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Monday
7 July, 2014
16 Asadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 7th July, 2014 16th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

(The National Anthem, "*Jana Gana Mana*" was played.)

MEMBERS SWORN

Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman (Andhra Pradesh)

Shri Mukut Mithi (Arunachal Pradesh)

Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi (Bihar)

Shri Pavan Kumar Varma (Bihar)

Shri Sharad Yadav (Bihar)

Shri Rajeev Gowda M. V. (Karnataka)

Shri B. K. Hariprasad (Karnataka)

Shri Prakash Javadekar (Madhya Pradesh)

Shri Praful Manoharbhair Patel (Maharashtra)

Shri Anubhav Mohanty (Odisha)

Shri Bhupinder Singh (Odisha)

Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad (Uttar Pradesh)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Dr. Shanti G. Patel, a former Member of this House, on the 13th of June, 2014, at the age of 91 years.

Born in August, 1922, in Kheda district of Gujarat, Dr. Patel had his education at Vadodara and Mumbai.

A doctor by profession, Dr. Shanti G. Patel was actively involved in social and trade union activities. He participated in the freedom struggle including the Quit India Movement

in 1942. He was a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1952 to 1973 and was Leader of the House in that Corporation from 1965 to 1966 and again from 1969 to 1970. He served as Mayor of Bombay from 1970 to 1971. He also served as President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha from 1970 to 1972. Dr. Patel participated in several international meetings, conferences and gatherings connected with Trade Union Movements, Economic Development, Productivity and Education.

Dr. Patel also had a publication "India at Cross-roads" to his credit.

Dr. Shanti G. Patel represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from July, 1980 to July, 1986.

In the passing away of Dr. Shanti G. Patel, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, an able parliamentarian, a noted trade unionist and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Shanti G. Patel.

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

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

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हमने महंगाई पर नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me finish एक मिनट ठहर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**FELICITATIONS TO SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS OF
ISRO ON SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF PSLV C-23**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV C-23) successfully launched five satellites belonging to France, Germany, Canada and Singapore into their orbits from ISRO's Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota on the 30th of June, 2014. This adds yet another milestone in the success story of Indian space history. The credit for this achievement, undoubtedly, goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers, technicians and all others who were associated with this project and made us feel proud about this achievement.

...(Interruptions)...

RE. SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हमने महंगाई पर नोटिस दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हिंदुस्तान में महंगाई बहुत बढ़ी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just a minute. Let me hear the LoP first. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me hear the LoP first. एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... सतीश जी, पहले एल. ओ. पी. की बात सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me hear the LoP first.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, पहले सबकी बात सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, after the LoP, please allow us to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, let the LoP speak and after that please allow all of us to speak.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सभापति जी, गरीब आदमी कैसे जिंदा रहेगा?...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just give me a minute. Let me observe the correct ritual. If the LoP wishes to speak, he is allowed to speak. Let us hear what he has to say.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर चर्चा कराइए...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: नमक, प्याज बराबर हो रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, सतीश जी, सीताराम जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जरा बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय सभापति जी, जिस तरह से पिछले एक डेढ़ महीने में देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है, इससे पूरा देश चिंतित है। इस देश को यह पालियामेंट रिप्रेजेंट करती है, इसलिए मैंने अपनी तरफ से और जाहिर है कि हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने भी नोटिस दिया होगा, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब को रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है कि आज का क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड करके हमें महंगाई पर आज, अभी, इसी वक्त, तुरंत चर्चा शुरू करनी चाहिए। यह हमारी मांग है कि हमारा जो नोटिस है, उसको मंजूर किया जाए और अभी जो महंगाई बढ़ी है इनफ्लेशन बढ़ी है, उस पर चर्चा कराई जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Government wish to say anything on this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Just a minute. Let us hear what the Government has to say.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट ठहर जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... One by one, please, Let me hear the Government.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : हमारी पार्टी ने भी महंगाई को लेकर, रेल किराये को लेकर, गैस के दाम को लेकर नोटिस दिया है। इन चीजों को लेकर देश में जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ी है, उस पर सदन में चर्चा कराने के लिए हम लोगों ने भी रिक्वेस्ट की है कि आप इस पर चर्चा कराएं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Just a minute. Let us hear the Leader of the House. एक मिनट ठहर जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): मेरा निवेदन है कि दूसरी पार्टियों को भी सुन लिया जाए, उसके बाद जवाब दे दें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभी ने नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... सब की क्यों नहीं सुनेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... We observe the ritual of listening to the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition wishes to raise this issue and so do the other Members; we have absolutely no difficulty considering the reasons while we are faced with the situation of this kind, and you may start the discussion right now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, स्टार्ट कैसे कर सकते हैं? सबसे पहले तो रेल मंत्री जी को बयान देना पड़ेगा कि कल बजट आ रहा है और उन्होंने बजट से पहले दाम कैसे बढ़ा दिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप अपनी बात उठाइए, लेकिन उसका यह वक्त नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पेट्रोलियम मंत्री को बयान देना होगा ...(व्यवधान)... जब 10 तारीख को बजट आ रहा हो तो उससे पहले पेट्रोल के दाम कैसे बढ़ा दिए? ...(व्यवधान)... ये सभी चीजें अहम हैं ...(व्यवधान)... खाली ऐसे कहने से क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपकी बात मान ली गई है ...(व्यवधान)... सब सहमत हैं ...(व्यवधान)... तो बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बात तो सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा उसी पर हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... If you wish to start the discussion on price rise, please do it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, yes, we can start right now.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): संसद सत्र से पहले कीमतों का ऐलान करना संसद का अपमान है ...(व्यवधान)...

چودھری منور سلیم : سنسڈ ستر سے پہلے قیمتوں کا اعلان کرنا سنسڈ کا ایمان ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you wish to initiate the discussion? Please continue

DISCUSSION ON PRICE RISE AND INFLATION FACED BY THE COUNTRY

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और हमारे विपक्ष के जिन साथियों ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया है, उनकी तरफ से नई सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देशवासियों को महँगाई की शकल में इतनी बड़ी गिफ्ट दी है। पूरा देश इस वक्त का इंतजार कर रहा था। इलेक्शन में इस दफा भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने तकरीबी 6 महीने पूरे देश के अंदर प्रचार किया और जो तमाम प्रचार था, वह केन्द्रित महँगाई और इन्फ्लेशन पर। मुझे यकीन है कि

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

अगर 80-90 प्रतिशत वोट इस भारतीय जनता पार्टी को मिला है, इस सरकार को मिला है, तो वह महंगाई के नाम पर मिला है। अलग-अलग स्लोगंस दिए गए। जो आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उस वक्त वे कैपेन कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। उनसे लेकर नीचे तक हरेक लीडर की जुबान से एक ही बात निकलती थी कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और यूपीए को तो गरीबी के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है, वह क्या जाने महंगाई से गरीब आदमी पर क्या असर पड़ता है। आज हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी को गरीबी पता नहीं थी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माननीय लीडर्स को और पार्टी को गरीबी के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी थी, तो क्यों पहले से ही उन्होंने वे प्रावधान किए कि पहले एक सवा-महीने में ही देश के गरीब की कमर महंगाई से टूट गई?

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, हमने चहुँमुखी विकास देखा था। अलग-अलग राज्यों में भी हमारे जो साथी और सहयोगी हैं, उन्होंने, हमारी पार्टी ने और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी यूपीए ने यह देखा कि पिछले 10 सालों से जब पूरी दुनिया इकोनॉमिक क्राइसिस की लपेट में थी, उस वक्त भी भारत ने हमारे विश्व के माने हुए अर्थशास्त्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में चहुँमुखी विकास का प्रयास किया और चहुँमुखी विकास हुआ। आज कहा जाता है, हम पिछले दो-तीन दिनों से टेलीविजन पर सुन रहे हैं, बहुत सारे इकोनॉमिस्ट्स और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को सरकार की तरफ से लाया जाता है कि वे कहें कि पैसा जोड़ना है और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाना है। क्या हम लोगों ने 10 सालों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर पैसा खर्च नहीं किया? कितनी सड़कें बनीं, यह दिल्ली के एयरपोर्ट से लेकर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आप जिस एयरपोर्ट पर जाएँ, जो भी 5-7 साल पहले आया होगा, वह पहचानता नहीं है। हिंदुस्तान में कितनी सड़कें बनीं, कितने पुल बने, आज नई ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, हर शहर के अंदर कितने अस्पताल बने, कितने स्कूल बने, कितनी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज बनीं, कितने कॉलेज बने, लेकिन इस इकोनॉमिक क्राइसिस में भी हमने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को नहीं रोका और उसके साथ-साथ चहुँमुखी विकास किया। लेकिन आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सवा महीने में ही हम चहुँमुखी महंगाई देख रहे हैं। इतनी चहुँमुखी महंगाई कभी भी नहीं हुई है। यूपीए सरकार के समय में अगर कहीं एक चीज में महंगाई होती थी, तो छः महीने के बाद दूसरी चीज में महंगाई होती थी। एक तरफ चहुँमुखी विकास और दूसरी तरफ चहुँमुखी महंगाई, यही अंतर है यूपीए और आज की भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार में।

हमारे वक्त में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, कैबिनेट ने और विशेष तौर पर यूपीए चेयरपर्सन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने महंगाई को रोकने के लिए जितनी भी कार्रवाई करनी थी, वह सब हमने की। हमने जॉब्स दीं, मनरेगा के अंदर हमारी जो दूसरी स्कीम्स थीं, उनमें हमने जॉब्स क्रिएट कीं, उसके बावजूद भी जब सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि गरीबों के लिए इतना पैसा काफी नहीं है, तो श्रीमती सोनिया गाँधी, जो यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन हैं, उनके और प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस पार्टी को फूड सिक्वोरिटी बिल लाना पड़ा, ताकि गरीब आदमी को एक रुपये, दो रुपये और तीन रुपये किलो में अनाज मिल सके। यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रकार के काम किए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने आते ही पहले रेल किराये बढ़ाये और फिर फ्रेट के दाम भी बढ़ा दिए। अगर आप फ्रेट के दाम बढ़ाएंगे, तो जाहिर है कि रेल से जाने वाली चीजों की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। आज बहुत सी चीजें हिंदुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में रेल के जरिए जाती हैं, इस तरह महंगाई तो आपने आप ही बढ़ गई।

मुझे याद है, अगर मैं गलत हूँ, तो माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर मुझे करेक्ट करेंगे, 7 मार्च, 2012 को, रेलवे बजट से पहले, हमारी सरकार ने जब रेलवे के किराये में वृद्धि की थी, तो उस समय मुख्य मंत्री और आज के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक खत लिखा था। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सच है या नहीं? उस खत में लिखा था कि बजट से पहले यूपीए सरकार ने रेलवे के किराये क्यों बढ़ाये हैं? केन्द्रीय सरकार को तुरन्त किराये में हुई इस बढ़ोतरी को वापस लेना चाहिए। क्या दो ही साल में आपकी वह पॉलिसी बदल गई, क्योंकि आप इधर से उधर पहुंच गए? दो साल पहले यह बात आपने यूपीए सरकार को बताई थी, लेकिन आज बजट से पहले रेलवे के फ्रेट और किरायों में 14% और 6% की वृद्धि हुई है।

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, डीज़ल पेट्रोल और कुकिंग गैस के दाम बढ़े हैं। जब डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तो जाहिर है कि जो सामान ट्रकों के माध्यम से एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक जाता है, उसके दामों में भी वृद्धि होगी। कश्मीर से सेब हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में जाता है, साथ ही दूसरी अन्य कई प्रकार की चीज़ें हैं, जो कश्मीर से पंजाब, नॉर्थ से साउथ, साउथ से ईस्ट, ईस्ट से वेस्ट की तरफ जाती हैं। जब हम डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं, तो जाहिर है कि हर चीज़ के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं।

अनाज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। सिर्फ सवा महीने में फूड इन्फ्लेशन 8% से 9.5% तक बढ़ गया। यह बहुत बड़ा चिन्ता का विषय है।

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मेरे पास एक बड़ी लम्बी सूची है, शायद मेरे साथियों के पास इससे भी लम्बी सूची होगी। चावल के दाम बढ़ गये, ब्रेड के दाम बढ़ गये, मस्टर्ड के दाम बढ़ गये, ओनियन के दाम बढ़ गये, टमाटर के दाम बढ़ गये, अंडों के दाम बढ़ गये, साथ ही उड़द, अरहर और मसूर दालों के दाम बढ़ गये। दूध की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, वॉटरमैलन की कीमत बढ़ गई है, कोकोनट की कीमत बढ़ गई हैं, प्लम की कीमत बढ़ गई है, सब की कीमत बढ़ गई है, पपाया की कीमत बढ़ गई है, अंगूर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, मिंट की कीमत बढ़ गई है, जिंजर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, मेथी की कीमत बढ़ गई है। अभी उस दिन मैं टेलिविज़न पर देख रहा था, मुम्बई में मेथी की इतनी छोटी सी गड्डी की कीमत दस गुना तक बढ़ गई है। आंवला की कीमत बढ़ गई है, मशरूम की कीमत बढ़ गई है, कैप्सिकम, ब्रिजल, कॉलिफ्लावर, पम्पकिन, गुड़ इन सबकी कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। ऐसी कितनी ही खाने की चीज़ें हैं, जिनकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान के हर भाग में अलग-अलग खान-पान की परम्परा है, लेकिन कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और सिक्किम से लेकर गुजरात तक, हर जगह खाने-पीने की चीज़ों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का गरीब कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा? जिस गरीब को उठाने के लिए, जिसके उत्थान के लिए यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने 10 साल लगाए, इतने काम चालू कर दिए कि पहले जो एक स्टेट से दूसरे स्टेट में पलायन होता था, लेकिन जब से पी.एम.जी.एस.वाई. आया, जब से मनरेगा आया, आज एक स्टेट में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट से दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मजदूर लोग नहीं जाते हैं, क्योंकि उनको अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अंदर, अपनी तहसील के अंदर, अपने ब्लॉक के अंदर और गाँव के अंदर काम उपलब्ध होता है और उसके साथ ही फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल भी लाया गया, लेकिन आज यह हाल है कि सवा महीने के अंदर गरीब आदमी क्या खाएगा, क्या खरीदेगा और कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा? इसलिए, मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से माँग है कि जितनी भी महँगाई डीज़ल, पेट्रोल, कुकिंग गैस जैसी चीज़ों में आई है, इनकी बढ़ी कीमतें वापस ली जाएँ, जो रेल के माल भाड़े और उसके किराये में वृद्धि है, उसको वापस लिया जाए और दूसरी जितनी भी खाने-पीने की चीज़ें हैं, उनकी कीमतें तुरंत कम की जाएँ, ताकि इस देश के जो गरीब हैं, मजदूर हैं, किसान हैं, जिनके पास इम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं है, और जिनकी आमदनी का कोई जरिया नहीं है, वे आराम की जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Before I call the next speaker, I want to mention a couple of things. There are 25 party leaders who have given their names to take part in this discussion. So, my request is: Let every speaker not take more than five minutes. That is one.

The second point is, at 12 o' clock, the hon. Prime Minister would introduce a Member of the Council of Ministers. So, we will take just a short break of a few minutes for that introduction.

The next speaker is...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: चेयरमैन सर, मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। अगर आप ऐसे मसले पर पाँच मिनट का समय सीमित कर देंगे, तब तो बहुत कम समय बोलने को मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप तय कर लीजिए कि कितना समय चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, उसको फिक्स मत कीजिए। अगर पाँच मिनट से छः मिनट होता है, सात मिनट हो जाता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, वह तो होता ही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: तो कम से कम बोलने का मौका जरूर दीजिएगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। सतीश जी, अभी आपका नंबर है, बहुजन समाज पार्टी का नम्बर है।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, इस बार जब देश में 16वीं लोक सभा के लिए आम चुनाव हुआ, तो चुनाव के दौरान भारतीय जनता पार्टी और इनके जो सहयोगी दल हैं, इन्होंने देश की जनता से यह कहा था कि जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी पावर में आ जाएगी, सत्ता में आ जाएगी तो देश के अंदर गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा तथा महँगाई बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएगी, देखने के लिए भी नहीं मिलेगी। इतना ही नहीं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों का एक नारा लगाया था कि 'भारतीय जनता पार्टी पावर में आएगी और महँगाई चली जाएगी, गायब हो जाएगी।' तो देश की जनता को चुनाव के दौरान इस किस्म का आश्वसन दिया गया था, लेकिन जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी और इनके सहयोगी दल, यानी एन.डी.ए. जब पावर में आ गये तो सत्ता में आते ही सबसे पहले वर्तमान केन्द्र की सरकार ने इस देश की जो गरीब जनता है और खास तौर से जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको इन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर उन मुद्दों को लेकर काफी परेशान किया है। सत्ता में आते ही सबसे पहले केन्द्र की सरकार ने एक नई परंपरा शुरू कर दी, जैसे रेल बजट संसद में आने से पहले ही रेल मंत्री ने पिछली सरकार का हवाला देकर यात्री किराया और माल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया। यात्री किराया 14.2 प्रतिशत और माल भाड़ा 6.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया। इस तरह से इसको काफी बढ़ा दिया गया। पूरे देश के लोगों ने इस बढ़ोतरी के विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठाई और यह कहा कि यदि माल भाड़ा और यात्री किराया बढ़ेगा, तो इससे महँगाई के ऊपर भी असर पड़ेगा। इससे महँगाई और बढ़ेगी और जो गरीब लोग हैं जो ज्यादातर रेल से सफर करते हैं, उनको इससे काफी परेशानी होगी। पूरे देश की जनता और विपक्ष की जितनी भी पार्टियां थीं और मैं समझती हूँ कि सत्ता पक्ष में भी एक-दो पार्टियों ने यह आवाज उठाई थी कि यात्री किराया और माल भाड़ा में जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है, इसको वापस लिया जाए, लेकिन सरकार ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसके

