultural workers, SCs/STs, elderly people, children, who are the direct victims of all disasters.

Sir, in this context, I would like to highlight here a few types of natural calamities specific to my home State, Kerala. The region of the Western Ghats of Kerala is identified as one of the major landslide prone areas of the country. During the rainy season every year, now also, one or more places in the hilly districts like Idduki and Pathanamthitta witness

sudden landslides causing heavy damage to houses, crops, land and even loss of lives. Kerala is also a place of high incidence of lightning compared to most of the other parts in India. Weather patterns and placement of Western Ghats together cause formation of more lightning clouds. It is estimated that approximately 70 people die and property worth millions of rupees are damaged in the State annually due to lightning. Sir, more than 300 kilo metre of seashore of Kerala is erosion prone area. Extensive seawall construction has failed to arrest the erosion in many cases. The tsunami of 2004 brought a new dimension to the disaster in my State. The sea has been erasing the coast rapidly over the years. We have a very high population density in the narrow coastal belt. So, rehabilitation is a very big challenge for us. Houses in the first row on the coast take the biggest hit leaving the poor fisher families homeless during the rainy months. Even during this monsoon also, hundreds of fishermen families are in relief camps. (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Madam, two minutes have left.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Yes, Sir.

Relief measures and compensation are being allocated as temporary steps. But what is needed is a permanent and longlasting solution. Unfortunately, coastal erosion and lightning, two disasters that often strike Kerala with fatal consequences, are not mentioned in the Central Government list of natural calamities, despite repeated requests from the State Government. The Centre grants financial support to the States based on this list. A high-powered committee had recommended to include sea erosion and lightning also in natural disasters in their report. So, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider the long - pending request of Kerala Government and the people to include sea erosion and lightning in the list of natural calamities.

I have saved one minute, Sir. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Kalpataru Das. Not present. Shri Y.S. Chowdary. Your time is four minutes. Please maintain the time.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Today, there is a news that the State of Odisha is facing the threat of a major flood in various coastal districts. Sir, this is not the first time. Particularly in Odisha, it has been happening time and again. Unfortunately, though one after another political party has been governing this country post-Independence, none of the Governments has ever at least attempted to do a proper planning across the nation. A report last year warned India to stop viewing natural disasters as standalone 'acts of God' or of nature and to recognize that the country's development policies are increasing the number of deaths. Therefore, there is a need for our every policy to address safety. Written by some of the academicians, aid workers, scientists and analysts, the 'India Disasters Report' said that development works carried out in pursuit of greater

economic growth such as construction of dams and deforestation are putting people and the environment at a greater risk when disasters strike. Everyone knows that even driving a car also generates a lot of pollution and affects the human beings. But we have no option but to reduce the pollution and manage to see that developmental activity takes place. Similarly, while constructing dams and other things, we should see whether it is possible to relocate the people and also minimum damage takes place whenever natural disasters take place. Recently, a landslide in Pune, that has killed more than 100 people and left scores missing, may have been a manmade disaster caused by deforestation to make way for farming, experts say. Hopes of finding survivors are fading after heavy rains triggered Wednesday's landslide, burying dozens of homes in the village of Malin in Maharashtra.

There will always be two types of arguments if the landslide was naturally induced or human induced? Some geologists say that the current landslide is possibly due to human activities like farming and road construction.

Whatever may be the reason, we should stop blaming each other. The country should properly plan for the entire nation and prepare a blueprint to prevent this kind of disaster.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Two minutes are left.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: We cannot simply say that natural calamities are the makings of God. Today, we are at an advanced stage of scientific and technological development.

An official of the Geological Survey of India said, "Relentless rain naturally was the trigger. But the use of heavy machinery to flatten land for agriculture may have aggravated the crumbling of the hill top.

Sir, I, through this august House, want to make this appeal. To prevent future landslides, there must be very strict regulations on cutting of trees and forests for development in the region, especially in areas that are vulnerable to such natural disasters.

However, the panic of the past week has brought into focus the haphazard development being undertaken in this geologically unstable region. It has also served to highlight the negative consequences of unmitigated construction along the river's embankments made by the Bihar Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Hence, the solution is to prepare a master blueprint to avoid or to, at least, minimise this kind of disaster. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I know that I have a tough task to finish my submissions within four minutes.



Sir, at the outset, I wish to express profound grief with respect to the incident of landslide in Malin village in Ambegaon Taluka in Pune District where several people went missing under the soil and debris. One hundred and fifty one dead bodies have been recovered. The rescue operations ended only yesterday after an eight-day mammoth search.

I am sure, Sir, the whole House will join me in condoling the deaths of the lives lost in the fateful incident that took place early in the morning on 30th July when people were readying themselves to leave for work and small children to their schools.

The State Government efficiently handled the rescue operations. Now, efforts are being made to provide relief and rehabilitation to survivors and attending to health issues of survivors in the adjoining villages. The steps to identify vulnerability of villages, which are similarly located, have been taken.

Sir, we have all witnessed a spate of natural calamities in our country in the past. It could be Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, etc., and the list is endless. There really is no State that is spared.

Uttarakhand deluge is still fresh in our minds. Even today, Sir, several families still live under the empty hope that their near and dear ones would return one day.

Sir, the question whether such incidents are acts of god or acts of man or acts of man aggravated and triggered by onslaught of nature still remains unanswered and unattended leaving us practically with no lessons to learn.

Traditionally, Sir, it is said that India is vulnerable to natural disasters due to its unique geo-climatic conditions. We have witnessed recurrent phenomena of floods, droughts earthquakes and landslides. This we see now is compounded by the incidents of cloudbursts, cyclones and forest fires.

A study shows that the sea level is rising and the glaciers of the Himalayas are melting. These incidents are becoming more and more frequent. The UNFCCC, Sir, has identified India as one of the hotspots for impacts of climate change. We can witness it and it is a reality now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Two minutes are left.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Yes, Sir. Secondly, in our pursuit of greater economic growth, we are tending to lend a blind eye to environmental impacts in the process of development. Development that sometimes happens unmindful of environmental consequences naturally results in social and economical consequences. Each one of us here has now realised that climate change is not a phenomenon which is to be restricted to the North and the South Poles, but has reached our doorstep. Sir, we are very fortunate

to have a very senior Member in this august House, Mr. Sharad Pawar, who can be termed as an expert guru to handle disaster situations efficiently and guide this country. After the calamity of Killari in Maharashtra and Bhuj in Gujarat and many such disasters, that he so ably handled, the need of disaster management policy and legislation was underlined. First, I want to make three points and suggestions. One is regarding the Disaster Management Act which came into being in 2005. The CAG Report has been discussed earlier by my colleagues, Rajaniji and Seemaji. So, I would not like to speak on that. But the deficiencies, which have been pointed out, have to be made over. Sir, the Central, the State and the District Disaster Management Authorities have to be put in place. The important aspect is that the immediate response force for any such calamity is the local self government. The local self government disaster management cells have to be strengthened. Local colleges, students and youth groups need to be empowered to make sure that they can handle such situations by volunteering at such times. Second, Sir, we do not have to wait only for the disasters to happen. We will have to reduce the risk strategy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, only one minute. Last year, our former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, opened a platform for disaster risk strategy. I suggest that it goes down to the local self government. Sir, my last point is that we have to see that adaptation and mitigation measures are taken up. More awareness on climate change has to be created. We know that these are anthropogenic regions why this is happening. We have to go out to the people to make them understand that these are the consequences which are going to happen and we have caused damage for the next 50 to 100 years. Therefore, they have to be prepared for such contingencies.

Sir, my last submission is that these incidents are not stand-alone incidents. They are SOS calls for us to wake up and do something and, therefore, we need a multi - pronged approach to see that we need to ensure a bright, healthy and safe future of our coming generations. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Before I call the next speaker, hon. Members, kindly appreciate that we will have a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Ten to twelve hon. Members are left to speak on this subject. Therefore, I will request all the hon. Members to confine to the time limit. Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. You have four minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. I come from Odisha, which, over the last two decades, has become an epitome of natural disasters. As Shrimati Vandana said, natural disaster is a hotspot in the country. It is increasingly becoming evident that rapid seasonal change and climatic change impacts are increasing the complexity of disaster vulnerability of the people and posing a big challenge in front of the State Government

and humanitarian actors in managing preparedness, response and rehabilitation processes. Every year, the gap is increasing and the current year is a burning example of such a situation in Odisha. Let me put in a chronological example of such a situation. I will share the current situation in Odisha in this year, 2014. From May to mid-June, because of heatwaves, 22 people died. From mid-June to July, because of drought-like situation due to delayed monsoon and sporadic rains, 29 districts were listed as vulnerable and seriously hit. Nabarangpur district received normal rainfall. Out of 29 districts, nine districts were deficient in rainfall. *Kharif* sowing dipped by 38.33 per cent covering 0.387 million hectares against crop coverage of 0.628 million hectares last year. Paddy cultivation, a major *kharif* crop dropped by 43.56 per cent, to 0.239 million hectares from 0.425 million hectares. Then, from 2nd July onwards, flood like situation develops. Immediately following that flood waters have so far affected 9,94,965 people in 21 districts affecting 1,553 villages of 408 gram panchayats and 48 wards. About 1,39,023 people have been evacuated to safer places. In order to provide cooked food 429 free kitchens are operating. So far 27 people have been reported to be dead. They have deployed 11 NDRF and 30 ODRAF teams for the rescue and relief work. My concern is ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Two minutes more.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY : During the last 105 years, Odisha was declared disaster affected 95 times. Between 1963 and 1999, Odisha had experienced 13 major disasters. I was associated with three of them. These 13 major disasters were estimated to have killed 40,000 people. The frightening situation in natural disasters can be highlighted, how it has aggravated. Between 1834 and 1926 floods occurred with average of 3.84 years interval. Between 1961 and 2000 floods became annual phenomena.

Regarding drought, during 1950 only three districts were drought prone. But by 1980, 25 districts out of 30 districts have become drought prone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Swamy, please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I only want to appeal to the Central Government, other than what has been said, let us not look at floods and droughts or any of these events which are happening as one time thing, and, therefore, give some assistance to the State Government, and forget about it. As already explained by my hon. friend, Odisha is the best place to make an experiment on climatic change, study and amelioration also. They have got indigenous knowledge and techniques which they have approved on management during the Phailin disaster, and it was a zero mortality. As far as drought mitigation is concerned, West part of the State is the worst spot for a drought, we have given a national programme of watershed development on the basis of the technology used by the people in the KBK district. But I would only request the Central Government to take up a pilot project to control climatic changes as a measure. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Shri Rajeev Shuka, your time is six minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या प्राकृतिक आपदाएं हैं और आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी हम इस समस्या का निदान नहीं कर पाए हैं। किसी को कुछ पता नहीं कि कल कौन सी आपदा उसके ऊपर आ जाए। यह वह देश है, जहां बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों एक साथ आते हैं। यह वह देश है, जिसमें सूनामी भी आने लगी है। यह वह देश है, जिसमें भूकंप का भी खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, दिल्ली जैसे शहर में सेसमिक जोन 3 पर है और सेसमिक जोन 4 की ओर बढ़ रहा है। मुंबई सेसमिक जोन 3 पर है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि यहां प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से कितना बढ़ा संकट है। शायद इसी को देखते हुए डा. मनमोहन सिंह की सरकार ने 2005 में "नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी" बनाई थी और उसकी तरफ लगातार ध्यान देकर, जो 2012-13 में 632 करोड़ का बजट था, उसको बढ़ाकर 835 करोड़ किया था। जब इस तरह की परिस्थितियां आती हैं, तो उस समय हम किस तरह से इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटें और कैसे हम इनसे मुकाबला करें? आज कौन सा ऐसा राज्य है, जो इससे प्रभावित नहीं है? हमें इस बात का दुख हो रहा है कि हमारी नई सरकार इसको प्राथमिकता ही नहीं दे रही है। जो एनडीएमए है, जिसका नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी बोर्ड है, उसका पुनर्गठन ही नहीं हुआ है। सिर्फ इस बात की जल्दबाजी थी कि जो कांग्रेस के लोग बैठे थे, उनको कैसे पहले निकाल दें। उनका इस्तीफा लेकर बाहर करो, उसके बाद बोर्ड चाहे बन या न बने, कोई काम हो न हो, इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस तरह की अप्रोच बहुत खतरनाक है। ये ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिन पर राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर राजनीति नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या आप उत्तराखंड जैसी भीषण बाढ़, इसी तरह से सूनामी, भूकंप आदि पर भी कांग्रेस और भाजपा देखोगे? हमें कम से कम इन चीजों पर तो राजनीति से दूर रहना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक इसका पुनर्गठन क्यों नहीं हुआ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज तक योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन नहीं हुआ है। क्या वजह है कि ऐसी संस्थाएं, यह चाहे योजना आयोग हो, चाहे एनडीएमए हो, इन सबके पुनर्गठन क्यों नहीं हो रहे हैं? जब इनमें लोग ही नहीं बिठाए जा रहे हैं तो काम कैसे होगा? अभी कोई पत्रकार मुझसे कह रहे थे कि पांच बजे के बाद एनडीएमए के दफ्तर पर ताला पड़ा रहता है। वहां पर चार बजे के बाद कोई मिलता ही नहीं है। उसका दफ्तर ही बंद है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय)**: रामदास जी आपका वक्त होने वाला है...(व्यवधान).... आपकी बारी आने वाली है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : आप क्यों बोलते हैं? आपका इसमें नंबर नहीं आने वाला है। क्योंकि शिवसेना कोटे से मिनिस्टर बन चुका है, इसलिए आपका नंबर नहीं आने वाला है। जब बोलना हो, तो अपना बोलिए, आप हर चीज पर बोलते हैं। आपको समझ नहीं आता कि क्या बोल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय)**: रामदास जी आपकी बारी आने वाली है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल**: इसको भी समझना पड़ता है कि कह क्या रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार इस मामले में बिल्कुल गैर संवेदनशील है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देकर तत्काल रूप से अथॉरिटी का गठन करना चाहिए। आप जिसको भी लगाना है, उसको लगाओ लेकिन इसका दफ्तर खुलवाओ। इसका दफ्तर बंद रहता है, कोई वहां जाकर शिकायत तक नहीं कर सकता है, अपनी बात नहीं कह सकता है। आपको इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मान्यवर, इसके अलावा मेरा अपना मानना है

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

कि कुछ कदम ऐसे हैं, जो सरकार को इस मामले में उठाने चाहिए। जैसे उनको जो सहायता दी जाती है, to protect the rights of those threatened by disaster. It should not be taken as you are doing some charity to them. It is their legal right, which must be given to those who are affected. यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। इस अप्रोच में चेंज आना चाहिए। दूसरी चीज यह है कि हमें precautions पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि हमारी अर्थोरिटी पहले से जितने अधिक precautionary measure अपनाएंगी, तो इस तरह की आपदाएं कभी नहीं आएंगी। अगर हमने precautionary measure का कोई मैकेनिज्म डेवलप किया हो तो हम कम से कम 50-60 परसेंट ऐसी आपदाओं को रोक सकते हैं। इस अर्थोरिटी को डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल तक ले जाना चाहिए और वहां इसके कार्यालय खुलने चाहिए। इसमें पंचायत का भी पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। अगर इसको पंचायती लेवल तक ले जा सकें, तो मुझे यह लगता है कि इसकी efficacy, प्रभावशीलता बहुत बढ़ जाएगी। हमें यह एन्शोर करना चाहिए कि resistant construction techniques अपनाएं। आजकल सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम construction के क्षेत्र में है। आजकल कुछ भी, कैसी भी इमारतें और बिल्डिंग्स बना देते हैं। इसकी वजह से बिल्डिंग्स धराशायी होती हैं। जब इस तरह की कोई आपदा आती है, तो बिल्डिंग ठहर नहीं पाती है, इसलिए अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री को इस मामले में बहुत सख्त कदम उठाने होंगे। हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री, चाहे रूरल की हो, चाहे अरबन की हो, दोनों को इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि कंस्ट्रक्शन कैसा हो। जैसे उन शहरों में, जो seismic zones में हैं, यह mandatory कर देना चाहिए कि उनका बिल्डिंग बनाते वक्त भूकंप के प्रिकॉशनरी मेजर्स प्रयोग में लाने होंगे। इसको सख्ती से लागू कर देना चाहिए कि उनको ये मेजर्स अपनाने ही पड़ेंगे। जो फार्मर्स फ्लड, ड्राउट से अफेक्टिड हैं उनको special package देना चाहिए। जैसे यूपीए सरकार ने किसानों का कर्ज माफ करके उनको इस दिशा में एक राहत दी थी। इनको पहले से ही वे पैकेज formulate करके रखने चाहिए। इसके लिए warning system भी बहुत जरूरी है। गवर्नमेंट को एक warning system डेवलप करना चाहिए। सरकार को खास तौर से ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्यों के लिए इस सिस्टम को डेवलप करना चाहिए। यदि कहीं पर इस तरह की कुछ बात हो रही है, तो शीघ्र पता चल जाए। क्योंकि हमारा मौसम विभाग इस मामले में लगातार परिपक्वता की ओर है, यदि वह पहले से ही हमें चेतावनी दे देगा, तो तमाम लोगों को बचाया जा सकता है। जैसे अभी कोसी रिवर के मामले में बिहार सरकार ने इस पर पहल की, जिसका नतीजा यह रहा कि काफी लोग वहां से पहले ही निकलकर आ गए और उनकी जानें बच गई। यदि इस तरह से होगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे बहुत बड़ा फायदा मिल सकता है।

...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** राजीव जी, आपका एक मिनट और है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है, हालांकि सरकार उसको कितनी गंभीरता से लेती है, यह हम समझ सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी स्वयं नहीं आए हैं, यद्यपि कायदे से उनको यहां बैठना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी भी सक्षम हैं, इसलिए मेरा उनसे अनुरोध है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान देकर सबसे पहले यह काम करके कि इस अर्थोरिटी का तत्काल पुनर्गठन कराएं, उसका दफ्तर खुलवाएं। उसका दफ्तर बंद पड़ा रहता है, कोई दफ्तर में नहीं मिलता है। आप precautionary measures उठाने के लिए मैकेनिज्म डेवलप करें, वहां पर वर्निंग सिस्टम क्रिएट करने की व्यवस्था करें, इसको पंचायत लेवल तक ले जाएं, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इसका कार्यालय खोलें और इसका बजट बढ़ाएं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे इनसे इतने ही अनुरोध हैं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, पूरे देश में जो नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज़ हुई हैं, उनके बारे में और रिलीफ मेज़र्स के बारे में इस सदन में अनेक बार चर्चा हुई है, फिर भी हर साल यहां विनाश होता है और हम विनाश को टाल नहीं सकते। उत्तराखंड के केदारनाथ क्षेत्र और अन्य स्थानों पर तो बहुत बड़ी आपदा आ गई और सब कुछ ध्वस्त हो गया। एक साल बाद भी हम उस हादसे को भूल नहीं सके और न कभी भूल पाएंगे। यह हर साल की घटना है। अतिवृष्टि होती है, लैंडस्लाइडिंग होती है, बादल फटते हैं, उसके पहले सूनामी आ गई। अभी हमारे महाराष्ट्र में पुणे जिले में एक जीता-जागता गांव, मालिन पहाड़ के नीचे दब गया और ध्वस्त हो गया। मेरा प्रश्न है कि यह सब जो हो रहा है, क्या ये नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज़ है, क्या ये सब प्राकृतिक आपदाएं हैं या इसके पीछे मनुष्य का भ्रष्टाचार है और ये आपदाएं मानव निर्मित हैं? इस आपदा का सबसे बड़ा कारण है मनुष्य की लालच और भ्रष्टाचार, जिसके कारण हम लगातार प्रकृति के साथ छेड़छाड़ कर रहे हैं और इसका परिणाम भुगत रहे हैं। यह जो मालिन गांव है, उस गांव का हादसा हमारे सामने हुआ। जहां एक गांव था, उस रास्ते से हम बहुत बार गए। उस पहाड़ पर बार-बार गए, लेकिन जहां मालिन गांव था, आज वह गांव नहीं है। पूरा का पूरा गांव पहाड़ धंसने से खत्म हो गया। 70 घरों का एक गांव था, लगभग 700 लोगों की आबादी थी, लेकिन अब वहां 50 लोग भी नहीं बचे हैं। उस दिन पुणे में मूसलाधार बारिश थी, बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति थी, जिससे पहाड़ दब गया, गांव नष्ट हो गया और किसी को खबर तक नहीं लगी। वहां रोज सुबह के समय राज्य परिवहन की एक बस आती है। उस बस के कंडक्टर को पता चला कि यहां जो गांव था, जो रास्ता था, वह दिख नहीं रहा है, तो गांव कहां गया?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Two minutes more.

**श्री संजय राउत:** उसके बाद सबका पता चला कि यह गांव दब गया है, यह गांव खत्म हो गया है। बाद में सरकारी मशीनरी जागी और दो-चार घंटे के बाद वहां कलक्टर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, एम्बुलेन्स वैगरह पहुंचे। अगर वह बस वहां नहीं आती और कंडक्टर को पता नहीं चलता, तो और एक दिन तक किसी को समझ में नहीं आता कि गांव पहाड़ के नीचे दब गया है। यह हमारा डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट है और यह हमारा सुस्त प्रशासन है।

सर, इसी प्रकार की घटना, जो उत्तराखंड में हुई थी, जिसमें हजारों निर्दोष लोगों की जानें गई थी, उस वक्त भी वहां के जो मौसम वैज्ञानिक थे, उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी कि बादल फट सकते हैं, भारी बाढ़ आ सकती है। इसकी जानकारी उत्तराखंड सरकार को मिली थी, फिर भी जो लाखों श्रद्धालु वहां पहुंचे थे, उनको रोकने का काम किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया। इसी प्रकार से जो मालिन की दुर्घटना हुई, इसके बारे में भी चेतावनी मिली थी। नासा ने इसके बारे में चेतावनी दी थी। नासा की तरफ से कुछ पिक्चर्स और कुछ जानकारी भी दी गई थी कि यहां भूस्खलन हो सकता है और भारी बारिश हो सकती है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारा प्रशासन कुंभकर्ण की नींद सोता रहा और देखते-देखते 700 की आबादी वाला एक गांव ध्वस्त हो गया। इसके लिए हम डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट फोर्स बनाते हैं, पैसे खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन जब ऐसी घटना होती है, तब हम जागते हैं। जब तक यह सरकारी सुस्ती और लापरवाही बंद नहीं होगी, तब तक ऐसे हादसे होते रहेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Please conclude.  
There are a lot of speakers.

**श्री संजय राउत:** आज भी घटना के 8 दिन बाद वहां रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन जारी है और लोग मलबे के नीचे दबे हुए हैं?

सर, दूसरी बात, मुंबई, थाणे, नवी मुंबई और पुणे जैसे शहरों में आज भी ऐसे बहुत से पहाड़ हैं, जहां लोग रहते हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** लोगों ने पहाड़ के ऊपर बड़े-बड़े होटल्स बनाए हैं। लोगों ने पहाड़ के ऊपर फाइव स्टार होटल्स बनाए हैं। हम लोग पहाड़ों पर बड़े-बड़े बंगले, बड़ी-बड़ी रेजिडेंशियल स्कीम्स बनाते हैं और उसके लिए पहाड़ों की खुदाई करते हैं, लेकिन उसके नतीजे हमें बाद में भुगतने पड़ते हैं। सर, इस बारे में हमारे पास कठोर कानून है, हमने नियम बनाए हैं, Geological Survey of India बार-बार हमें चेतावनी देता है, फिर भी सरकार कुछ नहीं करती। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद में अजंता केबज है, उनके लिए भी चेतावनी मिली है कि अजंता केबज धंस सकती है, पहाड़ नीचे आ सकता है।

सर, सरकार को इन सब चीजों को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और इनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, नहीं तो बार-बार ऐसे हादसे होते रहेंगे और हम लोग सदन में सिर्फ चर्चाएं ही करते रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House on the subject of natural calamities. Natural disasters strike without notice. Now, with the changing climate, extreme rain, tropical cyclones and variable weather, events will intensify. All this will make our world even more vulnerable and more hazardous. The question is why civilian India remains so unprepared to deal with disasters, to forewarn people, to handle the crisis and to rehabilitate the affected people. Every time we have a natural disaster exacerbated by human mismanagement of the environment we are caught on the wrong foot. Worse, Government agencies make every possible excuse to pass the buck about their failure. In all this, we lose precious human lives.

We know that Himalayan Range, the world's youngest mountain range, is lashed by heavy rains, prone to landslides and flash floods. In addition, it is located in a highly seismic zone, which makes the region ecologically very vulnerable. Each year, with increasing ferocity and certainty, this region sees disasters from landslides to earthquakes. We know all this. Therefore, clearly this is a disaster hotspot which needs attention and focus.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Disaster Management demands, firstly, scientific knowledge to understand and map our vulnerability. It is always easy for agencies like the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), set up post- December 2004 tsunami, to fluently talk about a new early warning system. But the fact is that we do little to plan and prepare ahead. Predicting extreme rainfall and cloudburst is possible. Scientists talk about "now-casting" technologies, using Doppler radar and automatic stations to predict in real time, events to happen. Secondly, understand that instrumentation, however important, however sophisticated, will not save lives. Science can merely help us predict natural disasters, but that's only a warning about

our vulnerability. In Uttarakhand's case, the regional meteorological office had forecast extreme heavy rain up to 200 mm. This is clearly a dire warning. The disaster management establishment should have swung into action, issued weather warning, evacuated pilgrims from the most populated sites and stopped others from proceeding to the hills. But nothing like this happened. Instead, after the disaster, NDMA Vice-Chairperson has been quick to pass the blame on to the Meteorological Department, saying they did not inform them of the quantum of rain. And, when told that they did, he went on to say that the exact location was not told. This is ridiculous and unacceptable. Thirdly, Sir, floods do not kill. Buildings and bad planning does. Therefore, once we understand the vulnerability of seismic, landslide and flood-prone areas, we have to use this knowledge to ensure that structures that come up are not in the vicinity of waterways and are earthquake resistant. But this is precisely where we fail completely. We do not need new science to teach us that our Government agencies must strictly regulate building plans. In Uttarakhand, construction has happened everywhere. Kedarnath satellite images clearly show how settlements to house thousands of pilgrims came up in the direct path of the streams emanating from the mighty Himalayas. This should not have been allowed. Safety is always an afterthought for us. Until the next disaster strikes, agencies like the NDMA will temporarily shift gears to talk about the need for better preparedness and coordination. This is our real tragedy ...(time-bell rings)... In case of a disaster or an emergency, before any Government machinery or outside help is galvanized, it is the community which has to respond immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you take one minute more.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, I want to place before you about the issues of North - East region - - Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. We are a flood -affected area. Sir, lot of people gets killed every year due to floods and lakhs of acres of land is destroyed by river Brahmaputra.