विरुद्ध पूरे देश के लोगों के एजिटेशन किया। उसके बाद देश की जनता कयह सोच रही थी कि हम इतना एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं, तो शायद यह आगे किसी भी वस्तु की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाएगी, लेकिन उसके कुछ समय बाद ही पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को, खास तौर से सरकार को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ेगा, तो महंगाई और बढ़ेगी, रोजमर्रा की जो वस्तुएँ हैं, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और इसका सीधा असर गरीब आवाम के ऊपर पड़ेगा तथा मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। जब पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ाई गईं, तो इसको लेकर भी पूरे देश की जनता सड़कों पर उतरी और सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया, देश की जनता ने यह आग्रह किया कि ये जो बढ़ी हुई कीमतें हैं, ये वापस ली जाएं, क्योंकि इसका सीधा असर महंगाई पर पड़ेगा और रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल में आने वाली वस्तुएँ हैं, चाहे वे सब्जिया हों, दालें हों, चनी हो या अन्य जितनी भी वस्तुएँ हैं, उन सबकी कीमतें बढ़ जाएंगी, इसलिए इनको वापस लिया जाए। उसके बाद फिर रसोई गैस की भी कीमत बढ़ी, लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कीमतें कम करने के बजाए या वापस लेने के बजाए केन्द्र सरकार के जो संबंधित मंत्री थे, उन्होंने इसके लिए कई बैठकें बुलाई और सरकार की ओर ये काफी बयानबाजी भी हुई। अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिए सरकार ने कहा कि यह जो जमाखोरी हो रही है, इसकी वजह से कीमतें बढ़ रहीं हैं और जमाखोरी के लिए बहाना यह बनाया गया कि चूंकि इस बार मानसून अच्छा नहीं होगा, इसलिए लोगों ने जमाखोरी की है और इसकी वजह से कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, फिर केन्द्र की सरकार ने राज्यों के संबंधित मंत्रियों की मीटिंग भी बुलाई। इस पर भी बयानबाजी काफी हुई है। मीटिंगें काफी हुई हैं और महंगाई का मुख्य कारण जमाखोरी को बताया गया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि केवल कारण बताने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि कारण का हल ढूँढना पड़ेगा। सरकार की ओर से इसके लिए हल भी ढूँढा गया है, लेकिन केवल हल ढूँढने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि इस हल को लागू करना होगा। हम सरकार से यह चाहेंगे कि ठीक है कि आपने इसके लिए रास्ते निकाले, लेकिन जब तक आप लोग उसको लागू नहीं करवाएंगे, तब तक जमाखोरी के ऊपर से रोक नहीं लगेगी। इतना ही नहीं, माननीय सभापति जी, इन्होंने कहा कि जो जमाखोरी हो रही है, इसके लिए सरकार सख्त नियम बनाएगी, उसके ऊपर सख्ती से करेगी और उससे महंगाई कम होगी, लेकिन आम जनता का यह कहना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के रहते हुए, एनडीए की सरकार के रहते हुए लगता नहीं है कि जमाखोरी के ऊपर कंट्रोल होगा या जमाखोरी रुक जाएगी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के बारे में आम लोगों का यह कहना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी एक बिजनेस क्लास पार्टी है। हर पार्टी का अपना एक बेस वोट होता है, हमारी पार्टी का जो बेस वोट है, वह दलित है। इसी प्रकार, भारतीय जनता पार्टी का जो बेस वोट है, वह बिजनेस क्लास है, व्यापारी वर्ग है। फिर यह जमाखोरी कौन कर रहा है? यह तो व्यापारी वर्ग ही कर रहा है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सत्ता में बिठाने के लिए व्यापारियों ने, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने अपनी तिजोरियाँ खोल दीं, बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा पानी की तरह बहाया गया। जब उन्होंने तिजोरियाँ खोली हैं और भारतीय जनता पार्टी को पॉवर में बिठाया है, तो बिजनेस क्लास, जो कि जमाखोरी कर रही है, उनके ऊपर ये आसानी से नियंत्रण कैसे कर सकते हैं? मुझे नहीं लगता ये नियंत्रण कर पाएँगे। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि यह जो व्यापारी वर्ग है, इस पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। जब कि जमाखोरी के लिए ये किसान का बहाना बनाते हैं और कहते हैं कि किसान जमाखोरी करता है। किसान तो वैसे ही गरीब है, वह जमाखोरी कैसे करेगा? यदि वह मार्किट में अपने सामान को लेकर नहीं आएगा, तो उसके परिवार का खर्चा नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए पूरे देश के अंदर जमाखोरी कौन कर रहा है? यह वे

लोग कर रहे हैं जो बिजनेस क्लास के हैं। बीजेपी को बिजनेस क्लास की पार्टी माना जाता है। इनके इलेक्शन के ऊपर बिजनेस क्लास ने जो पैसा लगाया है, अब ये उसको सूद सहित, ब्याज सहित अदा कर रहे हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि पूरे देश के अंदर यह महँगाई कम होगी।

इसलिए माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से खास तौर से सरकार से मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर आपको लगता है कि मेरी बात में सच्चाई नहीं है, तो जो बिजनेस क्लास के लोग हैं, उनके यहाँ आप छापें मारें, लेकिन आपकी हिम्मत नहीं होगी। आप कानून बना दें, नियम बना दें, लेकिन आप लोग बिजनेस क्लास को परेशान नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने आपके चुनाव पर जो पैसा लगाया है, जब तक उसकी वसूली उनको ब्याज सहित नहीं मिल जाती है, तब तक मुझे नहीं लगता कि उनके ऊपर सख्ती करेंगे। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा यही कहना है कि आपने देश की जनता को चुनाव के दौरान यह कहा था कि बीजेपी पाँवर में आएगी तो अच्छे दिन आएँगे, लेकिन अब इस पार्टी के पाँवर में आते ही अच्छे दिन नहीं, महँगे दिन आ गए। आज हर मामले में महँगे दिन आ गए हैं, महँगाई बढ़ गई है। इसलिए मेरा केन्द्र की सरकार से यह कहना है कि चाहे वह यात्री किराया है, माल भाड़ा है, पेट्रोल है, डीज़ल है, रसोई गैस है या अन्य और ऐसी चीज़ हैं, जिनकी कीमतें आप लोग बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और जो रोजमर्रा की वस्तुएँ की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि उसकी जड़ में जाकर, उसकी तह में जाकर उसके कारणों को ढूँढना चाहिए और उनका समाधान करना चाहिए। मेरी सरकार से यही रिक्वेस्ट है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is normally considered in very bad taste to spoil a honeymoon. But without any regret and without any apology of being distasteful, I have to, on behalf of the Trinamool Congress, not only spoil the honeymoon but also make some serious issues early in this new mandate which has been granted by the people of India to this new Government. We want to make some very specific points; first, two points on the rail and then three points on the other hikes. In regard to rail, firstly, this old system which the Congress followed in the UPA is to bypass Parliament and you increase prices. I would first suggest to "the trainee Railway Minister" to read the Vision 2020 Document. It is because if he had read that 81-page document, it would be very clear that passenger fare hike which we will be told that the passenger fares are showing minus ₹ 27,000 crores, we dispute this figure in the first place — is not ₹ 27,000 crores because there are lots of heads under which those passenger fare hikes have been put and which is negative. That figure is somewhere ₹ 5,000 — ₹ 6,000 crores. If they look at it like that, and if they do not put all those extra overheads, the passenger fare hike is a non-starter; it should not be there. And you try and make the same logic you can only get better facilities, if you have passenger fares. By the way, in these passenger fares, one per cent only is for Shatabdis, Durantos and Rajdhani. The balance, approximately 99 per cent are not for Shatabdis, Durantos and Rajdhani, they are your second-class passengers who you are giving your so-called bitter pill too. Why do you give them the bitter pill? That is the first point on the railway fares. It should not have been done; it is done at the wrong time; it should have waited for the Budget.

Second, on freight, what is the issue on freight? We made the suggestion before, but they have got 24 hours to do some last minute homework to try and solve the problem

about freight. The freight problem will not be solved, if you keep increasing freight fares. You have to acknowledge that road transportation is your biggest competitor. You have to acknowledge that you cannot take road transportation on. You have to work with road transportation because if you start losing out to road transportation, that will not be your answer. Our concrete suggestion from the Trinamool Congress is, please before the Budget, since you have already messed it up with the freight fares, consider 'RoRo', what we call, 'roll on' and 'roll off'. That is the solution where you actually load trucks on to the trains and then the road transport and the railways become the partners.

Now I have three quick points on the rest of the price rise. This is another scary thing. Now we are reading about the proposed deregulation of LPG, industrial gas, diesel, petrol, etc. Now we are told that it is on hold. It is again dangerous. After 14th of August when we go on holiday, again this backdoor decision will happen. It is pretty obvious to know that if you do this, what will happen is that agriculture, fertilizer prices for which we have been objecting, will go up. We warned the Government last time, because if fertilizer prices go up as a result, power prices will go up and transport charges will also go up. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are prompting me and I am agreeing with you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Very good, it is historic. ...*(Interruptions)*... It doesn't matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Poor man, poor person, common person is the focus ...*(Interruptions)*... Next point is about essential commodities, bringing onion and potato into the essential commodities list. On the face of it, it seems a good idea but our concern is, please look at the Essential Commodities Act very closely because you have not defined 'hoarding'. So, is this a sneaky way in all your talk about cooperative federalism? We are all for 'operative' federalism. Is this a sneaky way to pass the burden on to the States? Beware. So, please define hoarding according to the Essential Commodities Act. Since we have limited time today, the other two points we will make in conclusion are that you have come to power with this multibillion dollar advertising campaign. It is fine. But at the end what we are seeing in this honeymoon period of which we have been the spoilsport—we may not be spoilsport—we will keep pointing out these blunders that you are making. Are you really following your so-called Gujarat model which you followed or actually you are making a photocopy of the Congress model of governance which took this nation nowhere? This is the bottom-line. You are talking about giving a bitter pill. Who are you giving this bitter pill to? Do you want to give the bitter pill to the woman who has to pay more for LPG or the man or the family who has to travel by train? Who is given this bitter pill? Please course correct now. The bitter pill should be given to somebody else. Please spare the 99 per cent of others who don't travel by AC. While on the subject of a pill, let me leave you with the thought that you have got a mandate which you must interpret as a tonic. If you interpret it as a tonic and if you work with everybody, you don't need a bitter pill. Otherwise you will flush that tonic down the drain. Thank you very much.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK Party headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, AIADMK General Secretary and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I want to make this representation. The people of the country have a lot of expectations from the new Government. The new Government is rightly focussing on growth and development. However, with reference to issues concerning the common man like hike in petrol and diesel prices, the prices of essential commodities, etc., my Party supremo, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has cautioned the Government not to follow blindly the policy of the UPA Government. So, the steps of new Government should not adversely affect the common man, Sir. Thank you very much.

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारी पार्टी से श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी बोलेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बहस चल रही है।

महोदय, देश की जनता और खासकर नौजवानों को एक ऐसा सपना दिखाया गया था कि यदि सरकार बदल गयी तो बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आ जाएगा। ठीक है, हम लोग आपकी जादूगरी के कायल हैं और यह जादूगरी इसलिए चली क्योंकि जो अब इधर बैठे हैं, इन्होंने भी इतनी ज्यादाती कर दी थी कि पब्लिक इन से ऊब गयी थी और मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि इनके साथ रहने वाली सभी पार्टियों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। शरद जी बैठे हुए हैं, यह भी रहे, हम भी रहे, हम सब संग रहे, लेकिन आपने जो सपना दिखाया, वह इतनी जल्दी टूटेगा, नहीं सोचा था। हमने तो आपको छह महीने का समय दिया था, हमारे नेता जी ने घोषणा की थी कि हम छह महीने तक सरकार की आलोचना नहीं करेंगे। एक अच्छे पार्लियामेंटेरियन की तरह कहा था कि हम आपको छह महीने का समय देना चाहते हैं ताकि आपने जो वायदे किए हैं, जो देश के सामने तकलीफें हैं, जो देश के सामने समस्याएं हैं, उन समस्याओं का आप कहीं न कहीं समाधान कर सकें, लेकिन हमें नहीं मालूम था कि एक महीने के अंदर ही आप आलोचना के इतने बड़े शिकार हो जाएंगे। जब आप उधर बैठते थे, अरुण जी बैठे हैं, परंपरा यह रही है कि बजट से पहले कभी दाम नहीं बढ़ाए जाते थे। उस सरकार ने जब परंपरा तोड़ी, तो हम लोगों ने आलोचना तब भी की, लेकिन जब आप आए, कल रेल बजट आना है और आपने रेल के किराए पहले ही बढ़ा दिए। आम बजट 10 तारीख को पेश हो रहा है, लेकिन आपने कैरोसिन के, पेट्रोल के, डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए। आप निरंतर दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि कड़वी गोली लेने के लिए तैयार रहें। तो कितनी कड़वी गोली, यह भी तो आप बता दीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आप करेक्ट कर लीजिए, कैरोसिन के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गैसे के दाम, कैरोसिन के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप आज सदन में घोषणा कीजिए कि केजी-डी-6 बेसिन के दाम, जो आपने चार डॉलर से आठ डॉलर करने का प्रस्ताव बनाया है, जो एक बहुत बड़े पूंजीपति को, जिनसे आपने चुनाव में करीब दस हजार करोड़ रुपये चंदा लिया है, उनको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए, एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी, पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : आप गलत बयानबाजी मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please continue and finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, जब हम बोल रहे हैं, तो उनको धैर्य से सुनना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बाद में जवाब दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जवाब दीजिएगा। चेरमैन साहब, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him continue please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, उधर वालों को कहिए कि ये सत्ता पक्ष में आ गए हैं, विपक्ष की आदत को छोड़ दें। सुनने की थोड़ी सी हिम्मत रखें, बात को सुनें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : लेकिन * मत बोलिएगा, हमारा इतना निवेदन है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपने तो पूरे देशसे *बोला, ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरे देश से * बोला। इनसे बड़ा * कौन हो सकता है? हम कहा पर * हैं? हम तो आपके सामने सत्य रख रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, यह * शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. I am aware of it. Whatever is unparliamentary will be expunged. Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, ये कहते हैं कि हमने महंगाई पर काबू पा लिया है, हम जल्दी काबू पा लेंगे, राज्य सरकारों को दोषी बनाने लगे, बयान आ गया कि राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि काला-बाजारी रोकें। छापे राज्य सरकार डालेंगी, नीति आ पबनाएंगे और दोष राज्य सरकारों को देंगे, यह नहीं चलने वाला। राज्य सरकारें आपके दोष को नहीं मानने जा रहीं। आप नीति संवारिए, नीति को ठीक बनाइए। चुनाव में जिन लोगों ने आपका साथ दिया, जो व्यापारी आपके साथ रहे, क्या आप उन व्यापारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे? आप बताइए कि क्या आप सेशन 3/7 समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं या सैक्शन 3/7 को आप अभी कड़ाई से लागू करेंगे? आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए। आप होर्डिंग की बात करते हैं। आप कौन सी होर्डिंग की बात करते हैं? आपने कर दिया कि हम प्याज और आलू को एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में लाएंगे। प्याज, आलू तो एक गरीब भी बेचता है, समाज का एक सबसे गरीब आदमी बाजार में प्याज और आलू बेचता है, उसको तो आप सैक्शन 3/7 में बंद करने की बात इसी एक्ट में कर रहे हैं और वाकई में गोदामों में होर्डिंग कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। जावड़ेकर जी, आप बताइए कि बजट का फिस्कल डेफिसिट कितना है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, हमारे मित्र हैं, क्योंकि हम दोनों ज्यादा बोलते थे, तो हमने सोचा कि इनसे थोड़ा पूछ लें। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बजट का डेफिसिट है, इसे आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे? और अगर, आप पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तो महंगाई को कैसे रोकेंगे? आपने दिखा दिया, हमारा सेंसेक्स हाई जा रहा है। रोज मैं पढ़ता हूँ सेंसेक्स 15,000 से ऊपर 17,000 से ऊपर, 20 हजार से ऊपर, जितना भी बढ़ा दीजिए, लेकिन आप बताइए कि रुपए का अवमूल्यन क्यों हो रहा है? निरंतर आपका सेंसेक्स बढ़ रहा है, रुपए का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है और डॉलर आप जितना मजबूत करेंगे, तो महंगाई कैसे घटेगी? आपके धर्मप्रधान जी ने एक बयान दे दिया कि इराक के वॉर से इस देश में पेट्रोल की कोई भी समस्या नहीं रहेगी, डीज़ल की भी समस्या नहीं रहेगी। आखिर आप इस सदन को बताएं कि समस्या कैसे नहीं रहेगी? आप कहां से ला रहे हैं? इराक हमारी कंट्री को 50 परसेंट तेल देता था, अगर इराक में प्रॉब्लम हो गई, तो आप तेल कहां से लाएंगे? किस भाव में लाएंगे और देश को किस भाव में देंगे? तो ऐसी समस्या हम सबके सामने है, जिसको आप असत्य बोलकर दूर नहीं कर सकते। अब आप टेलीविजन पर बहुत दिन आ गए, अब बुरे दिन भी आने वाले हैं। अच्छे दिन आने वाला आपका नारा अच्छा चला, इस देश में बहुत से नारों पर लोग बहके हैं। मुझे याद है, इंदिरा जी भी एक नारा लाई थीं - "मैं कहती हूँ गरीब हटाओ, वे कहते हैं, मुझे हटाओ।" एक नारा यह हुआ था और पूरा देश गया था। इंदिरा जी के ऐसे सिनेशन के बाद एक नारा आया था - "इंदिरा जी की अंतिम इच्छा, बूंद-बूंद से देश की रक्षा।" देश भावनाओं में गया था। आपने एक नारा दिया कि "अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं।"

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस सदन को बताया जाए कि वे अच्छे दिन कैसे आएंगे और आप बहाना मत बनाइए। आप राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर न छोड़िए, आप व्यापारियों के ऊपर मत छोड़िए, आप अपनी नीति बनाइए, कड़े निर्णय लीजिए और यह जो आप पीछे से लोगों की मदद कर रहे हैं और बाकी जो आप कर रहे हैं, जो तमाम हो रहा है, जिसे मैं देख रहा हूँ, इसको आप बंद कीजिए और सत्यता के आधार पर जनता के सामने आइए और महंगाई रोकिए। नहीं रोकेंगे, तो यही जनता इस सरकार की आलोचना करेगी और बाद में सरकार को नहीं लाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, यह जो समय का ऐलोकेशन हुआ है, वह पार्टीवाइज कितना-कितना हुआ है, यह थोड़ा स्पष्ट कर दिया जाए क्योंकि हमारे जो दूसरे स्पीकर्स बोलने वाले हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Party Leaders finish first. Your Leader has already spoken.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Our Leader has spoken but there are other Members too...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will come to that.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: ... and the time allocation has traditionally been allocated in the order of the strength of the Party in the House. So, please clarify that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you on this. शरद जी, बोलिए।

12.00 Noon

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सभापति जी, अभी जो बात कहीं गई है, मैं उसको नहीं दोहराऊंगा। यह देश हमेशा टोटैलिटी में, संपूर्णता में देश को देखता ही नहीं। जब भी इस देश में महंगाई की चर्चा होती है और जिन चीजों का नाम गुलाब नबी जी ने लिया, सहमत हूँ कि उन चीजों की महंगाई बढ़ी है, लेकिन दूसरी चीजों में जो महंगाई बढ़ती है, यह अजीब देश है कि उनका कभी जिक्र ही नहीं होता। जिन सब्जियों की बात हो रही है, जिन एसेंशियल यानी जरूरी चीजों की, मतलब खानों की चीजों की, तो हिन्दुस्तान की लगभग 75 फीसदी जनता मेहनत करके उन्हें तीन महीने, चार महीने, पांच महीने में या साल भर में पैदा करती है। कौन सब्जी उगाने वाला आदमी है जिसकी हैसियत बढ़ गई? कौन प्याज उगाने वाला है, जिसकी बहुत बड़ी हैसियत बढ़ गई? आलू उगाने वाले की क्या हालत है? शुगरकेन उगाने वाले आदमी की क्या हालत है? यानी सिर्फ बहस का मुद्दा। प्याज लटका कर घूम रहे हैं! अरे भाई, घूमो, लेकिन सवाल है कि जब यह प्याज खेत में था, तब क्या दाम थे? खेत के बाहर आकर जब यह हमारे पास आ जाता है, तब उसके के क्या हाल हैं? यानी जिन बिचौलियों ने देश को 68 वर्ष में तबाह करके रखा है, तो क्या लोहे के दाम? वे कितने बढ़े? सीमेंट के दाम कितने बढ़े? फर्टिलाइजर्स के दाम कितने बढ़े? पेस्टिसाइड्स के दाम कितने बढ़े? कपड़ों के दाम कितने बढ़े? जितने भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स हैं, उनके दाम कितने बढ़े? यह कभी बहस का मुद्दा ही नहीं होता और यह किसान नहीं करता, यदि किसान करता तो हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का यह हाल नहीं होता। रंगराजन समिति, कितनी तरह की कमेटियां बनती हैं, लेकिन इस देश में जो सबसे ज्यादा गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी चर्चा और उनकी आवाज कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है और सुनोगे भी नहीं। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की इज्जत मांग हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की मजबूती पर है। जो पसीना बहाता है, जो दिन भर पानी में, दिन भर जगल में, दिन भर पहाड़ पर जान लगाता है वह जब तक मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक यह देश कभी मजबूत नहीं हो सकता। ये दाम जो बढ़े हैं, किसने बढ़ाए हैं? ये बिचौलिए जो हैं वे समाज चला रहे हैं और चुनावों में जो हालत है, हमारे जैसे आदमी आगे आने वाला हैं। ऐसा सम्पत्ति का खेल हो रहा है और चुनाव आयोग, मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं जाऊंगा, वह एक संस्था है। लेकिन आज मैं आपसे कहूँ कि सिर्फ इसकी चर्चा है, महंगाई सिर्फ इसमें बढ़ी है- सब्जी में, खाने की चीजों में, दालों में, चावल में, गेहूं में और किसी चीज में नहीं बढ़ी महंगाई? महंगाई हर चीज पर बढ़ी है। इस सदन में जो बैठे हैं, जितना सामान है, सब की महंगाई बढ़ी है। जिन वस्त्रों को पहने हुए हैं, सब की महंगाई आसमान पर चली गई। आंखों पर चश्मा लगाए इनके दाम देखो, क्या बढ़ गए। ऐसी कौन सी चीज है, चाहे वह सीमेंट हो, चाहे वह लोहा हो, क्या वह एसेंशियल नहीं है? जिंदगी भर के लिए मकान बनाना है, तो वह कैसे बनेगा? ऐसा कौन सा सब्जी वाला है जिसके पास गाड़ी आ गई? मोटर साइकिल भी आ गई तो बताएं? किसान की जो होल्डिंग है वह उतनी छोटी हो गई है, दो बीघा, चार बीघा, पांच बीघा खेत कम हो रहे हैं। आबादी बढ़ रही है। विषमता बढ़ रही है। जब भी सब्जियों के दाम बढ़ेंगे, जब भी एसेंशियल चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे और हम लोग सिर्फ यह कह देते हैं कि कि इस देश के जो लोग हैं वे सस्ती सब्जी खाना चाहते हैं, सस्ता आलू खाना चाहते हैं। अरे भाई, खाना चाहते हो ठीक है, लेकिन किसान तो सस्ते में ही दे रहा है, किसान तो बिल्कुल सस्ते में ही दे रहा है। कौन है यह बिचौलिया? यह बिचौलिया देश भर में हर तरह के समाज में है। यह जो गरीबों के लिए आपने कार्यक्रम रखा है, आप अंदाज नहीं करोगे कि मनरेगा में दो दिन के दस्तखत कराकर ये बिचौलिए पूरी तनखाह उठा लेते हैं। ऐसे बिचौलिए एक भी चीज गरीबों के हक में नहीं जाने देते। अफीम नहीं गिरी है, भांग नहीं गिरी है। इस देश में अफीम चल गई है, अफीम गिर गई है, यानी हर आदमी किसी तरह से अपना घर,

मन चंगा तो कठौती से गंगा, यानी घर चंगा तो कठौती में गंगा। हर घर भारत हो गया है। कैसे इस समाज का जो खंड-खंड है, कैसे इस समाज का जो विखंडन है, कैसे लाखों जात बनाकर रखे हो, लाखों जातों से विषमता है। कोई भी बात में सच्ची बहस नहीं करते हो। आज आबादी का क्या हाल है? इस देश में 32 करोड़, 33 करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं चाहिए। आप 120 करोड़ हो गए। आपने जानवर मार दिए, पक्षी मार दिए, जो चील है सबसे काम की, उसको मार दिया और आज की जो बहस है वह आपके लिमिटेड कर दी। महंगाई तो टोटेलिटी में है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो महंगाई है, वह हर चीज में गरीब को छू रही है। हर चीज गरीब को मार रही है। यह जो आपने महीने-डेढ़ महीने में किया है, आप कहते हो कि यह जरूरी है। मान लो जरूरी है तो क्यों चुनाव में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हो? आप कह रहे हैं कि बेकारी मिटा देंगे। किससे मिटाएंगे आप? यानी आप कॉरिडोर बनाएंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में जान लो, प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप बैठे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में भी कोई एक चीज है तो हिन्दुस्तान की खेती और किसानों की है। हिन्दुस्तान की कोई एक चीज है जिसमें ताकत हो सकती है और दुनिया का जरखेज इलाका भी कोई है तो हिन्दुस्तान में है। जरखेज इलाके की इतनी जमीन चली गई है, 17 परसेंट जो जमीन है वह चली गई उनके हाथ में जो पूंजी इकट्ठा करते हैं। बैंक का बुरा हाल है। कभी इसी सदन में मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि जो पूंजीपति हैं, उन लोगों ने कितने बैंक से कैसा पैसा उठाया हुआ है। वे सारे के सारे जो कॉरपोरेट लोग हैं, जिनकी आप आरती उतारना चाहते हैं और वे किसी भी पक्ष के लिए - मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आपका पक्ष है या इनका पक्ष है, सबका यह काम है। यह बहुत अजीब बात है कि मुल्क में पैर मजबूत नहीं हों और आप कहते हैं कि ऊपर मजबूत हो जाएगा। आप देश को लंगड़ा-लूला बनाता चाहते हैं? मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि महंगाई बढ़ी है और आपसे ठीक कहा कि यह बिचौलियों ने बढ़ाई है, जमाखोरों ने बढ़ाई है। जमाखोर आज से नहीं, बंगाल के फेमिन से हैं। एक बहुत बड़ा आदमी है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, वह पूंजीपति उसी से बना, इस देश का सबसे बड़ा इंसान वही बना। जब भी देश में कोई संकट आता है तो उससे मुट्ठी भर लोग लाभ उठाते हैं। यह बाजार जरूर आएगा। लेकिन बाजार का मतलब धरती में जो ताकत है, जो हमारी ताकत है, वह खेती है, हमारी ताकत है, हिन्दुस्तान की जरखेत जमीन। हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत, जो पसीना बहाकर दौलत बनाता है, वह है। लेकिन वह तो रोज गरीब हो जाता है, रोज तबाह हो जाता है। हमारी हर तरह की नीति उसको तबाही के गटर में डाल देती है। ऐसा देश हमने बना लिया है। यानी ऐसा विकलांग देश, जिसमें हम एक तरफा बहस करते हैं, एकतरफा बात करते हैं। यहां पर खेती में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के बारे में अकेले क्यों चर्चा करते हैं? अगर चर्चा करते हैं तो बिचौलियों की चर्चा करो। खेत में उसको कितना मिलता है, कितना मिलता है आलू पर, कितना मिलता है प्याज पर, कितना मिलता है टमाटर पर, कितना सब्जी में पैदा करके देता है, जरा जाकर देख लो।

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी चीजों के बारे में भी यहां जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस पर आप समय की रोक लगा रहे हैं, बड़ी गजब बात है!

श्री सभापति: और लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: और बोलने वाले हैं तो दो दिन तक इसको चलाइए। दो दिन चलाइए, तीन दिन चलाइए, फालतू बहस से क्या फायदा? यह असली बहस आयी है और मैं इस पर विस्तार से आंकड़ों सहित बोलना चाहता था लेकिन जहांपनाह, आपने टाइम लिमिट कर दी तो आफत हो गयी। मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास तो मैं आता हूँ और जाता हूँ। उधर चला जाता हूँ, फिर आपके

पास वापस आ जाता हूँ। लौट के बुद्धू घर को आए। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि मुझे न सही, लेकिन इस बहस को जमाने दीजिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है। यहां जिस तरह से बहस शुरू हुई है, उसमें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने पिछले डेढ़ महीने में दाम बढ़ाए हैं। अब इन्होंने दाम बढ़ाए हैं तो उसका तर्क ये देंगे। लेकिन मेरा आपसे कहना है कि दाम बढ़ाकर, जैसा यह कह रहे हैं कि कड़वी दवा देंगे, यह कड़वी दवा हिन्दुस्तान के जो मेहनकश हैं, उनके पेट में ही जाएगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मेरी विनती है कि बहस को संपूर्ण होना चाहिए, बहस के लिए संपूर्ण दृष्टि होनी चाहिए, तभी ठीक लक्ष्य बनेगा। यही निवेदन करके मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER BY PRIME MINISTER

MR. CHAIRMAN : Introduction of Minister's the hon. Prime Minister.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से आपसे, और आपके माध्यम से इस सम्मानित सदन से श्री राधाकृष्णन पी., भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का परिचय कराना चाहता हूँ। इनका परिचय दिनांक 10.06.2014 को नहीं हो सका था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed with the discussion, we shall take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. It is a routine thing. It will take half a minute.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how can you stop the discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It will take half a minute, Sitaramji. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर इस विषय को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महंगाई को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. We will continue.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Ganga Rejuvenation Plan in Uttarakhand

*1. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ganga Rejuvenation Plan in Uttarakhand and whether it involves stopping some current Hydro Electric Projects which are considered hazardous for Ganga's flow in Uttarakhand; and

(b) whether Ganga cleanliness also means stopping all factories on its banks from releasing contaminated water in the river and divert sewage systems?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallization of action plan, including framing of its salient features, timeline and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalization of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga. This would include issues of ecological flow in River Ganga as also curbing of Pollution.

Per Capita Availability of Water

*2. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of drinking water has reduced during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of changes in per capita availability of drinking water during the last ten years, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(d) what measures are being taken to increase the availability and supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The per capita availability of water in the country was 1816 cubic meters as per 2001 Census which has reduced to 1545 cubic meters as per 2011 Census. This shows that per capita availability of water in the country is decreasing due to increase in population. Per capita availability of drinking water in the country is not monitored by the Ministry. However, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). The total additional coverage of habitations with 40 lpcd in the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme ((ARWSP) and NRDWP from 2004-05 onwards is given in the Statement-I (See below) indicates that the per capita availability of drinking water in the last decade in the rural areas is increasing.

(c) The per capita availability of drinking water in rural areas is not monitored by this Ministry.

(d) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. To increase the availability of drinking water, the Ministry has suggested to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc.. The State-wise sustainability structures taken up from 2009-10 onwards are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Moreover Hydro Geomorphological Maps (HGM) are being used for accurately locating new drinking water sources in the field. Government of India is taking steps to cover rural habitations and households with adequate safe drinking water supply on a continuous basis. In the last 5 years, the year-wise number of additional drinking water supply schemes which have been constructed is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Coverage of additional Habitations with Drinking Water Supply under
ARWSP/ NRDWP with minimum provision of 40 lpcd.*

Year	Total Achievements (In Habitations)
2004-05	69,639
2005-06	97,215
2006-07	1,07,350
2007-08	1,05,415
2008-09	1,52,990
2009-10	1,48,879
2010-11	1,19,401
2011-12	1,38,367
2012-13	1,55,706
2013-14	1,53,423

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	38	0	0	1	0	0	521	560
13.	Haryana	0	11	20	0	0	0	438	48	517
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	45	6	0	12	14	29	18	132
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	126	0	0	21	101	12	104	377
16.	Jharkhand	1771	21	0	152	17	53	502	215	2731
17.	Karnataka	209	1274	131	0	83	57	13	428	2195
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	351	1645	53	22	458	55	415	2802	5801
21.	Maharashtra	12015	1290	19	3	1033	376	542	4545	19823
22.	Manipur	1	19	0	0	1	9	8	13	51

23.	Meghalaya	42	117	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	181
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	66	91	91
26.	Odisha	285	3	1	21	3	0	1	2012	2326	2326
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	18	0	0	1	17	176	0	49	259	259
29.	Rajasthan	106	16	5	0	8	116	1390	57	1698	1698
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	444	2	446	446
31.	Tamil Nadu	208	1399	56	4	0	0	0	512	2179	2179
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	25	55	55
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	3	0	0	0	0	152	1	157	157
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	61	61
TOTAL		15305	6465	1466	411	1707	986	7256	21623	55219	55219

Statement-III*Water Schemes Completed During 2009-10 to 2013-14, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,841	2,386	3,136	8,143	332	19,838
2.	Bihar	3,313	1,893	3,803	4,719	5,536	19,264
3.	Chattisgarh	27,810	25,780	35,703	32,027	23,055	1,44,375
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	2,015	2,655	2,801	3,581	3,506	14,558
6.	Haryana	248	806	1,267	1,581	392	4,294
7.	Himachal Pradesh	786	894	986	1,078	709	4,453
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	92	884	470	1,067	1,064	3,577
9.	Jharkhand	14,570	30,075	44,020	37,980	21,427	1,48,072
10.	Karnataka	2,987	12,229	24,527	47,655	51,980	1,39,378
11.	Kerala	44	24	26	50	1	145
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8,322	30,204	26,968	37,519	40,224	1,43,237
13.	Maharashtra	1,714	5,184	15,793	24,050	7,690	54,431
14.	Odisha	4,630	8,596	13,202	47,925	40,815	1,15,168
15.	Punjab	129	580	425	290	511	1,935
16.	Rajasthan	3,169	19,181	19,222	15,958	4,858	62,388
17.	Tamil Nadu	8,953	10,381	6,346	15,441	12,846	53,967
18.	Telangana	1,683	2,053	3,191	10,267	134	17,328
19.	Uttar Pradesh	79,175	75,030	43,219	28,835	40,295	2,66,554
20.	Uttarakhand	16	372	1,135	176	256	1,955
21.	West Bengal	4,373	3,924	3,021	3,116	6,632	21,066
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	996	747	1,693	306	4,542
23.	Assam	2,011	9,114	6,477	7,514	6,545	31,661
24.	Manipur	182	241	129	66	29	647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Meghalaya	234	1,098	1,538	169	16	3,055
26.	Mizoram	32	246	15	38	39	370
27.	Nagaland	38	6	228	1,689	172	2,133
28.	Sikkim	636	212	769	178	131	1,926
29.	Tripura	1,114	1,259	3,857	4,084	2,760	13,074
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	6	1	1	3	11
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	-	2	-	3
TOTAL		1,74,918	2,46,309	2,63,022	3,36,892	2,72,264	12,93,405

Source: <http://indiawater.gov.in> Format-B15

Upgradation of highways

*3. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from all the States including Telangana for upgradation work on various highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has sanctioned these proposals;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of works undertaken on the above highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) During the current year, 10 proposals amounting to ₹ 3265 crore have been received from State Governments for development of National Highways. However, no proposal has been received from Telangana State in this regard. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). One proposal of Karnataka amounting to ₹ 85 crore has been sanctioned, for which tender has been invited.