Sir, you also know that world's largest national park, Kaziranga National Park, is in Assam. In Kaziranga also, because of floods, lot of animals and cultivated land is swept away by Brahmaputra river. So, my humble request to the Government is to take some serious steps to control natural devastations in Assam and North - East. Sir, one more thing is ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now, please, conclude.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, please give me half-a-second.

I hope the Government will take serious note of these matters and help the people of Assam and North - East as soon as possible. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, thank you very much for permitting me to speak on this subject.



Sir, natural calamities are a regular phenomenon in our country. Floods, drought, cyclone, cloudburst, landslide, earthquake, Tsunami create enormous devastation and loss of life and property. During the British time in India, this country was visited by famine once in every decade by killing lots of people. In 1866, there was a great famine in Odisha called *Na Anka Durvikhye*, Sir, 1/3rd of Odisha's population was perished and lakhs of livestock killed. It had devastated the social and economic life of Odisha. Till today, the impact is not eliminated.

In 1943, Odisha had faced a massive famine along with undivided Bengal. Sir, flood is a regular feature in Odisha. After Independence, some measures are taken to control the devastating floods of Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani rivers. But, a lot is still to be done even today.

Sir, Odisha has three natural enemies — flood, drought and cyclone. It is because of these, Odisha is now the poorest State in India. In every 10 years, Odisha faces one cyclone. Last year, there was a cyclone and the entire coastal districts of Odisha destroyed. Now, Odisha is facing, after drought, massive floods. Sir, about 300 Panchayats flooded with heavy rains. It was reported to the Central Government and the hon. Home Minister has promised to provide certain relief and even helicopters. For that, I am expressing my thanks to the Government and we want permanent solution/measures to meet these natural disasters. Some other disasters are man-made. But, both the disasters should be faced with some concrete measures. My suggestion is to strengthen the National Disaster Management Authority so that the Authority can meet anywhere in India, at any time, when such disasters take place. Then, we must utilise the advanced technology, weather forecasting, advanced warning systems in our country so that the people are informed and warned about the coming or sudden disaster, whether cyclone or flood or cloud burst which is coming. We must also stop the deforestation process in our country. We should also stop digging of hills, which has created a natural disaster in Maharashtra. The States should be provided with relief and rehabilitation materials immediately when a disaster takes place, which affects a particular State in India. A proper plan to meet the natural calamity or disaster should be prepared by the national Government with the help of States also so that we can stop the national loss-loss of property and loss of life. With these words, I thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले। आपके पास सिर्फ चार मिनट हैं।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पूरे देश में और पूरी दुनिया में natural calamities में बहुत सारे लोगों की मौत हो रही है और इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान भी हो रहा है। मेरे पास 2013-14 के आंकड़े हैं, उसमें यह है कि एक साल में कम से कम 2,964 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, 1,02,330 मवेशी मर गए हैं और अगर आप the number of houses को देखें, तो 13,16,805 हाउसेज destroy हुए हैं, 61.25 लाख एकड़ में खेती का नुकसान हुआ है। इससे इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी महाराष्ट्र के पुणे के मालिन नामक गांव में भूस्खलन हुआ है, जहां मैं इसके पहले गया था, वहां हमारी पार्टी की शाखा भी थी, वहां 150 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। वहां पर पहाड़ एकदम ऊंचा है। मेरा सरकार से यह

**4.00 P.M.**

निवेदन है कि जहां-जहां ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां-जहां ऐसी डेंजरस जगहों पर बस्तियां हैं, ऐसी बस्तियों का पुनर्वासन करने की आवश्यकता है। उसी एरिया में यानी अम्बेगांव ताल्लुका में 54 गांव हैं, वहां पर पहाड़ एकदम ऊंचा है, वहां पर कभी भी इस तरह की natural calamity हो सकती है, इसलिए उन गांवों का सर्वे करके उनको वहां से हटा कर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाना चाहिए। हमारी यह मांग है कि सरकार को इस संबंध में कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मालिन गांव में जिन 151 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई, उनक परिजनों को राज्य सरकार ने 5 लाख रुपए दिए और केंद्र सरकार ने 2 लाख रुपए दिए हैं, लेकिन मेरी मांग यह है कि उनके परिजनों को कम से कम 15 लाख रुपए मिलने चाहिए और उनका पुनर्वास जल्द से जल्द करना चाहिए। एनडीआरएफ के जो जवान वहां पर गए थे, अभी उनका काम थोड़ा रुक गया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीटासीन हुए,]

आप जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में 1994 में भूकंप भी आया था। उसी तरह से उत्तराखंड में भी पांच हजार से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हुई थी। Natural calamity के रूप में कभी बाढ़ आती है, कभी सूखा होता है, कभी भूकंप आता है, तो कभी भूस्खलन होता है। बाढ़ और सूखे को रोकने के लिए नदियों को जोड़ने की बात हुई थी। अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए एनाउंस कर दिया था। डा. मनमोहन सिंह साहब ने भी इसके लिए थोड़ी कोशिश की, लेकिन वह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। अब उस काम को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है। बाढ़ से फसल का नुकसान होता है, इससे बहुत सारे लोगों की मृत्यु भी हो जाती है और बहुत सारे गांव भी बह जाते हैं, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि नदियों को जोड़ने का जो काम है, वह जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिए। नदियों को जोड़ने से जहां बाढ़ आती है, उस पानी को जहां कम बारिश होती है, वहां पहुंचाया जा सकता है। ऐसा करके बाढ़ को रोका जा सकता है और इस तरह से बाढ़ से होने वाली लोगों की मृत्यु को भी रोका जा सकता है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि नदियों को जोड़ने का जो काम है, वह ठीक है, क्योंकि जहां बाढ़ आती है, वहां का पानी, जहां कम बारिश होती है वहां काम आएगा। मुझे लगता है कि नदियों को जोड़कर बाढ़ को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, लोगों की मृत्यु को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, फसलों को बचाने की आवश्यकता है और उससे सूखा प्रभावित इलाकों में भी पानी पहुंच सकता है।

अभी हमारे मित्र शुक्ल जी बोल रहे थे कि इसका गठन नहीं हुआ, उसका गठन नहीं हुआ, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि पहले आप हमें पठन तो करने दीजिए, पहले हमें स्टडी करने दीजिए, बाद में हम गठन करेंगे। अभी पांच साल हमें गठन करने का काम करने की आवश्यकता है और मुझे लगता है कि इस विषय में राजनीति को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमको मौका मिला है तो हम काम करेंगे। आपको आराम करने का मौका मिला है, आप आराम कीजिए, हम काम करते रहेंगे और आप भी हमें गाइड कीजिए। सरकार का अर्थ यह होता है कि विरोधी दल भी अपना ही होता है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने हमारे लोकतंत्र में इलेक्शन की व्यवस्था दी है। आप इतने दिनों तक सत्ता में थे, अब हम सत्ता में आ गए हैं। जब आप सत्ता में थे, तब हम अपोजिशन में बैठकर हंगामा करते थे, अब आप लोग हंगामा कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह ठीक बात है, हमें हंगामे की भी चिंता नहीं है, आप हंगामा कीजिए, क्योंकि लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए हंगामा करना ही चाहिए। आपने इतने साल आराम किया है, इसलिए अब आपको थोड़ा आंदोलन करने की आवश्यकता है। हम लोग आंदोलन करते करते थक गए थे, इसलिए अब हमें आपको पांच साल में थकाना है। आप इतना आंदोलन कीजिए, इतनी

[श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर]

आवाज उठाइए कि हमें मालूम हो कि विरोधी दल वाले भी आवाज उठाते हैं। मेरा मानना है कि इसमें राजनीति लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज के मामले में हम सब लोगों को एक होना चाहिए। जब पाकिस्तान और भारत की लड़ाई होती है, चाइना और इंडिया को लड़ाई होती है, तब हम सब एक साथ होते हैं। जब मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब मैं उनके साथ ही था, अभी मैं दो साल से इधर आया हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज के विषय पर हम सबको राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए, हम सब लोग एक हैं। महाराष्ट्र के पुणे में जो 151 लोग मारे गए हैं, उनको मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और इस तरह की घटना न घटे, उसके लिए सरकार ने — हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब, राजनाथ सिंह जी यहां आए हैं, *he is the king*. आपके पास होम मिलिस्ट्री है, इसलिए लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए आप सब लोगों के साथ बैठकर प्लान करें। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार इस पर निर्णय लगी और हम सब लोगों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने का काम करेंगे। जय भीम।

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, as we are all aware, the landslide in Malin village near Pune on 30th July claimed the lives of over 130 people. As we speak here, Sir, the National Disaster Response Force is nearing the end of its relief and rescue operation in extremely difficult marshy terrain and harsh weather conditions, rescuing survivors and making sure that the victims of this tragic disaster are given their last rites with dignity. The extent of devastation can be gauged from the fact that the NDRF personnel had to excavate and remove many of these bodies in a decomposed state.

But, this is not a story devoid of hope. Soon after the landslide occurred, a three month old baby and his mother trapped under the mound of cascading debris were successfully rescued after being trapped for more than eight hours. The NDRF personnel located the mother and the child in distress, thanks to loud, incessant crying of this infant which continued for almost eight hours. Over a hundred youths from surrounding towns and villages trekked across the hills to assist the relief and rescue operations and provided access to medical aid to the survivors. There is an unmistakable lesson in these stories, an old saying that we hear time and again, 'God helps those who help themselves' .

The role of armed forces in relief and rescue operations has been paramount. Our brave men in uniform have risen to the occasion as first responders and protected the lives of our people in distress, whether it was in Uttarakhand cloudburst in 2013 or the heavy rainfall in Mumbai in 2006 or the Bhuj earthquake in 2001, to name only a few. However, we cannot rely solely on the military for such crisis situation during the natural disasters and divert the forces from their core functions.

We must take into consideration the strengthening of our civil defence system as a 'first aid' mechanism in times of such catastrophes. If quick action is taken immediately by persons who are in physical proximity to the location of the disaster, much damage can be mitigated by training and empowering civilians to act in times of crisis.

Presently, the NDRF unit in Maharashtra is based at Talegaon Dabhade in Pune's Maval Taluka, which affects its response time during emergencies. It is imperative that the Centre initiates the process of providing technical and strategic know-how in order that the State Governments may uniformly constitute and train a strong civil defence corps for swift action in times of emergency.

Sir, this is, probably, the most important lesson to emulate and implement uniformly throughout the country - the lesson of preparedness. In this pursuit, after visiting the site of disaster on the same day, hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, announced the formation of two emergency response team units for the State of Maharashtra along the line of NDRF.

Sir, I hereby would like to mention that between January and April, 2014 this year, there was a heavy hailstorm in different parts of Maharashtra. Barring five districts of Maharashtra, all other districts were badly affected by the hailstorm. I would also like to mention here and commend the decision of the Maharashtra Government who has made a provision of about ₹ 250 crores for relief in the calamity fund, which earlier was only ₹ 150 crores, which has been raised of ₹ 100 crores. Recently on 30th of April, it has been increased to ₹ 2,500 crores.

Sir, I must commend the hon. Home Minister and the Government of Bihar for their timely warning and successful evacuation of over 60,000 people from villages near the Kosi. Though the threat of impending flood now seems to have subsided, the NDRF personnel deployed for the evacuation will continue to stay in these villages for some more time as a precautionary measure.

Sir, the Government must focus on further developing the prediction and timely warning systems for information dissemination so that the loss of life and property can be prevented whenever possible. It is also extremely important that we learn from such experiences to strengthen our response to such calamities if they arise in the future. There has been a speculation that the Malin tragedy may have been triggered by man-made causes. I am grateful that the hon. Minister has commissioned a scientific investigation and analysis by the Geological Survey of India to delve into the root causes of the disaster. If it is indeed a fact that the line between natural calamities and man-made disasters are blurring, it will then become imperative for the Government to take appropriate corrective measures, and a re-look at the model of development that we intend to pursue. Even in the past, there has been a concern that harsh weather conditions, which take the form of such calamities are expected to intensify as a result of global warming and climate change. It will then be indispensable that environmental and industrial developments are not treated as mutually exclusive domains which are at odds with each other. I hope that the hon. Minister will undertake further action and re-formulation of policy if required to ensure that man-made causes of natural disasters are identified and their effects minimised. Thank you.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) :\* Hon'ble Chairman Sir, we are speaking about natural calamities. Our country, India, is a crown in the world map. In the North, it is surrounded by Himalayas. Other three sides are surrounded by seas such as Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and the India ocean. We can say, India is a gift of nature. First, Man started worshipping nature. During the time when man worshipped nature, nature did not disturb him. Later, man shifted to idol worship. He stopped worshipping nature. The result is natural disaster. The recent example is Uttarkhand. Uttarkhand may be a natural disaster but it is a man made disaster.

Our population is more than hundred crore. We have many diversities like many languages and many cultures. But we are united by nature. Two thousand years ago, a great grammar book is written in Tamil by a wise man called 'Tolkappiar' and his book is known as 'Tolkappium'. He did not merely address land as land. He classified land into five categories such as Kurinji, Mullai, Marutham, Neithal and Paalai. He addressed forest land as Kurinji. He addressed the hilly regions as Mullai. He addressed the plain valleys as Marutham. He addressed the coastal region as Neithal. And finally, he addressed the desert as Paalai. Thus, nature was divided into five categories and men lived in unison with nature. No natural calamity happened then. But now, we have none of this category of land. We do not know where Kurinji is found, we do not know where Mullai is found, we do not know where Marutham is found, we do not know where Neithal and Paalai are found. We have destroyed all categories of land to such an extent that we can not differentiate them.

Man has gone to the extent of destroying all kinds of nature for the sake of this livelihood. Today, landslide is happening at Kanyakumari. Men build houses near coastal areas. He drops stones at sea and thereby diverts the direction of seas. We change the direction of flow of rivers. We construct buildings at the banks of rivers. Canals, lakes and ponds are destroyed to construct buildings. Permission is granted for that. That is why, a twelve storeyed building had collapsed at Mouliwakkam in Chennai. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, now only, I have started.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ऐसा नहीं होता है।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I have started speaking just now. A member from Trinamool Congress is not speaking. I request you to add his time also in my speech. The main reason for natural disaster is that our lifestyle has changed. Wherever we build places of worship, wherever we build industries, and wherever we construct house, we take nature for granted. Therefore, sir, I suggest, whatever step we take for development, we have to live in unison with nature. We have to live in such a way not to disturb nature. Only then, can natural disaster be avoided. In such a way, we can protect ourselves. We can protect the country also. Prevention is better than cure. That is history. Many efforts have been taken by both the Central and State Governments to manage natural disasters. We have to cooperate with them. We have to prevent disasters. At this juncture, I appreciate all my colleagues who have taken part in this discussion. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

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\*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम): सम्माननीय महोदय, आपने बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। इसी सदन ने कुछ ही दिन पहले पुणे के मालिन गांव की घटना में मृतकों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की थी। दुख तो इस बात का है कि केंद्रीय पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय ने 2013 में ही यह संस्तुति की थी मालिन गांव को अति संवेदनशील घोषित करके वहां पर किसी भी तरह का विकास कार्य न किया जाए, इसके बावजूद वहां पर बहुत सारा इरोजन हुआ, बहुत सारा खनन हुआ और इसी वजह से मालिन गांव का यह परिणाम निकला।

माननीय महोदय, बहुत सारी चीजों के डाटा बताते हैं कि हमारे देश में हर साल भूकंप से, चक्रवात से लगभग चार हजार व्यक्तियों की जान जाती हैं, हर साल बाढ़ से लगभग तीस हजार लोग प्रभावित होते हैं, लगभग चालीस लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि भी प्रभावित होती हैं। हमारे देश में पिछले बीस सालों में लगभग पैंतीस हजार लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं केंद्रीय सरकार ने 2009 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर से लेकर जिला स्तर तक आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए समितियां बनाईं। उसके लिए बजट एलोकेट हुआ, तमाम सारी व्यवस्थाएं हुईं। इधर असम में हर साल ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से लोगों का बहुत नुकसान होता है, हजारों लोगों के मकान बह जाते हैं, लाखों लोगों की जमीनें प्रभावित होती हैं। हमारे सामने बहुत तरह के ऐसे डाटा हैं, जो सर्वे के बाद यह बताते हैं कि हमारे देश को इस बात की जानकारी है कि किन नदियों से बाढ़ आती है, देश के करीब 22 राज्यों में एक से ज्यादा राज्य आपदा के खतरे से प्रभावित होते हैं, चार करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि बाढ़ के लिहाज से संवेदनशील है, 57 परसेंट भूमि पर भारी तबाही के, भूकंप आने के संकेत बने रहते हैं, 68 परसेंट से ज्यादा खेती योग्य भूमि सूखे के साये में प्रभावित होती है। दुनिया के ऐसे 6 संवेदनशील देशों में अपना भारत भी एक है। आज हमारे पास तमाम तकनीकी व्यवस्था भी है, जिससे वॉर्निंग दी जा सकती है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे तमाम सभी सदस्यों ने, पूरे सदन में हर पार्टी के साथियों ने अच्छी बात कही, उचित बात कही, आवश्यक बात कही। हमारे यहां 2004 में सूनामी भी आया था, 2011 में जापान में भी सूनामी आया था। मैं यहां एक बात कहकर उनके स्टेटमेंट को एप्रिसिएट करना चाहता हूँ, जापान के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था कि न हमें पैसे की कमी है, न हमारे देश में कमिटमेंट की कमी है, न हमारे देश में लोगों में आत्म-विश्वास की कमी है। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीन से चार महीने में जापान ने हजारों किलोमीटर सड़कें, हजारों किलोमीटर रेल लाइनें और बिजली, पानी की सभी व्यवस्था कर ली थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि कहानी कहां पर है? प्लॉटेशन की भी चर्चा हुई। आपको मैं एक उदाहरण दे दूँ कि 80 के दशक में उत्तर प्रदेश में सोशल फॉरेस्ट्री कार्यक्रम चला था, जब उसका मैंने डाटा मंगाया तो पता चला कि प्लॉटेशन उतना हो गया, जितनी वहां जमीन ही नहीं है। इस तरह की तमाम ऐसी चीजें मैं बयान कर सकता हूँ। अगर गंभीरता से सोचा जाए, तो हमारे देश में एक कहावत है कि प्रकृति के साथ जब हम खिलवाड़ करते हैं, तो प्रकृति उसका बदला लेती है। आज क्या हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं? हमारे बजट हैं, हमारे एक्ट्स हैं, हमारी कमेटीज हैं, हमारे लोग हैं, specialized departments हैं, उससे फाइट करने के लिए लोग भी तैयार है, हमारी आर्मी है, नेवी है, सबका उपयोग होता है, लेकिन क्या हम कमिटेड हैं? क्या हमें अपनी इस चीज से प्यार है? अभी मालिन गांव की चर्चा पूरे सदन ने की। हमने भी उसकी चर्चा की। जब 2013 में उसे अति संवेदनशील घोषित किया गया था और वॉर्निंग थी कि

[डा. संजय सिंह]

यहां पर कुछ भी विकास का काम न हो, तो हम क्या कर रहे थे? हमने ऐसा खिलवाड़ क्यों किया? आज हजारों लाखों जिंदगियां क्यों तबाह हो रही हैं? किसलिए? इसलिए कि हमें थोड़ा पैसा मिल जाता है। मैं आज आपको स्पष्ट कहूँ कि जितना भी डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का बजट होता है, हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी उसे एकदम फ्री का पैसा मानती है। मैं अस्सी के दशक की फिर चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। यहां पर गोंडा, बहराइच, बाराबंकी, सुल्तानपुर घाघरा नदी से प्रभावित होते हैं। यहां पर बरसात होती है, बाढ़ आती है, मिरजापुर से और प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों से पत्थर आते हैं, वहां कटान रोकने के लिए पत्थर रखा जाता है, पानी रिसीड कर जाता है, पत्थर वहीं नीचे चला जाता है, फिर ऊपर रख दिया जाता है, पूरा ट्रांसपोर्ट का, सब चीज का पैसा लिया जाता है, तो ये सारी हमारी जो कमियां हैं, ये मानवजनित कमियां हैं। मैं सरकार से केवल एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुल्तानपुर जिले में हर साल सड़कें बन रही हैं, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ रहा है, बहुत बढ़िया मोटरें आ रही हैं, बहुत अच्छी मोटर साइकिलें आ रही हैं। ऐवरेज हर महीने बीस से बाईस लोग जो एकसीडेंट्स में मरते हैं, उनके लिए मैं संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूँ, लेकिन ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? ये सारी चीजें तो हम जुटा रहे हैं। हम आदमी की भौतिक परिस्थितियों को, उसके सुख को बढ़ाने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या इंसान को भी हम डेवलप करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? हमारी शिक्षा का क्या हाल है? क्या हमारे कॉलेजेज, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज, हमारे विश्वविद्यालय... मैं अमेरिका में एक मित्र के यहां रह रहा था, उसका पड़ोसी छुट्टी पर गया। जब वह छुट्टी पर गया, तो मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि हमें उसका लॉन भी ठीक करना है, हमें उसका पेड़ भी ठीक करना है, हमें सिंचाई भी करनी है, hedging भी करनी है। जापान में कोई भी व्यक्ति रहता है, तो वह अपने आसपास, चाहे जिसका पेड़ हो, जिसका लॉन हो, चाहे जो हो, वह अपने ऊपर ले लेता है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इतना आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो सबसे महती आवश्यकता है, वह उनको ट्रेनिंग देकर भारत के प्रति, अपनी प्रकृति के प्रति, अपने लोगों के प्रति, अपने पड़ोस के प्रति, अपने परिवार और तमाम सारे लोगों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास कराने की है। उसे ठीक करना, मुझे पहली आवश्यकता लगती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हिंदुस्तान का इंसान, जब अपने देश और अपनी प्रकृति से प्रेम करने लग जाएगा, तो ये सारी चीजें अगर होती भी रहेंगी, तो भी हमारा कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम):** सर, नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज के बारे में जो चर्चा यहां पर चल रही है, उसमें अभी हमारे साथी संजय सिंह जी ने, जो असम से आते हैं, उन्होंने असम के बारे में कहा। असम एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो हर साल प्राकृतिक आपदा से पीड़ित होता है वहां ऐसी आपदा से बचने के लिए या इससे सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए, आज तक ठीक ढंग से कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। वहां पर बहुत सारी नदियां हैं, जो पहाड़ों से अचानक बाढ़ के रूप में बहकर आ जाती हैं, जब भी वहां बारिश होती है। वे इतनी स्पीड में आती हैं कि उनका पानी सिर्फ खेती-बाड़ी या घर में ही नहीं घुसता, बल्कि उस पानी में सारे घर, जमीन वगैरह बह जाते हैं। असम एक बैकवर्ड राज्य है, इसलिए लोगों को इतना पता नहीं है कि वहां पर बाढ़ के समय, ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय कितना नुकसान होता है। वैसे तो असम में जो बोडोलैंड इलाका है, इसकी प्रॉब्लम बहुत ही खतरनाक है। जो प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, उसमें राहत के लिए उसमें लोगों को बचाने के लिए जितना भी काम किया जाता है, डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की व्यवस्था के जरिये वह व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार के जरिए, जिले के डीएम के जरिए की जाती है। उसमें चार जिले, जो बोडोलैंड टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल के इलाके हैं, जिनका भारत के संविधान के सिक्स्थ शैड्यूल के जरिए गठन किया गया, उन चार जिलों में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं

है, अभी भी वहां पर कोई डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट चालू नहीं है। बोडोलैंड टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल में सारे राज्यों की तरह, डिपार्टमेंट की जो क्षमता है वह उसे दिया गया है, लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार के जरिए ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के लिए जो योजना बनाई जाती है। उसको वहां पर कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई गाइडलाइंस नहीं हैं जिससे बोडोलैंड टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल में यह सुविधा मिल सके। मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सिक्स्थ शैड्यूल एरियाज है, जहां पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर या डीएम का कोई काम नहीं होता है, वहां पर ऐसी आपदा के समय काम करने के लिए सारे डिपार्टमेंट के लोग जाने चाहिए। उसमें किस तरह से इस डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के जरिए होने वाले सारे कामों को किया जाए, उसका कोई मैकेनिज्म निकालना चाहिए, ताकि सिक्स्थ शैड्यूल एरिया के लोगों को भी यह सुविधा मिल सके, यह अनुरोध मैं सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ। इसके अलावा पहाड़ी इलाका होने के कारण वहां पर अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से वहां के लोगों को नहीं बचाया जा सकेगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से इसके ऊपर स्पेशली ध्यान दिया जाए, विशेषकर असम की जो बाढ़ की प्रॉब्लम है, इस प्रॉब्लम को दूर करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सीधे देखभाल की जाए, व्यवस्था की जाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद सर, प्राकृतिक आपदा पर महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। प्राकृतिक आपदा का परिणाम, चाहे बाढ़ हो, मूसलाधार वर्षा हो, आसमानी बिजली हो, भूस्खलन हो, आग या भूकंप हो, बहुत ही भयावह है। यह न केवल अनमोल मानव जीवन को खत्म कर देता है, परंतु बुनियादी ढांचे को भी बरबाद और नष्ट कर देता है। साथ ही साथ यह प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के जीवन और पर्यावरण को भी प्रभावित करता है।

सर, हम सोच सकते हैं उन लोगों के बारे में, जो लोग बिहार में बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए या महाराष्ट्र के मालिन गांव की उन जिंदागियों के बारे में, जिनके जीवन में भूस्खलन का प्रभाव पड़ा। इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में कई अनमोल जिंदागियां खत्म हो गयीं।

महोदय, मेरे गृह राज्य उत्तराखंड की भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां अद्वितीय हैं। यहां लगातार मूसलाधार वर्षा, भूस्खलन और बाढ़ हर साल एक स्थाई घटना बन गई है। केदारनाथ में पिछले वर्ष विनाशकारी बादल फटने की घटना से संसद वाकिफ है, जिसमें लोगों ने अपनी जिंदागियां गंवाईं और कई लोग अभी भी लापता हैं। सर, इससे पूर्व हमारे एक विद्वान सदस्य, श्री तरुण विजय जी ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं कि मुझे आज उनसे यह कहना पड़ता है कि जब वे यहां बैठा करते थे, तब बड़े जोर-शोर से विकास की बात करते थे। आज वे उस ओर बैठे हैं तो विनाश की बातें कहते हैं। केदारनाथ की इतनी बड़ी जो घटना घटी, उसमें उस समय की प्रदेश की बहुगुणा जी की तत्कालीन सरकार और प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की तत्कालीन सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। मैं आज आपके माध्यम धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को और विशेष तौर पर कांग्रेस की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी तथा उपाध्यक्ष राहुल गांधी जी को, जिन्होंने तुरंत, 24 घंटे के अंदर ऐसी कार्यवाही की, जिससे 20 दिन के अंदर हमें वहां काम करने में सफलता मिली। वहां एक हजार करोड़ रुपया तुरंत भेजा गया। एक ऐतिहासिक काम उस समय की तत्कालीन कांग्रेस सरकारों द्वारा वहां पर किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** जरा सुनने के लिए patience भी रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज आपके माध्यम से ...**(व्यवधान)**...



**श्री चुनीभाई कांजीभाई गोहेल** (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य क्या ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शम्भु प्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप शांति रखिए। आप शांति रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बाद में जवाब दे देना। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** आप patience रख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप patience रख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यहां आप बहुत ज्यादा विकास की बात करते थे। आज आप कहते हैं कि पहाड़ों में सड़कें बनती हैं, तो explosives का use होता है। मान्यवर, अगर पहाड़ों में explosives का use नहीं किया जाएगा, तो कौन सी चीज ऐसी है, जो पहाड़ों को तोड़ देगी? आपने डैम की बात कही। आप तो वहीं के रहने वाले हैं। आपकी बात सुनकर मैं बड़ा प्रसन्न हूँ। आपने कहा कि टिहरी जैसा डैम बना दिया गया। यह ध्रुव सत्य है कि यदि टिहरी डैम पिछले वर्ष नहीं होता तो हरिद्वार और आगे के गांव, कितने शहर तबाह हो जाते, इसका वर्णन आपने नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री तरुण विजय:** आप गलत मत कहिए। मैंने टिहरी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** इसी डैम की ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि किसी भी डैम की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** इसका जवाब मंत्री जी दे देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** आज आपके प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 6000 मेगावाट बिजली बनाने वाले पंचेश्वर डैम की बात कही है। आप डैम की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, आज सारी नदियां उत्तराखंड में हैं सारे बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट उत्तराखंड में लगे हुए हैं। आज 3621.98 मेगावाट बिजली उत्तराखंड दे रहा है। किसको बिजली दे रहा है, उत्तराखंड अपने पास बिजली नहीं रख रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... उत्तराखंड पूरे भारतवर्ष को बिजली दे रहा है। वह यू.पी. को बिजली दे रहा है, वह दिल्ली को बिजली दे रहा है। अभी उत्तराखंड के कई प्रोजेक्ट बंद हुए हैं। इसका किसको नुकसान हो रहा है। आज अपने यह कह दिया कि इससे विनाश होने जा रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** हो गया।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण अधिकांश आबादी नदी घाटी के किनारों पर बसी है। पिछले कई वर्षों में वनों का दोहन होने के कारण भी, बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपके बोलने का समय खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** जिससे केदार घाटी, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, पौड़ी, धारचूला, मुनस्यारी, मदकोट व जौलजीवी क्षेत्रों में आई बाढ़ के कारण, यहां के पर्यटन उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। इस वर्ष के पिछले दो महीने हमारे लोगों के लिए बहुत परेशानी भरे रहे हैं। मेरे पिथौरागढ़ क्षेत्र के लोगों ने हाल ही में आए भूस्खलन में अपनी जानें गंवा दी हैं और रुद्रप्रयाग, चमोली, टिहरी, उत्तरकाशी व

बागेश्वर जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी इसका काफी प्रभाव नजर आ रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कई सड़कें व पुल बह गये हैं जिनके पुनः निर्माण में महीनों लग जायेंगे।

हमारे राज्य के चार जिले चीन, नेपाल व तिब्बत से सीधे जुड़े हैं जो सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपका बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** चीन की आक्रामक विस्तारवादी नीति के चलते भारत की ओर लगने वाले भूभाग में रेल व सड़कों का व्यापक प्रसार हो रहा है परंतु हमारी सीमा क्षेत्र की चौकियों में आकस्मिक आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, हमें अपनी वर्तमान सड़कों से रक्षा व अन्य सहायता पहुंचाना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। उत्तराखंड का अधिकांश भूभाग भूकम्प जोन में आता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कभी भी यहां भयंकर भूकंप आ सकता है जो कि हिमालय में निरंतर हो रहे परिवर्तन के कारण संभावित है।

आपदा के व्यापक संवेदनशील खतरों के प्रति जागरूकता एवं इसे कम करने के लिए प्रयास नहीं हो पाये क्योंकि राज्य ने प्रारंभिक ढांचा तो बनाया, परंतु धनाभाव के कारण धरातल पर नहीं उतारा जा सका।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** माहरा जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** प्रारंभिक आकलन के आधार पर आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए राज्य को तत्काल 2500 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। आपदा जनित प्रबंधन एवं नवीनीकरण हेतु जिसमें सड़क तटबंध, सुरक्षित विस्थापन, पुनर्वास, आपदा से पूर्व चेतावनी पद्धति का विकास, त्वरित सहायता प्रबंधन तंत्र का भविष्य आधारित आवश्यकताओं का परिकल्पन शामिल है, सम्मिलित रूप से इनके लिए सात हजार करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** मास्टर जी, आपके बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है। प्लीज, आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे पढ़ना तो एलाउड नहीं है, आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** उत्तरखंड इसके लिए केंद्र से सहायता की मांग करता है यद्यपि इस कार्य हेतु वैकल्पिक सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, परंतु सुनियोजित प्लान हेतु धनराशि की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, मेरा सरकार से विनम्र सुझाव है कि NDRF के साथ-साथ सरकार को स्थानीय लोगों का एक अलग कार्यदल गठित करना चाहिए, जो वहां की परिस्थितियों को बेहतर ढंग से संभालने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** थैंक यू वेरी मच।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** यह कार्यदल मददगार साबित होगा क्योंकि उन्हें स्थानीय आबादी और भौगोलिक स्थिति का ज्ञान होगा और यह आपातकाल में बेहतर ढंग से कार्य करने में सक्षम होगा। इसे हम प्रादेशिक सेना की तर्ज पर गठित कर सकते हैं, जो हमारे रक्षा बलों के लिए एक दूसरी पंक्ति के रूप में कार्य करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** महेन्द्र सिंह जी।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** हम अगर अपने आपदा तैयारियों के बजट की तुलना बजट परिव्यय से करें, तो इस तरह के कार्यों के लिए यह बहुत ही कम है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** महेन्द्र सिंह जी, ऐसे पढ़ना एलाउड नहीं है। थैंक यू वैरी मच।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा:** मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार मेरे इस विनम्र सुझाव पर ध्यान देगी, जो कि हमारे आपदाग्रस्त लोगों की मदद के लिए एक लंबा रास्ता तय करेगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब):** Sir, please correct the name. बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर। ढिंडसा जी बैठे नहीं हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** सर, आज सदन में जो बहस चल रही है, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इंडिया की पंजाब स्टेट देश के लोगों को भुखमरी में सबसे ज्यादा अनाज देने वाली स्टेट है। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि सूखा भी इसी बैल्ट में सबसे ज्यादा पड़ा है। पंजाब और हरियाणा की जो बैल्ट है, इसमें सभी जगह सूखा है, लेकिन पंजाब में तो सबसे ज्यादा है। आपकी फिगर्स भी बताती हैं, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि फिगर्स से भी ज्यादा है। मैं आज भी गांव से होकर सीधा ही यहां पर आया हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि पंजाब में 60 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा बारिश कम हुई है। उसका असर देश पर तो पड़ता ही है, लेकिन पंजाब स्टेट के किसानों पर भी पड़ता है। हमें बिजली भी ज्यादा खर्च करनी पड़ती है, डीजल भी ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है। जैसे माता-पिता अपने बच्चे को पालते हैं, उसी प्रकार हमारा किसान भी अपनी फसल उगाने लिए अपनी घर वाली के गहने भी बेचकर फसल को पालता है। बदकिस्मती यह है कि जहां सूखा पड़ा है, वहां पर उसको फसल का जो रेट मिलता है, वह भी कम मिलता है। इस तरह से दोनों तरफ से किसान मारा जा रहा है। सर, मैं आपके जरिए गवर्नमेंट से यह रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे पता है कि दो-तीन मिनट ही हैं। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि पंजाब के क्षेत्र में जितनी बारिश की कमी है, आपके पास भी उसकी फिगर्स हैं, मैं बार-बार उसका जिक्र करूँ, मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता। इसलिए उसके मुताबिक हमें डीजल पर, बिजली पर और दूसरे साधनों पर होने वाला खर्चा दिया जाए, ताकि पंजाब के लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। मेरा ख्याल है कि 25 से 30 हजार रुपया एक एकड़ के हिसाब से किसान का खर्चा हुआ है। इसमें किसान की बचत की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है। उसको कम्पनसेट करने के लिए जहां बिजली वगैरह के लिए स्टेट को देना है, किसान को भी सूखे के कारण ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए उसको भी मुआवजा देना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... पंजाब की तरफ से आपके पास जो रिक्वेस्ट आई है, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के लिए आपके पास 2,330 करोड़ रुपए का Centre's Special Assistance का proposal है। लगभग 2,400 crore रुपए की रिक्वेस्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने की है। मेरे ख्याल में यह भी कम ही है। उन्होंने तो आफिशियल आंकड़े दिए हैं। मैं खुद किसान हूँ। ...(समय की घंटी)... किसान का जितना ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, वह नुकसान पंजाब के किसान का नहीं बल्कि वह देश का नुकसान है। जब पंजाब में क्रॉप नहीं होगी, तो देश में अनाज के भंडारों में भी कमी आ जाएगी। इसलिए इस कमी को देखते हुए, मैं आपके जरिए उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पंजाब को पूरी मदद देगी। जो अभी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, एक तो बाद में इमदाद देते हैं, पर मैं इसके लिए अभी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अभी कहें कि जो

सेंटर का पैसा पड़ा हुआ है, किसान को खर्च करने के लिए यह ग्रांट रिलीज की जाए, असिस्टेंट तो बाद में जाएगी। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** विप्लव ठाकुर जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी के जवाब से पहले आप एक मिनट का मतलब एक मिनट ही रखें।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं सिर्फ मंत्री जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि बारिश के पानी से गरीबों के घर गिर जाते हैं, नुकसान होता है, इसलिए इसमें जो मैनुअल रिलीफ रखी है, हमें उसमें चेंज लाना चाहिए। एक तो पटवारी उसका नक्शा क्वैक बनाता है, वह ठीक नहीं है। क्योंकि आप भी गांव से जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए जानते हैं कि वह बहुत दिन लगा देता है। जब नक्शा क्वैक बन जाता है और यदि यह 40 हजार का बना है तो उसके लिए 20 परसेंट या इतने परसेंट मैनुअल रिलीफ रखा गया है। मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप उस रिलीफ मैनुअल में बढ़ोत्तरी कीजिए, उसमें चेंज कीजिए, जिससे कि उनको फायदा मिल सके, उनको अपना हक मिल सके। आईआरडीपी में घर बना, लेकिन बारिश में चला गया, डिजास्टर में चला गया। उसके पास पैसा भी नहीं होता, जिससे कि उसको दोबारा बना सके। मेरी आपसे इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप रिलीफ मैनुअल में चेंज करके इसको बढ़ाइए और पूरे भारत में एक ही रखिए। आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिशा है, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप बाद में बोल लीजिए ...(व्याधान)... आप बीच में ऐसा मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, before the hon. Minister speaks, I want only one clarification. While Odisha is drowning and we are debating her on these matters. I would like to know from the hon. Minister sitting in the first row here whether anybody has visited Odisha. वहां पर अभी तक कोई हैल्प पहुंची है या नहीं पहुंची है, किसी को मालूम है या नहीं कि वहां का क्या हाल है? Sir, one million people have got affected. Rivers Mahanadi, Tel, Baitarani, Budhabalanga are on the rise. The Odisha State Government has evacuated one and a half lakh people there. Sir, the Government of India should move fast. They should send a Central team for investigation. And the hon. Minister should go there.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : I will ask the Home Minister to intervene on this.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : I am concluding, Sir.

Sir, we spoke to the hon. Prime Minister this morning and the Prime Minister has said that he is considering going to Odisha and he will let us know very, very soon. I would request the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister to take it very seriously, go to Odisha, see the affected people there and send help very, very quickly. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : Thank you. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. First of all, I extend my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this very important and

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

serious discussion. Altogether, 24 hon. Members have taken part. मैंने सभी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, सभी को individually respond नहीं करते हुए इस विषय को कुछ प्वाइंट्स में बांटा है। यदि एक-एक को रिस्पॉन्ड करेंगे तो यह रिप्लाय बहुत लंबा हो जाएगा। मैंने इस विषय को सामूहिक रूप से गुप्स में रखा है और मैं उसी हिसाब से रिस्पॉन्ड करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एनडीएमए को लेकर बहुत से सदस्यगणों ने पूछा है कि यह बंद क्यों कर दिया गया है? आपने पूछा है कि National Disaster Management Authority को बंद क्यों रखा हुआ है? मैं इसको क्लैरिफाई करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बंद नहीं है। सरकार बदलने से उसका सिस्टम बदल सकता है, लेकिन वह प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में है। अगर डिप्टी चेयरमैन या किसी सदस्य ने इस्तीफा दिया होगा, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह बंद है। मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि इसके re-constitution की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसका काम मंत्रालय के द्वारा बहुत अच्छी तरह से होगा। इस पर रिस्पॉन्ड करने से पहले अभी जो करंट हालात हैं, मैं उन पर कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पर गृह मंत्रालय में उसका 24 ऑवर का डेस्क है। देश में विभिन्न जगहों पर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की जो घटनाएं होती हैं, यह उसकी बराबर खबर लेता है और उस पर कार्यवाही करने का प्रबंध करता है। अभी तक जो मैसेज आया है, उसके अनुसार वैदर के मुताबिक जो meteorological sub-division की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें 36 meteorological sub-division में से 16 sub-division में normal rainfall हुई है, 18 sub-division में deficient rainfall हुई है और 2 sub-division में अभी तक scanty rainfall हुई है। वहां से 10 राज्यों की रिपोर्ट्स आ चुकी हैं, जिसमें moderate flash flood, cloud burst, landslide आदि की घटनाओं के बारे में सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। सर, मैं अभी भी स्थिति बताना चाहता हूँ, मैम्बर ने आखिर में जो कहा है, about 10.5 lakh cusecs of water passed through Mahanadi river system at the delta head Mundali near Cuttack around mid day yesterday, affecting 21 districts. At noon today, water discharge at the said point was 10.81 lakh cusecs. सर, माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बारे में जो कहा है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री, राजनाथ सिंह जी ने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से संपर्क किया। डिज़ास्टर रिस्पॉन्स फोर्स उसका सारा प्रावधान कर चुकी है। टीम को ओडिशा भेजने के लिए जो भी प्रबंध करना है, वह पूरा किया गया है। साथ-साथ, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि मालिन गांव में जो घटना हुई है, उसकी खबर मिलने के तुरंत बाद हमारे गृह मंत्री, राजनाथ सिंह जी वहां उस जगह होकर आए हैं, जिसका विवरण सदन को दिया जा चुका है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए,)

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल:** हमने उनके जाने के बारे में नहीं पूछा, घटना घटने से पहले आप क्या करते हैं, यह पूछा है।

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Let him Complete the reply.

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। मैं सबका जवाब दूंगा।

सर, मैं इसके इफेक्ट्स की बात कर रहा हूँ। The total food-prone area, as assessed by the Rastriya Barh Ayog, is 40 million hectares in India. The flood affected areas in a year varied from 1.46 million hectares to 17.5 million hectares with an average of 7.14 million hectares since 1953, इसके साथ ही मैं फ्लड एम्बैकमेंट के प्रोविजन के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक नदियों के ऊपर 35,200 किलोमीटर फ्लड एम्बैकमेंट का काम हुआ है। मैं फ्लड फोरकस्टिंग के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। The flood forecasting is possible based on actual

hydrometeorological data as well as weather forecast with limited accuracy. The Central Water Commission is issuing river water level forecast for 147 locations and inflow forecast for 28 reservoirs, dams and barrages. अभी तक इस साल की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार जो नेचुरल डिजास्टर से अफेक्टेड हुए हैं, उनमें the total number of human lives lost is 249. The number of cattle perished is 3,280. The number of houses damaged is 10,920. And the crop area affected is 0.37 lakh hectares. In addition to this, these disasters have damaged infrastructure in some parts of the States and have disrupted road, communication, rail links, power network and drinking water supply system.

सर, मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई डिजास्टर होता है, तो उसके इम्पीडिएट रिस्पांस की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है। केंद्र सरकार नीति बनाती है। नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट पॉलिसी केंद्र सरकार बनाती है। उसके मुताबिक केंद्र से सहयोग देने की एक प्रक्रिया है। उस प्रक्रिया के मुताबिक हमारे नेचुरल डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फंड से स्टेट को जो राशि दी जाती है, वह 75 परसेंट दी जाती है और 25 परसेंट राज्यों की ओर से दी जाती है। जो स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट्स होते हैं, उनको एनडीआरएफ का सेंट्रल कंट्रिब्यूशन 90 परसेंट होता है और एसडीआरएफ का 10 परसेंट होता है।

सर, इसके बाद मैं स्टेट डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फंड को जो टोटल अमाउंट दिया गया है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वह दो भाग में है — 2005 से 2010 का कंपोनेंट है और 2010 से 2015 का कंपोनेंट है। 2010 से 2015 का जो कंपोनेंट है, उसमें पहले के 21,333 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 33,581 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि डिजास्टर के मामले में जो सहायता दी जाती है, वह इम्पीडिएट रिलीफ होती है। It is not in a way compensation to the loss caused by the disaster. But it is an immediate relief. सर, इसकी प्रक्रिया में होम मिनिस्ट्री नोडल मिनिस्ट्री होने के नाते National Disaster Management Authority के माध्यम से पॉलिसी तय करती है।

आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने मुझे Thailand में Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction में भेजा था। हमारा जो इंटरनेशनल कमिटमेंट है, उसके मुताबिक हम community-based vigilance programmes भी चलाते हैं और awareness programmes भी चलाते हैं। इसके लिए हमारा एक institutional mechanism है, जिसके अंदर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 'National Disaster Management Authority' है, राज्य के स्तर पर 'State Disaster Management Authority' है और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर 'District Disaster Management Authority' है। इस three-tier institution के अलावा भी community-level resilience के बारे में भी हमारे बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

सार्क देशों का डिजास्टर सेंटर नई दिल्ली में स्थित है, जिसके अंतर्गत National Institute of Disaster Management भी आता है और समय-समय पर उसके माध्यम से अवेयरनेस कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ इश्यूज को रिस्पॉंड करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं ओडिशा में आए 'फेलिन' चक्रवात की घटना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि the Odisha Government had demanded a total help of ₹ 5,832 crore and I must inform the hon. Member that the long-term

[श्री किरन रिजिजु]

rehabilitation is a process done through the State Government in a planned structure. It cannot be in a manner of relief and immediate response. So, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Central Government has already approved and released an amount to the tune of ₹ 934.61 crore and there has been a further request from the Government of Odisha, which is under consideration of the Ministry. Sir, with regard to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Now, there is flood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Release the amount. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I have already stated the present thing. We have to receive the memorandum from the State Government. If the problem is causing, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Memorandum is there from the last year.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I have responded to the issues of last year. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
But it's okay ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: In respect of Kerala, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the National Disaster Response Force has permanently placed a team of NDRF at Kozhikode; however, the accommodation for setting up the unit is yet to be arranged by the State Government. So, the hon. Member can kindly pursue the State Government of Kerala, and we will also do that from our end.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had made a request to release the entire assistance demanded by the State Government in the wake of floods in 2013. I would like to inform that the high-level Committee has approved ₹ 230.60 crore as assistance from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75 per cent balance in SDRF. The position has been explained to the Chief Minister *vide* letter dated 30th July, 2014.

Sir, many Members, including Dr. Sanjay Sinh, have made a suggestion that we should have some kind of collaboration with the Government of Japan. I would like to inform that during the Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference, I had a bilateral sitting with the representative of Japan and we have planned to take up and work together so that we can exchange our experiences. I had the privilege of chairing the plenary session in Bangkok. So, India has been involved very actively in the disaster management activities.

Sir, some suggestions have been made like inclusion of erosion, lightning, sea erosion and some other items like bamboo-flowering in the items on which claims can be made to the Central Government. Sir, through you, I would like to inform the House that it is the Finance Commission which decides the items to be included under the

provision of disaster. The Home Ministry has recommended all those items which were mentioned by hon. Members to the Fourteenth Finance Commission. त्यागी जी, आपने जो कहा है, उसको भी हम रिकमंड कर चुके हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** लाइटनिंग वाला।

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** हाँ, लाइटनिंग का भी हमने 14th Finance Commission को रिकमंड किया है। हम लोग उम्मीद करते हैं कि Finance Commission उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी कार्रवाई करेगा और इससे लोगों तक मदद पहुँचाने में हम सक्षम होंगे।

On the issue of utilisation of funds released from SDRF, it is informed that the provision of the SDRF provides that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India would cause audit of the SDRF every year in conformity with approved items and norms in terms of purposes of SDRF guidelines. Sir, there are possibilities of mismanagement, and there are cases of misuse of funds. That is why I have to mention this.

Several hon. Members have mentioned about the problems from neighbouring countries. I would like to inform the House that we have several agreements with our neighbouring countries. First of all, many Members have raised the issue relating to the Kosi. I would like to inform the hon. Members that we have a comprehensive understanding with the Government of Nepal. Because of the constant effort from our side a disaster was avoided. A few days back there was a danger line that Kosi River was supposed to deluge northern parts of Bihar. But our team has contacted with our counterpart team of Nepal, and they have blasted four detonators उन्होंने वहाँ पर चार बम फोड़े हैं। वहाँ नदी में पहाड़ का एक हिस्सा गिरने से जो आर्टिफिशियल बांध बन गया था और इससे वहाँ पानी जमा हो गया था, तो वहाँ उन्होंने चार बम फोड़कर उसे जाने दिया और उसकी वजह से हमारे भारत के बिहार राज्य के क्षेत्र में जो फ्लड आ सकता था, वह टल गया है। लेकिन अभी भी हम लोग constantly monitoring कर रहे हैं। अभी बिहार में जितने भी रिलीफ कैम्प बनाये गये हैं, वहाँ से अब कुछ लोग अपने-अपने घर वापस जाने लगे हैं। इस प्रकार हमारे अधिकारियों के द्वारा वहाँ पर एक तरह की alertness की वजह से एक खतरा टल गया है।

सर, नेपाल के साथ जो हमारे दूसरे एग्रीमेंट्स हैं और जो लगातार 42 स्टेशंस से हमें डेटा मिलता रहा है, we are getting constant information from 42 stations in Nepal, and those stations are funded by India only. This is why they were binding to give information to India on time.

भूटान के साथ लगे हमारे असम और बंगाल पर उसका इफेक्ट पड़ता है। भूटान के साथ हमारा एक comprehensive Scheme for establishment of Hydro-meteorological and flood forecasting network बना हुआ है, जिसके माध्यम से 35 Hydro-meteorological stations are located in Bhutan, which are being maintained by the Royal Government of Bhutan with funding from India. The data received from these stations is utilised in India by the Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecast of rivers flowing from Bhutan to India. इससे हम लोगों को बहुत मदद मिल रही है और अगर कोई खतरा आता भी है तो उसका हमें पहले समय पर पता चल जाता है।



[श्री किरन रिजिजु]

**5.00 P.M.**

सर, इंडिया और चाइना के बीच में एक एमओयू हुआ है, जो 2013 में हुआ है। उस Memorandum of Understanding के मुताबिक ब्रह्मपुत्र रिवर, जिसको तिब्बत में सांगपो कहा जाता है, वहां और सतलुज रिवर, these are the two river basins of which hydrological information is shared by the Chinese authorities with us. We are looking for more possible information if it is a necessary in other areas. लेकिन अभी दो रिवर बेसिन्स के बारे में चाइना के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, उसकी वजह से समय-समय पर हमें इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल रही है। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट है, उसमें हम पाकिस्तान को इन्फॉर्मेशन देते हैं।

सर, इसके अलावा ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने बहुत-सारे प्वाइंट्स दिए हैं। I do not want to take much time of the House. However, I would like to inform the House that I have noted down all the important points and suggestions which have been given by the Members. We are very hopeful that this kind of cooperation will continue to receive from hon. Members and respective State Governments so that in future we can respond to any kind of natural disasters coming from the country. With this, I thank you for giving me the opportunity and thank all the hon. Members.