Statement

*The details of 10 proposals received from State Governments
for the development of National Highways*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Type of Projects	N.H. No.	Length In km	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Two lane plus paved shoulder from km 6.25 to km 10.4 of Silchar Badarpur section	53	4.15	50.00
2.	Kerala	Balanced service road on Kodunuallar bypass	17	2	15.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Four lanning Itanagar to Banderdewa section of NH 52A	52A	31.5	780.00
4.	Karnataka	Strengthening from km 216.00 to km 237.00 and providing rigid pavement from km 250.62 to km 263.0	48	33.38	85.28
5.	Puducherry	Improving of Riding Quality	45A	6.42	9.99
6.	Punjab	Sangarur & Dhanoula bypass in Patiala-Bathinda (4L) Section of NH-64	64	17	315.00
7.	Punjab	Sangrur- Punjab/Haryana Border (4-L) section of NH71 in Punjab	71	57	1060.00
8.	Rajasthan	End of Nagaur bypass to Netra village (2L+PS) section of NH-65 from km 180.500 to 267.500	65	87	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	Netra village to Mandaur (4 Lane) section of NH-65 from km 267.500 to 296.070	65	28	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa-Sidhi (2L+PS) Section of NH-75 from km 2/800 to 33/200 & km 55/400 to 83/400 including Gurh & Sidhi bypass	75	57	300.00
TOTAL				323.45	3265.72

Pending projects

*4. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects pending with the Ministry and since when are these pending;

(b) what has been the cost over-run of these projects and how many projects are pending due to want of environmental clearance along with the steps Government has taken to expedite environmental clearance of these projects and the number of such pending projects from Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps Government is going to take to fast track these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) No project is pending due to environmental clearance. The pendency due to environment clearance for development of National Highways is not a major factor after issue of gazette notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forest dated 22nd August 2013.

UGC decision on FYUP

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

(a) whether UGC has taken any decision on the Four Year Under-graduate Programme (FYUP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi University had consulted the UGC or the Ministry before implementing these new programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) *vide* its order dated 20th June, 2014 issued the following directives to University of Delhi:

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

(c) and (d) The University of Delhi had written to UGC on 5th April, 2013 seeking approval for recognition of a new nomenclature by the name of Baccalaureate and Baccalaureate (Honours) for its new Under-graduate programme.

The UGC *vide* its letter dated 1st May, 2013 informed the University of that it may adopt any of the suitable nomenclature out of the list of degrees already specified by the Commission under Section 22 (3) of the UGC Act, 1956, and not the nomenclature proposed by the University.

As regards Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), University of Delhi wrote to the Ministry on 19.7.2013, forwarding copies of Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to the Ordinance of the University, as approved by the University Court in its meeting held on 22.03.13 and approved by the Executive Council at its meeting held on 09.05.13 and on 07.06.13, for information of the Visitor of the University as required under Section 31(4) of the Delhi University Act, 1922. The above said letter of University of Delhi was examined in MHRD. On 30.07.13, the MHRD informed University of Delhi that it had received only five copies of Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to

Ordinances of the University as approved by the University Court on 22.03.13 and that it had not received five copies of the amendments said to be approved by the Executive Council (EC) in its meeting held on 09.05.13 and 07.06.13. A clarification was sought whether the Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to Ordinances were placed before the University Court after the approval of the Executive Council on 09.05.13 and 07.06.13, since under Section 31(4) of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the amendments are to be submitted to the University Court and the Visitor after approval from the Executive Council. The University of Delhi was also informed that it had earlier informed the Ministry that the nomenclature of degrees under the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) shall not be Baccalaureate but in the amendments, same has been mentioned. Accordingly, University of Delhi was requested to furnish clarification on incorporation of the Baccalaureate degrees as well as justification of extensive amendments to the Ordinances. University of Delhi has so far not responded to this letter.

Adult education centres in Muslim concentrated districts

*6. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Muslim concentrated districts in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the progress of the proposed 1,000 additional Adult Education Centres exclusively for women in gram panchayats exceeding 5,000 Muslim population; and
- (c) the details of financial implication of the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise name of Muslim concentrated districts in the country having 20 per cent and above Muslim population, as per Census 2001, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan, a target focused approach under Saakshar Bharat, launched on 18th February, 2014, *inter-alia* provides setting up of 1,000 additional Adult Education Centres in those Gram Panchayats of Saakshar Bharat districts that have population more than 5,000 with at least 30 percent Muslims. So far, no additional Adult Education Centre has been set up.

(c) An estimated cost of ₹ 28.00 Crore has been calculated for setting up of these additional Adult Education Centres.

Statement

State-wise Muslim concentrated districts in the country having 20 per cent and above Muslim population, as per Census 2001:

Sl. No.	India/State/UT/ District	Total Population	% age of Muslim Population
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	1,02,86,10,328	
	Muslims	13,81,88,240	13.43
A.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,01,43,700	
	Muslims	67,93,240	66.97
1.	Kupwara	6,50,393	
	Muslims	6,33,263	97.37
2.	Baramula	11,69,780	
	Muslims	11,41,162	97.55
3.	Srinagar	12,02,447	
	Muslims	11,38,175	94.65
4.	Badgam	6,29,309	
	Muslims	6,17,212	98.08
5.	Pulwama	6,52,607	
	Muslims	6,37,008	97.61
6.	Anantnag	11,72,434	
	Muslims	11,54,780	98.49
7.	Kargil	1,19,307	
	Muslims	95,963	80.43
8.	Doda	6,91,929	
	Muslims	4,00,765	57.92
9.	Udhampur	7,43,509	
	Muslims	1,90,112	25.57

1	2	3	4
10. Punch	All Religions	3,72,613	
	Muslims	3,42,512	91.92
11. Rajauri	All Religions	4,83,284	
	Muslims	2,91,067	60.23
B. Uttarakhand	All Religions	84,89,349	
	Muslims	10,12,141	11.92
12. Udham Singh Nagar	All Religions	12,35,614	
	Muslims	2,54,407	20.59
13. Hardwar	All Religions	14,47,187	
	Muslims	4,78,274	33.05
C. Haryana	All Religions	2,11,44,564	
	Muslims	12,22,916	5.78
14. Gurgaon	All Religions	16,60,289	
	Muslims	6,17,918	37.22
C. Delhi	All Religions	1,38,50,507	
	Muslims	16,23,520	11.72
15. North East	All Religions	17,68,061	
	Muslims	4,81,607	27.24
16. Central	All Religions	6,46,385	
	Muslims	1,93,137	29.88
E. Rajasthan	All Religions	5,65,07,188	
	Muslims	47,88,227	8.47
17. Jaisalmer	All Religions	5,08,247	
	Muslims	1,20,174	23.64
F. Uttar Pradesh	All Religions	16,61,97,921	
	Muslims	3,07,40,158	18.50
18. Saharanpur	All Religions	28,96,863	
	Muslims	11,32,919	39.11

1	2	3	4
19. Muzaffarnagar	All Religions	35,43,362	
	Muslims	13,49,629	38.09
20. Bijnor	All Religions	31,31,619	
	Muslims	13,06,329	41.71
21. Moradabad	All Religions	38,10,983	
	Muslims	17,35,381	45.54
22. Rampur	All Religions	19,23,739	
	Muslims	9,45,277	49.14
23. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	All Religions	14,99,068	
	Muslims	5,90,308	39.38
24. Meerut	All Religions	29,97,361	
	Muslims	9,75,715	32.55
25. Baghpat	All Religions	11,63,991	
	Muslims	2,87,871	24.73
26. Ghaziabad	All Religions	32,90,586	
	Muslims	7,82,915	23.79
27. Bulandshahar	All Religions	29,13,122	
	Muslims	6,13,660	21.07
28. Budaun	All Religions	30,69,426	
	Muslims	6,54,797	21.33
29. Bareilly	All Religions	36,18,589	
	Muslims	12,26,386	33.89
30. Pilibhit	All Religions	16,45,183	
	Muslims	3,90,773	23.75
31. Lucknow	All Religions	36,47,834	
	Muslims	7,48,687	20.52
32. Barabanki	All Religions	26,73,581	
	Muslims	5,89,197	22.04

1	2	3	4
33.	Bahraich	All Religions	23,81,072
		Muslims	8,29,361
			34.83
34.	Shrawasti	All Religions	11,76,391
		Muslims	3,01,117
			25.60
35.	Balrampur	All Religions	16,82,350
		Muslims	6,17,675
			36.72
36.	Siddharthnagar	All Religions	20,40,085
		Muslims	6,00,336
			29.43
37.	Sant Kabir Nagar	All Religions	14,20,226
		Muslims	3,41,154
			24.02
G.	Bihar	All Religions	8,29,98,509
		Muslims	1,37,22,048
			16.53
38.	Pashchim Champaran	All Religions	30,43,466
		Muslims	6,46,597
			21.25
39.	Sitamarhi	All Religions	26,82,720
		Muslims	5,68,992
			21.21
40.	Araria	All Religions	21,58,608
		Muslims	8,87,972
			41.14
41.	Kishanganj	All Religions	12,96,348
		Muslims	8,76,105
			67.58
42.	Purnia	All Religions	25,43,942
		Muslims	9,35,239
			36.76
43.	Katihar	All Religions	23,92,638
		Muslims	10,17,495
			42.53
44.	Darbhangha	All Religions	32,95,789
		Muslims	7,48,971
			22.73
H.	Manipur	All Religions	21,66,788
		Muslims	1,90,939
			8.81

1	2	3	4
45. Thoubal	All Religions	3,64,140	
	Muslims	86,849	23.85
I. Assam	All Religions	2,66,55,528	
	Muslims	82,40,611	30.92
46. Kokrajhar	All Religions	9,05,764	
	Muslims	1,84,441	20.36
47. Dhubri	All Religions	16,37,344	
	Muslims	12,16,455	74.29
48. Goalpara	All Religions	8,22,035	
	Muslims	4,41,516	53.71
49. Bongaigaon	All Religions	9,04,835	
	Muslims	3,48,573	38.52
50. Barpeta	All Religions	16,47,201	
	Muslims	9,77,943	59.37
51. Kamrup	All Religions	25,22,324	
	Muslims	6,25,002	24.78
52. Nalbari	All Religions	11,48,824	
	Muslims	2,53,842	22.10
53. Darrang	All Religions	15,04,320	
	Muslims	5,34,658	35.54
54. Marigaon	All Religions	7,76,256	
	Muslims	3,69,398	47.59
55. Nagaon	All Religions	23,14,629	
	Muslims	11,80,267	50.99
56. Cachar	All Religions	14,44,921	
	Muslims	5,22,051	36.13
57. Karimganj	All Religions	10,07,976	
	Muslims	5,27,214	52.30

1	2	3	4
58. Hailakandi	All Religions	5,42,872	
	Muslims	3,12,849	57.63
J. West Bengal	All Religions	8,01,76,197	
	Muslims	2,02,40,543	25.25
59. Koch Bihar	All Religions	24,79,155	
	Muslims	6,00,911	24.24
60. Uttar Dinajpur	All Religions	24,41,794	
	Muslims	11,56,503	47.36
61. Dakshin Dinajpur	All Religions	15,03,178	
	Muslims	3,61,047	24.02
62. Maldah	All Religions	32,90,468	
	Muslims	16,36,171	49.72
63. Murshidabad	All Religions	58,66,569	
	Muslims	37,35,380	63.67
64. Birbhum	All Religions	30,15,422	
	Muslims	10,57,861	35.08
65. Nadia	All Religions	46,04,827	
	Muslims	11,70,282	25.41
66. North Twenty Four Parganas	All Religions	89,34,286	
	Muslims	21,64,058	24.22
67. Haora	All Religions	42,73,099	
	Muslims	10,44,383	24.44
68. Kolkata	All Religions	45,72,876	
	Muslims	9,26,769	20.27
69. South Twenty Four Parganas	All Religions	69,06,689	
	Muslims	22,95,967	33.24
K. Jharkhand	All Religions	2,69,45,829	
	Muslims	37,31,308	13.85

1	2	3	4
70. Giridih	All Religions	19,04,430	
	Muslims	3,83,253	20.12
71. Godda	All Religions	10,47,939	
	Muslims	2,10,734	20.11
72. Sahibganj	All Religions	9,27,770	
	Muslims	2,90,060	31.26
73. Pakaur	All Religions	7,01,664	
	Muslims	2,27,069	32.36
74. Lohardaga	All Religions	3,64,521	
	Muslims	73,316	20.11
L. Madhya Pradesh	All Religions	6,03,48,023	
	Muslims	38,41,449	6.37
75. Bhopal	All Religions	18,43,510	
	Muslims	4,21,365	22.86
M. Gujarat	All Religions	5,06,71,017	
	Muslims	45,92,854	9.06
76. Kachchh	All Religions	15,83,225	
	Muslims	3,29,254	20.80
77. Bharuch	All Religions	13,70,656	
	Muslims	2,93,459	21.41
N. Maharashtra	All Religions	9,68,78,627	
	Muslims	1,02,70,485	10.60
78. Mumbai	All Religions	33,38,031	
	Muslims	7,34,484	22.00
O. Andhra Pradesh	All Religions	7,62,10,007	
	Muslims	69,86,856	9.17
79. Hyderabad	All Religions	38,29,753	
	Muslims	15,76,583	41.17

1	2	3	4
P. Karnataka	All Religions	5,28,50,562	
	Muslims	64,63,127	12.23
80. Dakshina Kannada	All Religions	18,97,730	
	Muslims	4,18,904	22.07
Q. Lakshadweep	All Religions	60,650	
	Muslims	57,903	95.47
81. Lakshadweep	All Religions	60,650	
	Muslims	57,903	95.47
R. Kerala	All Religions	3,18,41,374	
	Muslims	78,63,842	24.70
82. Kasaragod	All Religions	12,04,078	
	Muslims	4,13,063	34.3
83. Kannur	All Religions	24,08,956	
	Muslims	6,65,648	27.63
84. Wayanad	All Religions	7,80,619	
	Muslims	2,09,758	26.87
85. Kozhikode	All Religions	28,79,131	
	Muslims	10,78,750	37.47
86. Malappuram	All Religions	36,25,471	
	Muslims	24,84,576	68.53
87. Palakkad	All Religions	26,17,482	
	Muslims	7,03,596	26.88
S. Puducherry	All Religions	9,74,345	
	Muslims	59,358	6.09
88. Mahe	All Religions	36,828	
	Muslims	11,411	30.98

Mess in Delhi University

*7. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the explanation of the Ministry regarding the mess created in the Delhi University by introducing the most controversial Four-Year Degree Programmes during the last academic year;

(b) the role of UGC when this mess was in the making; and

(c) the current stand of the Academic Council of Delhi University when almost all the colleges have restarted the three-year degree course?

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

University of Delhi wrote to the Ministry on 19.7.2013 forwarding copies of Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to the Ordinance of the University, as approved by the University Court in its meeting held on 22.03.13 and approved by the Executive Council at its meeting held on 09.05.13 and on 07.06.13, for information of the Visitor of the University as required under Section 31(4) of the Delhi University Act, 1922. The above said letter of University of Delhi was examined in MHRD. On 30.07.13, the MHRD informed University of Delhi that it had received only five copies of Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to Ordinances of the University as approved by the University Court on 22.03.13 and that it had not received five copies of the amendments said to be approved by the Executive Council (EC) in its meeting held on 09.05.13 and 07.06.13. A clarification was sought whether the Amendments to Ordinances and Appendices to Ordinances were placed before the University Court after the approval of the Executive Council on 09.05.13 and 07.06.13, since under Section 31(4) of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the amendments are to be submitted to the University Court and the Visitor after

approval from the Executive Council. The University of Delhi was also informed that it had earlier informed the Ministry that the nomenclature of degrees under the Four Year Undergraduate programme (FYUP) shall not be Baccalaureate but in the amendments, same has been mentioned. Accordingly, University of Delhi was requested to furnish clarification on incorporation of the Baccalaureate degrees as well as justification of extensive amendments to the Ordinances. The University of Delhi has so far not responded to this letter.

The Report of the Committee constituted by UGC, along with information furnished by the University of Delhi on 28th May, 2014, was considered by the Commission in its 501st Meeting held on 13th June, 2014. The Commission, while observing that the FYUP was a deviation from the pattern of 10+2+3 structure enshrined in the National Policy on Education (NPE), also observed that the ordinances effecting the departure from the established national pattern did not have the approval of the competent authority. In view of the same, the Commission decided to issue an advisory to the University of Delhi to review /reconsider the continuation of FYUP. This advisory was issued by UGC to University of Delhi on 16th June, 2014.

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

- (i) The admissions for the academic year 2014-15 and the subsequent academic years in the University of Delhi (including the constituent and other colleges under it) for the general undergraduate programmes shall be made in the three year structure which was prevalent in the University of Delhi prior to introduction of FYUP;
- (ii) Appropriate arrangement shall be made by the University of Delhi for students, already admitted in the academic year 2013-14 in the FYUP, to migrate to

the three year undergraduate programme structure so that they do not lose an academic year for obtaining undergraduate degrees, and for this purpose, ensure that students acquire necessary academic and other competences during the next two academic years;

- (iii) Take all other steps as may be necessary to adhere to the 3-year undergraduate programme as envisaged under the 10+2+3 structure under the NPE 1986, while ensuring that students are facilitated through the process of transacting the curriculum under the 10+2+3 structure.

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

(c) University of Delhi has reported that the Academic Council of University of Delhi, vide its resolution dated 28-06-2014, decided to replace, with effect from the academic year 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme of examination under the FYUP with scheme/syllabi which was in existence in 2012-13.

Linking of MGNREGA with Agriculture

*8. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with agriculture, so that the works taken up under the scheme help enhance productivity in agriculture by creating infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards criticism for the problems such as poor quality of assets it created, delays in payment of wages and gaps in the implementation of MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps/measures proposed for proper implementation of MGNREGA in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Most of the works permitted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) pertain to improving the productivity in agriculture and allied activities. These include water conservation, watershed management, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, micro and minor irrigation, horticulture, sericulture, plantations, farm fishery, development of fallow/waste lands, post-harvest storage facilities and promotion of livestock and fisheries.

However, to bring a greater focus on agriculture, the Ministry is considering to amend the Schedule I of the MGNREGA 2005 to ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost are for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.

(b) A number of good quality assets have been created in many States under the programme. However, it has been recognized that more focus needs to be given on creation of quality assets alongside provision of wage employment. The problems like delays in payment of wages and misuse of money have been noticed, primarily arising out of poor implementation.

(c) In order to correct these, a concrete action plan has been formulated consisting of:

- Improving the quality of assets by better planning and technical supervision, greater facility for taking up larger and durable assets, including in convergence with other line departments.
- To reduce delays in payment of wages under MGNREGA a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision,
- States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages,
- To control irregularities in implementation, the States and UTs have been asked to implement Social Audits more vigorously and in a manner that allows greater transparency and public scrutiny,
- States have been requested to put in place Ombudsmen in every district to hear and resolve grievances. The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted at the District and State levels to monitor the schemes.

Foreign assistance to improve Power Supply

†*9. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal to obtain assistance from World Bank and any other country is under consideration for improving the power supply situation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details therefor; and
- (c) by when this project would be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Details of proposals for financial assistance from World Bank and other countries is as follows:

1. World Bank:

A scheme regarding "North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project" for strengthening of Transmission & Distribution System in the six North Eastern Region States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura is being proposed with 50:50 funding from Government of India (through Ministry of Power budget) & World Bank. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 4,923.32 crore (October, 2013 price level). The project is scheduled to be completed in 48 months from the date of release of 1st instalment to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.

The Ultra Mega Grid connected Solar Photo Voltaic Power Project of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been posed to the World Bank. This is to be implemented through a joint venture. The project size is expected to be 750 MW based on Photo Voltaic solar technology.

2. Germany:

Green Energy Corridor project is envisaged to be funded partly by KfW, Federal Bank of Germany. The fund to the tune of one Billion Euro will be given by KfW, Federal Bank of Germany. The project which is being funded by KfW, Federal Bank of Germany is scheduled to be completed by October, 2017.

3. Japan:

A list of 9 proposals in the power sector seeking Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Government of Japan appearing in the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Rolling Plan is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The list of power projects appear in the JICA list of Rolling Plan of DEA:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State/Sector	Approximate Project Cost (₹ crore)
1.	Odisha Power Sector Transmission Project	Odisha/ State Sector	1600.00
2.	1x660 MW Deen Bandhu Chotu Ram Thermal Power Project/Haryana	Haryana/ State Sector	2707.82
3.	Tawang Hydro Electric Power-I and II (Equipment portion)/National Hydro Power Corporation.	Central Sector	1600
4.	Complete Replacement of 2x50 MW Units with 1x250 MW unit at Barauni/Bihar	Bihar/State Sector	1965.65
5.	Bakreshwar-6 Thermal Power Project (1*500 MW sub Critical)/ West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited.	West Bengal/ State Sector	2021.98
6.	West Bengal Power Transmission Project	West Bengal/ State Sector	546
7.	400/220 KV Fedra and Sankhari Sub-station & Transmission Line / Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation.	Gujarat/ State Sector	470.87
8.	High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in Urban Areas, Paschim Gujarat Vij Co. Ltd, Gujarat	Gujarat/ State Sector	1968.80
9.	Renovation & Modernization of Uiam Stage-III Power Station	Meghalaya/ State Sector	344.31

Problem of river pollution in Assam

*10. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of wide-scale pollution of Bharalu, Dipor Bil, Burhi Dihing and Brahmaputra rivers of Assam;

(b) whether Government is formulating any action plan to eradicate the problem of pollution of Burhi Dihing and Brahmaputra rivers as in the case of river Ganga; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for the year 2010, the stretch of Bharalu river at Guwahati, Dipor Bil at Guwahati and Burhi Dihing river at Margherita have been identified as polluted. The reports of the State Government of Assam show that apart from bacteriological characteristics all other parameters for river Brahmaputra are within permissible limits.

(b) and (c) It is the responsibility of State Governments concerned or the local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers. The Central Government facilitates the process through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which is implemented by the state governments on a coast sharing basis. As a pre-requisite for consideration of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) under NRCP, the City Sanitation Plan (CSP) and Feasibility Report (FR) have to be approved. The detailed project report for pollution abatement of river Bharalu at Guwahati was submitted by the State Government to the National River Conservation Directorate of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. This was examined and found to be deficient. The state government has been asked in May 2014 to rectify the deficiencies in the city sanitation plan and feasibility report for consideration of their DPR.

Tapping of natural water resources

* 11. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water resources are fast depleting posing a serious threat of water crisis in the country;

(b) whether any concrete plan to tap the natural resources of water, such as rain water, has been contemplated by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) While a study by Central Water Commission does not indicate any discernible reducing trends a recent assessment of the dynamic ground water resources in India by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) shows that while the overall availability of ground water has remained constant, 16% of blocks as assessed by the CGWB in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gurjarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Delhi are over- exploited.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to augmenting the water resources for irrigation, domestic, and industrial consumption, several measures are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs & traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. to facilitate this.

The Central Ground Water Board has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Aquifers in the Country. It has been shared with States and UTs for implementation.

Further, the National Water Policy (2012) has also highlighted the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall, desalination and avoidance of inadvertent evapo-transpiration. Copies of the National Water Policy, 2012 have been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

Dumping of Solar Energy Products

*12. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Solar Manufacturers Association has alleged that dumping of solar energy products has caused loss of ₹ 3,000 crores;

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

(c) the action being taken to provide non-conventional and renewable energy to the citizens at low cost and also to adequately propagate the use of non-conventional energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) has alleged that dumping of solar energy products will cause loss of investments in the sector.

(b) The details are as under:

- (i). The total installed capacity for manufacturing of cells and modules is around 1370 MW and 2750 MW respectively out of which the capacities under operation are only around 300 MW and 1400 MW. As per the target of 20,000 MW Grid Connected Solar Power Capacity by the year 2022, which is also under review for further increasing capacity addition in this sector, the annual requirement of cells and modules is expected to be far higher than the current domestic manufacturing capacity, which will not be able to match the requirements.
- (ii). Solar projects of aggregate capacity of about 3500 MW are currently under implementation or have been tendered out by the Central Government/State Government Agencies. Increase in the price of solar equipments due to proposed imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) may have an adverse impact on them.
- (iii). Major States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab and Karnataka have opposed imposition of ADD.
- (iv). Government has kept domestic content clause for 375 MW in procurement of 750 MW of power in Batch-I of Phase-II of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). The Government is keen to encourage increased domestic manufacturing and will be initiating measures to make it competitive which will enable them to compete effectively.

(c) MNRE is promoting use of Renewable Energy in both Grid Connected and Off-Grid Applications for which several programmes are under implementation. The major programmes and schemes to provide renewable energy at low cost are:

- (i). Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power, 2000 MW of off-grid PV solutions and 20 million square meters of collector area by 2022 in three phases. For this, Government is providing 30% capital subsidy on all off-grid applications and promoting grid connected solar applications through Bundling Scheme, providing Generation Based Incentive and Viability Gap Fund (VGF).
- (ii). GBI of ₹ 0.50/kWh on Wind Power Generated with a ceiling of ₹ 1 Crore/MW is being provided.

- (iii). Ministry is supporting dissemination of family type biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for the use of biogas as a fuel for cooking and slurry bio product as enriched manure.
- (iv). Ministry is promoting Biomass power and Bagasse Co-generation in Sugar Mills with Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy.

Maintenance of National Highways

†*13. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of National Highways in the country and the method of their maintenance, State-wise;
- (b) the length of each National Highway in Madhya Pradesh and National Highway-wise length of roads which are in a poor condition as compared to the standards of maintenance; and
- (c) the measures taken to improve them upto the standard level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KISHAN PAL): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Maintenance of NHs is being implemented on the agency basis. The State Public Works Departments (PWDs), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are implementing agencies. The maintenance works are executed either through budgetary support or through private sector participation. The NH stretches developed through public fund are being maintained through long term maintenance contract termed as Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT), whereas the NH stretches developed through private sector participation are being maintained by the concessionaire as part of their obligation under concession agreement. Stretches not covered under above two modes are maintained through budgetary support with the help of the agencies.

(b) and (c) The details of each NH along with stretches in poor condition in the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). All these NH stretches except NH-59 are included under works programme for Periodical Repair (PR) / Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) during 2014-15. As regards NH-59 is concerned, this is under Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and the concessionaire has been issued notice to repair this damaged stretch of about 5 km.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*The State/Union Territory-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country*

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42 New, 43, 63, 67 Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 765 New	4,396.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext, 37 Ext., 315A, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New and 713A New	2,513.05
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New, 127C New, 127D New, 329 New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 715A New and 702C	3,723.06
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New, 219 New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 527A New and 527C New	4,538.79
5.	Chandigarh	21	15.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930 New	3,078.40
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 and 236	80.00

8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	262.00
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58 New, 59, 113, 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848, 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68Ext. New, 147A New, 351 New, 927D New and 953 New	4,686.29
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21 A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71 A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236, 248 A New, 334B New, 703 New, 709 Ext New. and NE-II	2,057.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503 Ext. New and 505 New	2,396.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New and 701 New	2,319.00
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 143 New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New and 419 New	2,996.64
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67New, 150, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New and 367 New	6,294.29
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213 and 220	1,811.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 43 New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92 and 927A New	5,184.57

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 204, 211, 222, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 348 New, 361 New, 363 New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 848A and 930 New	6,451.44
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102A New, 102B New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 150, 155, 702ANew	1,488.74
19.	Meghalaya	40,44,51,62 and 127BNew	1,204.36
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150, 154, 302 New, 502A New	1,181.00
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 129 New, 129A, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New and 702B	1,080.09
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New and 326 A New	4,644.52
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	64.03
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 503 Ext. New, 703 New 703A New and 754 New	2,136.15
25.	Rajasthan	3, 3A New, 8, 11, 11 A, 11 B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 65A New, 71B, 76, 76A New, 76B New, 79, 79A New, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116, 116A New, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New and 927A New	7,806.20

26.	Sikkim	31 A, 310, 31 OA New, 510 New, 710 New	309.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226Ext, 227, 230, 234, 381 New, and 532 New	5,006.14
28.	Tripura	44, 44A and 208 New	577.00
29.	Telangana	7, 9, 16 202, 221, 222, 326 New, 167 New, 150 New, 363 -New, 365 New, 565 New, 161, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New and 365A New	2,743.34
30.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 87 Ext., 94, 107 New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125 and 309A New	2,364.92
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 3A New, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 219 New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A New, 334B New, 730 New, 730A New, 931 New, 931A New and NE-II	7,863.00
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131 A, 133A New, 317A, 327B, 512 New and 717	2,909.80
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	330.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31.00
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New and 251 New	22.00

Statement-II*The details of each NH in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route	Length in Madhya Pradesh (km.)	Length in poor condition (km.)
1.	3	Rajasthan border - Morena - Gwalior - Ghatigaon - Shivpuri - Kolaras - Luckwara - Badarwas - Bhadaura - Guna - Binaganj - Penchi - Biaora - Sarangpur - Shajapur - Dewas - Indore - Mhow - Thikri - Julwania - Sendhwa - Maharashtra Border	719.4	—
2.	7	UP Border - Mauganj - Mangawan - Rewa - Amarpatan - Murwara - Katni - Sihora - Jabalpur - Bargi - Hulki - Dhuma - Lakhnadon - Seoni - Gopalganj - Khawasa - Mah. Border	511.2	—
3.	12	Jabalpur - Shahpura - Deori - Bareli - Bari - Goharganj - Obaidullaganj - Bhopal - Duraha - Shampur - Narsinghgarh - Biaora - Raigarh - Khilchipur - Rajasthan Border	484	23
4.	12A	UP Border - Orchha - Pithipur - Tikamgarh - Shahgarh - Hirapur - Batiagarh - Damoh - Tendukheda - Jabalpur - Mandla - Motinala - Garhi - Supkhar - Chhattisgarh Border.	514.2	—
5.	25	Shivpuri - Karera - UP Border	80	—
6.	26	UP Border - Barodia - Bandra - Sagar - Gourjhama - Deori - Maharajpur - Nirsimhapur - Lakhandon	274.1	—

7.	26A	Sagar (NH-86) - Jeruwakhera - Khurai - Bina	75	—
8.	26B	Narsinghpur (NH-26) - Harrari - Amarwada - Chindwara - Saunsar - Maharashtra border	267	—
9.	27	UP Border - Sohagi - Katra - Mangawan	51.65	—
10.	56 New	Gujarat border - Bhabra - Alirajpur - Gujrat border	52	—
11.	59	Gujarat Border - Jhabua - Rama - Rajgarh - Bhandheri - Dhar - Ghat Bilod - Betma - Indore	169	5
12.	59A	Indore - Chapra - Kannod - Khategaon - Nemawar - Handia - Harda - Sodalpur - Bori - Chirapatla - Chicholi - Betul	276.8	—
13.	69	Obaidullaganj - Barkhera - Hoshangabad - Itarsi - Kesla - Chaukipura - Shahpur - Nimpani - Batul - Multai - Tigaon - Pandhurna - Chicholi - Maharashtra Border	255.8	—
14.	69A	Multai (NH-69) - Chikhli - Dunawa - Chindwara - Chaurai - Seoni (NH-7Jn.) -	152.3	—
15.	75	Gwalior - Dabra - Dalta - UP Border/UP border - Alipura - Nowgaon - Chhatarpur - Ganj - Panna - Baroura - Nagod - Satna - Madhogarh - Rewa (NH-7) - Churhat - Sidhi - Deosar - Sohar - Singroli - U.P. border	503.8	29

Sl. No.	NH No.	Route	Length in Madhya Pradesh (km.)	Length in poor condition (km.)
16.	76	Rajasthan Border/Rajasthan border - Kota - Kolras - Karera - Shivpuri - U.P. border	41.85	—
17.	78	Katni - Umaria - Pali - Shahdol - Burhar - Anupur - Chhattisgarh border	240.47	40
18.	86	UP Border - Malhara - Chhatarpur - Gulganj - Shahgarh - Rurawan - Dalpatpur - Banda - Sagar - Rahatgarh - Gyarpur - Vidisa - Sanchi - Raisen - Bhopal	371	—
19.	92	UP Border - Phup Kolan - Bhind - Mahgawan - Gwalior	108	—
20.	927A (New)	Ratlam - Rajasthan Border.	37	—

Amendments in the Land Acquisition Act

*14. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) suggesting provisions such as mandatory consent of project-affected people for land acquisition should not be applied to infrastructure projects where Government has a stake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other suggestions made by DIPP; and

(d) whether Government is planning to introduce in the Parliament amendments to the new legislation- the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition-to this effect or Government is planning to make changes in rules under this Act in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) No proposal from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been received on the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 after it came into force on 1st January, 2014.

(d) No proposal for amendments to the Act is under consideration at present. Further, the Rules under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 have not been finalized.

Power crisis in the country

†*15. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cities in the country including Delhi have been reeling under severe power crisis for the last few days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the special measures being taken by Government to defuse power crisis and provide round the clock power, particularly to Delhi; and

(d) the short term and long term action plan of Government to bring out the power sector from its abysmal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to different cities/other consumers in a State is within the purview of the State Government/State power utilities. As per the information received from States in Central Electricity Authority,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

there is an overall shortage of power in the country including Delhi, both in terms of energy and peaking power. The shortage varies from State-to-State on a month-to-month, day-to-day and hour-to-hour basis depending upon the demand and supply of power. The latest power supply position as on 30.06.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Following the disruption of power network due to severe dust storm/thunderstorm on 30th May, 2014 in Delhi and surrounding States, the restoration of lines was taken up on war footing with the assistance of Power Grid Corporation of India and top most priority was accorded to restoring power for emergency services such as hospitals, Delhi Metro, Water treatment plants and NDMC areas. The 220 kV lines which had gone under outage due to tower collapse, were urgently restored through Emergency Restoration System (ERS). Further, permanent restoration of damaged towers was also attended to on war footing and the affected lines were restored to normalcy progressively by 23rd June, 2014 which otherwise would have taken several weeks to get restored.