**श्री तरुण विजय :** सर, चीन ने तिब्बत में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर जो बांध बनाया है, उसका अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर क्या खतरा होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now we are taking up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Anil Madhav Dave to raise the discussion.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am on a point of order. I have before me the Revised List of Business, in which it is mentioned that after this Short Duration Discussion there is another Short Duration Discussion. After that, there is the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I can understand it. I am not really pressing for it, but the rule says that we cannot gloss over what is written here. It is only the House which can change the Agenda. It is not at the whims and fancies of the Minister. The Minister did say that we will take it up tomorrow. We are not disagreeable. But it is the House which must have its say, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is a point in what you said. The House can always decide it. In the Revised List of Business, after the Short Duration Discussion-I, there is Short Duration Discussion-II. The point made by Dr. Keshava Rao is that only the House can change it. I agree. You have made a valid point. Yes, it is for the House to decide. But before that, I would like to inform the House that in the morning meeting, when all the leaders were there, it was decided -- that is only discretionary; the House can take its own decision -- and there was some consensus that after the Short Duration Discussion today, we will take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the BAC also there was a decision, which has not been announced, that today

after the Short Duration Discussion, we will take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs and discuss it as much as we want, maybe, for one hour or two hours and then tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion and finish it and after that we will take up the Private Members' Business. Then further Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs will be taken up on Monday. I am talking about the BAC decision. I admit that the House is supreme, but it is my duty to inform the House, even though it has not been announced here. The BAC has decided that now we will take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs and sit as much as we want or as much as we can and at 12 o'clock on Monday we will take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs and dispose it of. Then tomorrow, the Short Duration Discussion, which Dr. Keshava Rao has mentioned, will be taken up and after disposing it of we will take up the Private Members' Business. If it is agreeable, we will go like that.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have no objection. Once it is written, you have to explain it. Now you have explained it. We take it and say 'yes'. Now you have talked about the BAC. That is what I am saying. The moment the Chair says it, all of us agree to it. But the House must decide it, not the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I entirely agree with what you have said. Once the List of Business is published and given to you, it is the property of the House and only the House can change it.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, you can take the sense of the House right now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that. But I am only informing the decision of the BAC so that you keep it as a kind of guidance. Now you can decide it. If you agree, we can take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs now and continue as much as we can, maybe for one hour or two hours. On Monday, we will further continue with it and dispose it of. The Short Duration Discussion, which you have mentioned, we will take up tomorrow at 12 o'clock. I would like to have your views. I hope the House agrees to it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that is the sense of the House.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my request is, please allow Zero Hour tomorrow. With all respect to the decision of the leaders, please allow, Zero Hour tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the Chairman. Zero Hour is admitted by the Chairman, not by me. I will convey it to the hon. Chairman. I will convey your feelings to the Chairman.

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### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत के दूसरे सबसे बड़े विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा की शुरुआत करने के लिए आपने मुझे जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ?

जो गृह मंत्रालय, जिसे हम एमएचए भी कहते हैं, उसके जो प्रमुख विभाग हैं, उनके ऊपर मैं क्रमशः चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। उनके कुछ ऐसे बिन्दुओं पर मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जिनके संबंध में आने वाले समय में हमें विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसका जो सबसे पहला विभाग लिखा गया है, वह डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट है। मैंने यह विषय कल-परसों के पूरक प्रश्न में भी उठाया था और आज फिर मैं इसको कह रहा हूँ कि बॉर्डर का मतलब कंट्रीले, बार्डर वॉयर की फैसिंग मात्र नहीं है, इसका मतलब बार्डर वॉयर से सीमा का रेखांकन नहीं है, बल्कि जो सरहद है, वहां खेत हैं, सरहद में लोग रहते हैं, सरहद के अंदर शिक्षा है, सरहद के अंदर अन्य सेवाएं हैं और सच तो यह है कि सरहद अपने आप में एक जीवित वस्तु है। जब हम सरहद का मैनेजमेंट करते हैं तो उसमें वे सब चीजें आती हैं जैसा चाइना के बॉर्डर को लगते हुए रोड्स कैसे हैं, पुलिया कैसे हैं, वहां रहने वाले लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत कैसा है? रोजगार कैसा है? इन सबका मैनेजमेंट ही बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट है। हमने बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट को केवल जूते, गन्स, मोजे और अन्य सुविधाओं तक सीमित कर दिया है। मुझे लगता है कि बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट के अंदर इन सबको विकसित करना चाहिए।

**वस्तुतः** बॉर्डर सामर्थ्य का प्रतीक होता है। एक जमाना था जब भारत की बॉर्डर अफगानिस्तान के उस पार लगती थी, चलते-चलते वह अफगानिस्तान के इस तरफ आ गयी और 15 अगस्त, 1947 को वह राजस्थान तक आ गया। सरहद सामर्थ्य का प्रतीक होती है। शेर जब जवान होता है तो उसकी आवाज जंगल में जहां तक जाती है, वहां तक उसका साम्राज्य होता है, लेकिन जब वह वृद्ध हो जाता है तब उसका शरीर तक भी उसकी सीमा नहीं रहती। बॉर्डर सामर्थ्य का प्रतीक है और अगर बॉर्डर के साथ हमको न्याय करना है तो वहां केवल आईटीबीपी, बीएसएफ या इस प्रकार के जितने संस्थान हैं, उनको काम देकर ही कार्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

मुझे लगता है कि देश का जो युवा है, जिसमें युवक और युवती दोनों आ गए हैं, उन सब को सीमा दिखानी चाहिए। "सीमा-दर्शन" या "सरहद को प्रणाम", ये कार्यक्रम शुरू करके हमें लोगों को और युवकों को यह बताना चाहिए कि यह वह जगह जिसे सरहद कहते हैं देखो वहां लोग कैसे काम कर रहे हैं? देखो, यहां पर लोग कितनी विपरीत परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। जब तक आप सीमाओं से समाज को नहीं जोड़ेंगे, जब तक सीमाओं से युवा पीढ़ी को नहीं जोड़ेंगे, जब तक युवा पीढ़ी यह नहीं समझेगी कि सीमा का मतलब क्या होता है, तब तक सीमा केवल वहां रहने वाले अर्द्धसैनिक या सैनिक बलों के हवाले ही रहेगी। मुझे लगता है कि किसी भी सामर्थ्यवान देश को अपने देश के युवकों को, अपने देश की हर पीढ़ी को सीमा के बारे में बताना चाहिए। बच्चों को केरल से अरुणाचल प्रदेश ले जाना चाहिए और उन्हें बताना चाहिए कि देखो, यह सरहद है, यहां पर लोग 24 घंटे, 365 दिन ऐसे रहते हैं। गुजरात के युवक को त्रिपुरा के घने जंगलों में ले जाना चाहिए और उसे बताना चाहिए कि देखो, सरहद इसे कहते हैं, यहां कैसा कष्ट भुगता जा रहा है। जब हम ओडिशा से किसी व्यक्ति को बाड़मेर के रेगिस्तान में ले जाते हैं तब उसे समझ में आता है कि सरहद क्या होती है, कारगिल क्या होता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमने पिछले सालों में इस विषय में चूक की है। हमने समाज को यह नहीं बताया कि सरहद

क्या होती है। हमने बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट के अंदर इस विषय को बहुत सीमित रूप में समझा है। मुझे लगता है कि बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट की परिभाषा को व्यापक करने की जरूरत है। सीमा से दो चीजों को जोड़कर ही सीमा मैनेजमेंट ठीक हो सकता है। सीमा पर सामर्थ्य बढ़ाएँ, क्योंकि सामर्थ्यवान व्यक्ति, सामर्थ्यवान समाज से सुरक्षित सामर्थ्यवान देश की सीमा बगैर कहे सुरक्षित रहती है। इसी सीमा से समाज को जोड़िए, क्योंकि समाज से जुड़ने पर ही एमएचए का यह जो विभाग है जिसको हमने बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट कहा है, इसका काम अपने आप में बहुत सरल हो जाएगा और मुझे लगता है कि इसके संबंध में कहीं किसी को कोई शंका हो सकती है तो एक बार सरहद जाकर जरूर देखना चाहिए और यह सरहद एक तीर्थ है। अगर चार धाम जाना तीर्थ है तो सरहद जाना भी तीर्थ है। यह बात जब हम युवकों को बताएंगे तो उससे जो प्रेरणा खड़ी होती है उसके जो साइड इफेक्ट्स हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं, इसके संबंध में विचार करने की जरूरत है।

डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी, यह उसका दूसरा विभाग है। उपसभापति जी, वे जमाने चले गए जब घटना होती थी, बम विस्फोट होता था और वहां जाकर सारे इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट व अन्य डिपार्टमेंट कचरे के अंदर से बम के अवशेषों को ढूंढने की कोशिश करते थे। अगर यह परंपरा रही तो धमाके होते रहेंगे और आतंकवाद चलता रहेगा। अगर इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी पर हमको बात करनी है तो मैं उसका एक श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जहां हर साल तो नहीं जा पाता हूँ, कभी-कभी जाता हूँ। इजराइल में 9/11 को लेकर के उन्हीं दिनों में काउंटर टेरेरिज्म पर एक सेमिनार होता है। इस काउंटर टेरेरिज्म के सेमिनार में सब जगह के लोग आते हैं, मलेशिया, मिडिल ईस्ट, इधर-उधर के और काउंटर टेरेरिज्म पर तीन-चार दिन तक खूब चर्चा होती है। वहां के उप प्रधानमंत्री उस सेमिनार के एक कार्यक्रम में सबको संबोधित करने के लिए आए। वे जब जाने लगे तो मैं भी बाहर निकला। मैंने देखा कि वे कार के अंदर करीब करीब अकेले थे। साथ में उनका एक असिस्टेंट था, एक सिक्योरिटी का व्यक्ति था और ड्राइवर था। वे चले गए। दूसरे दिन जब वहां के एक और अधिकारी आए जो मोसाद के एक्स चीफ थे, तो मैंने पूछा कि आपके उप प्रधानमंत्री इतने असुरक्षित वातावरण में चलते हैं, उनका कोई गार्ड नहीं था उनके आगे-पीछे कोई गाड़िया नहीं थी, उनका कोई सायरन नहीं बज रहा है तो ऐसा कैसे? तो आपके यहां सुरक्षा का यह कैसा इंतजाम है? इसके ऊपर उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया, वह काउंटर टेरेरिज्म है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर कोई अटैक करता है तो हम एक्शन में नहीं आते। हम तब एक्शन में आते हैं जब उस पर अटैक करने की योजना दो हजार किलोमीटर दूर किसी कमरे में बन रही होती है। हम उस कमरे पर हमला करते हैं। यह तब संभव होता है जब इंटेलिजेंस का नेटवर्क मजबूत होता है। एमएचए का काम इंटेलिजेंस के नेटवर्क को मजबूत करने का है। अब आतंकवाद का आयाम बहुत बढ़ गया है। लीगल टेरेरिज्म डेवलप हो गया है। वहां के सेमिनार में मुझे बताया गया कि एक आतंकवादी संगठन विश्व के अंदर 700 श्रेष्ठ वकीलों को उस देश के अंदर हॉयर किए हुए हैं, अलग-अलग देशों में, कहीं उनकी संख्या पांच है तो कहीं सात। उनको पेमेंट करता है, वे छोटे-मोटे नहीं, बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं। उन बड़े-बड़ों का सीधा भुगतान करता है। उनसे कहता है कि उस देश का जो लैंड ऑफ लॉ है, वहां का जो कानून है, उस कानून के आधार पर तुम आतंकवादियों की सुरक्षा के लिए वहां के एनजीओज वहां के अलग-अलग संगठन, उनको खड़ा करो और उनको कहो कि इस कानून के अंतर्गत वह काम गलत है। वहां की जो पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सिंग है, उनका मॉरल डाउन करो। इसके लिए वे पेमेंट करते हैं। आज विश्व में फाइनेंशियल टेरेरिज्म डेवलप हो गया है, लीगल टेरेरिज्म डेवलप हो गया है, सोशल टेरेरिज्म डेवलप हो गया है। केरल के अंदर इस समय हाई

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

कोर्ट ने कहा कि what is this लव जिहाद? वहां की सरकार और मुख्यमंत्री से पूछा कि क्लीअर करिए कि यह क्या विषय है। यह सोशल टेरेरिज्म है। इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी के मामले में अगर हमें सशक्त देश खड़ा रखना है और एमएचए को अपना सर्वाधिक ध्यान किसी विषय पर देना चाहिए तो मुझे लगता है कि इस बात पर देना चाहिए। आज के समय में एके-47 वेपन नहीं है, सूचना ही वेपन है। सही समय पर सही सूचना बहुत बड़ा वेपन है, अन्यथा सारे वेपन बेकार है। सही समय पर सही सूचना केवल और केवल इंटेलिजेंस से आती है। आतंकवाद की तलाश बाद में करिएगा पर स्लीपर सैल पहले ढूंढिएगा। उन्हें कौन वाहन दे रहा है? कौन खाना देता है, व्यक्ति यहां कैसे आश्रय लेता है, यहां से बाहर कैसे सफलता से निकल जाता है? देश अगर सुरक्षित रखना है, आम आदमी वापस शाम को टिफिन लेकर घर चला जाए, बच्चा स्कूल से वापस घर चला जाए, तो यह इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट का काम है कि सूचना को एकत्रित करे और इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुख है कि मित्रो, हमारे देश के अंदर हम अभी सशक्त इंटेलिजेंस बहुत दूर है।

एक एजेंसी दूसरी एजेंसी पर हमला करती है, एक एजेंसी का प्रमुख दूसरी एजेंसी के प्रमुख को चिट्ठी लिख देता है कि यह क्या कर दिया, वह क्या कर दिया? यह क्या तमाशा है? आपको अगर तकलीफ है, तो अंदर बैठकर बात कीजिए। आप मीडिया के सामने यह चर्चा क्यों कर रहे हैं? लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि पूरे देश के वातावरण के अंदर पॉलिटिकलाइजेशन हो गया है। आज हर आदमी को चुनाव लड़ना है, हर आदमी को शासन करना है और हर आदमी को राजनीति में आना है। अब अगर ऐसा होने लगेगा तो फिर समस्या बढ़ेगी। इसलिए counter terrorism के मामले में Department of Internal Security को देखने की जरूरत है।

अब मैं डिपार्टमेंट और जे. एंड. के अफेयर्स पर बात करूंगा महोदय। शायद भारत दुनिया का एकमात्र देश है, जहां कोई व्यक्ति अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी हो जाता है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि स्विटजरलैंड में कोई होगा, मुझे नहीं लगता कि वियतनाम में कोई होगा या कोई व्यक्ति सऊदी अरब में शरणार्थी है। क्योंकि कोई एक हिस्से में नहीं रह सकता, उसे दूसरे हिस्से में रहना पड़ेगा। इस देश के अंदर तो व्यक्ति अपने ही देश के अंदर शरणार्थी है। जम्मू और कश्मीर में रहने वाले पंडित अपने ही देश के अंदर शरणार्थी है और उन शरणार्थियों की क्या दशा है, इसे दिल्ली के बॉर्डर के अंदर ही मालूम किया जा सकता है। वर्ष 1947 में पाकिस्तान से डेढ़ लाख लोग जम्मू पहुंचे थे। उनकी आज क्या स्थिति है, यह बताने के लिए सिर्फ चार लाईन पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। "Unfortunately, those who migrated to Jammu in 1947, continued to lead wretched life even after 65 years of their stay in the State of Jammu and Kashmir numbering, approximately, 1.5 lakhs, an overwhelming majority of them Dalit. They are Indian nationals, but not the citizens of the State. They have neither the right to immovable property, to Government job, to vote in the Assembly and local body elections, to bank loan nor even the right of higher technical or professional education. Of course, they have been participating in the Lok Sabha Elections since 1967 when the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India extended to Jammu and Kashmir. ये डेढ़ लाख लोग अभी भी रह रहे हैं, लेकिन ये भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं। वे भारत की सेवाओं में भाग नहीं ले सकते। जब इस समस्या के बारे में मैंने संसद में प्रश्न पूछा, तो मुझे सरकार ने जवाब में कहा कि, "India is not a signatory to the 1951 U.N. Convention on the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol thereon. There is no national law on refugees at

present. The Government has circulated a Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with foreign nationals who claimed to be refugees. अगर कोई बाहर से आकर कहे कि मैं रिफ्यूजी हूँ, तो वह बात मान ली जाएगी, लेकिन भारत का कोई आदमी कहेगा कि भारत में रिफ्यूजी हूँ, तो इसे लेकर हमारे यहां कोई लॉ नहीं है।

डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने जब संविधान बनाया होगा तब उन्होंने कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि इस देश के अंदर ऐसे कर्ता-धर्ता आएंगे, जिन के राज्य के अंदर लोग अपने ही देश में विस्थापित हो जाएंगे, अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी हो जाएंगे। इसलिए उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं जोड़ा। उन्होंने बिल्कुल ठीक किया। अगर नहीं जोड़ा तो बिल्कुल नहीं जोड़ना था। यह कोई कैसे जोड़ सकता है। मैं अपने ही घर में कैसे विस्थापित हो सकता हूँ? इसलिए जम्मू-कश्मीर के अफेयर्स के संबंध में सोचने की जरूरत है। यह बहुत गहरा और संवेदनशील विषय है। इसे लेकर पॉलिटिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह एक देश की अपने अंदर की समस्या का विषय है। हम इस पर अलग-अलग ढंग से बोलते भी हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन के अंदर एक प्रश्न आने वाले वर्षों के लिए छोड़ रहा हूँ। हम कहते हैं, "पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर"। भाई "पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर" कैसे हो सकता है। वह पाक अधिकृत भारत है। अगर चाइना के पास भारत की कोई भूमि है, तो वह चाइना अधिकृत उत्तरांचल या चाइना अधिकृत कश्मीर कैसे हो सकता है? यह चाइना अधिकृत भारत है। हम ये शब्द क्यों प्रयोग कर रहे हैं? इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि पाक अधिकृत भारत का जितना हिस्सा है, व जो भी हम चीन के अंतर्गत मानते हैं, उसको इलेक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया को बताया जाए कि यह भौगोलिक क्षेत्र है और इसकी इतनी जनसंख्या है, इसके हिसाब से आप बताइए कि कितनी लोक सभा की सीटें होनी चाहिए और कितनी राज्य सभा की होनी चाहिए। उसकी गणना करके उतनी सीटें यहां पर खाली रखिए और जब देश का वह हिस्सा देश को वापस मिलेगा, तब वहां के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर आकर बैठेंगे। सालों तक, पीढ़ियों तक वे खाली सीटें यह बताती रहेंगी कि भारत का वह हिस्सा अभी बाकी है, उसको वापस भारत में मिलाना है। वह मृत नहीं होना चाहिए, वह डेज नहीं होना चाहिए। वह डेड नहीं होगा, आने वाली पीढ़ियां इसे डेज नहीं होने देंगी। आप निश्चित रहिए, क्योंकि आने वाला जो युवा वर्ग है, वह बहु कारगर है, बहुत प्रभावी है। मेरी चिंता यह है कि वहां के जनप्रतिनिधियों का इस सदन में प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह भारत का हिस्सा है।

महोदय, इसके बाद जो डिपार्टमेंट है, वह होम डिपार्टमेंट है। भारत एक अद्भुत देश है। यहां ऐसे-ऐसे उदाहरण अपने ही हो सकते हैं। आजादी के 65 साल के बाद भी भारत के नागरिक कुल कितने हैं, इसका कोई रजिस्टर नहीं है। धर्मशाला है, जिसकी इच्छा है आओ, जिसकी इच्छा है चले जाओ। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, कोई नेशनल रजिस्टर नहीं है। विधान सभा चुनाव में जाओ, तो मतदाता सूची एक अलग होती है और लोक सभा चुनाव में जाओ, तो बेचारा मतदाता पूरे शहर में ढूंढता रहता है मेरा नाम काट दिया, मेरा नाम काट दिया। एक अदना सा प्रशासनिक अधिकारी एक दबंग राजनेता के कहने पर सूची में से नाम काट देता है और देश का मतदाता भटकता रहता है। यह इसलिए होता है कि इस देश का कोई रजिस्टर नहीं है, इस देश के अंदर पैदा होने वाले और मरने वाले लोगों की कोई गणना नहीं है। होना यह चाहिए कि शाम को एमएचए (MHA) के किसी विंग के अंदर यह डाटा अपलोड होना चाहिए कि आज देश के अंदर इतने बच्चे पैदा हुए और आज देश में इतने मर गए, देश के टोटल नागरिकों की संख्या आज इतनी है। जब इतना लाइव गवर्नेन्स होता है, तब हम संभाल पाते हैं। मैं यह

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

बात केवल आंतरिक रक्षा के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, केवल इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि स्टेटिस्टिक्स, प्लानिंग, फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट, संसाधनों के वितरण के लिए कह रहे हैं हम कहते हैं कि संसाधन देश का, राज्य का अधिकार है, वह बाद की बात है, समायोजित और समायोजन होकर वितरण करने के लिए समझ में तो आए कि ये संसाधन टोटल कितने हैं और कितने लोगों में बांटने हैं। आंतरिक रक्षा जैसे सब विषयों में इन सबमें अगर मिस-मैनेजमेंट खड़ा होता है, तो उसका कारण यह है कि इस देश का कोई रजिस्टर नहीं है। यह जो डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ होम है, उसका एक पार्ट है। इसमें बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, लेकिन समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस समय केवल उसके एक-एक बिंदु के ऊपर ही अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, इसके बाद मैं डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज पर आता हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेरे सभी मित्र चले गए हैं, यहां कोई नहीं बैठा है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): I am present. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** अच्छा आप हैं, तो आप कन्वे कर दीजिएगा। त्रिपुरा में एक माणिक सरकार है। वहां के मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमान माणिक जी हैं। डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज के अंतर्गत मैं इस बात को रख रहा हूँ। किसी भी पॉलिटिशियन के लिए यह आदमी एक मॉडल है। आज भी वे अपने कपड़े हाथ से धोते हैं, उनकी पत्नी आज भी रिक्शे से सब्जी लेने जाती है, जैसे देश के प्रधानमंत्री की माता जी रिक्शे में बैठकर वोट डालने जाती है। उनका ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज से क्या संबंध है? उस पर मैं आना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे प्रांत की भाषा कोक-बोरोक भाषा है, इसलिए जिसको यहां पर प्रशासन करना हो, जिसको वहां पर आम लोगों से संवाद करना हो, ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों को और ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को कोक-बोरोक भाषा सीखनी पड़ेगी। उसके लिए उन्होंने दबाव पैदा नहीं किया, उसके लिए उन्होंने प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम बनाए, उसके लिए उन्होंने लोक जागरण किया, तहसीलदार से कहा कि कोक-बोरोक सीखो, पटवारी से कहा कि कोक-बोरोक सीखो, डिप्टी कलक्टर से कहा कि कोक-बोरोक सीखो और इस तरह से कोक-बोरोक भाषा को उस राज्य के अंदर प्रचलित किया तो अन्य राज्यों में वहां के किसानों को खसरा खतौनी, जमीन का काम वहां की ही तेलुगु, मलयालम, ओडिया, मराठी भाषा में क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है? क्यों हम उसे लोकल लैवल पर फोर्स नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसे केवल और केवल किसी एक लिंग लैंग्वेज में या अंग्रेजी में ही क्यों दिया जाना चाहिए? मित्रो, उसका कारण यह है कि जब देश आजाद हुआ, तब गोरे अंग्रेज तो चले गए, लेकिन काले आ गए। उन्होंने कहा कि एक शॉर्टकट निकालो। तब उन्होंने वर्ग संघर्ष की तरह एक भाषा संघर्ष निकाला। इस देश के अंदर आज से सौ साल पहले लोग चारधाम यात्रा पर जाते थे, हजार साल पहले चारधाम यात्रा पर जाते थे। रामेश्वरम से चला हुआ व्यक्ति जब बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ पहुंचता था तो उसे गढ़वाली भाषा नहीं आती थी। इसी प्रकार हिमाचल प्रदेश का चला हुआ व्यक्ति जब द्वारिकाधीश पहुंचता था तो उसे गुजराती नहीं आती थी, लेकिन बहुत आराम से चारधाम यात्रा कर लेता था। वह ऐसा कैसे कर लेता था? वह इसलिए यात्रा कर लेता था क्योंकि तब पॉलिटिशियन नहीं थे। तब उसकी दुनिया चल जाती थी, लोग उसको रास्ता भी बता देते थे, वह चला भी जाता था, डूढ़ भी लेता था, बीमार होता था तो दवा भी मिल जाती थी, कोई उसका सामान चोरी भी नहीं करता था, जैसी बेहूदा हरकतें आज महिलाओं के साथ होती है, वैसा कोई नहीं करता था। The society was civilized, क्योंकि हमने बांटा नहीं, जोड़ा, इसलिए डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज के संबंध में कभी न कभी हमें यह समझना ही पड़ेगा कि भाषा अकेली नहीं आती है, वह अपने साथ संस्कार और शैली दोनों लाती है। वह अकेली नहीं आएगी,

अपने साथ सारी चीजें लेकर आती हैं। सर, मैं जब बार-बार कहता हूँ तो लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगता। भारतवासियों, गोरे रंग और गोरों की भाषा देखकर प्रभावित होना कम से कम 65 साल बाद तो बंद कर दीजिए। *Let us not impress with the colour of the skin and the language.* अगर प्रभावित होना है तो विचार से प्रभावित होइए, आदमी की ऊंचाई से प्रभावित होइए। कभी-कभी मैं सोचता हूँ कि कांग्रेस का वह मंच कैसा होगा — गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत, सरोजिनी नायडू, सरदार पटेल, लाला हरदयाल — एक से एक towering personality मंच पर बैठती थी।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र):** आप नेहरू जी का नाम क्यों नहीं ले रहे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जान-बूझकर भूल रहे हैं।