(d) The measures being taken by the Government to meet the power requirement in the country are:

- (i). Acceleration in generation capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 43,708 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014) against this target.
- (ii). Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants.
- (iii). Focusing on hydro capacity addition.
- (iv). Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v). To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
- (vi). Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii). Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (viii). Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.
- (ix). Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x). Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement*Power Supply Position as on 30.06.2014*

Region / State	Peak Requirement (MW)	Max. demand met during the day (MW)	Surplus / Deficit (MW)	(%)	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Availability (MU)	Surplus/ Deficit (MU)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	314	314	0	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Delhi	5,273	5,273	0	0.0	110.7	110.1	-0.6	-0.5
Haryana	8,017	8,017	0	0.0	166.4	166.4	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,148	1,148	0	0.0	24.5	24.3	-0.2	-0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1,520	1,420	-100	-6.6	27.9	26.2	-1.7	-6.1
Punjab	9,636	9,636	0	0.0	213.0	213.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	8,967	8,967	0	0.0	195.1	195.1	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	13,298	11,918	-1,380	-10.4	306.0	259.0	-47.1	-15.4
Uttarakhand	1,702	1,662	-40	-2.4	36.9	36.8	-0.2	-0.4
Northern Region	49,875	48,355	-1,520	-3.0	1,086.6	1,037.0	-49.6	-4.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	3,236	2,979	-257	-8	68.5	67.6	-0.8	-1.2
Gujarat	12,908	12,844	-64	0	291.0	290.6	-0.4	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	6,910	6,903	-7	0	147.8	147.8	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	19,616	19,537	-79	0	431.7	429.9	-1.9	-0.4
Daman & Diu	271	271	0	0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
D.N.Haveli	661	660	-1	0	13.8	13.8	0.0	-0.1
Goa	390	390	0	0	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
ESIL	381	380	0	0	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.1
Western Region	44,373	43,964	-409	-0.9	974.2	971.1	-3.1	-0.32
Andhra Pradesh	6,247	5,647	-600	-10	147.0	128.3	-18.7	-12.7
Telangana	5,806	5,406	-400	-7	134.9	118.9	-16.0	-11.8
Karnataka	8,441	8,041	-400	-5	184.2	175.2	-9.0	-4.9
Kerala	3,307	3,157	-150	-5	60.9	60.1	-0.8	-1.3
Tamil Nadu	12,368	12,368	0	0	268.7	267.8	-0.9	-0.3
Puducherry	287	287	0	0	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	36,456	34,906	-1,550	-4.3	800.9	755.5	-45.3	-5.66

Bihar	2,517	2,367	-150	-6	44.4	43.8	-0.6	-1.4
DVC	2,445	2,445	0	0	57.0	57.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	894	894	0	0	17.7	17.7	0.0	0.0
Odisha	3,504	3,504	0	0	71.1	71.1	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	6,637	6,637	0	0	123.0	123.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	81	81	0	0	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Region	16,078	15,928	-150	-0.9	314.3	313.7	-0.6	-0.19
Arunachal Pradesh	113	99	-14	-12.4	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-5.25
Assam	1,395	1,185	-210	-15.1	26.0	24.2	-1.8	-6.9
Manipur	122	112	-10	-8.2	1.6	1.6	-0.1	-4.5
Meghalaya	267	255	-12	-4.5	4.5	4.4	-0.1	-2.4
Mizoram	83	73	-10	-12.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-6.5
Nagaland	87	76	-11	-12.6	1.6	1.6	-0.1	-3.8
Tripura	235	222	-13	-5.5	3.1	3.1	-0.1	-2.2
North-Eastern Region	2,302	2,022	-280	-12.2	39.7	37.4	-2.3	-5.73
ALL INDIA	149,084	145,175	-3,909	-2.6	3,215.6	3,114.7	-100.9	-3.14

Lakshadweep and A & N Islands stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional peak demand/ peak met.

Legislation to control fee structure in private institutions

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

(a) whether Government is planning to bring in a strong legislation to control the fee structure in private professional institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As of today there is no legislation proposed to regulate fees in private professional institutions. However, the policy for controlling the fee structure in private professional institutions has been laid down based on the Supreme Court of India direction in the case of T.M.A. Pai Foundation and Others Vs State of Karnataka and Others on 31.10.2002 wherein the Court has ordered that every State Government should constitute a committee to fix the ceiling on the fees chargeable by a professional college or class of professional colleges, as the case may be. This committee should, after hearing the professional colleges, fix the fee once every three years or at such longer period, as it may think appropriate until such time that the National Fee Committee fixes such norms.

Accordingly AICTE had constituted a Fee Committee on 9-3-2006 under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganathan Mishra, former Chief Justice of India. The Committee could not convene its meeting due to ill health of Justice Ranganathan Mishra and Justice Mishra expired in between and the report of the Committee could not be finalized. Due to the sudden death of Justice Mishra another Committee has been constituted on 7.5.2014 under the Chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna (former Judge of Supreme Court) to fix the norms and guidelines of fee structure in private professional institutions. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 30.06.2014.

Height of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada in Gujarat

†*17. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to raise the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada in Gujarat;

(b) whether Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) has made strong protest against it;

(c) whether the Central and State Governments have made all types of assessment and analysis before raising the height of the above dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the area of agricultural land which would be benefited and the area of agricultural land which would be submerged and the number of villages and families which would be deprived of their agricultural land and houses after raising the height of the dam?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGAREJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) The Narmada Control Authority (NCA) permitted Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat, on 12.06.2014 to carry out Phase-I proposal comprising of construction of Piers, overhead Bridge and installation of Gates in open or raised position.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in Writ Petition No. 319 of 1994 (Narmada Bachao Andolan against Union of India and Others) has directed that permission to raise the dam height will be given by the Narmada Control beyond 90 Metres will be given by the Narmada Control Authority from time to time after it obtains clearances from the Environment Sub-Group headed by the Union Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group headed by the Union Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The R&R Sub-Group would in turn give clearance after consulting the three Grievance Redressal Authorities (GRAs). The Environment Sub-Group of Narmada Control Authority had accordingly given conditional clearance for Phase-1 proposal, at its 48th meeting held on 01.04.2010. The R&R Sub-Group recommended clearance in its 77th meeting held on 27.06.2013, subject to certain conditions. The permission has therefore, been granted by the Narmada Control Authority, for Phase-I proposal after following due procedure laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.

(e) The Sardar Sarovar Project envisages the development of irrigation potential of 17.92 Lakh Hectares and 2.46 Lakh Hectares in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan respectively. As per Information available, the Sardar Sarovar Reservoir after completion would submerge about 37,533 Hectares of land comprising of 11,279 Hectares of cultivable land, 13,385 Hectares of forest land and about 12,869 Hectares of River Bed or waste land. No additional agricultural land or houses are expected to get submerged due to present permission for Phase-I construction.

Closure of community colleges

*18. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IGNOU has directed the closure of 500 community colleges which were affiliated to it;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect interests of the students who are enrolled with these community colleges since 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Board of Management of the University, in its 118th meeting held on 15/06/2013, decided to discontinue the Community College Scheme. The main reason for discontinuation was that these institutions were not set up in accordance with the Statutes/Ordinances of the university's Act. Of the 559 community colleges registered since 2009, 253 had admitted 1.42 lakh students till January, 2012.

(c) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the University has taken lenient view towards existing students admitted till January 2012 by these community colleges. All the examinations conducted by the respective community colleges up to June 2012 were examined by the Result Review Committee of the University and accordingly 35,062 Grade Cards and Provisional Certificates have been dispatched to the students under the scheme and process is on in respect of the remaining students. Further, keeping the interests of the students in forefront, the Ministry *vide* letter No. 5-47/2014-DL dated 24.06.2014 has urged IGNOU to declare the results of the remaining successful candidates and conduct the examination for those who have completed their courses/programmes in a time bound manner.

Status of provision of toilets in rural houses

*19. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data 59.4 per cent of rural India defecates in open;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has launched a number of sanitation programmes in the past but failed to ensure access to private toilets for majority of Indians living in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what effective measures are proposed to be taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the 69th round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey on Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition in India carried out in 2012, 59.4% of the rural population in India do not have latrine facilities. State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Sanitation is a State subject. To assist the States/UTs in their efforts to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas, the Government of India started the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986. This was a supply driven, subsidy based and infrastructure oriented programme. The CRSP did not have much of an impact on the problem. Results of the evaluation of the CRSP, led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) approach in 1999, that focussed on behavioural change as the prime driver for sanitation, with only a small incentive amount to be given to BPL households. Subsequently, based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Water and Sanitation set up by the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the TSC has been revamped as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with modified guidelines and objectives to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The programmes implemented so far have resulted in substantial success in extending sanitation facilities in rural areas. The NSSO estimations of access to toilets from 1993-94 upto 2012-13 is as below:-

NSSO Estimation

Households with Access to Toilets

Year	%
49th Round (1993-94)	14.20
58th Round (2002-03)	23.70
65th Round (2008-09)	34.80
69th Round (2012-13)	40.60

To accelerate the access of private toilets to the rural population, the Government of India created a separate Ministry in 2011. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), was rolled out with a goal to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. To provide thrust to the Sanitation Programme, the Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at ₹ 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the Eleventh Five Year Plan Outlay of ₹ 6540 crore.

Further, under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been *inter-alia* taken up for accelerating the sanitation coverage:

- Additional provision of funds upto a ceiling of ₹ 5400/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, extending the Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- Launching national and State-wide Information, Education and Communication campaigns on sanitation and hygiene.
- Initiating a conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGs.

Statement

State-wise percentage rural population without Latrine Facility

Sl. No.	State	% of Rural population without Latrine Facility
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.6
3.	Assam	13.7
4.	Bihar	72.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.7
6.	Goa	9.7
7.	Gujarat	58.7
8.	Haryana	25.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.3
11.	Jharkhand	90.5
12.	Karnataka	70.8

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	2.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79.0
15.	Maharashtra	54.0
16.	Manipur	1.2
17.	Meghalaya	4.5
18.	Mizoram	0.7
19.	Nagaland	0.0
20.	Odisha	81.3
21.	Punjab	22.2
22.	Rajasthan	73.0
23.	Sikkim	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.4
25.	Tripura	1.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75.3
27.	Uttarakhand	19.7
28.	West Bengal	39.7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.8
30.	Chandigarh	0.3
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	49.3
32.	Daman and Diu	26.8
33.	Delhi	0.0
34.	Puducherry	47.4
	ALL INDIA	59.4

Allocation and cancellation of coal mines

†*20. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cancelled the allocation of few coal mines;

(b) by when the remaining allocations would be cancelled;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the problem of mismanagement in several mines of Raigarh and Sarguja division in Chhattisgarh would be addressed due to which labourers as well as general public are facing untold hardships; and

(d) whether, in view of part (c) above Government would put a check on mine owners whose approach is rather suppressive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocatees and make recommendations to Government including recommendation for de-allocation. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG now, the Government has so far de-allocated 80 coal blocks.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Target of coal production

1. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for coal production by the end of the Twelfth Plan (2012-17);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would be able to achieve this target in the back drop of coalgate scam in which many coal blocks allocated earlier have not yet started any mining activity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Report of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite for formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) indicated two scenarios for the production of coal during the plan period. As per the Optimistic Scenario, the production of coal was projected to reach 795 MTe by the end of the Twelfth Plan (2016-17) and as per the Business as Usual Scenario, the production was expected to reach 715 MTe by that year including 100 MTe from captive blocks. The Optimistic Scenario was based on the assumptions about

speedy development of coal evacuation, rail infrastructure and progress on environment and forest related clearances. The focus of the Government is to take all measures to facilitate increase in production of coal.

Independent pricing authority for coal

2. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to set up an independent pricing authority for coal;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the methodology which would be used by such pricing authority to fix the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The pricing of coal has been fully deregulated by the Government *vide* the Colliery Control Order, 2000 dated 1st January, 2000 in supersession of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. Under the said order, the coal companies themselves fix the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends etc. and notify the same periodically.

Shortage of coal in TPPs

3. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) in the country are suffering from acute shortage of coal due to which electricity generation is deteriorating day-by-day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of TPPs being affected for want of coal, State-wise;
- (d) the remedial measures being taken by Government to improve the supply of coal to these TPPs;
- (e) whether NTPC has brought this shortage to the notice of Government; and
- (f) the assurance given by Government for continued coal supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the period April-May, 2014, coal based power plants have generated 134.9 Billion Units (BU) as compared to 121.2 BU generated during the same period of last year, registering a growth of 11.3%. As on 29.6.2014, out of 100 coal based power plants monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 44 power plants were having critical coal stock of less than 7 days' requirement, out of which 26 power plants were having super critical coal stock of less than 4 days' requirement.

During the year 2014-15, as against domestic coal requirement of 527 Million Tonnes (MT), availability of domestic coal is 473 MT, leaving a shortfall of 54 MT. In order to meet this shortfall, power utilities were advised to import coal equivalent to 54 MT. During the period April-May, 2014 power utilities have imported 7.6 MT against pro-rata target of 9.0 MT.

(c) The number of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) affected for want of coal as on 29.06.2014, state-wise are as under:

Name of the State	TPPs having Critical Stock	TPPs having Super Critical Stock
Delhi	1	0
Haryana	1	0
Punjab	1	0
Rajasthan	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	4	3
Chhattisgarh	4	4
Gujarat	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	2
Maharashtra	8	7
Andhra Pradesh	3	3
Telangana	2	0
Karnataka	1	0
Tamil Nadu	2	0
Bihar	1	1
Jharkhand	1	1
Odisha	2	1
West Bengal	4	2
TOTAL	44	26

(d) to (f) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various

operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs), to lift the coal on "as is where is" basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangements. This scheme was earlier implemented by the coal companies, has been extended for 2014-15 also. All TPPs including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. CIL has also offered 1 MT of coal from cost plus mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) through short term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as extension of above scheme to power stations of NTPC presently facing critical stock issues arising out of less receipt of coal from other coal companies.

As per the CEA report out of 44 TPPs having critical stock as on 29.06.2014, 11 TPPs are of NTPC & NTPC-JVs. Out of these 11 TPPs, supply for 5 TPPs is in line with FSA commitments and supply for 6 TPPs is affected due to less wagon supply by railways against indents placed by coal companies. All out efforts are being made by coal companies for continued supply of coal to TPPs in the country.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

4. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is huge gap between demand and supply of coal to the coal based power plants;
- (b) whether many plants are working below capacity or have a few days coal reserves;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) what efforts are being made to meet the demand in coal sector;
- (e) whether Government also intends to privatise coal production in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The all India demand for the coal based power utilities sector during 2014-15 has been assessed by the Ministry of Coal / Planning Commission to be 551.60 Million Tonnes (MTs), whereas the supply of coal to this sector has been projected to be 466.89 MTs during 2014-15.

(b) During the period April-May, 2014, coal based power plants have generated 134.9 Billion Units (BU) as compared to 121.2 BU generated during the same period of last year, registering a growth of 11.3%. As on 29.6.2014, out of 100 coal based power plants monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 44 power plants were having critical coal stock of less than 7 days' requirement, out of which 26 power plants were having super critical coal stock of less than 4 days' requirement.

(c) The number of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) affected for want of coal as on 29.06.2014, State-wise are as under:

Name of the State	TPPs having Critical Stock	TPPs having Super Critical Stock
Delhi	1	0
Haryana	1	0
Punjab	1	0
Rajasthan	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	4	3
Chhattisgarh	4	4
Gujarat	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	2
Maharashtra	8	7
Andhra Pradesh	3	3
Telangana	2	0
Karnataka	1	0
Tamil Nadu	2	0
Bihar	1	1
Jharkhand	1	1
Orissa	2	1
West Bengal	4	2
TOTAL	44	26

(d) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs), to lift the coal on "as is where is" basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangements. This scheme was earlier implemented by the coal companies and has been extended for 2014-15 also. All TPPs including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. CIL has also offered 1 MT of coal from cost plus mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) through short term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as extension of above scheme to power stations of NTPC presently facing critical stock issues arising out of less receipt of coal from other coal companies.

(e) and (f) The Government have allocated coal blocks to private companies for captive consumption of coal in their end use plants in specified sectors *viz.* Steel, Power, Cement etc. 20 such captive coal blocks allocated to private companies have come under production as of March, 2014. The production from these 20 coal blocks during the year 2013-14 was 25.276 MT.

Shortage of coal

5. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of coal as far as supplies to power plants are concerned; and

(b) the details of the measures taken by Government to ensure adequate coal supply to power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During the year 2014-15, as against domestic coal requirement of 527 Million Tonnes (MT), availability of domestic coal is 473 MT, leaving a shortfall of 54 MT. Supply of coal to Power Utility Sector from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during April-June, 2014 has been 88.66 MT as against the Annual Action Plan (AAP) Target of 101.61 MT with a materialization of 87%. In order to meet this shortfall, Power Utilities were advised to import coal. During the period April-May, 2014 power utilities have imported 7.6 MT against pro-rata target of 9.0 MT.

(b) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs), to lift the coal on "as is where is" basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangements. This scheme was earlier implemented by the coal companies, has been extended for 2014-15 also. All TPPs including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. CIL has also offered 1 MT of coal from cost plus mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) through short term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as extension of above scheme to power stations of NTPC presently facing critical stock issues arising out of less receipt of coal from other coal companies.

Consumption of coal in public and private Sectors

6. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of coal produced in public and private sectors during the last three years;
- (b) what percentage of it was utilized;
- (c) whether there was import/export of coal during these three years; if so, the quantity, thereof; and
- (d) the consumption of coal in public and private sectors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The overall production (Public and Private) and total dispatch of coal during last three years are as under.

(in million tonnes)				
Year	Public	Private	Total	Despatch/Supply
2011-12	490.76	49.19	539.95	535.88
2012-13	509.24	47.16	556.40	567.60
2013-14*	517.52	48.60	566.12	571.00

* Provisional

The information from the supply end that is available is on the amount of coal supplied which is accordingly given in the above table. It is not, however, possible to calculate the percentage of coal actually utilized by the users from the total coal supplied at their end.

(c) As per current import policy, coal is placed under Open General License (OGL). Consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. The total import/export of coal during these three years is as under:-

Years	Import (MTe)	Export (MTe)
2011-12	102.853	2.014
2012-13	145.785	2.443
2013-14	168.439	2.152

(d) The total consumption of coal as measured by domestic supply and import of coal in public and private sector during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 638.73, 713.40 and 739.45 respectively.

Coal production

7. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any new projects to increase coal production during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to augment the supply of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and estimated production of coal at the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) out of these projects, the number of projects that would be located in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) To augment the coal production, projects are taken up by the 7 subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL).

CIL envisages taking up 118 projects for an ultimate capacity of 353.87 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) during the Twelfth five year plan. The envisaged contribution in 2016-17 the terminal year of the Twelfth five year plan is 137.77 Million tonnes.

Similarly SCCL envisages taking up 9 projects for an ultimate capacity of 13 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) during the 12th five year plan. The envisaged contribution in 2016-17 the terminal year of the 12th five year plan is 4.04 Million tonnes.

(c) There is no coal project located in Tamil Nadu. However Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) envisages taking up restructuring of Mine 1 and Mine 1A

projects to increase the combined capacity of Lignite production from 13.5 MTPA to 15 MTPA and a new mine namely Devangudi mine for a lignite production capacity of 2 MTPA in Tamil Nadu. However there will be no contribution from these mines in the 12th Plan.

Target for providing tapped drinking water

8. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of targets fixed by Government to extend the facility of tapped drinking water in the country at the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the details of target achieved till now *i.e.* in the first two years of Plan; and
- (c) the details of SC/ST households covered so far?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period under the NRDWP.