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** मैं आपकी बात कर रहा हूँ। आप सुनिए तो सही। मौलाना आजाद— कितनी towering personality के लोग हुआ करते थे। उनके कारण ही संसद के गलियारों में घूमते हुए ऊपर दीवारों पर वाक्य लिखे हैं, वे इसीलिए लिखे हुए हैं क्योंकि वे बहुत बड़े लोग थे। इन बहुत बड़े लोगों से ही ऐसा होता है। जब भी छोटे मन के लोग आएंगे तो समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। लैंग्वेज के मामले में भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ-साथ, भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रचलन और स्थानीय प्रशासन के अंदर उसका प्रयोग, यह आज की भी मांग है, कल की भी मांग थी और भविष्य की भी मांग रहेगी। यह मांग खड़ी करनी पड़ेगी, यह खड़ी होनी ही चाहिए। मुझे लगता है, एमएचए के द्वारा अपने डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज में इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए। इसको बहुत गहराई से लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ स्टेट-राज्य हमने बनाए, हमारी प्रशासनिक सुविधा के लिए बनाए। नैसर्गिक राज्य अलग है, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है। मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर क्षेत्रीय हिस्से कितने हैं — एक मालवा है, एक चम्बल है, एक महाकौशल है, एक बुंदेदखंड है, एक विंध्य है — पूरे देश में ऐसा है। जब किसी स्टेट के अंदर डेवलपमेंट हो तो सारे क्षेत्र का होना चाहिए। वैसे ही केंद्र को भी हमेशा यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जब विकास हो तो सारे राज्यों का होना चाहिए। नॉर्थ ईस्ट का विकास वैसा क्यों नहीं होता है, जैसा किसी दूसरे राज्य का हो रहा है? ओडिशा का विकास वैसा क्यों नहीं होता? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब न्याय की कुर्सी पर बैठा हुआ व्यक्ति, परिवार का मुखिया, संगठन का प्रमुख, सरकार का नेता निर्णय में partiality करता है तो प्रज्ञा अपराध होने लगता है। प्रज्ञा अपराध का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग दस रूपए का नोट सौ रूपए का बनाकर चलाने लगते हैं, सौ रूपए के नोट को बोलते हैं कि यह तो दस रूपए का है — यह प्रज्ञा अपराध है। जब निर्णय लेने वाला व्यक्ति प्रज्ञा अपराध करता है तो राज्य और राज्य में वैमनस्य पैदा होता है, तब राज्य और केंद्र में वैमनस्य पैदा होता है। अगर राजा बड़े दिल का आदमी होता है तो कहता है कि नहीं, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, सब ठीक करेंगे और सबको देखकर चलेंगे। मित्रो, हमने इस कॉस्टीट्यूशन के अंदर राज्य की व्यवस्था को लिया है इसलिए डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ स्टेट्स के अंदर ज्यादा बुद्धि की जरूरत नहीं है, शैक्सपियर जैसी अंग्रेजी बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। दिल से बड़ा होकर के, पूरे भारत को एक समझकर चलने की जरूरत है लेकिन यह जितना दिल्ली को समझने की जरूरत है, उतना भोपाल को भी समझने की जरूरत है। जब मैं भोपाल कह रहा हूँ तो इसका मतलब 29 राज्यों के मुख्यालय से है। मैं भोपाल इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि कोई हल्ला नहीं मचाएगा क्योंकि सब मेरे पीछे हैं भोपाल में। मुझे कोई चिंता नहीं है कि कुछ अनावश्यक हल्ला हो जाएगा। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस संबंध में बड़ा मन रखकर चलने की जरूरत है। अगर 65 सालों में कहीं कमी हुई है, कोई चूक हो गई है, तो यह निर्णय लेने वालों के द्वारा सही निर्णय नहीं लिया जाना, यही समस्या का मूल कारण है। एक विभाग इसके अंदर और है, हमने उसे पुलिस मैनेजमेंट कह दिया, लेकिन यहां पर मैं उसे भारतीय प्रशासनिक कार्यपालिका कहूंगा। कार्यपालिका,



[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

न्यायपालिका और विधायिका हमने तीन भाग कहे हैं। ये जो कार्यपालिका के संबंध में बहुत ही विचित्र बात है। हमें आजाद होने के बाद मंत्र चाहिए था, तो बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने चार-पांच साल मेहनत करके हमको मंत्र दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि देखो यह भारत का संविधान है। यह तुम लोगों के काम करने का मंत्र है, इसको जपते रहना, इससे काम हो जाएगा और वे हमें मंत्र देकर चले गए। हमें तंत्र भी स्वदेशी चाहिए था, हमें तंत्र भी अपना चाहिए था, तो हमने क्या किया? हमने यूरोप के देशों की बुक उठाई, उदाहरण के लिए — वहां से हमने एक संविधान उठाया, उसका preface or back-cover फाड़ा, उसका कवर निकाला और उस पर हमने अपना कवर लगा दिया। पहले ICS था, हमने उसको IAS कर दिया, पहले इम्पीरियल पुलिस सर्विस था, हमने उसको IPS कर दिया, उसके अंदर का ढांचा वैसा ही रखा। रेवेन्यू में हमने क्या किया, वही किया। लैंड रिकार्ड में हमने क्या किया, वही किया जो ब्रिटिश कर गए, उसी को हम करते चले गए। वस्तुतः स्वतंत्र भारत को अपना स्व तंत्र चाहिए, हमें आजादी तो मिल गई है, लेकिन हमारे तंत्र का स्वदेशीकरण शेष है। मित्रो, मुझे लगता है कि इस संबंध में सुधार करने की जरूरत है और इस संबंध में सुधार करने की कोशिश भी हुई है। IAS में सुधार करने के संबंध में 35 कमीशंस बने हैं। सबसे पहला 1947 में सेंट्रल पे कमीशन, नेशनल कमीशन, 1948 में Economic Committee Recognition of Machinery of Government वहां से लगाकर Civil Services Reform 2004, The Second Administration Reforms Commission 2005. लेकिन उसका क्या परिणाम आया, वह हमारे सामने है। वैसे ही पुलिस विभाग में भी Dharamveera Commission से लेकर सोली सोराबजी, मॉडल पुलिस एक्ट, सबके अंदर है। हमने सोचा कि पुलिस को एक कम्प्यूटर दे दो, एक अच्छी गन दे दो, उससे पुलिस ठीक होती है। भाई साहब, ये संसाधन है और संसाधनों से विभाग ठीक नहीं होते। विभागों को ठीक करने के लिए समग्रता से सोचना पड़ता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए वरना आज भी हम 1860 की आईपीसी की धाराएं चलाते हैं और ये विचित्र धाराएं हैं। धारा 304(ए) के अंतर्गत अगर एक्सीडेंट हो जाए तो केवल दो साल की सजा है, चाहे सामने वाला मर जाए, क्योंकि 1860 में कार अंग्रेजों के पास ही होती थी। लाठी मार दो, तो कोई धारा नहीं है, अगर गाली बक दो तो आईपीसी की धारा 294 लग जाती है। यह इसलिए है कि आम गरीब आदमी खड़ा है, गोरा अंग्रेज जा रहा है, तो आप उसे गाली बकोगे, वह धारा 294 लग देता है और यह संज्ञेय अपराध हो गया। आम आदमी तो किसी गोरा को लट्टु मारने वाला नहीं था, गोरा ही लट्टु मारता था, तो वह असंज्ञेय अपराध हो गया। कानून की इन विसंगतियों के ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। यह जो जनादेश हमें मिला है यह गवर्नेस के लिए नहीं मिला है, यह गुड गवर्नेस के लिए मिला है। जनता ने हमारे शब्दों पर भरोसा किया है और जनता हमसे हिसाब मांगेगी। कबीरदास जी कह गए हैं कि सत्ता के साथ एक बड़ा विचित्र दोष है— "प्रभुता पाही, काही मद नाही।" प्रभुता को पाकर किसको मद नहीं होता। फिर आगे तुलसी दास जी कहते हैं कि जो राम का भक्त होता है, उसे मद नहीं होता। जैसे ही वह होता है, वैसे ही आदमी जमीन से एक फीट ऊपर चलता है और आसमान में हाथ लगाकर चलता है, उसको लगता है कि आसमान गिर जाएगा, अगर मैंने हाथ हटा दिया तो। भाई, यह नहीं गिर रहा है, यह ऐसे ही रहने वाला है। हम गुड गवर्नेस के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं और हमको उस दिशा में बढ़ना ही पड़ेगा। यह हमारी इच्छा नहीं है, यह हमारी अनिवार्यता है और यह परिवर्तन का जनादेश है। लोग हमसे परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। परिवर्तन का मतलब है, 10+2, 10+1, 11+3 शिक्षा में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं चाहिए, हमें from top to

bottom पुनःनिर्माण चाहिए। उस परिवर्तन के लिए जितनी कोशिश हो, वह करने की जरूरत है। यह अद्भुत देश है। मीरा को तो याद रखा जाता है, लेकिन मेवाड़ के महाराजा को याद नहीं रखा जाता। आज हम जो यहां पर IAS परीक्षा को लेकर विवाद कर रहे हैं, उनको छोड़िए, जो यह परीक्षा पास कर लेंगे, ऐसे पचास छात्र और छात्राओं को बुलाना और उनसे पूछना कि मीरा पर दो लाइन बोलिए, तो वे बोल देंगे। उनसे पूछो कि मीरा के समय में मेवाड़ का राजा कौन था, तो पचास बच्चों में से अगर पांच बच्चे भी बता देंगे तो मैं पूरे सदन को पार्टी देने को तैयार हूं। ये गालिब को याद रखते हैं, रसखान को याद रखते हैं, लेकिन उस समय तख्तेताऊस पर कौन महाराजा बैठा था, उसको याद नहीं रखते। यह अजीब देश है। इसकी यह विशेषता है, इसलिए हम सबको हमेशा यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि हमें समय-सीमा में, टाइम बाउंड, रिजल्ट ओरिएंटेड, कार्य के परिणाम देने हैं। उन परिणामों के लिए पूरा सदन और देश हम सबकी ओर देखता है। इसलिए जब कभी भी समय जाया होता है, तो मुझे बहुत दुख होता है। मुझे लगता है कि आखिर हम कहां जा रहे हैं? एक शेर गालिब ने लिखा है, मैं उसको बोलकर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं और वह शायद बीते हुए कल की कहानी भी है —

"गालिब जिंदगी भर यही भूल करता रहा।  
धूल चेहरे पर थी और आईना साफ करता रहा।"

मैंने इसको रीमेक किया है। आजकल फिल्में भी रीमेक होती हैं, जैसे शोले रीमेक हो गई, ये या वो रीमेक हो गई मैंने गालिब के इस शेर को कुछ यूँ रीमेक किया है,

"बापू पैंसठ सालों से हम यही गलती करते रहे।  
धूल लुटियन की दिल्ली में थी, हम गांव की चौपाल साफ करते रहे।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आज मुझे माधव दवे साहब बहुत दुखी लग रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे**: आप चिंता मत करिए, पूर्व जन्मों के संस्कार इतने अच्छे हैं कि मैं इस जन्म में कभी दुखी नहीं होऊंगा।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी**: मान्यवर, मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि कौन ऐसा हिंदुस्तानी है, जिसे अपने देश पर नाज न हो, रहे हैं, क्योंकि इन्होंने एक बार भी आपको संबोधित नहीं किया। उपसभापति जी, आपको बिल्कुल ही संबोधित नहीं किया। ये मित्रों कहते रहे, तो वह 40 मिनट वाली क्लास पूरे 40 मिनट तक चली। आपकी एक विचारधारा थी। आप दुखी है, इसलिए मैं तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कुछ सिफारिश कर दें, सच्चे हैं तो आपको सही हंसी आ जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): सह नहीं सकते...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी**: मैं आपका नाम लेना भूल गया था, आप तो अटल जी की सरकार में मंत्री थे। मैं आपका भी दुख समझ सकता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस देश को कभी विचित्र कहा, कभी अजीब कहा। मैं कांग्रेस की तरफ से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें अपने देश पर नाज है और यह महान देश है, हमें इस पर फ्रख है। मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि आप तो गुजरात का जिक्र करते-करते... उपसभापति जी, इन्होंने कहा कि पहले हिमाचल का आदमी जब

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

द्वारका जाता था, गुजरात जाता था, तो वह आराम से जाता था, अब वह नहीं जा पाता। गुजरात से नाराज क्यों हो, मेरे भाई? ये यह कह रहे हैं कि पहले वहां पॉलिटिशियंस नहीं थे, अब पॉलिटिशियंस हैं। इसमें कांग्रेस को क्या दोष है? आप 15 साल से तो काबिल हैं, अभी आपने गुजरात को खराब कर दिया, तो मैं क्या करूँ?

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** तिवारी जी, समस्या यह है कि चील चाहे कितना ही ऊपर उड़े, नजर तो मांस पर ही रहती है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं सिर्फ आगे बढ़ रहा था। आज से एक साल पहले एक निर्भया कांड हुआ था। उस समय दिल्ली में मोमबत्ती मिलनी बंद हो गई थी। आपने सारी मोमबत्तियां जला डाली थी। आप कहते थे शर्म करो। हमें शर्म आई थी, दुख हुआ था। उपसभापति जी, मैं आज ही का अखबार पढ़ रहा था, उसमें तीन खबरें हैं। पहली खबर है — डिफेंस कालोनी के एक स्कूल की पांच साल की मासूम बच्ची का चलती टैक्सी में शारीरिक शोषण होता रहा। आप हमसे तो शर्म करने के लिए कह रहे थे, क्या आपको शर्म आ रही है? आपके राज्य, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में पांच साल की मासूम बच्ची के साथ यह हो रहा है। आप दूसरी खबर पढ़ लीजिएगा — वह बच्ची तो पांच साल की थी, आपकी रेंज तो बहुत बड़ी है, आपकी दिल्ली में 82 साल की महिला के साथ बलात्कार करने के बाद हत्या हो रही है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ यदि वहीं रुक जाते तो ठीक था। आप आज ही का अखबार पढ़ लीजिएगा, रोहिणी में एक महिला को जबर्दस्ती लेकर जाते वक्त, उसके साथ चार लोग रात भर बलात्कार करते हैं। यह आपका 56 इंच का सीना है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह सब सिर्फ आज के अखबार से पढ़ रहा हूँ।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, कल जब मैं यहां से लौटकर गया और जैसे ही टेलीविजन खोला तो देखा कि चार-पांच लोग एक बच्चे को चारों तरफ से घेरकर छुरे से वार कर रहे हैं। उसको चौदह बार चाकू मारा गया, वे गोलियां लहराते हुए चले गए। मैंने सोचा कि यह शायद देश के किसी ऐसे कोने में हो रहा होगा, जहां पर भाजपा का शासन नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब नीचे पढ़ने लगा तो पता चला कि यह दिल्ली के मदनगीर इलाके में हो रहा है। आपने दो महीने में बहुत अच्छी कानून व्यवस्था कर दी है कि दिन-दहाड़े, साढ़े तीन बजे दिल्ली के मदनगीर इलाके में सचिन नामक नौजवान को चौछह बार छुरा मारा गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहां थी आपकी पुलिस, कहां था आपका इकबाल? शायद इधर कुछ कम पड़ गया है, आप नपवा लीजिएगा, कहीं आपका सीमा 56 इंच से 54 इंच तो नहीं हो गया है? आप इसको देख लीजिएगा जब न्यूज रिपोर्टर उसे कवर करने गया तो उसकी बहिन ने सिर्फ एक बात कही कि अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं। अच्छे दिन इसलिए आ गए हैं कि दिन में, साढ़े तीन बजे, दिल्ली की सड़क पर एक नौजवान मदद के लिए चिल्लाता रहता है, लेकिन मदद देने वाला कोई नहीं होता। यह आपके आने से हुआ है। मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कुछ कहा है। जब आपने सरहद की परिभाषा दी है, मैं तो इतना ही कहूंगा कि पिछले दो महीनों में जितनी बार सरहद की पवित्रता तोड़ी गई है, वह सालों में भी नहीं तोड़ी जाती थी। यह एक मजबूत सरकार का इकबाल है जो आपके रूप में बैठा हुआ है।

आप इजराइल जाते रहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि ए.के. 47 वैपन नहीं है, हमें अब समझ में आया कि फिलिस्तीन में यह सब क्यों हो रहा है। आप हर साल इजराइल जाते हैं। आपने कहा कि वहां पर ए.के. 47 वैपन नहीं माना जाता है। आप इसको जान लेते हैं कि वहां किस घर में क्या हो रहा है। हमें आज समझ में आया कि आप फोन टैपिंग क्यों करते हैं। चूंकि आपको जानना होता है कि दूसरे के घर में क्या

हो रहा है, मंत्री जी के घर में, सांसद के घर में क्या हो रहा है, इसलिए आप इसको कराते हैं। अभी तक फोन टैपिंग मेरी समझ में नहीं आई थी, लेकिन आज समझ में आ गई है। वह बात भी ठीक हूँ।

आप शरणार्थी के बारे में कह रहे थे। आपने कहा अजीब देश है, विचित्र देश है कि हिंदुस्तान के लोग शरणार्थी हैं। जब आपने कश्मीर की तरफ नजर डाली है तो गुजरात पर भी नजर डाल दीजिए, क्योंकि वहां पर हजारों लोग 2002 से अभी भी शरणार्थी हैं। आप पहले उनको तो उनके घर में पहुंचा दो। मैं यह नहीं कहता, मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह बात जानता हूँ अभी 12 साल बीते हैं, भगवान राम को आने में 14 साल लगे थे अतः अभी दो साल और लगेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस देश को जगाना चाहता हूँ कि अब इनका एजेंडा बदल गया है। इनका कल तक का एजेंडा, "अच्छा दिन आने वाले हैं" था, पर उत्तराखंड के तीन चुनाव परिणाम आने के बाद आप कांप गए हैं, हिल गये हैं, आपको लग रहा है कि अच्छे दिन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए आप सांप्रदायिकता के एजेंडे पर फिर से लौट आए हैं। हर जगह, जहां भी सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ रही है, जब हम उसकी गहराई में जाते हैं, तो हमें उसमें आपका कहीं न कहीं, कोई न कोई रूप या कोई न कोई संगठन दिखता है। मैं अपने इसी भाषण में, इसी सदन में चुनौती देते हुए कहता हूँ कि मैं यह साबित करूंगा कि आप सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ा रहे हैं, इसको ला रहे हैं। मैं आपको इस देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री की ओर से कही गई बात को याद दिला दूँ कि सांप्रदायिकता यूँ ही खतरनाक होती है। यह बुरी चीज है, यह तोड़ती है कि देश को, समाज को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि जो मेजोरिटी की सांप्रदायिकता होती है, वह बहुत खतरनाक होती है। आप वही कर रहे हैं। भगवान इस देश को बचाए आपसे।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि आप किस आधार पर कह रहे हो। जब आप विपक्ष में बैठो, तो आपकी भाषा कुछ और हो सकती है, पर जब इस महान भारत की सरकार आपकी हो, तो आपका रोल बदल जाना चाहिए। आप थोड़ा तो बदल लो अपने आपको। आप हमें तो बदलने की नसीहत देते हो, लेकिन खुद तो बदल जाओ। मैं अब आपको दो-तीन उदाहरण देता हूँ, जो आपने किया है। मुजफ्फरनगर में जो हुआ है, मेरठ में जो हुआ है, वह इत्तेफाक हो सकता है। एक छोटे से प्याऊ का झगड़ा था। वहां मोबाइल पर जो वीडियो आया है, एसएमएस और एमएमएस के जरिए, यह वही वीडियो है, जो एक जमाने में 2002 में गुजरात में चला था। यह इत्तेफाक हो सकता है। मैं आप पर इलजाम तो लगा ही नहीं सकता, लेकिन इत्तेफाक हो सकता है। यह वही था और उसके बाद दंगे भड़के हैं। चलिए, वह भी हो गया। मैं कह रहा था कि मैं आपके सामने साक्ष्य दूंगा अब मैं साक्ष्य दे रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, अगर आप कह सके, तो कहिएगा। इस समय जो गृह मंत्री है, मैं उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में जानता हूँ। वे मजबूत आदमी हैं, गृह मंत्री भी मजबूत रहे हैं, लेकिन लगता है कि आजकल ऊपर से मामला कुछ ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, इसलिए अभी ये अपने ऑरिजिनल फॉर्म में नहीं आए हैं, जिस दिन आ जाएंगे, ठीक हो जाएगा। मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके सेनानायक, उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे बड़े पदाधिकारी, मैं आपको यह अखबार भिजवा दूंगा, उनका बयान है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी मुरादाबाद को केंद्र बिंदु बनाएगी। एक लाउडस्पीकर लगे या न लगे, आपकी पार्टी का सेनापति कह रहा है कि उसे केंद्र बिंदु बनाएंगे। फिर केंद्र बिंदु बना कर आपने क्या किया? मुरादाबाद, बिजनौर, मेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर से वे महान लोग, जिनके खिलाफ सांप्रदायिकता की चार्जशीट दाखिल है, वे सारे बड़े-बड़े महारथी मुरादाबाद कूच कर गए। महापंचायत। पंचायत होनी थी, तो जिस मोहल्ले का लाउडस्पीकर लगा था, अगर वहां के

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

20-25 घर के लोग बैठ जाते, तो तय हो जाता। मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, बिजनौर के लोग वहां क्यों गए? अगर गए, तो उन्होंने क्या किया? वे तो शांतिदूत थे, शांति स्थापित करने गए थे। सिर्फ एक परिणाम बता दूं आपको। एक डीएम, जो जिले का सबसे बड़ा अधिकारी होता है, आपके इन्हीं महारथियों की वजह से अब जिंदगी भर दूसरी आंख से कभी नहीं देख पाएगा, क्योंकि इनकी वजह से उसकी आंख फोड़ दी गई। डीएम की आंख। शंकर नेत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है कि अब वह कभी नहीं देख पाएगा। आपके ये महाशांतिदूत वहां यह काम करने गए थे। फिर वही सेनानायक, फिर मेरे पास अखबार है, मैं आपके पास भिजवा दूंगा, मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ, आप हो भी, तो मैं नहीं कहूंगा, उसने कहा कि हम नागिन की तरह, नागिन तो जहरीली होती है, उसने कहा कि हम नागिन की तरह अपनी आंखों में तुम्हारी तस्वीर बसा लेते हैं और हम बदला लेकर छोड़ते हैं। अब आप नागिन की तरह रुख दिखाएंगे या भारत की सरकार बना लेने के बाद नागिन के काटे का इलाज करेंगे, यह फैसला आप कर लीजिए। लेकिन आप सांप्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं, मैंने दो उदाहरण दिए हैं। चूंकि वे सम्मानित सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, अगर आप चुनौती दें, तो मैं नाम भी बता सकता हूँ, तारीख भी बता सकता हूँ, अखबार भी बता सकता हूँ और बयान भी बता सकता हूँ। अखबारों के बयान तो कभी-कभी गलत कह दिए जाते हैं। यह राजनीतिज्ञों की आदत होती है कि जब बयान सूट न करे, तो यह कह दें कि मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था। लेकिन इत्तेफाक से अब चैनल्स चल गए हैं, उनके रिकार्ड मिल जाते हैं, इसलिए उनको झूठलाना जरा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए मुझे चुनौती देने से पहले थोड़ा सा सोच लेना। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विधान सभा, जिसके सम्मानित सदस्य आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी भी रहे हैं, आदरणीय कलराज मिश्र जी भी रहे हैं, मैं भी रहा हूँ, बहुत सी सरकारों में बहुत से प्रदर्शन, आंदोलन हुए हैं, हमने आंदोलनकारियों के हाथों में झंडे, डंडे तक तो देखे हैं, लेकिन देसीबम कभी नहीं देखे थे। इस बार पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है। फिर वे लोग निकले कहां से थे? उसी के सामने एक राजनैतिक बल का भवन है, जिसकी अध्यक्षता आपने भी की है और इन्होंने भी की है। वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कार्यालय से अगर देसी बम निकलेंगे और यहां आप सरकार बनाएंगे तो क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर आपका जवाब यह था कि वहां अराजकता फैलाने वालों से भाजपा का कोई वास्ता नहीं है, वे गलती से यहां घुस आए थे। जब आप अपना ऑफिस ही नहीं संभाल पा रहे हैं, तो हमारे देश को क्या संभालेंगे? सिर्फ इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर डीएम की आंख फूटी और विधान सभा के सामने देसी बम चले, तो आप माफी मांगेंगे या नहीं? यह निर्णय मैं आप पर छोड़ देता हूँ।

मुरादाबाद में भी गुजरात मॉडल लागू करने की कोशिश हुई, वहां एक ट्रेन की बोगी जलाने की कोशिश हुई, उसे गोधरा बनाने की कोशिश हुई। अगर वहां पर कुछ लोग जल जाते तो क्या होता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री चुनीभाई कांजीभाई गोहेल** (गुजरात): आप गोधरा की बात मत करिए, गोधरा तो आपने ही बनाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dont disturb please ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't disturb please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not yielding at all. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

मान्यवर, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे पर गोधरा रहेगा, उसका नाम नहीं बदल जाएगा, तब तक मुझे गोधरा का नाम लेने का अधिकार रहेगा। मैं बाकी बात तो नहीं जानता, वैसे आपकी तो दाढ़ी भी नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे यहां कहा जाता है, “चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका”। मैंने गोधरा का नाम लिया और

आप चिल्लाने लगे। क्या रिश्ता है आपका गोधरा से? मैंने यह कब कहा कि वह आपने जलाया था? आप सफाई देने के लिए क्यों खड़े हो गए कि हमने नहीं जलाया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री चुनीभाई कांजीभाई गोहेल:** उसे आपने ही तो जलाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी शुरुआत तो आपने ही की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** लेकिन उसे खत्म तो आपने किया था।

**श्री चुनीभाई कांजीभाई गोहेल:** उसे आपने ही जलाया था।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। need your protection. ...**(Interruption)**... I dont want to yield. ...**(Interruption)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...**(Interruption)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruption)**...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** यह एमएचए का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मेरे ख्याल से, दवे साहब, कानून व्यवस्था एमएचए के अन्दर ही आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दंगा फैलाना एमएचए के अन्दर ही आता है। मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ न! ...**(व्यवधान)**... 35 साल से मैं यही कर रहा हूँ, आप छोड़िए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए।

मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बना लेने के बाद देश की जिम्मेदारी भी बदल जाती है, आपको याद आए या न आए, लेकिन मैं आपको वही याद दिला रहा हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से आपको याद आ जाना चाहिए। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाविनाश की तरफ मत बढ़िए। अगर आप उस तरफ बढ़ेंगे तो यह देश माफ नहीं करेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो कुछ हुआ, क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी, संविधान के अनुसार बनाई हुई केन्द्र सरकार लेगी? अगर यहां के लोग वहां गए, डीएम की आँख फूटी, कानून व्यवस्था बिगड़ी, उसके बाद लखनऊ में दंगे-फसाद हुए, तो क्या आप इसके लिए माफी मांगेंगे? आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे? अगर लेंगे तो सारा देश आपसे यह जानना चाहता है कि आप अपनी यह आदत कब छोड़ेंगे? आपकी हेराफेरी वाली आदत जा नहीं रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे दो-एक बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, एक इतिहास हो सकता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसे वे स्पष्ट कर दें। उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 स्थानों पर उप-चुनाव होने हैं? सारे साम्प्रदायिक तनाव उन्हीं जगहों पर क्यों फैलाए जा रहे हैं, जहां उप-चुनाव होने हैं? कांठ, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, इनसे कुछ तो रिश्ता लगता है आपका। मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि आपका एजेंडा बदल गया है। उत्तराखंड हादसे के बाद लोग डरे और सहमे हुए थे, ये समझते थे कि जनता इनके साथ है, लेकिन अब इनको लगने लगा है कि दो ही महीने में हमारा असली चेहरा जनता के सामने आ गया है और अब अच्छे दिन के नाम पर वोट मिलने वाले नहीं हैं। अब इनके एजेंडे पर पहले नम्बर पर साम्प्रदायिकता आ गई है और इसीलिए जान बूझकर प्रोवोक किया जा रहा है। आजमगढ़ को आतंकगढ़ कहा जा रहा है। आजमगढ़ राहुल सांकृतयायन की नगरी है, कैफी आज़मी की नगरी है। देश की आजादी में आजमगढ़ एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र रहा है। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र चंदोली से भी वह लगा हुआ है। वहां का महान इतिहास है। उसे जिन लोगों ने आतंकगढ़ कहा है, उनको आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।

मैं आपसे इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, हालांकि इस समय वह कहना कुछ ठीक नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कह देता हूँ, आप अरुणाचल की सीमा की बात तो कर रहे थे, लेकिन आजकल क्या

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

हो गया है कि पूर्वोत्तर के जो लोग हैं, वे सड़कों पर सुरक्षित नहीं हैं? आपके आने के बाद यह कैसा सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन हुआ है कि आज हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र से, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी के आसपास के प्रदेशों के लोगों पर दिल्ली में आपकी सरकार आने के बाद हमले हो रहे हैं? यह आप धर्म के नाम पर, भाषा के नाम पर, क्षेत्र के नाम पर जो आग लगा रहे हैं, इस आग में अगर हिन्दुस्तान जलेगा तो आप भी नहीं बचेंगे। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह मत कीजिए।

मान्यवर, एक मौका होता तो मैं कह देता, लेकिन छः-सात वाकये हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं जरूर कहना चाहूँगा। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि पाँच साल की बच्ची का जिक्र किया गया। दवे जी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जानते होंगे। इनके आने के बाद अब तो स्कूल में छोटे बच्चे भी सुरक्षित नहीं रहे। छात्रों के योन शोषण भी दिल्ली में हो रहे हैं। यह कौन-सी संस्कृति है, महाराज दवे जी, जरा अपने प्रवचन में स्पष्ट कर दीजिएगा कि आपके आने के बाद यह क्या शुरू हो गया है?

मैं आपसे इतना जरूर कहना चाहूँगा, सुझाव के रूप में, कि आपकी जो पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स है, उस पर हमले हो रहे हैं। आज ही हमारा एक नौजवान सीमा की रक्षा करते हुए नदी में बह गया और पाकिस्तान की तरफ चला गया है। आप उनको आधुनिक हथियारों से इक्विपड क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? अगर उन पर सुरंगों से विस्फोट होते हैं, तो उन्हें लाने का इंतजाम आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं, जिससे वे समय पर पहुँच जाएँ और उन्हें मेडिकल एड मिल सके?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो इंटेलिजेंस की बात की है, तो अगर इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर नहीं होता तो छत्तीसगढ़ में हमारे सम्पूर्ण कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व का सफाया नहीं होता। कहीं न कहीं जो आपकी जिम्मेदारी थी, आप सुरक्षा देने से चूक गए और हमारे तमाम वे महान नेता मारे गए। अगर छत्तीसगढ़ में कायदे से इनपुट मिला होता, तो कभी उनकी जान न जाती। छत्तीसगढ़ में किसकी सरकार है, यह आप जानिए।

सर, कहने से कुछ नहीं होता, कुछ करके दिखाना भी पड़ता है। किसी पार्टी के नेता होने पर वह उस पार्टी का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, परन्तु देश के किसी महान पद पर आ आने के बाद जनता को विश्वास दिलाना होता है कि हम सबके हैं। अकेले अमेरिका के विदेश मंत्री को विश्वास दिलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, देश की हर अवाम को विश्वास दिलाने से काम चलेगा। आप कहते हैं कि 65 साल में यह देश चौपट हो गया। आप भूल गए कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी जैसा महान नेता भी इसका प्रधान मंत्री रहा। कम से कम उनको तो आप बख्श दिया कीजिए। उनके तो छः-सात साल इसमें से निकाल दिया कीजिए। आप उनसे क्यों नाराज हैं? परन्तु उनकी एक अच्छी परम्परा तो ले लेते। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आपको बताना पड़ेगा, जो प्रधान मंत्री पद पर होगा उसे यह बताना पड़ेगा कि हम सबके हैं, सबके साथ हैं। एक रोजा-इफ्तार कर लेते तो देश का खजाना खाली न हो जाता, लेकिन एक संदेश चला जाता, जो एक असुरक्षा की भावना है, वह दूर होती। हम तुम्हारे लिए भी हैं, यह संदेश देने में आपने कोताही की। मैं तो इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद आपके मन में यह रहा हो और आप यह संदेश देना चाहते हों कि अब हम आ गये हैं, तुम अपना रास्ता ढूँढ लो। यह देश रास्ता ढूँढ लेगा। यह देश अपनी गलतियों से सबक सीख लेगा। एक गलती हो गयी कि आप वहाँ बैठे हैं, अब देश दोबारा गलती करने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन रोजा-इफ्तार न करके आपने संदेश भेज दिया।

सर, सिक्योरिटी की बात पर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिक्योरिटी की जहाँ जरूरत हो, उसे दी जाए। यह सिर्फ राजनैतिक कारणों से न हटे। मैं यह सिर्फ आपसे इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे पूरा भरोसा है। लेकिन एक चीज तो देखनी पड़ेगी, जब इंटेलिजेंस की बात आप करते हैं कि क्या बात है कि जब से आप आए हैं, आपका क्या रिश्ता है, ये ट्रेन के एक्सीडेंट्स कुछ ज्यादा क्यों हो रहे हैं,

**6.00 P.M.**

ये नक्सलाइट्स क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं? क्या नक्सली गतिविधियाँ कुछ बढ़ी हैं? पटरी उड़ा दी गई थी, लेकिन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस बच गई। वह तो किस्मत थी कि वह बच गई। इसका मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स से सीधा सम्बन्ध है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपके आने के बाद नक्सलवाद बढ़ा है, नक्सलवादी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ी हैं, आपका नियंत्रण खत्म हुआ है और आप पूरे तरीके से कानून-व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में या डर और भय दिखाने में कामयाब नहीं रहे हैं। जो यह भय आप सभी अल्पसंख्यकों को दिखा रहे हैं, काश अपराध करने वालों को दिखा दें, तो शायद इस देश की कानून व्यवस्था सुधर जाए, मैं आपसे यह भी जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ।

सर, मैंने पहले कहा और हम इस दृढ़ मत के हैं कि कुछ पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मैं खास तौर से दुखी हूँ, इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, वरना नहीं कहता। मेरी आत्मा में कहीं न कहीं पीड़ा है और देश का जो भी स्वाभिमानी आदमी होगा, उसे पीड़ा होगी। मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी नेपाल यात्रा सफल रही। वे नेपाल गए, नेपाल हमारा स्वाभाविक मित्र है, आपने उसके साथ रिश्ते बनाए, बहुत अच्छा किया। आपने पूजा-पाठ की, वह भी बहुत अच्छा किया। आपने 2500 किलो चंदन की लकड़ी भी चढ़ा दी, वह भी आपने बहुत अच्छा किया। सब ठीक किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कैसे ले गये थे या क्या किया था, यह आप जानें। 2500 किलो चंदन की लकड़ी ले जा सकते थे या नहीं ले जा सकते थे, मैं उसमें नहीं पड़ता ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब जुर्म माफ है, छप्पन इंच का सीना है। पर, मैं एक वाक्य कहना चाहता हूँ, देश के शहीदों की श्रद्धा में नमन करते हुए, प्रणाम करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें तो विचित्र देश लगता है, पर मुझे अपने देश के शहीदों पर गर्व है। हम मानते हैं कि देश के हर दौर में भारतवासियों ने जिस त्याग और बलिदान का परिचय दिया है, दुनिया के इतिहास में उसका सानी नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर क्या कह गए? उन्होंने कहा कि किसी ने मुझसे कहा है कि वह मौत से नहीं डरता। या तो असत्य बोल रहा है या गोरखा है। गोरखा बहादुर होते हैं, मैं उनकी बहादुरी को सलाम करता हूँ, लेकिन जनरल वी.के. सिंह साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वे बताएं कि जिन लोगों ने अपने प्राणों का बलिदान किया है, क्या उनमें हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद मुसलमान नहीं था, गोरखा था? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कश्मीर की हिफाजत करने वाला ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान गोरखा था, क्या मेजर सोमनाथ गोरखा था, क्या परमवीर चक्र विजेता मनोज पांडे गोरखा था? टी. किरण ईसाई था, जिसने पहली बार सेबर जेट को मार गिराया था, क्या वह गोरखा था? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने गोरखाओं का सम्मान तो किया और हम भी उसमें अपनी आवाज़ को शामिल करते हैं, पर उससे कहीं न कहीं आपने भारत के वीर सपूतों का अपमान किया है और मैं इसके लिए आपसे यह आग्रह करूंगा कि भविष्य में आप इसका थोड़ा ख्याल रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत सही बयानी है, बिल्कुल सच कह रहा हूँ और दावे के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि यह क्वोट करते हुए जनरल का नाम लिया गया है, जो बाद में फिर मार्शल बने। उनका उद्धरण देकर कहा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वहां का एक-एक सेकण्ड का रिकॉर्ड है, वह पार्लियामेंट की स्पीच है। अगर आपने नहीं देखा है, तो आप जाकर देख लीजिए। शायद आजकल आप नहीं देख रहे हैं।

आप बलात्कार की बात करते हैं, उत्पीड़न की बात करते हैं और आप भोपाल का बहुत जिक्र कर रहे थे, खैर आपका पूरा ख्याल दिग्विजय सिंह जी रखेंगे, वे बताएं, पर मैं तो सिर्फ एक बात बता देना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि दवे जी, आप कहते हैं कि पीछे सब भोपाल के बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए भोपाल की बात बोल देता हूँ कि 6,655 महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न अगर कहीं हुआ है ... देश के विकास में आप कहीं तरक्की कीजिए या नहीं कीजिए, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश इसमें टॉप पर है। यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वहां पर 15 साल से आपका



[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

शासन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे बहुत से दोस्त आंकड़े देंगे, मैं बहुत आंकड़े लेकर आया था, लेकिन मैं नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आंकड़ों की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, सिर्फ एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब देश यह महसूस कर ले कि वह सुरक्षित है, जब यह भावना आम जन में जाग जाए कि वह सुरक्षित है, उसी दिन आपकी सरकार का अच्छा दिन आएगा। यह सही बात है कि आपने कहा था कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे, अच्छे दिन आए, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन ये कुछ लोगों के आए ...**(व्यवधान)**... धन्यवाद, आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ और आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी से कहूंगा कि वे अगली बार मंत्री बनवाने में आपकी कुछ मदद कर दें। आपको लग गया न कि हमारे अच्छे दिन आएंगे, जरूर आएंगे, आप चाहे जितनी कोशिश कीजिए, जितनी सांप्रदायिकता फैलाइए, जितनी जातीयता बढ़ाइए, कांग्रेस के तिरंगे को कोई रोक नहीं पाएगा, एक बार फिर हम देश में सरकार बनाएंगे, यह सच्चाई है, यह हम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, शायद आप मुझे रोकने वाले हैं, इसलिए मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि पहली बार आपने मुझे बीच में रोकना नहीं। बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 7th of August, 2014, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011	Three Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2014.	Two Hours
(b) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014.	Four Hours
4. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:—	
(a) Home Affairs	Eight Hours (Insterad of one day allotted earlier)
(b) Women and Child Development	Five Hours (Insterad of one day allotted earlier)

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY  
OF HOME AFFAIRS— Contd.**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय हमारे देश का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और इसका विस्तार असीमित है। मैं इस विभाग के सारे पहलुओं पर समयाभाव के कारण नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर मैं सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए अपनी बात को सीमित करना चाहता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) पीठासीन हुए,]

मैं अपनी बातखास तौर से दो बिन्दुओं पर रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला बिन्दु देश की सुरक्षा है, जो कि सरकार की भी प्राथमिकता है और देश की भी प्राथमिकता है। क्या गृह मंत्रालय के ज़रिए हम देश की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने का कोई सकारात्मक प्रयास करने का इरादा लेकर आए हैं? क्या आज के हालातमें हमारा देश अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा है? मुझे ऐसालगता है कि आए दिन हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के ज़रिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के माध्यम से हमारे देश में शांति भंग करने की कोशिश हो रही है और होती रही है, उस पर इस विभाग को अपनी जिम्मेदारी को और गम्भीरता से लेना पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यहाँ जम्मू-कश्मीर का विषय और जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या को इसलिए प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आजादी के बाद भी एक अनसुलझी पहेली के तौर पर जम्मू-कश्मीर का दृष्टांत अब दुनिया के सामने उद्भूत होता है। भारत के संविधान में अनुच्छेद 335 इस बात का प्रावधान देता है कि देश की सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह देश के राज्यों की सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखे, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में जिस तरह से लगातार पड़ोसी मित्र देशों के ज़रिए आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाकर अशांति पैदा करने का निरंतर प्रयास हुआ है, उस प्रयास पर न तो पहली सरकार और न आज की सरकार हमें संवेदनशील नज़र आई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं अकेले जम्मू-कश्मीर में 10 वर्षों के अंदर हुई जनहानि की बात करूँ तो वहाँ 2156 लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं, जिनमें से 778 लोग केवल सुरक्षा बल कार्मिक हैं।

क्या हमारी सरकार का ध्यान हमारे देश के उस अभिन्न अंग की शांति पर नहीं होना चाहिए, जो आज भी अशांति के माहौल में जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर है? क्या हमारा ध्यान उस प्रदेश पर नहीं होना चाहिए जिस प्रदेश को जमीन का स्वर्ग कहा जाता है? महोदय, यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन बना। देश के पूर्व गृह मंत्री, उनकी चेयरमैनशिप में डेलिगेशन बना। सब दलों के लोग शामिल हुए, उसमें मुझे भी जाने का मौका मिला। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि उस वर्ष 2011 के डेलिगेशन में जब हम कश्मीर गए, वहाँ सौ दिन लगातार कर्फ्यू लगा था। सौ से ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी। कश्मीर के लोगों को खाना तो छोड़ो पानी भी मयस्सर नहीं हो रहा था। उन हालात में यह जम्मू-कश्मीर रहा है, लोगों के सामने बड़ी मुश्किलात रही हैं। हमारी पहली सरकार ने वार्ताकार कमेटी बनाई, उसका रिजल्ट नहीं आया और हालात यह है कि आज भी जम्मू-कश्मीर उन तमाम मुश्किलों से गुजर रहा है जिन मुश्किलों का हल बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था। महोदय, अभी आपने सरकार के बजट में कश्मीरी पंडितों की पुनर्स्थापना की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजियों के अधिकारों के बारे में अभी तक सरकार का कोई रुख स्पष्ट होते हुए नहीं दिखा है। विडम्बना क्या है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में इतनी तरह की व्यवस्थाएं हैं, इतनी विषमताएं हैं कि वहाँ पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी एम.पी. के लिए अपना वोट डाल सकता है, एम.एल.ए. के लिए नहीं

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

डाल सकता। वहां इतनी विषमताएं हैं कि वहां का रहने वाला बाशिन्दा भी कई बार अपनी प्रॉपर्टी को ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकता। मैं अपने गृह मंत्री साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को उसका वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए अगर मुमकिन हो सके मेरा सवाल भी है, मेरा निवेदन भी है कि एक ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन स्थाई तौर से बनाओ, सब पार्टी के नेताओं को मौका दो, उनका समय निश्चित करो। इस सरकार को यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए कि अपनी सरकार के रहते-रहते इस जम्मू-कश्मीर के स्थाई हल की कोई नीति सरकार बनाए, ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर लोग भी आसानी से अपना जीवन गुजार सकें। महोदय, आज आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद ऐसा लगता है हमारे देश में जैसे कानून का राज कम है अपराधियों का, आतंकवादियों का, नक्सलवादियों का और माओवादियों का आधिपत्य ज्यादा है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने गृह मंत्री जी से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में हमारे देश के 205 जिले आतंकवाद से या नक्सलवाद से या माओवाद से प्रभावित हैं। हमारी सरकार के पास क्या रणनीति है? हमारी सरकार के पास कौन सा मैकेनिज्म है कि जो इन 200 से ज्यादा जिलों में शांति की स्थापना करेंगे, वे आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद या माओवाद को समाप्त करने का विचार करेंगे, इस पर भी अगर सरकार का रुख स्पष्ट हो जाए तो शायद हमारा देश कहीं-न-कहीं अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस जरूर करेगा। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में आतंकवादी और नक्सलवाद की भी घटनाओं में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। मेरे पास उसके पुख्ता-पुख्ता प्रमाण हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 1887 लोगों की मौते हुई हैं। और पिछले 10 वर्षों में 255 सुरक्षा बल कार्मिक मरे हैं। महोदय, 1887 मौते और 255 सुरक्षा बल कार्मिकों की मौतें अकेले पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हुई हैं। महोदय, मैं तो देश की शांति के बारे में सोच रहा हूँ, देश में सद्भाव के बारे में सोच रहा हूँ। मेरे भाषण के पीछे वोटों की सियासत नहीं है। मैं अपने भाषण में किसी दूसरी बात को नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बात पर फोकस करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए किस तरह पेश आएगी? महोदय, मजबूत बहुमत की मजबूत सरकार होना अलग बात है, लेकिन मजबूत सरकार के लोगों में मजबूत मनोबल होना अलग बात है। क्या सरकार के पास मनोबल भी वैसा है? क्या उस तरह की ताकत है? क्या उस तरह की हिम्मत है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा mandate आपको देश ने दिया है, उस तरह की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए, वैसी ताकत होनी चाहिए, उसका सम्मान करते हुए, इन तमाम मुद्दों पर हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। देश समाधान चाहता है, देश शांति चाहता है, देश के लोग सुकून से जीना चाहते हैं, जो हक उन्हें नहीं मिल सका है, वे उसकी चाहत रखते हैं। महोदय, आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी, जोकि हमारे गाजियाबाद से सांसद रहे हैं, अभी वे लखनऊ चले गए हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन हमारी उम्मीदें उनसे पहले से ज्यादा हैं। आज आपको लखनऊ से जीतकर गृह मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला है, फिर भी हम महसूस करते हैं कि आप पूरे देश के गृह मंत्री हैं और आप इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे कि हमारा देश जिस तरह आज आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद और तमाम मुश्किलों के चंगुल में फसा हुआ है, आप मजबूत मनोबल के साथ इस देश को उस चंगुल से निकालने का काम जरूर करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं अगली बात पर आता हूँ। आज भी चीन और बंगलादेश के द्वारा हमारी सीमा का उल्लंघन करने की चर्चा लोक सभा में भी होती है, राज्य सभा में भी होती है। इस बात पर चिंता भी व्यक्त की जाती है कि चाइना हमारे देश की भूमि पर अनाधिकृत कब्जा करने की फिराक में रहता है या कर लेता है। बंगलादेश से बहुत से बंगलादेशी सुबह आते हैं और शाम को चले जाते हैं। हमें पता ही नहीं चलता कि कौन कब आया और कब चला गया। मुझे तो इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि कई बार रिक्शाचालक बंगलादेश से सुबह हमारे देश आते हैं और शाम को अपने देश में चले जाते हैं। हमारी

आई.बी. कहां है और कहां है हमारे देश का मैनेजमेंट, कहां है हमारे मजबूत इरादे? महोदय, हमें कहीं-न-कहीं इस बात पर फोकस करना पड़ेगा, इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे संबंध, हमारे मित्र देशों के साथ हमेशा अच्छे रहें, यह तो हम सभी चाहेंगे, लेकिन अगर हमारे पड़ोसी देश, हमारे देश की भूमि पर, देश के लोगों पर, देश की संपत्ति पर कुठारघात करने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो गृह मंत्री जी हमें उनको मजबूत जवाब देने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए। महोदय डर-डर कर जीना भारतीय का काम नहीं हो सकता। हम डर-डर कर नहीं जीना चाहते हैं, हम उस देश को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं जिस में सब से बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। हम उस देश को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं जिस में सब जाति और मजहब के लोग मिलकर रहते हैं। जब सरकार के साथ हैं, तो हमें अपने मित्र देशों को इस बात का आभास कराना चाहिए कि अगर आपके गलत इरादे हमारे देश की शांति पर हमला करते हैं, तो हम मिलकर उसका जवाब देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। आपके दल और आपकी पार्टी के नेताओं के भाषणों को हमने भी सुना है और पूरे देश ने सुना है कि अगर किसी विदेशी ताकत ने, किसी आतंकवादी ने, किसी पड़ोसी देश ने हमारा एक हाथ काटा तो हम दो काटेंगे। इस तरह के बयान, बहुत जोश के बयान आए। देश को उम्मीद जगी कि देश में शायद कुछ अच्छा होने वाला है। उसी के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के आर.एस. पुरा सेक्टर में पाकिस्तान रेंजर ने हमला किया, पुंछ में हमला किया, सांबा में हमला हुआ, जवान भी मारे गए, किसान भी जख्मी हुए, लेकिन सरकार का कोई मजबूत जवाब हमें सुनने के लिए नहीं मिला। हम चाहते हैं, पूरा देश चाहता है, अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के मनोबल को देखना चाहता है, उनकी हिम्मत को देखना चाहता है। इसलिए हम अपील करेंगे कि जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों की सुरक्षा के बारे में आज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी का ऐसा बयान आना चाहिए कि कुछ भी हो जाए, हम जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल जम्मू -कश्मीर का मामला नहीं है, हमारे देश में जिन वर्गों को, जिन तबकों को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेदों के माध्यम से सुरक्षा प्रदान की थी, प्रोटेक्शन दिया था, आज वे लोग भी अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों पर बेतहाशा अत्याचार बढ़े हैं हमले बढ़े हैं, बलात्कार की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं, छुआछूत की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं। मैं आपको यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अंदर 2008 से 2012 के मध्य, इन पांच वर्षों में 1,67,295 गंभीर अपराध की घटनाएं पंजीकृत हुई हैं, अलग-अलग थानों में दलितों की पौने दो लाख गंभीर घटनाओं में मुकदमें दर्ज हुए हैं, जिनमें अकेले 7,285 बलात्कार की घटनाएं दर्ज हुई हैं। यूपीए की सरकार भी बनी, एनडीए की सरकार बनी और सबने मंचों से इस बात की घोषणा की कि हम दलितों के घरों में चिराग जलाएंगे, हम दलितों को सम्मान से जीने को मौका देंगे। जब पांच सालों के अंदर 7285 महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार होते हैं, तो क्या इससे दलितों का सम्मान बढ़ा है? देश के थानों में जब पौने दो लाख अपराध दर्ज हुए हैं, तो क्या दलितों का सम्मान बढ़ा है? मैं केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की बात नहीं करना चाहता, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एसटी वर्ग के लोगों के साथ जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उनमें 28,570 मुकदमें दर्ज हुए हैं, जिनमें 3500 मुकदमें अकेले बलात्कार के हैं। मैं आपसे यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ, पूरे देश के दलित आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि आप उनको न्याय दीजिए, उनके ऊपर जो अपराध हो रहे हैं उनको घटाइए। यह केवल भाषण से नहीं होगा, कोई नीति बनाइए, मजबूत इरादा बनाइए और इनको इन मुश्किलों से निजात दिलाने की कोशिश कीजिए। हरियाणा में मिर्चीपुर कांड हुआ, पंजाब में तलहन कांड हुआ और दिल्ली में वाल्मीकि समाज के व्यक्ति को, सफाई कर्मी को प्रताड़ित किया गया, बेचारा आत्मदाह करके मर गया। मिर्चीपुर में वाल्मीकियों के साथ क्या हुआ, पंजाब में दलितों के साथ क्या हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश में

[श्री पी. राजीव]