The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. As on 1.4.2014, 47.45 % of the rural population have been covered with PWS schemes. Hence, the Ministry is well on track to achieve 50% coverage before the targeted year *i.e.* 2017. So far as rural households with piped water connection the States have been requested to focus on this during Annual Action Plan meetings.

Ministry started monitoring targets and achievements with respect to provision of piped water supply with individual household connection from the year 2013-14 only. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry the targets and achievement with respect individual household covered with piped water supply is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly the rural population covered with PWS in different States as on 1.4.2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry does not maintain data regarding the number of SC/ST households covered with piped water supply. However, States are always instructed to focus on SC/ST dominated habitations and funds are earmarked for the same. (22% SC and 10% ST).

Statement-I

Individual House Holds Covered with Piped Water Supply

Sl. No.	State	Target (2013-14)	Achievement (2013-14)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	14183
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	212225
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	5000	642001
6.	Haryana	50000	89187
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	23374
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	50171	57023
9.	Jharkhand	1000	56134
10.	Karnataka	72642	957303
11.	Kerala	150000	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65000	77098
13.	Maharashtra	1190768	258735
14.	Odisha	0	31780
15.	Punjab	80000	90294
16.	Rajasthan	0	25627
17.	Tamil Nadu	30000	115230
18.	Telangana	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2070
20.	Uttarakhand	16125	5961
21.	West Bengal	95301	194186
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	309

1	2	3	4
23.	Assam	24030	696
24.	Manipur	650	2569
25.	Meghalaya	0	871
26.	Mizoram	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0
28.	Sikkim	4000	2120
29.	Tripura	2000	4287
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1836687	2863263

Statement-II

The rural population covered with PWS as on 01.04.2014 in different States.

Sl. No.	State Name	Rural Population	Population Provided Water By PWS As On 01.04.2014	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776000	27427000	78.87
2.	Bihar	96692594	5646313	5.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	19660058	9628064	48.97
4.	Goa	730923	192978	26.40
5.	Gujarat	36330412	34314627	94.45
6.	Haryana	17459549	16913027	96.87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6665664	6193368	92.91

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10148321	8571448	84.46
9.	Jharkhand	26739694	5725746	21.41
10.	Karnataka	39842829	37792310	94.85
11.	Kerala	26874891	26702590	99.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53291051	15316076	28.74
13.	Maharashtra	66143431	54449611	82.32
14.	Odisha	35865551	14430187	40.23
15.	Punjab	17978697	17288720	96.16
16.	Rajasthan	50295295	25792880	51.28
17.	Tamil Nadu	39556590	37167653	93.96
18.	Telangana	21585000	17460000	80.89
19.	Uttar Pradesh	168321128	1226732	0.73
20.	Uttarakhand	7276220	5019320	68.98
21.	West Bengal	69604297	31162881	44.77
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1223134	673748	55.08
23.	Assam	29154287	12035078	41.28
24.	Manipur	2326236	2174248	93.47
25.	Meghalaya	2382424	1818970	76.35
26.	Mizoram	539661	523590	97.02
27.	Nagaland	1726689	1599365	92.63
28.	Sikkim	458838	458838	100.00
29.	Tripura	4485035	3607645	80.44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	264870	241997	91.36
31.	Puducherry	419540	199115	47.46
TOTAL		888818909	421754125	47.45

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

9. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent under 'Revolving Fund Provision' in Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for each district in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is on its way to achieve its target of Nirmal Bharat by the year 2022;

(c) if so, the detailed comparative analysis of project implementation, year-wise and district-wise, in the country during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in implementation and the steps taken by Government to overcome these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), funds are not allocated and released component-wise. 'Since revolving funds is recoverable, so no expenditure are being reported under this component.

(b) to (d) The Govt. of India aims at achieving the target of Nirmal Bharat by the year 2022. Year-wise and district-wise achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during last three years is given in the Annexure [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 1]

The following steps have been taken up under the NBA to speed up implementation:

- Additional provision of upto a ceiling of ₹ 5400/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.

Setting up of new drinking water supply plants

†10. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people of different States are not getting potable water due to which they are facing a lot of hardships;
- (b) whether various State Governments have failed to provide potable water;
- (c) whether, in view of the consistently rising demand of potable water, Government has increased the number of drinking water supply plants or set up new drinking water supply plants, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether owing to the said problem, people are compelled to drink contaminated water; and
- (e) if so, by when Government would be able to provide potable water to all?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) Due to various challenges being faced in drinking water sector like over exploitation of ground water, depletion of ground water table, contamination of ground and surface water bodies, non availability of safe surface water in the vicinity etc., about 5.3% of rural population are having problems with quality of drinking water available to them, as on 01.04.2014.

Though, drinking water is a State Subject, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India support the State Government Departments dealing with rural water supply technically and financially through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, up to 67% of the funds provided to them could be utilized for coverage/tackling water quality problems.

The policy of the Government of India is to provide piped water supply in each rural habitation in the country. Some of the large water supply projects which have safe drinking water source at a long distance would take 3 to 4 years, or even more for completion of the project.

Since the rural population could not be put to risk of drinking contaminated water, especially toxic/harmful substances like arsenic, fluoride, heavy metals, toxic elements, pesticides and fertilizers, several States are setting up reverse osmosis basis water purification plants like Punjab (1824 nos.), Rajasthan (640 nos.), Karnataka (687 nos.). In Andhra Pradesh State, R.O plants have also been established by the Gram Panchayats themselves in many areas.

The vision of the Ministry is to provide potable drinking water to all rural population in adequate quantity by the year 2022.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride
affected districts of western UP**

11. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outcome of works undertaken for provision of safe drinking water in arsenic/fluoride affected districts in the country during the year, so far, district-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government would announce any package for provision of safe drinking water in eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly for Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Allahabad which are worst affected districts in the country by presence of arsenic, fluoride and other harmful metals, in view of large scale deaths in the region due to heavy metals;

(c) if so, the details thereof, district wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As reported by the State Government Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the State-wise and district-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations covered with safe drinking water facility during 2013-14 and current financial year (till 2/7/2014) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Rural drinking water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water to the rural populace of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, funds are provided to the States on a fixed Inter-State allocation criterion. For the financial year 2014-15, the total allocation of Central share funds made to Uttar Pradesh is Rs 843.06 crore, of which Rs 107.65 crore is earmarked for provision of safe drinking water in 20 high priority Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected districts falling mostly in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Out of the remaining NRDWP funds, upto 67% funds could be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems including arsenic, fluoride and heavy metals.

Statement

State and District-wise achievement of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 2.7.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Arsenic affected habitations covered during		Fluoride affected habitations covered during	
			2013-14	2014-15 (till 2.7.2014)	2013-14	2014-15 (till 2.7.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Erstwhile)	Adilabad (19)	0	-	3	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur (12)	0	-	30	-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor (10)	0	-	1	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur (07)	0	-	5	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa (11)	0	-	2	-
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar (20)	0	-	28	-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam (22)	0	-	5	-
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna (06)	0	-	15	-
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (13)	0	-	4	-
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar (14)	0	-	24	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak (17)	0	-	15	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda (23)	0	-	51	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore (09)	0	-	1	-
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad (18)	0	-	13	-
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam (08)	0	-	18	-
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy (15)	0	-	8	-
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam (01)	0	-	1	-
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (03)	0	-	7	-
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal (21)	0	-	28	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari (05)	0	-	0	-
21.	Assam	Baksha	0	-	0	-
22.	Assam	Barpeta	14	-	0	-
23.	Assam	Bongaigaon	10	-	0	-
24.	Assam	Cachar	0	-	0	-
25.	Assam	Darrang	1	-	0	-
26.	Assam	Dhubri	11	-	0	-
27.	Assam	Goalpara	3	-	0	-
28.	Assam	Golaghat	9	-	0	-
29.	Assam	Hailakandi	1	-	0	-
30.	Assam	Jorhat	10	-	0	-
31.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	0	-	0	-
32.	Assam	Marigaon	2	-	0	-
33.	Assam	Nagaon	0	-	2	-
34.	Assam	Nalbari	10	-	0	-
35.	Assam	Sibsagar	14	-	0	-
36.	Assam	Sonitpur	11	-	0	-
37.	Bihar	Aurangabad	0	-	2	-
38.	Bihar	Banka	0	-	277	-
39.	Bihar	Begusarai	38	-	0	-
40.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	84	-	33	-
41.	Bihar	Buxar	52	-	0	-
42.	Bihar	Darbhanga	0	-	0	-
43.	Bihar	Gaya	0	-	5	-
44.	Bihar	Jamui	0	-	156	-
45.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0	-	0	-
46.	Bihar	Katihar	2	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Bihar	Khagaria	31	-	0	-
48.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	64	-	0	-
49.	Bihar	Munger	46	-	46	-
50.	Bihar	Nalanda	0	-	29	-
51.	Bihar	Nawada	0	-	13	-
52.	Bihar	Patna	20	-	0	-
53.	Bihar	Rohtas	0	-	24	-
54.	Bihar	Samastipur	9	-	0	-
55.	Bihar	Saran	0	-	0	-
56.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	0	-	48	-
57.	Bihar	Vaishali	37	-	0	-
58.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	0	-	5	-
59.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	0	-	31	-
60.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0	-	30	-
61.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	0	-	0	-
62.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	0	-	1	-
63.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	0	-	0	-
64.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	0	-	1	-
65.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	0	-	0	-
66.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0	-	27	-
67.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	0	-	2	-
68.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0	-	0	-
69.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	0	-	14	-
70.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	0	-	40	-
71.	Gujarat	Anand	0	-	6	-
72.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	0	-	70	-
73.	Gujarat	Kheda	0	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74.	Gujarat	Narmada	0	-	4	-
75.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	0	-	1	-
76.	Gujarat	Vadodara	0	-	3	-
77.	Haryana	Gurgaon	0	-	1	-
78.	Haryana	Jhajjar	0	-	0	-
79.	Haryana	Kaithal	0	-	1	-
80.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	0	-	1	-
81.	Haryana	Mewat	0	-	1	-
82.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	0	-	0	-
83.	Jharkhand	Koderma	0	-	0	-
84.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0	-	0	-
85.	Jharkhand	Palamu	0	-	0	-
86.	Jharkhand	Simdega	0	-	2	-
87.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	0	-	27	-
88.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	0	-	1	-
89.	Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	0	-	9	-
90.	Karnataka	Belgaum	0	-	12	-
91.	Karnataka	Bellary	0	-	134	-
92.	Karnataka	Bidar	0	-	2	-
93.	Karnataka	Bijapur	0	-	4	-
94.	Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	0	-	23	-
95.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	0	-	8	-
96.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	0	-	28	-
97.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	0	-	0	-
98.	Karnataka	Davangere	0	-	89	-
99.	Karnataka	Dharwad	0	-	2	-
100.	Karnataka	Gadag	0	-	9	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	0	-	28	-
102.	Karnataka	Hassan	0	-	20	-
103.	Karnataka	Haveri	0	-	0	-
104.	Karnataka	Kolar	0	-	124	-
105.	Karnataka	Koppal	0	-	22	-
106.	Karnataka	Mandya	0	-	176	-
107.	Karnataka	Mysore	0	-	22	-
108.	Karnataka	Raichur	2	-	75	-
109.	Karnataka	Ramanagaram	0	-	2	-
110.	Karnataka	Shimoga	0	-	5	-
111.	Karnataka	Tumkur	0	-	138	-
112.	Karnataka	Yadgir	4	-	0	-
113.	Kerala	Alappuzha	0	-	0	-
114.	Kerala	Ernakulam	0	-	0	-
115.	Kerala	Idukki	0	-	0	-
116.	Kerala	Palakkad	0	-	2	-
117.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0	-	2	-
118.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	0	-	11	-
119.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0	-	3	-
120.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	0	-	22	-
121.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0	-	174	-
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0	-	2	-
123.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	0	-	143	-
124.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	0	-	41	-
125.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	0	-	54	-
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	0	-	18	-
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	0	-	121	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	0	-	18	-
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0	-	30	-
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0	-	30	-
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	0	-	21	-
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	0	-	101	-
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	0	-	0	-
134.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0	-	1	-
135.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	0	-	1	-
136.	Maharashtra	Amravati	0	-	1	-
137.	Maharashtra	Beed	0	-	20	2
138.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	0	-	6	-
139.	Maharashtra	Buldana	0	-	8	-
140.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0	-	25	-
141.	Maharashtra	Dhule	0	-	0	-
142.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0	-	0	-
143.	Maharashtra	Gondia	0	-	1	-
144.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	0	-	3	-
145.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0	-	9	-
146.	Maharashtra	Jalna	0	-	4	-
147.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	0	-	18	-
148.	Maharashtra	Nanded	0	-	6	1
149.	Maharashtra	Nashik	0	-	2	-
150.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0	-	2	-
151.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	0	-	6	-
152.	Maharashtra	Wardha	0	-	1	-
153.	Maharashtra	Washim	0	-	4	-
154.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0	-	6	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155.	Odisha	Angul	0	-	0	-
156.	Odisha	Balangir	0	-	3	-
157.	Odisha	Bargarh	0	-	1	-
158.	Odisha	Cuttack	0	-	0	-
159.	Odisha	Jaipur	0	-	0	-
160.	Odisha	Kalahandi	0	-	1	-
161.	Odisha	Khurda	0	-	3	-
162.	Odisha	Nayagarh	0	-	6	-
163.	Odisha	Nuapada	0	-	75	-
164.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	-	13	-
165.	Rajasthan	Aimer	0	-	5	-
166.	Rajasthan	Alwar	0	-	0	-
167.	Rajasthan	Banswara	0	-	7	-
168.	Rajasthan	Baran	0	-	5	-
169.	Rajasthan	Barmer	0	-	15	-
170.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0	-	0	-
171.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0	-	15	-
172.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	0	-	0	-
173.	Rajasthan	Bundi	0	-	1	-
174.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	0	-	12	-
175.	Rajasthan	Churu	0	-	9	-
176.	Rajasthan	Dausa	0	-	5	-
177.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	0	-	1	-
178.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0	-	5	-
179.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0	-	17	-
180.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0	-	0	-
181.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	-	25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
182.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0	-	19	-
183.	Rajasthan	Jalor	0	-	23	-
184.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0	-	4	-
185.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	0	-	12	-
186.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0	-	57	-
187.	Rajasthan	Karauli	0	-	33	-
188.	Rajasthan	Kota	0	-	3	-
189.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	0	-	74	-
190.	Rajasthan	Pali	0	-	19	-
191.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	0	-	5	-
192.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0	-	4	-
193.	Rajasthan	Sikar	0	-	33	-
194.	Rajasthan	Tonk	0	-	76	-
195.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0	-	1	-
196.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	0	-	5	-
197.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	0	-	3	-
198.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0	-	0	-
199.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	72	-	0	-
200.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	0	-	0	-
201.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	0	-	0	-
202.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0	-	0	-
203.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	0	-	4	-
204.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0	-	0	-
205.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0	-	1	-
206.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	0	-	0	-
207.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	0	-	1	-
208.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	8	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
209.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	0	-	0	-
210.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	0	-	4	-
211.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	0	-	0	-
212.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	0	-	23	-
213.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabbeer Nagar	0	-	0	-
214.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	0	-	82	-
215.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	0	-	0	-
216.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	0	-	0	-
217.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	0	-	0	-
218.	West Bengal	Bankura	0	-	11	-
219.	West Bengal	Birbhum	0	-	1	-
220.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	-	15	-
221.	West Bengal	Hooghly	1	-	0	-
222.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	0	-	2	-
223.	West Bengal	Maldah	0	-	0	-
224.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	68	-	0	-
225.	West Bengal	Nadia	14	-	0	-
226.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	1	-	0	-
227.	West Bengal	Purulia	0	-	3	-
TOTAL			649	-	3755	3

Note: "-" indicated coverage data not yet reported by States into the IMIS

Guidelines for providing sanitation facilities in rural and hilly areas

12. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Government's guidelines for providing sanitation facilities in rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) whether Government would sanction suitable amount for ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation under the scheme 'Swachh Bharat Mission' for village Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that drinking water scheme from Bingule to village Nandla is pending with the State Government; and

(d) whether Government would ask the State Government to implement these schemes on priority basis for the welfare of people of that area?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)'s Guidelines the following provision have been made:

- Provision for Individual Household Latrines: Incentive of ₹ 3200/- and ₹ 1400/- for each toilet (₹ 3700/- and ₹ 1400/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households after they construct and use toilets. An additional financial assistance of maximum up to ₹ 5400/- per IHHL is further permitted with convergence from MGNREGS to make the total financial support available per unit cost to ₹ 10,000/- (₹ 10500/- for hilly and difficult areas) for construction and usage of IHHL.
- Assistance of ₹ 35,000/- (₹ 38,500/- for hilly and difficult areas) for construction of toilets in schools and ₹ 8,000/- (₹ 10,000/- for hilly and difficult areas) for anganwadi toilets with the cost shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30.
- Provision for upto ₹ 2.00 lakhs for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes with cost share between Centre, State and Community in the ratio of 60:30:10.
- Assistance for setting up of Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts.
- Funding for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on number of household basis to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects. A cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh is applicable for Gram Panchayats having up to 150/300/500/ more than 500 households, on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 70:30. Projects to be prioritised in identified GPs targeted for nirmal status and those that have already been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Any additional cost requirement to be met from the State/GP.

(b) Sanitation is a State subject. Through the centrally sponsored scheme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States in their efforts to provide sanitary facilities in rural areas. NBA is currently under implementation in 607 districts of the country including Shimla. All villages in a district are to be covered under the programme. It is for the State government to select

Gram Panchayats within a district for the implementation of the programme in any year including construction of individual toilets, school and anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Mangment projects.

(c) As reported by Govt, of Himachal Pradesh, an estimate providing drinking water supply from Bingule to village Nandla amounting to ₹ 14.02 lakhs has been prepared for which ₹ 5.00 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimla under Backward Area Sub-Plan and the work is being taken up.

(d) Government of Himachal Pradesh is already implementing the schemes of National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the State. It is for the State Government to priotitise the areas in which the programme is to be implemented.