अमरोहा के अंदर दलितों के साथ क्या नहीं हुआ, कौन नहीं जानता है? सब जानते हैं? जब वोट लेना होता है तो सम्मान का आईना दिखाया जाता है और जब सत्ता में आ जाते हैं तो उन दलितों का हश्र क्या होता है, कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि भारत के इन 23 फीसदी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की सुरक्षा और सम्मान के बारे में आप सोचिए। देश में लाखों घटनाएं ऐसी होती हैं, जिनके मुकदमें ही दर्ज नहीं होते हैं। अपराध हो जाते हैं, बलात्कार भी हो जाते हैं, उत्पीड़न हो जाते हैं, लेकिन एफआईआर तक दर्ज नहीं होती है। क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच कराएंगे कि देश के अंदर कितनी ऐसी घटनाएं दलितों के साथ हुई हैं, जिनमें मुकदमें दर्ज नहीं हुए हैं? अगर इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान देने की कोशिश करेंगे तो स्थिति और भी स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के दौर की आज बाढ़ सी आ गयी है। आज हर तरफ दंगे हो रहे हैं। आप जम्मू-कश्मीर में जाएं, वहां दंगे और मारा-मारी हो रही है, आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जाएं, मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूँ, वहां अशांति का माहौल है। आखिर हो क्या गया है? आखिर कहां है हमारी व्यवस्था, कहां है हमारा कानून, कहां है हमारा संविधान कहां है हमारी सरकारें? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले जम्मू-कश्मीर में पिछले साढ़े पांच साल में डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं। साढ़े पांच साल में डेढ़ सौ साम्प्रदायिक दंगे और डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा लोग वहां मारे गये हैं। उसमें श्राइन बोर्ड का इश्यु भी शामिल है, अन्य बहुत सारे मामले हैं, किश्तवाड़ का मामला शामिल है, अनन्तनाग का मामला शामिल है। आज कश्मीर आंतरिक अशांति के दौर से गुजर रहा है। हमारी सरकार को, हमारे देश की मजबूत सरकार को जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर शांति की बहाली के लिए कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं स्वयं एक पॉलिटिकल एगल से वहां का प्रभारी हूँ। मैं वहां की समस्याओं से, वहां की मुश्किलों से हमेशा जूझता हूँ, संघर्ष करता हूँ, लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकलता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस संसद में कोई रास्ता निकलेगा, उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस सरकार में रास्ता निकलेगा, इसलिए जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को बचाने के लिए आप कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता जरूर निकालिए। भारतीय संविधान में जो धारा-370 ऐड की गयी थी, उसका मतलब केवल दंगा फैलाना नहीं है, उसका मतलब केवल साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को बिगाड़ना नहीं है, उसका मतलब यह भी है कि उस प्रदेश के लिए विशेष पैकेज की व्यवस्था करें। संविधान में इस बात को मॅशन किया गया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी को पॉवर्स दी गयी हैं कि धारा 370 के अंतर्गत देश के प्रधान मंत्री उन प्रदेशों को आर्थिक पैकेज देंगे, जो विकास से दूर हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के सर्वांगीण और समग्र विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी से विशेष पैकेज देने के लिए अनुरोध करें, ताकि वह उपेक्षित प्रदेश विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सके। वहां पर आज बहुत सी मुश्किलें हैं, वहां पर बहुत सी दिक्कतें इसलिए भी हैं क्योंकि भारत के संविधान की मान्यतओं को वहां पर लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने का प्रोविजन, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के आधार पर बने आयोग के द्वारा घोषित किया गया, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, वहां पर केवल दो परसेंट मिलता है। पूरे देश के अंदर एसटी को एमपी और एमएलए के चुनाव में रिजर्वेशन मिलता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स दस परसेंट हैं, जिनमें गुज्जर और बकरवाल शामिल हैं, लेकिन वहां पर एमएलए और एमपी के चुनाव में उन्हें एक भी परसेंट रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह का अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है? क्या वहां का एसटी, एसटी नहीं है, क्या वहां का आदिवासी, आदिवासी नहीं है, क्या उसके पास राजनीति में आगे बढ़ने का अधिकार नहीं है? अधिकार है, लेकिन देश की सरकार उसमें interfere नहीं करती।

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान): वहां धारा 370 है, इसलिए नहीं मिलता है। उसके बारे में भी कुछ बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा 370 में कहीं भी यह अंकित नहीं है। मेरी बात पूरी हो जाए, तब आप जवाब दीजिएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): He is not yielding.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, वे बहुत सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं, बहुत कद्दावर नेता हैं, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, उनके पास जवाब होगा। जब आप मंत्री बनेंगे, तब आप जवाब दीजिएगा। प्लीज़, मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** वहां धारा 370 थी, इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** गोयल साहब, मैंने संविधान पढ़ा है, मैं वकील भी हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mr. Kashyap, please address the Chair.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** मैं कानून भी जानता हूँ, मैं संविधान भी जानता हूँ, इसलिए प्लीज़ ऐसा मत करिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में अन्याय हुआ है, अत्याचार हुए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज जिस तरह की समस्या जम्मू-कश्मीर में है। ...(समय की घंटी)... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे बोलने का समय बहुत कम बचा है, लेकिन मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप मुझे थोड़ा सा ज्यादा समय देंगे, तो आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी होगी। मसला बहुत गंभीर है। देश से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगला मुद्दा मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज बदहाली के दौर से लोगों को गुजरने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के हिसाब से 600 दंगे हो वहां पर हो चुके हैं। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी पिछले कुछ समय में 600 साम्प्रदायिक दंगे उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए और केवल 229 दंगे तो केवल दो साल के अंदर ही हुए हैं। मैं केवल मुजफ्फरनगर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, आप चाहे सहारनपुर की बात करिए, चाहे मुरादाबाद की बात करिए, चाहे अलीगढ़ की बात करिए, चाहे लखनऊ की बात करिए या किसी और जगह की बात करिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे उत्तर प्रदेश में होने वाले साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के पीछे किसका हाथ है, किसकी साजिश है, कौन उत्तर प्रदेश को तबाह करने के लिए लगा हुआ है, क्या इसकी सीबीआई या किसी एजेंसी से जांच करायेंगे? हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बदहाली से निकले, उत्तर प्रदेश में अशांति का माहौल खत्म हो, चाहे उसमें पॉलिटिकल आदमी फंसता हो या अपराधी फंसता हो, लेकिन सच्चाई सामने आनी चाहिए। इसीलिए हमारी पार्टी की लीडर आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने अनेक बार इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला, सरकार से मांग की कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून व्यवस्था बेहतर नहीं है, अपराध बढ़े हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बढ़े हैं, आम आदमी का जीवन खतरे में पड़ा है, इसलिए कई बार मांग उठी कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन इस पर कोई विचार नहीं हुआ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने में कोई राजनैतिक मजबूरी आपके सामने है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उसका हल ढूंढा था। हमारी पार्टी द्वारा हल ढूंढा गया कि बड़ा प्रदेश है, कानून व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल करना मुश्किल काम है, विकास की नीति

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

बनाना मुश्किल काम है, अपराध रोकना मुश्किल काम है इसीलिए हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती ने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश को पुनर्गठित करके चार राज्यों में विभाजित कर दो। ऐसा करने में सरकार के सामने क्या मुश्किल है? आपने झारखंड बनाया है, आपने छत्तीसगढ़ बनाया है, आपने उत्तराखंड बनाया है, आपने तेलंगाणा बनाया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव):** कश्यप जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पुनर्गठन के बारे में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को आज घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश में या तो राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाएं या उत्तर प्रदेश को पुनर्गठित करके चार राज्यों में विभाजित करें। जो भी फैसला आपको अच्छा लगे, उसमें से एक पर निर्णय जरूर हो जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना का मुद्दा काफी समय से लटका हुआ है। मैं 1984 का लॉ का स्टूडेंट हूं, मैं 1987 से एडवोकेट हूं। काफी लम्बे समय से पश्चिमी यू.पी. के वकील, तमाम किसान, मजदूर, आम जनता इस बात की मांग को उठा रही है कि पश्चिमी यू.पी. के लोगों को सस्ता न्याय, सुलभ न्याय मिलना चाहिए। पश्चिमी यू.पी. में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना हो। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को जानते हैं। गाजियाबाद से इलाहाबाद की दूरी 700 किलोमीटर की है। पश्चिमी यू.पी. के लोगों को सस्ता, सुलभ न्याय दिलाने के लिए आप पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना की घोषणा करेंगे, तो आपकी बहुत बड़ी कृपा होगी। पश्चिमी यू.पी. के लोग हमेशा आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव):** कश्यप जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** यह लास्ट है। जातिगत जनगणना का काम 2013 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था, लेकिन आज मालूम नहीं है कि उसका स्टेटस क्या है? लोग जान नहीं पा रहे हैं कि इसमें क्या हुआ है? आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी लोगों को एक उम्मीद जगी थी कि जातिगत आंकड़े आएंगे। हर समाज के व्यक्ति को अपनी पोजिशन को जानने को मौका मिलेगा। रिजर्वेशन मांगने का मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन कहा गया वह, कुछ पता नहीं है, इसलिए आप इस पर भी विचार करें। दिल्ली अब पहले जैसी दिल्ली नहीं रह गई है। यह राजधानी थी, यह राजधानी है, आपने इसको एनसीआर में extend किया, अच्छी बात की। आपने इसको राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र बनाया, अच्छी बात थी, लेकिन दिल्ली का रूप आज बदल गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव):** कश्यप जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** महोदय, यह देश की राजधानी है, इसका रूप मत बदलने दो, दिल्ली को पहले जैसी दिल्ली बनाओ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यहां पर बलात्कार नहीं होने चाहिए, हत्याएं नहीं चाहिए, जुल्म-ज्यादती नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव):** ओ.के. नेक्स्ट स्पीकर।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** महोदय, एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव):** आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो गया है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मैं केवल एक मिनट चाहता हूँ। मेरी अंतिम बात यह है कि हमारे देश की आईपीसी धारा में फांसी का प्रावधान है। सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि हमारे यहां बहुत सारे आतंकवादी हमले हुए हैं। बहुत सारे जघन्य अपराध हुए हैं, कोर्ट से, न्यायालयों से फांसी की सजा हुई, मेरे पास इस बात के प्रमाण भी हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको यहां नहीं रखूंगा। फांसी पाने वाला व्यक्ति क्षमा याचना डाल देता है और फांसी से बच जाता है। उसको क्षमा याचना मिल जाती है या उसका केस आगे बढ़ता रहता है। इस फांसी की सजा का मतलब क्या रहा, जब एग्जिक्यूशन ही नहीं है, तो सजा का मतलब क्या है? मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फांसी के मुद्दे पर सरकार को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए।...(समय की घंटी)... अगर यह कानून रखना है, तो एग्जिक्यूशन भी हो, ताकि देश के लोगों को पता लगे कि भारत का संविधान और भारत का आईपीसी मजबूत है, अगर सजा दे सकता है, तो वह एग्जिक्यूशन भी करा सकता है। महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, अन्यथा मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाती। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपका भी बहुत आभारी रहूंगा जब आप मेरे इन सवालों पर जवाब देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिम बंगाल):** सर, हम समय के गुलाम हैं और कौन जाने किस घड़ी वक्त का बदले मिजाज। Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue concerning the Ministry of Home Affairs. The first issue that strikes my mind is the atrocities on women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are not on a blame game. हम जानते हैं कि इस सरकार को सत्ता में आए ढाई महीने हुए हैं। इसको responsible ठहराने के लिए हम कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो वास्तव है, हकीकत है, मैं उस बारे में दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जो National Crime Bureau की Report आई है और जो Home Ministry की 2013-14 की Annual Report निकली है, उससे पता चलता है कि इसी एक साल में compared to 2011, in 2012 there is 10.9 per cent increase in crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and robberies involving the households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is 66.7 per cent rise in one year and in crime against women, we are all deeply concerned with rape. It has become a social menace. No political party or no particular Government can be blamed for that. It is high time that everybody should pay a serious thought over the social menace. Some radical measures are required to be taken to minimize the crimes against women, particularly rape. The incidence of rape – the All India figure – in 2011 was 24,206 and in 2013 it rose up to 33,707. That is more than 36 per cent rise in two years. अभी यहां हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए थे, अब चले गए हैं। उन्होंने 23 जुलाई को इस सदन में यह जवाब दिया, उस हिसाब के मुताबिक यह 36 परसेंट राइज़ हुआ है। It is all India figure when compared to 2011 and 36 per cent rise in 2013. सिर्फ दिल्ली में यह फिगर, जो 2011 में 572 थी, वह 2013 में बढ़कर 1636 हो गई। That is more than 300 per cent rise!

निर्भया कांड हुआ, बहुत कुछ हुआ, हिंदुस्तान के सारे टेलीविजन्स पर बहुत सारी चर्चाएं हुईं, नया संशोधित कानून भी आया, उसके बावजूद भी दो साल के अंदर दिल्ली के रेप केसेज में यह संख्या 572 से बढ़कर 1636 तक पहुंच गई। हम इसके लिए नई सरकार को ब्लेम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि यह एक सामाजिक समस्या बन गई है। घर में बच्ची सेफ नहीं है, शिक्षक के पास विद्यार्थी सेफ नहीं है, हाई कोर्ट के जज के सामने डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज सेफ नहीं है। हमारे हिंदुस्तान में ऐसा



[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। यह क्या हो रहा है? द्रौपदी पर एक लाँछन लगा था, तो महाभारत की जंग लड़ी गई थी, महाभारत का युद्ध हुआ था। यह सिर्फ एक द्रौपदी पर लाँछन लगने से हुआ था, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में हजारों द्रौपदियों पर लाँछन लग रहा है। हम आम जनता को क्या जवाब देंगे? हम राज्य सभा में डायरेक्ट चुनकर नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि इस पर ध्यान दें। जो डाउरी रिलेटिड क्राइम्स हैं, That is also increased at the rate of 36.5 per cent within a year! 2011 में जो था, उस हिसाब से 2012 में 36.5 per cent इन्क्रीज हो गया। महोदय, हम सारे हिंदुस्तान का चेहरा देख रहे हैं, इसलिए अपने बंगाल पर भी थोड़ी नजर डालना चाहते हैं। Here, we have decided to have zero tolerance policy so far as crime against women is concerned. As per the last published National Crime Records Bureau figures, the incidents of rape in West Bengal, as a proportion to population, is lower than reported from, at least, ten other States of India. But, we are not satisfied. We are trying to improve the situation. That is why, we have set up five new Police Commissionerates; over 40,000 constables, out of which 6,000 are lady constables, have been recruited, apart from 394 Sub-Inspectors, including lady Sub-Inspectors have been recruited; 48 new police stations, which include 28 women police stations, have been set up in the past three years and 10 more women police stations are in the offing. We are trying to combat with the situation. We want to fight the menace tooth and nail. And, that should be the approach everywhere throughout the country.

The second point is communal violence. I am not going into the figures. But, it is true that forces of communism are raising their ugly head in different parts of the country. Only Uttar Pradesh cannot be singled out or any other State can be singled out. This is also a menace to our society. When we speak of secularism, what is the idea of secularism? Baba Saheb Ambedkar, while introducing the Constitution, when asked by reporters, he said – being a student of the political science I have read this – and I quote, "India shall neither be religious nor anti-religious nor irreligious. India shall be totally detached from religious dogmas". This is the concept of secularism we are pursuing with since inception of our Constitution introduced by Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Now, where are we standing today? Why do we have to discuss about communalism in Parliament? So, I would appeal to the new Government to look into this problem very seriously.

My third point is the Left-Wing Extremism. West Bengal was the birth-place of the Left-Wing Extremism in the 60s; the Naxalite movement started there. We combated that menace there. Then, again, after a few decades, it re-emerged. In many States, now they are dominating and according to some reports which appeared in some quarters—I don't know whether that is correct or not—about 200 districts in our country are being dominated by the Maoists. In our State of West Bengal, three districts—Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia—in the densely forest area, which is called the Jangal Mahal, the Maoist-infested area, my leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, visited that area time and again when she was in the Opposition and even after she became the Chief Minister. She visited the area, time and

again. She knows that only combat force or helicopter will not do and that developmental projects are to be taken to the doorsteps of the tribal people and the poorest people of that area. This is why, she has taken up a number of welfare measures, programmes and schemes. That is why, now the situation is under total control. Peace and tranquillity has been restored in the Jangal Mahal area, in the Maoist-infested area. I am happy to inform this House that in addition to the special measures taken by the Government of India to bring the Left-Wing Extremists to the mainstream of our society, our Government in West Bengal has sanctioned and approved additional fund, over and above the fund allotted by the Central Government, in declaring amnesty to the Maoists who have surrendered. Sir, this way, we are trying to address the problem.

Sir, in curbing the incidence of crime, we require some assistance from the Central Government. It shall help us because West Bengal, among some States, is having high density of population having low police-citizen ratio. The Central Government may consider assisting such States like West Bengal which are having high density of population having low police-citizen ratio in defraying the recurring expenditure on new recruits of police force for five to ten years. This is my humble suggestion to the hon. Home Minister to consider.

Sir, we also suggest and appeal to the Central Government to consider seriously the proposal for modernisation and building of additional capacity of correctional homes-in other words 'jails' ; but in our State, they are called correctional homes. The Government of West Bengal has already sent the proposal, for modernisation, for a sum of ₹ 237 crores which requires due consideration of the Central Government.

The second is the safe city project. The safe city project at ₹ 158 crores for the Kolkata city has been submitted to the Government of India, which may also kindly be considered. Sir, the Budget for Border Area Development Programme be substantially raised from the existing levels of ₹ 158.35 crores in so far as West Bengal is concerned because, Sir, our problem is that West Bengal is having 2,216 km. land border with Bangladesh. The cross - border crimes, although, have been tackled both by the Central Government and the State Government.

But reports are pouring in every day about the rise of smuggling activities in some areas, which is a cause of concern for the people living in those border areas as well as in other parts of the State. A Special Task Force should be set up - this is our request to the Central Government - to control the movement of the cattle, particularly the smuggling of cattle is rampant through the West Bengal borders to Bangladesh. If it is done, then, I think, the smuggling of cattle to Bangladesh will be considerably contained.

Sir, the Government of India should also not levy charges on State Governments, not only West Bengal, I am talking about all State Governments, towards the deployment of Central Armed Police Forces in the Left-Wing Extremist affected areas. This is very much required for the States.

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

Similarly, Sir, for all the States of India, I am requesting the hon. Home Minister to consider that the Union Government should not unilaterally remove existing Central Forces without consulting the State Governments, particularly in the Maoist infested areas.

Sir, I have a few more points to make. On 14th of July, in this House, the hon. Home Minister, while replying to several questions put by the hon. Members of this House, whether the files have been destroyed or not, on the reported destruction of some Government files, said that so far the files relating to Kashmir and files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are concerned, they were not destroyed, even though he assured the House that he would ascertain from the Department and let the House know about it. Sir, the reason for my raising this issue again and again about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is this. Sir, 17 years ago, a mysterious disappearance story was spread around. Three Commissions were set up. Till today, no finality has been arrived at. What is the stand of the Government in this regard? I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister that this year, on 23rd January, when he was paying homage at the birthplace of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Cuttack, Odisha - - the hon. Home Minister, at that point of time, was the BJP President – he is on record saying that all records relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be classified, and now he is the Home Minister of this country. Can I not request him that he should keep up his promise and ask the Central Government to declassify all records relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose? Sir, 70 years have elapsed, and what tribute are we paying to our national hero? Sir, with folded hands, I would request you to come out with a statement before this House whether this Government is considering declassification of the records. I am saying this because all the time, a plea is being taken by the Central Government that if it is declassified, then, relations with some foreign countries will be strained. But, if the Government's stand is that Netaji died in an airplane crash at Taihoku Airport in Taipei in the year 1945, then, how can a foreign country be blamed for that accidental death? Nobody can be blamed for any accidental death. Then, what is the dilemma on the part of the Central Government? Let the Central Government come out on this.

Sir, a very vital point is regarding Vodafone. I am not supposed to name the company, but I am helpless. What happened is this. It is reported – not by this Government – during the previous Government. What happened is this. "It is reported that objections were raised by the Home Ministry against Vodafone Group which was first crowned with 100 per cent FDI in telecom, and, subsequently, allowed to buyout its Indian minority partners for ₹ 10,141 crores. .... notwithstanding the fact that Vodafone and other leading telecom firms are secretly collaborating with United Kingdom's intelligence and security agency, GCHQ, and passing on the details of their customers' phone calls and other communications. They are known as 'intercept partners'. How it could happen, should be inquired into and it must be stopped because it involves our national security. This is my humble request to the hon. Home Minister. Similarly, how many telephones of Indian Ministers, how telephones of State Chief Ministers, other Ministers and politicians in the country have been taped

**7.00 P.M.**

by foreign agencies and Indian agencies too, that should be disclosed before this House without further loss of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it should include of the past years also ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, finally, because my time is limited, only three minutes are left, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You are always sticking to your time.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is also reported that D-company – Dawood and his company, known as D-company– is operating from Pakistan and other countries. Now it is reported that they have established contact with one Nigerian terrorist outfit and very alarming reports are pouring into media every day. The target obviously is India. We have experienced so many incidents of bomb blasts and other terrorist activities perpetrated by the merchants of death, which is described as cross - border terrorism. Even Gujarat is not safe. Gujarat's coastal area is not safe. Everywhere they are trying to invade, everywhere they are trying to infiltrate in a manner that they can create a similar situation as happened in the past. I need not go for elaboration, but this Parliament was also a target of those terrorist groups. Therefore, I am sure that the hon. Home Minister is quite aware of the developments particularly after the blast at Gandhi Maidan in Patna when Narendra Modiji before becoming the Prime Minister was addressing a rally. Our eyes are opened that we must not go to the bed without thinking of this problem. Every time we must be in incision of this matter because it also involves the question of our national security. Therefore, I hope that the hon. Home Minister is aware of all these developments and will take all steps to curb all such activities. I would request to keep the administration abreast of the latest developments. With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you for keeping time. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the functioning of the Ministry of Home Affairs and to offer my suggestions with regard to the functioning of the Ministry. Sir, at the outset, I wish to state that the main problem confronting the nation is crime against women. The statistics that are available with me pertain to the year 2012. But, however, I wish to state that the offences like rape, kidnapping, abduction, dowry deaths, assault on women with an intent to outrage modesty, insult to the modesty of women, are taking place in spite of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act and Dowry (Prohibition) Act. All these offences are against women. Up to the year 2012, about 2,44,270 cases had been registered. It is my duty to point out that in Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who is the Chief Minister, Sir, Mahila Courts to try offences against women were established in each district. In the Mahila Courts, the public prosecutors are woman public prosecutors. Sir, after the incident that happened in 2013 in the national Capital, several orders were issued by the Chief Minister to prevent offences against women. I wish to state that some of the orders are: The sexual offences against women would be considered grave crimes.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Investigation would be conducted by the Inspector and supervised by the Deputy Inspector of Police. Sir, for a heinous crime like sexual harassment which is against public peace, the offenders will be booked under the Goondas Act. That is another proposition made by the hon. Chief Minister. Fast Track Mahila Courts would be set up in each district. Sir, in order to complete the trial and book the offenders, the trial will be conducted on a day-to-day basis. These are some of the orders that have been issued by a woman Chief Minister to protect the women against harassment and also against the other crimes

Sir, my next point relates to the crimes against children. I wish to state that the total number of cases of crimes against children in the year 2012 was 38,172. So many crimes have been committed against children. The crimes against children also pertain to murder, infanticide, rape, kidnapping and abduction, foeticide, abetment of suicide, exposure and abandonment, procurement of minor girls, buying of girls for prostitution, selling of girls for prostitution and other crimes which also include child marriage. Sir, the total number of cases against children in the year 2011 was 33,098. There was a sharp increase of 15.3 per cent in the year 2012. Sir, what I request to the hon. Home Minister is that stringent laws must be enacted to book the offenders against women and children.

Sir, I wish to state that some of the important issues that are confronting the nation also include internal security. Several internal security challenges which include militancy, insurgency and terrorism have been faced by the security forces in the country. Sir, I would submit before this august House some of the information about the details of the incidents, the casualty of civilians, security personnel and the number of terrorists and extremists killed. In Jammu and Kashmir, in the year 2014, up to 31.3.2014, the number of civilians killed is 04 and the number of terrorists killed is 24. In the North-Eastern States, in the same way, in the year 2014, up to 31.3.2014, the number of civilians killed is 36. In the naxal-affected areas, the total number of civilians killed was 254 in 2011 and the number of terrorists killed was 85. Here, I would like to submit that it is important, Sir, that we do not let up our efforts to root out the menace of naxalism. Another important issue which I would submit to the hon. Home Minister is that there are instances of smuggling and infiltration that are being reported across the borders along the Indo-Pak, the Indo-Nepal and the Indo-Bangladesh borders.

Sir, in the year 2013, the number of infiltrators arrested on the Indo-Bangladesh border is 209. On the Indo-Pakistan border, Sir, the number of infiltrators arrested is 16. In the same way, Sir, the number of infiltration attempts made by terrorists along the Line of Control was 7. Similarly, Sir, the number of arms and fake currency, the narcotics and cattle seized along the borders has to be taken into consideration. In the year 2013, Sir, on the Indo-Bangladesh border, the fake currency that was seized is almost about Rs. 71 lakhs. The narcotic that was seized is about 298 kgs. The number of cattle seized is about 12,131. In the same way, on the Indo-Pakistan border, the narcotic that was seized is about 38 kg, and, on the Indo-Nepal border, Sir, it is 5.15 kg. Sir, I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to

deal with them with an iron hand to curb the menace of narcotics and the infiltration of the persons along the borders.

Sir, another important issue which I would like to highlight in this august House is with regard to the border fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. So, in order to curb infiltration, insurgent activities and ensure effective policing, the Government has undertaken the construction of fencing along the borders. The border fencing and floodlighting works are important to protect the borders. Sir, I would only submit to the hon. Home Minister the amount of fencing work that is pending along the Indo-Pakistan and the Indo-Bangladesh borders. Sir, on the Indo-Pakistan border, in the State of Gujarat, about 79 kilometres is pending completion. In the same way, Sir, on the Indo-Bangladesh border, in West Bengal about 234 kilometres, in Assam about 1.78 kilometres, in Meghalaya about 115 kilometres, in Tripura about 65 kilometres, and in Mizoram about 115 kilometres of fencing work is pending. So, on the Indo - Bangladesh border, a total of 533.31 kilo metres of fencing work is pending completion.

In the same way, Sir, floodlighting is also an important aspect to protect the borders. The balance of floodlighting to be completed along the Indo-Bangladesh borders is about 325 kilometres in West Bengal, about 94.34 kilometres in Assam, about 283 kilometres in Meghalaya, about 76 kilometres in Tripura, and about 297 kilometres in Mizoram. So, a total of 1,076.94 kilometres of floodlighting work along the Indo - Bangladesh border is pending.

Sir, now I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister with regard to the coastal security. We know about the coastal security after the 26/11 incident. India has a coastline of 7,516 kilometres bordering the mainland and the islands with Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. Sir, the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase -I) has been completed. And the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been formulated. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to expedite the completion of the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) in order to protect our coast line and to see to it that there is no threat on the coastal side.

Sir, while the issue of unregulated floating armouries must be addressed, our internal inadequacies and unpreparedness pose an equally grave threat. For instance, plans to establish a comprehensive coastal security mechanism, drawn up after 26/11, are yet to materialize. Out of 46, Sir, 34 proposed static coastal radars have been set up and the construction of coastal police stations is far behind schedule.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to expedite the establishment of coastal police stations.

Sir, talking about the functioning of the Narcotics Control Bureau, up to the year 2014, there have been a number of cases in which narcotics have been seized. Up to March, 2014, the amount of heroin that was seized was about 97 kg and Opium, 201 kg. Therefore, all steps must be taken by the Government to curb the menace of drug trafficking also.

[ Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

Sir, as regards the Intelligence Bureau, I would submit to the hon. Home Minister that there are some vacancies in the Department. The UN has proposed a minimum sanctioned strength. The Intelligence Bureau has 18,795 persons on its rolls as of now, against the sanctioned strength of 26,867. The overall strength of the Research and Analysis Wing is 40 per cent short of what is required. I appeal to the Home Minister to expedite the filling up of vacancies in the Intelligence Bureau also. In the same way, the vacancies in the Indian Police Service may also be filled up, because in a number of States, vacancies in the IPS are short by, at least, 33 per cent. For example, in Maharashtra, it is about 33 per cent, in Nagaland, it is about 50 per cent, in Odisha, it is about 45 per cent, in Kerala, it is about 35 per cent, and in Karanataka it is about 34 per cent. Therefore, I make an appeal that the vacancies in the Indian Police Service may be expeditiously filled up.

Sir, as regards Police reforms, modernization of the Central Armed Police Forces is an important aspect. A modernization plan for the Central Armed Forces was approved earlier. I wish to urge that the modernization plan for the Central Armed Police Forces must be implemented expeditiously in order to increase the strike capability of the forces with superior arms and ammunition, modern equipment and efficient transport vehicles, to provide state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems, which are the mainstay of any operational strategy, to continuously upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities and to keep the troops operationally fit as also properly rested and recuperated.

Sir, in the same way, the modernization of the State Police Forces is also an important factor. Assistance may also be provided by the Central Government for the purpose of modernization of the State Police Forces towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security, surveillance, communication equipment, modern weaponry, forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure and police housing. The scheme had been formulated earlier for the purpose of accelerating the modernization of the Police Forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and Left Wing Extremism. For all other States where there is the presence of extremism and terrorism, it may be done on a priority basis. Also, all proposals for the State of Tamil Nadu may be considered.

Sir, another important aspect is with regard to the National Earthquake Risk Management Project as well as the strengthening of the Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Yes, Sir.

Sir, for the purpose of the protection of the public during any calamity, the National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Programme that has been sanctioned by the Government needs to be implemented. In the same way, the National Cyclone Risk Management Project, which provides for undertaking early warning and communication system by improving the last mile connectivity, also needs to be implemented. Therefore, with all these submissions, I appeal to the hon. Home Minister that my suggestions may be taken into consideration.

Sir, in order to protect the nation, to protect the borders, to stop crimes against women and children and protect them, stringent action may be taken by the Government.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, speaking on the working of Home Department, I feel it is a very important portfolio for the Minister with a job ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, since he is a senior person; he wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sense of the House can be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House can decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House can decide. I have no problem, if the Home Minister agrees to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Home Minister also agrees. No problem.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this is a very important Ministry and the Minister is taking a very challenging job. At the outset, I want to thank him. Before elections, there was firing in Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The Central Industrial Security Force shot an innocent casual worker. He died on the spot. I wrote to the predecessor of our Minister. After elections, we were all very busy. I didn't think I would get any reply because the Minister has been changed. But luckily on 14th July I received a very appropriate letter from our Home Minister. Whatever I raised in my letter, he answered it. Having said that, the CISF, the Central Industrial Security Force, is sometimes very brutal. Without any provocation, they shot an innocent worker. He was a casual worker. I would like to request the Minister to consider that security forces should be mentally strong or mentally sound. If there is any unnecessary firing or *lathi-charge* with peaceful working people, it is unfortunate. They are not criminals; they are producing energy for this country. So, I request the Minister to see that security forces behave properly with the civilians.

Sir, before going to the specific issue, let us not forget that we live in an era of neo-liberal regime which has gifted more unemployment, sky-rocketing prices, cultural degeneration, terrorism, communalization of politics, casteism, identity politics and created a new challenge to the peaceful society of ours. Sir, today, our society is engulfed by crime, drugs and narcotics, which are generally in conflict with law. Today crime against women is a daily affair. Every hour one crime is happened in this country against women. Children's future is questioned. Sir, I would like to draw your attention and of the House to one thing. I come from the State of Tamil Nadu. There are a lot of saints. One saint is Ramalinga Adigalar. He lived near Vadalur in Cuddalore where the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is situated. When he was living, he fought against casteism. In one of his speeches he said, *Vadiya payirai kandapodellam vadinen*. What is the meaning of that? Meaning of that is: When the crop withers, I am saddened. In the field, when a crop withers without water, I



[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

am saddened. Sir, in our society, we sympathise for cow, we sympathise for monkeys, we sympathise for donkey, we sympathise for every thing, including dogs. Pet dogs are there. But why do we not sympathise with our own brethren? He may be a Muslim, he may be a Christian, or he may be of any faith.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards the crime rate. If you look at the crime rate, in 2013, the total number of crimes registered was 66,40,378. This was 9.9 per cent increase from 2012. If we compare it with the last decade, the crime rate has increased by 20.8 per cent. My friend has mentioned as to how the police forces are still very low according to our population. And, key posts are not filled up. Sir, Kerala reported the highest crime rate per lakh of population under IPC, followed by Delhi and Rajasthan. I would like to clarify that in Kerala, they register all the cases. They don't leave any case. The crime rate is actually very high in Kerala. If you take the type of crimes one by one, in crimes against women, recorded incidents were 3,09,546. In violent crimes, including murder, attempt to murder, rape, theft and riots, the recorded incidents were 3,00,357 in 2013. Sir, in between 2012 and 2013, there has been an increase in cyber crimes. This is a modern world. There has been an increase of 63.7 per cent in cyber crimes against children. Today, children are not safe. And, there has been an increase of 26.7 per cent in cyber crimes against women.

Sir, out of total juveniles involved in various crimes, it is shocking to note that as per the National Crime Records Bureau, 8,392 were illiterate between the age of 6 to 12, and 12 to 16. Their education is only primary. About prisoners, 13,984 prisoners have got only primary education. The two categories, somehow, accounted for 51.9 per cent of the crimes. What a pathetic situation this is? These children are homeless. Some of them belong to poor families. Families of many of them are living below the poverty line. How is your Ministry going to take up this challenge?

Sir, according to the National Crime Records Bureau Report, over one lakh suicides are committed every year in India. This is a figure from the Government. Highest number is in Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Among the cities, Bengaluru and Delhi have the highest number of suicides. What is the reason? The reason is unemployment, drug abuse and other factors. I am told, in Tamil Nadu, the Plan allocation has been reduced towards modernisation of police. I request the Minister to consider this aspect. If he has to meet all these challenges, he must help the States. Communal attacks on minorities are going on in different States. It is shocking to note many innocent Muslim youths are in jails for months. You don't register the cases. You don't produce them in the courts. Nothing is proved but they are still in jails. In the communal clashes, wherever they took place, the Muslims lost their lives, Muslims lost their properties. For example, a team from the National Confederation of Human Rights Organisations visited some places of Pune to enquire into the attacks around 31st May. Sir, as per the findings of the team, forty houses were burnt, twenty *masjids* were attacked,

and, out of these twenty, five *masjids* were burnt. In total, thirty-five two-wheelers and five tempos were destroyed. Twenty-nine bicycles were burnt. Ten *thelas* were broken to pieces. Many people were injured and one person was killed. According to them, the estimated losses were to the tune of ₹ 4.5 crores. They are very poor people. When communal clashes take place, very poor people are attacked, no *Agha Khanis* are attacked, ordinary people are attacked.

Sir, I would like to mention the incident of Muzaffarnagar. After all, it is your State. The people there are our brethren, they are part of India. Riots have killed many people. Sir, 50,000 people, internally, have been replaced. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 823 fatal incidents on communal violence have been reported across the country. During the elections in Uttar Pradesh, 247 incidents took place in U.P. alone.

Sir, again, I would like to quote something. Some of your Cabinet Ministers say that they will see that Article 370 is scrapped and Uniform Civil Code will be there. I am not against the Uniform Civil Code but whether the country is matured to have a Uniform Civil Code. Building of Ram Temple at the disputed site of *Ayodhya* is also mentioned by the Cabinet Ministers. A Minister from Goa has said that with the BJP's victory, the establishment of *Hindu Rashtra* has begun. The national media has reported that on the basis of official statistics, within 10 weeks from 16th May, 605 communal incidents took place throughout India. Sir, the BJP has given a go-by to its electoral slogan, 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं।' I don't know much Hindi. Am I right? 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं।' "*Nalla naal/vandhuvittadhu*". Good days have come. What happened in Muzaffarnagar riots, brought up conflicts of Jats with Muslims. The Saharanpur riots brought up conflicts of Sikhs with Muslims. In Tamil Nadu, Dalits were attacked. Luckily, the Government there is protecting them and giving them compensation.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to some more points. We respect this Government. It was elected by the people. You are the Government for five years. All sections of the people voted for you. The votes which you have received did not come only from Brahmins, Thakurs. Muslims were there: Dalits were there, everybody was there. After independence, most of the Prime Ministers, including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had followed a tradition. During the *Ramzaan* the practice is to greet the nation on *Eid*. Our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, was evasive in giving party the nation on *Eid*. Is it fair?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): If you do not mind, shall I produce the documents widely published on social media across the country ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, I am not yielding. You can tell in your reply.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: If you don't want to yield, I have no problem. I will yield for you. I will sit down. No problem. The only thing is you don't want to hear ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, Mr. Rangarajan ...*(Interruptions)*... He was correcting a factual mistake. That is always allowed.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Whatever I say, I am subject to correction. ...*(Interruptions)*... The newspapers I read, the TV I watch, nowhere ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point. Hon. Minister will say what he wants to say .

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I wanted to put the record straight. If he is insisting on that, the rule we will follow subsequently. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must understand why I have intervened. If he is insisting that what he is saying is a fact and what I am saying is wrong ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am not insisting. You please speak. Sir, let the Minister speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please understand that we have a Parliamentary system. When a Minister stands up and wants to give a clarification, you must have the patience to hear it. If you are wrong, I can tell you. If I am wrong, you can correct me. It is a fact which is widely reported in the entire country. Please take note of it. If you still feel that this is wrong, subsequently you can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, today's 'The Times of India' says *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But your time is over. You have to conclude now.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: 'Unrest linked to coming polls in UP'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in my final point, I would like to talk about the Sri Lankan refugees. Sir, between 1983 and 2012, about 3,04,297 Sri Lankan refugees entered in this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Raja's subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, about 99,000 refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your subject is being taken by him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, it is your subject also. It is our subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree, it is our subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, today, these people live in refugee camps. About 113 refugee camps are there in Tamil Nadu; one is in Odisha. Sir, I would like the Minister or his representative to visit the refugee camps. I totally agree that you reimburse all the

money spent by the State Government. But they don't live a human life. People wanted to go away. Recently, 140 people tried to go and reach Australia. We don't know what happened, whether they reached Australia or they died in between. We did not sign United Nations Refugees Accord. But is it not necessary to treat a refugee who has come to take asylum in our country, as long as he wants to live here, as a human? (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, that is not there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I would like you to see the plight of the Sri Lankan refugees who live in Tamil Nadu. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, we want...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGHL (Odisha) : Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak now?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Monday you will be the first speaker.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, my whole State is under flood. I have to go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay, You please speak. Agreed.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, बार-बार यह सवाल पूछा जाता है, बार-बार इस सवाल का जवाब देने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि देश तो बंट गया। दुखदायक था कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दो देश बन गए। वह तो एक इतिहास की बात थी। आजादी मिली, यहां से अंग्रेज गए और आजादी के बाद हमें जो विरासत मिली, उस विरासत में हर बार यह सवाल आता है कि इसी देश में लोग सेकेंड सिटिजन हैं। हमारे Leader of the Opposition सेंटर में थे और मैं स्टेट में टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर था, जब भी हम लोग कहीं जाते थे, तो लोग हमसे यही पूछते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान कहां है, इंडिया कहां है? हम तीन महीने इंडिया में घूमे, हमें एक भी इंडियन नहीं मिला। हमें कहीं कोई उडिया मिला, कोई बंगाली मिला, कोई केरल का मिला, कोई गुजराती मिला, लेकिन हमें एक इंडियन नहीं मिला, इसका जवाब मैं सोचता था कि लोकतंत्र में यह संसद दे सकेगी, लेकिन मैंने बार-बार यह सवाल किया है अपने गुरुजनों से, टीचरों से, जिन्होंने हमें स्कूल में पहला अक्षर सिखाया कि ये जवाब हम नहीं दे सकते। हम यह क्लेम करते हैं कि दुनिया में हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है, लेकिन लोकतंत्र के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा कौमी एकता को है। आने वाले दिनों में absence of national intergration would be the weakest point of country's democracy, उसी कौमी एकता के लिए मैंने अपने टीचरों को कहा कि आप ऐसा सिलेबस बनाइए जिसमें ताकत हो। Sir, I confess it here. Right from my student leadership days and in these forty years, whenever I have visited a school or a college, I have told them that I have not come there as the Chief Guest. I tell them that I am just a student who has come to beg one thing from them. I tell them that whenever they give their introduction, the first thing that they should say is, "I am an Indian first and Indian last." My second introduction is that I am an Odiya and I am from Odisha. My third introduction is that I am born in Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi. My final Introduction is I am Bhupinder Singh. That is what is needed. The Parliament cannot give this answer. The legislature cannot give this answer. The answer is with the teacher

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

in the educational institution. Heads off to the first Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who said from the Red Fort that he sees Gurdwara, Mandir, Masjid, Church, Buddhist temple and every religious place in the premises of schools and colleges.

No teacher has asked me, and I am sure no teacher would have asked you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, or the hon. Home Minister or the hon. Members of the House, when we entered the school for the first time which caste we belonged to, or, which religion we belonged to, or, from which place we have come, or, what the status of our parents is in the society. No teacher has asked us such questions. Now, a big question is before us. Hon. Home Minister, I am confident अगर अच्छे दिन हमें लाने हैं, तो अच्छे दिन तभी आएंगे जब हर बच्चा कहेगा, मैं, मेरी मां, वह तिरंगा पकड़कर जो भारत के map में बैठी है, वह मेरा देश है, वही मेरी मां है, वही मेरा सब कुछ है, तभी अच्छे दिन आएंगे, नहीं तो नहीं आएंगे।

Sir, I would like to confess this here. I faced this situation in 1981. I want to remind my hon. friends who know about Odisha that there was a time when families of Jains, Goyals and Agrawals were in danger in our Western Odisha. There was an agitation against them. They left Western Odisha and settled in present Chhattisgarh capital Raipur. Immediately, in Raipur, the real estate market was showing hike in prices like anything because their houses were burning.

I have personally experienced that as a young MLA in the year 1981 in my own home town of Kalahandi Bhawanipatna. I did not allow a single family of Jain or Agarwal or any other family to be touched or affected. I never allowed the Collector and the SP of the district for nine nights and ten days. I was all along with them. We were everywhere. I have seen that.

Sir, we take oath when we file our nomination for election before the Returning Officer and we again take oath here in Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha or Assembly. Why do we take oath? Sir, the only answer to stop riots and communalism lies in politics. If the politics of the day is determined and it decides that, no police and no force would be required. This is my personal experience. I have experimented on it. When there was attack on Sikhs in 1984, when there was attack on Muslims in my own State, I have seen that if the politics of the district decides that, there cannot be any riot. This is my personal experience. I am not talking anything from a story of any film or from a book from library. I am not borrowing this statement. I have personally experienced this. Believe me Home Minister, Sir, this can be possible if the politics of the day decides that no vote is important for us. It is our people.

सर, हम उस देश के नागरिक हैं, जहां पर संतों, मुनियों और ऋषियों ने जन्म लिया है। मैं अपने देश पर गर्व करता हूँ। मैंने देश में जन्म लिया है और मेरे भारत जैसा देश दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। मैं चाहे कहीं भी खड़ा हूँ, चाहे दुनिया के किसी भी देश में गया हूँ, मैं हर जगह गर्व से अपने एनआरआई से बोलता हूँ, मैं उसको सैल्यूट करूंगा, मुझे दिखाओ कि कौन सी ऐसी सभ्यता है, जहां बड़े भाई के सामने छोटा भाई सिगरेट नहीं पीएगा, शराब नहीं पीएगा, उसके सामने बड़ी बात नहीं करेगा, मां-बाप के पावों पर हाथ लगाकर जाएगा? दस तारीख का राखी का त्योहार आ रहा है, इसमें बहन बड़ी उम्मीद से अपने भाई को राखी का धागा पहनाती है। यह किसी भी कल्चर, किसी भी दुनिया के देश में नहीं है, जो

मेरे देश भारत में है। इसीलिए मेरा भारत महान। अगर हो सकता है, तो हमें अपनी पॉलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठकर, महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो तीन बातें- non-violence, peace and truthfulness कहीं और हमारे संत महात्मा ने जो इंसानियत की बात कही है, It is only humanism. If anybody has contributed to world humanism, it is my country. सर, गुरु नानक देव जी ने इंसानियत की बात कही है। हमारे जितने भी संत महात्मा हैं, उन्होंने केवल इंसानियत की बात कही है। आज उसी इंसानियत की कमी है। यह लोकतंत्र दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लीडर बन सकता है। यह देश फिर सोने की चिड़िया बन सकता है, अगर हम इसके ऊपर गौर करें। सर, मैं इसीलिए निवेदन करूंगा, I am not talking this only today. On the first day after taking oath, my first Special Mention was on imperative education, quality education, to all children in India. At every Panchayat level, schools with quality education should be there. If education is given perfectly and if quality education is given, there will be no riots and there will be no child crime. आज अगर हम चाइल्ड केयर क्राइम के आंकड़े पिछले साल और आज के देखें तो इसमें 52.5 per cent growth है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है। सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल पॉपुलेशन के ऊपर है, India should adopt the policy of one-child family. विश्व में जितनी टोटल जमीन है, उसकी 2.3 परसेंट हमारे देश में है। उसकी तुलना में 17 per cent of the global population is in India. अगर आज हमारे देश को संभालना है, हम जिस law and order की बात कर रहे हैं, अगर पुलिस के जरिए हम अपने आपको सुरक्षित समझना चाहते हैं, तो यह संभव हो सकता था। अगर हमारे देश में दुनिया की तुलना में आज जो लैंड available है, तो 23 करोड़ से ज्यादा की संख्या यहां नहीं रह सकती। इसके ऊपर भी मैंने चर्चा की है। अगर इन दो सवालों का जवाब मिल जाए, एक क्वालिटी एजुकेशन, एक पॉपुलेशन को अगर बचाया जाए, तो यह देश सोने की देश बन सकता है। चाहे कोई बिहारी हो, चाहे तमिलियन हो, चाहे बंगाली हो, सब कहेंगे कि वह मेरा भाई है, मेरा खून है और मेरा अपना है। वह चाहे किसी की कौम का हो, किसी भी जाति का हो, किसी भी धर्म का हो। आज सारा देश इस बात की संसद से, इस सरकार से और होम मिनिस्टर से उम्मीद कर रहा है। हमारे अच्छे दिन तभी आएंगे, वरना अच्छे दिन नहीं आ सकते हैं। यह देश हमसे इस बात को नहीं जानना चाहता है कि किसको, कितने वोट मिले या किसको 2/3 मेजोरिटी मिली। अच्छे दिन की बात वही है, जो मैंने अभी कही है। महोदय, हमारे संविधान का जो आर्टिकल 21 है, I would just like to refer to article 21 of the Indian Constitution and draw the attention of the Home Minister. सर यह आपका सौभाग्य है कि 126 करोड़ जनता, you have to give security to every individuals life. I quote, Protection of life and personal liberty - No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. सर, यहाँ पर Right to Life, Right to Livelihood...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two more minutes.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, चार मिनट्स। Sir, four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is only two more minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I have to speak about my State. Please give me four minutes. सर, मैं अभी सीबीआई के ऑटोनॉमस स्टेटस पर बात करूंगा। जब आप इधर थे, तो आपने कहा था कि जब हम सत्ता में आएंगे तो सीबीआई को ऑटोनॉमस स्टेटस देंगे। आप इस संस्था को ऑटोनॉमस बनाइए। इसमें जो करना है, देखना है उसको देखिए, लेकिन बड़ी बात यह है कि यहां एक लक्ष्मण रेखा हो। सीबीआई इन्वेस्टिगेशन करे, पर उसको यह अधिकार न हो कि वह उससे आगे बढ़कर अपना जजमेंट भी दे दे। सर, पिछले दिनों नेशनल काउंटर टेररिज्म सेंटर और डायरेक्टर आईबी की जो बात यूपीए सरकार ने उठाई थी, तो जो आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वे उस वक्त गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, कई मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कहा था कि आप राज्यों के अंदर हस्तक्षेप मत कीजिए। आज मैं अपने प्रधान

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा है कि सभी राज्यों को एकतरफा देखा जाएगा और सबकी जो इंटरनल बात है, हम उस पर हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप उसका ध्यान रखेंगे।

सैटेलाइट की जो आवश्यकता है और ओडिशा का जो नैक्सलाइट का विषय आया है, आप इसमें देखिएगा कि आप छत्तीसगढ़ को ज्यादा बटालियन देते हैं, अतः इक्वल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करके बॉर्डर स्टेट्स को भी उतनी ही बटालियन्स दीजिए। हमने एक और बटालियन तथा दो हेलीकॉप्टर्स की मांग की है। हमने कहा है कि हमें सेंट्रल ऑर्ड्स पुलिस फोर्स की एक और बटालियन दीजिए। उसके साथ ही हमारा 457 किलोमीटर का जो सी बीच है, वहाँ जो मैरीन बीच है, आप उसके लिए भी हमारी मदद कीजिए। आप नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी को लागू कीजिए। स्कूल में जो वालंटियस काम करते हैं, उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिए। *Modernisation of State Police ... (Time-bell rings)...* की जो बात है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। *Thirteen minutes have been given to me. Please give me two more minutes. Sir, on 26th July, 2014 my Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaikji has written a letter to the Prime Minister of India asking for a supplementary SDRF and NDRF फंड के लिए Vide Letter No. 1179, dt. 10th June, 2014 has sent another memorandum. It should be treated as a supplementary memorandum and ₹ 621.79 crores.* सर, इसकी फाइलिंग पिछले साल अक्टूबर में हुई थी, लेकिन हमको उसका पैसा नहीं मिला है। आज सारा ओडिशा फ्लड में डूबा हुआ है, इसलिए मैं लास्ट में बोलूंगा कि आज जो ओडिशा की कंडीशन हो रही है, मैं उसके लिए आपसे कहूंगा कि वहाँ पर अगर किसी को सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ है तो वह किसान को है। वहाँ पर नदियों का पानी आने से जो सैंड कास्टिंग हो रही है, वह 3 फीट की सैंड कास्टिंग हो रही है। उन्होंने जो पैडी लगाई थी, उसका नुकसान हो रहा है। गरीबों के घर टूट रहे हैं। आपने जो नॉर्म्स रखे हैं, जिस तरह से प्राइसेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनको सामने रखते हुए मैं होम मिनिस्टर महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि ये जो नॉर्म्स हैं, इनमें आपने 8000 रुपये पर हेक्टेयर के लिए रखा है यानी किसान को एक हेक्टेयर के लिए 8000 रुपये मिलेंगे, आपने वेजिटेबल में थोड़ा ज्यादा रखा है, सैंड कास्टिंग के लिए 2000 रुपये रखे हैं। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर 3-3, 4-4 फीट की सैंड कास्टिंग होगी, उसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार स्टेट्स से बात करे... *It is very important for you also.* वह जमीन, जहाँ पर 4 फीट की सैंड कास्टिंग हो चुकी है, सरकार उसको अपने पास रखे और जिसकी जमीन खरीदते हैं, उस किसान को वहाँ पर काजू नट्स लगाने के लिए जमीन दी जाए। गार्डन में जो काजू नट्स के पेड़ रहेंगे, उनकी सुरक्षा वह खुद करेगा। *He will take care of that* मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करता हूँ, इसकी बहुत जरूरत है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आप इसके नॉर्म को जरा चेंज कीजिए।

सर, हमारे यहाँ बीएसएनएल का एक भी टॉवर नहीं बना है। आप इसको ध्यान में रख कर वहाँ टॉवर दीजिए। आपने यहाँ पर सिक्योरिटी जोन में 3,500 सैटेलाइट फोन्स में से सिर्फ 416 सैटेलाइट फोन्स दिए हैं। इंटीग्रेटेड एक्शन प्लान (IAP) में हमारे यहाँ जो फंड दिया गया है, आप उसको थोड़ा बढ़ाइए। इसके साथ ही आप सिक्योरिटी रिलेटेड फंड को भी थोड़ा बढ़ाइए। आपने जो आईएपी फंड दिया है, उसमें आप एमपीज को इंवाॅल्व कीजिए, एमएलए को एंवाॅल्व कीजिए। आप नक्सल अफेक्टेड स्टेट्स के एमपीज को बुलाइए, उनसे बात कीजिए, मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri Kiranmay Nanda – not present. The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 8th August, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 8th August, 2014*