Swachh Bharat Mission

13. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to launch a 'Swachh Bharat Mission';
- (b) if so, the objectives of the Mission;
- (c) how it is proposed to be implemented;
- (d) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) to (e) The matter is under examination.

Shortage of drinking water

†14. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages suffering with the shortage of drinking water in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the effective measure for supply of safe drinking water and the action plan for its implementation; and
- (c) the amount of assistance released by the Central Government for supplying drinking water during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) The Ministry maintains the data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. Shortage of drinking water to a rural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

habitation can be defined as a habitation where all the population is not being provided with the basic minimum service of potable drinking water of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Such habitations are called partially covered habitations. The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2014-15. Under NRDWP, priority has been given to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. Moreover, 5% of NRDWP allocation is earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts.

(c) The amount of assistance released by the Central Government for supplying drinking water during the last five years, State-wise is given in Annexure [*See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 2*]

Statement

Status of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply as on (01.04.14)

Sl. No.	State	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
		No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33829	329	257
6.	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125151	671	1737
13.	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	85946	13657	415
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250804	367219	78508

Piped water supply to households

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

- (a) the details of progress made in the strategic Plan 2011-2022, stressing on extension of piped safe water supply to more households in the country;
- (b) whether the progress is as envisaged in plan or running behind the schedule; and
- (c) if running behind the schedule, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the next two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household tap connections.

The progress as envisaged in the plan is not running behind schedule. As per the information on IMIS of the Ministry, the percentage of rural population covered with piped drinking water supply as on 1.4.2014 is 47.45 percent. The status of coverage of rural population with piped water supply is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As regards the coverage of rural households with piped drinking water supply with individual household tap connection, the Ministry started monitoring targets and achievements from the year 2013-14 only. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry the targets and achievement with respect individual household covered with piped water supply is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*The status of coverage of rural population with piped water supply*

Sl. No.	State Name	Rural Population	Population provided water by PWS as on 01.04.2014	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776000	27427000	78.87
2.	Bihar	96692594	5646313	5.84
3.	Chattisgarh	19660058	9628064	48.97
4.	Goa	730923	192978	26.40

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	36330412	34314627	94.45
6.	Haryana	17459549	16913027	96.87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6665664	6193368	92.91
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10148321	8571448	84.46
9.	Jharkhand	26739694	5725746	21.41
10.	Karnataka	39842829	37792310	94.85
11.	Kerala	26874891	26702590	99.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53291051	15316076	28.74
13.	Maharashtra	66143431	54449611	82.32
14.	Odisha	35865551	14430187	40.23
15.	Punjab	17978697	17288720	96.16
16.	Rajasthan	50295295	25792880	51.28
17.	Tamil Nadu	39556590	37167653	93.96
18.	Telangana	21585000	17460000	80.89
19.	Uttar Pradesh	168321128	1226732	0.73
20.	Uttarakhand	7276220	5019320	68.98
21.	West Bengal	69604297	31162881	44.77
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1223134	673748	55.08
23.	Assam	29154287	12035078	41.28
24.	Manipur	2326236	2174248	93.47
25.	Meghalaya	2382424	1818970	76.35
26.	Mizoram	539661	523590	97.02
27.	Nagaland	1726689	1599365	92.63
28.	Sikkim	458838	458838	100.00
29.	Tripura	4485035	3607645	80.44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264870	241997	91.36
31.	Puducherry	419540	199115	47.46
TOTAL		888818909	421754125	47.45

Statement-II*Individual House Holds Covered with Piped Water Supply*

Sl. No.	State	Target (2013-14)	Achievement (2013-14)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	14183
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	212225
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	5000	642001
6.	Haryana	50000	89187
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	23374
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	50171	57023
9.	Jharkhand	1000	56134
10.	Karnataka	72642	957303
11.	Kerala	150000	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65000	77098
13.	Maharashtra	1190768	258735
14.	Odisha	0	31780
15.	Punjab	80000	90294
16.	Rajasthan	0	25627
17.	Tamil Nadu	30000	115230
18.	Telangana	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2070
20.	Uttarakhand	16125	5961
21.	West Bengal	95301	194186
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	309
23.	Assam	24030	696
24.	Manipur	650	2569
25.	Meghalaya	0	871

1	2	3	4
26.	Mizoram	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0
28.	Sikkim	4000	2120
29.	Tripura	2000	4287
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1836687	2863263

Surplus and untrained teachers

16. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is serious problem of surplus and untrained teachers in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, Government's views and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14, 82.89% of teachers in government elementary schools are professionally qualified. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Government of India financially supports States and UT Governments to enable un-trained teachers to acquire professional qualifications. The State Governments also undertake a rationalisation exercise to move surplus teachers to deficit areas.

Poor enrolment of SC/ST in higher education

17. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether percentage of SC/STs in gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education is very poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government to arrest this trend and increase the enrolment of SC/STs in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the provisional report of the All India Survey on Higher Education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education (calculated for the age group of 18-23 years) in the cotuntry during 2011-12 is 20.4 for all categories; 14.5 for Scheduled Castes and 10.8 for Scheduled Tribes.

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

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

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

Allocation to States under SSA

†18. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocations made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are different for each State;

(b) whether it is a fact that allocation to Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Odisha is higher than other States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the allocation to Chhattisgarh is less than other States as a result thereof it is difficult to provide salary and allowances to teaching staff; and

(d) the details of allocations made to the different States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the allocations under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are based on individual State's Annual Work Plan & Budgets (AWP&B), based on their requirements and appraisal/ approval by Government of India and therefore varies from State to State. During the year 2013-14, Central share of ₹ 766.99 crore was released to SSA Chhattisgarh, and the Central share allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 820.73 crore. The details of Central funds released to States under SSA during 2013-14 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of central funds released to States under SSA during 2013-14

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central share funds released during 2013-14 under SSA
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	174725.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19261.85
4.	Assam	131820.73
5.	Bihar	261013.11
6.	Chandigarh	3008.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	76699.56
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19
9.	Daman and Diu	145.54
10.	Delhi	8322.82
11.	Goa	1332.80
12.	Gujarat	80559.63
13.	Haryana	35088.41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11452.30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50
16.	Jharkhand	45010.71
17.	Karnataka	65371.33

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	20799.75
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56
21.	Maharashtra	65653.65
22.	Manipur	13193.93
23.	Meghalaya	28339.96
24.	Mizoram	10657.69
25.	Nagaland	15803.02
26.	Odisha	73956.08
27.	Puducherry	522.02
28.	Punjab	38323.72
29.	Rajasthan	242488.70
30.	Sikkim	4195.08
31.	Tamil Nadu	96827.48
32.	Tripura	15991.10
33.	Uttar Pradesh	466698.02
34.	Uttarakhand	22043.16
35.	West Bengal	153196.42

Donation and capitation fees in higher education

19. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether stiff competition exists in Government institutions due to lesser number of seats and heavy donation and capitation fees collected either directly or indirectly, in case of private institutions for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to curb this donation and capitation fee menace in private educational institutions; and

(c) the plans devised and the manner in which Government proposes to provide higher education in all deserving cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Seats in the Government Institutions are less as compared

to demand and the fee fixed by them is also less as compared to private institutions, so the demand for Government institutions is more. Admission to the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions is made on the basis of Joint Entrance Examination and Common Admission Test which is strictly merit based. Central Educational Institutions are conducting their own entrance examinations for professional courses. State Government, through centralised administrative procedure, strictly follows merit for admission. The same procedure is followed for the admission in privately managed self financing institutions.

(b) and (c) Steps taken to curb the menace of donation and capitation fee and to provide higher education in all deserving case are as under:

- (i) Tuition fee to be charged by self financed colleges for particular technical programmes is fixed by State Level Committee constituted by the respective State Government.
- (ii) In order to ensure transparency in admissions by technical institutions and also in view of the various judgements by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, All India Council of Technical Education, in exercise of powers conferred under clause (n) of Section 10 of AICTE ACT, 1987 (52 of 1987) calls upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay any capitation fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the prospectus of the Institutions for consideration of admission through advertisement/ public notice from time to time.
- (iii) For the benefit of the students, AICTE has a scheme of Tuition Fee Waiver for sons and daughter of parents having annual income of less than ₹ 4.5 lakhs per annum from all sources which is mandatory for all AICTE approved technical institutions offering Bachelor, Diploma and Post Diploma programmes.
- (iv) AICTE has introduced scholarship scheme for girl child from 2014-15. The scholarship is given to one girl per family where family income is less than ₹ 6 lakhs per annum. Total 4000 scholarships per annum are given to girls under the scheme.
- (v) AICTE has introduced one more scholarship scheme for differently abled children during 2014-15. The candidates will be selected on merit at the qualifying examination to pursue technical education. Under the scheme the total number of scholarships available per annum is 1000.
- (vi) The Universities are either established by a Central or a State Act or declared by the Central Government as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. In cases of Central or State public universities, the fees are fixed and regulated by the appropriate

bodies created under the relevant Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. In cases of private universities, the fees are fixed by the university itself subject to the fees fixed by the Fee Fixation Committees appointed by the State Governments in case of technical or professional programmes.

- (vii) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the UGC Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities, 2003. Para 3.9 of these regulations provide that "the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies. The UGC has also issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed to- be Universities) Regulations 2010. Para 6.5 of these Regulations provides that, 'the level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed-to-be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The fee structure shall be displayed in the prospectus and on the institution's website.
- (viii) The UGC has informed that it monitors the standards of education imparted by institutions deemed to be universities and private universities through visits of Expert Committee, which include representatives of the concerned statutory council(s) for on the spot assessment of the infrastructure and other facilities available with the Universities. The reports of these committees include observations on the fee structure. In case the committees find that the fee structure is unusually high, the institutions are asked to submit clarification/ justification.

Restructuring of UGC

20. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to restructure and refocus the University Grants Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the assignments Government would give to UGC?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee was constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to suggest amendments in the UGC Act, 1956 which has recommended certain amendments to the Act. Further, the Government is contemplating constitution of a high level committee of experts of suggest a comprehensive restructuring and revamping of the UGC to strengthen the regulatory framework in higher education for promoting access, equity, quality and employability in the sector.

Funds for construction of toilets in schools

21. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and disbursed during the last five years for the construction of toilets in schools, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the status of construction of toilets in the remaining schools particularly in the girl schools, in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the absence of such facilities in these schools had forced the girl students, especially in the country-side, to abandon pursuing education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to bridge such gaps?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Central funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are released to the States/Union Territories for implementation of interventions approved under the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of that State. The State Governments further disburse funds to the districts for specific activities including construction of toilets. A State-wise statement on central share of funds released during the last five years under SSA and RMSA is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) All new school buildings are sanctioned as composite buildings with toilets for girls and boys and funds are also provided for existing urban schools which do not have toilets. In existing rural schools / lacking toilets, such facilities are provided in convergence with the schemes of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. At elementary level a total of 9.18 lakh toilets have been sanctioned of which 5 lakh are girls' toilets till date. Similarly at Secondary level 19510 toilets blocks have been sanctioned till date. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) From data available in the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14 it is clear that share of girls' enrolment at primary and upper primary level has risen from 43.7% and 40.9% in 2000-01 to 48.20% and 48.66% in 2013-14 which is in consonance with their share in population. Opening of schools in the neighbourhood has improved the access of girls to schools, and provisions *inter-alia*, of free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, and the Mid Day Meal programme have further encouraged participation of girls in education.

Statement-I*Central funds released under SSA & RMSA for last five years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSA												RMSA			(₹ in lakh)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
1.	A & N Islands	412.44	357.78	907.36	1089.26	612.35	-	47.00	105.21	67.13	-						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	174725.39	1275.00	31157.00	32831.56	35464.85	19869.00						
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	20401.77	23880.10	43764.67	19261.85	28.75	2698.00	2023.82	2437.16	-						
4.	Assam	47480.00	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	131820.73	635.00	1935.00	8345.74	12832.21	7062.00						
5.	Bihar	121739.06	204789.63	185108.20	275462.25	261013.11	1672.00	7727.00	2350.20	13765.22	6884.90						
6.	Chandigarh	1100.72	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	3008.76	-	45.00	234.55	70.37	22.00						
7.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	76699.56	5631.50	1525.00	34469.36	30897.19	18693.36						
8.	Dadra & N. Haveli	350.18	413.78	564.35	652.76	927.19	-	11.00	125.65	45.33	36.00						
9.	Daman & Diu	169.00	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54	-	10.00	129.43	55.00	180.14						
10.	Delhi	3088.62	3552.71	3783.29	4293.24	8322.82	-	-	397.00	-	443.43						
11.	Goa	550.58	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	1332.80	30.50	54.00	312.44	-	104.30						
12.	Gujarat	20031.73	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63	23.75	1069.00	1524.60	8205.07	-						
13.	Haryana	27600.00	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	35088.41	385.00	2300.00	17555.66	10112.48	7204.27						
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	11452.30	254.00	3850.00	5766.00	2035.46	21467.12						

15.	Jammu & Kashmir	37363.27	40348.79	30070.50	50805.85	89143.50	882.00	2640.00	9636.72	10935.54	13578.00
16.	Jharkhand	70940.22	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	772.00	6943.00	1794.02	-	11883.00
17.	Karnataka	44220.60	66903.00	62788.35	68450.58	65371.33	7112.75	1947.00	4890.30	5641.75	12883.00
18.	Kerala	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14	20799.75	892.75	1513.00	1909.58	1526.89	1719.00
19.	Lakshadweep	143.80	127.39	127.86	57.62	-	110.00	5.00	73.50	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	200408.56	9257.75	19619.00	24239.46	46123.40	52455.38
21.	Maharashtra	56432.00	85537.00	117962.58	106854.61	65653.65	-	1347.00	7399.20	985.28	768.13
22.	Manipur	1500.00	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93	1764.25	2526.00	3813.18	4301.17	3928.55
23.	Meghalaya	9383.00	18540.90	14410.60	18670.78	28339.96	106.00	-	1239.48	159.70	340.92
24.	Mizoram	6617.75	10115.31	10814.05	15320.60	10657.69	1641.00	1908.00	3623.18	6391.43	3945.04
25.	Nagaland	4913.00	8636.83	9798.33	11232.12	15803.02	1094.00	524.00	2825.63	1661.77	506.47
26.	Odisha	63061.60	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	504.00	8983.00	12886.89	21542.51	26553.62
27.	Puducherry	669.96	485.38	757.62	918.91	522.02	150.25	187.00	196.10	72.07	716.60
28.	Punjab	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	38323.72	232450	18825.00	8940.07	25844.37	9260.38
29.	Rajasthan	127124.00	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	242488.70	1618.00	5296.00	14689.09	8703.95	26714.00
30.	Sikkim	1736.00	4469.19	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08	229.75	426.00	691.72	24.65	862.22
31.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	69068.57	68141.96	71636.68	96827.48	5218.00	7705.00	19719.00	27613.87	35936.40
32.	Tripura	7473.00	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	15991.10	957.50	2526.00	723.12	7017.66	2365.62
33.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	466698.02	2900.00	4943.00	20448.00	22086.62	9680.00
34.	Uttarakhand	16006.29	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	22043.16	222.00	7601.00	3406.65	9663.79	7571.60
35.	West Bengal	104142.00	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	153196.42	1099.00	-	274.07	-	76.52

Statement-II*Toilets sanctioned under Government Elementary and Secondary Schools till 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total Toilets sanctioned in Government Elementary Schools	Girls Toilets sanctioned in Government Elementary Schools	Toilets sanctioned in Government secondary schools
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman Nicobar	91	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45655	29339	3811
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3660	2777	164
4.	Assam	43938	41486	707
5.	Bihar	78713	38054	608
6.	Chandigarh	17	-	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	82588	34199	1441
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	604	258	2
9.	Daman Diu	165	27	2
10.	Delhi	1346	709	26
11.	Goa	1099	644	73
12.	Gujarat	26767	13748	143
13.	Haryana	21284	11009	260
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17048	9819	364
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20073	16907	474
16.	Jharkhand	25979	16316	418
17.	Karnataka	52857	22804	1303
18.	Kerala	21002	7500	583
19.	Lakshadweep	40	10	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	91055	71173	3341
21.	Maharashtra	34461	24676	118
22.	Manipur	5001	3958	224

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	6199	5295	19
24.	Mizoram	7552	3319	138
25.	Nagaland	4565	2373	82
26.	Odisha	87937	45510	901
27.	Puducherry	538	132	32
28.	Punjab	29032	5917	1269
29.	Rajasthan	43940	9913	1164
30.	Sikkim	1359	556	67
31.	Tamil Nadu	57257	23672	969
32.	Tripura	5232	3744	220
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18212	5455	134
34.	Uttarakhand	20704	15690	394
35.	West Bengal	62702	33693	51
TOTAL		918672	500682	19510

Setting up of new IITs

22. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up eight new IITs across the country soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that eight IITs set up in 2009 have not yet shifted to permanent campuses and are suffering from infrastructure deficit and inadequate administrative system and staff;

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

(e) whether the current infrastructure and facilities at the established IITs are also not of very high standard; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The issue of establishing IITs in State, where there are no IITs, is under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The eight new IITs set up during the XIth Five Year Plan are presently functioning from temporary premises due to delay in handing over of the land free of encumbrances by the concerned State Governments and other reasons. However, these IITs have adequate infrastructure, administrative systems and staff. IIT-Mandi has started functioning partly from its permanent campus at Kamand.

(e) No, Sir. All the established IITs are having infrastructure and facilities of good standard. However, development & improvement of infrastructure is an on-going process in keeping with global standards.

(f) Does not arise.

Decision on FYUP

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

(a) whether Government has taken a final decision on the fate of Four Year Under-Graduate Programmes (FYUP) of Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when a decision is likely to be taken up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has reported that the Academic Council of University of Delhi, *vide* its resolution dated 28-06-2014, decided to replace, with effect from the academic year 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme of examination under the Four Year Under-graduate Programme (FYUP) with scheme/syllabi which was in existence in 2012-13.

Establishment of IIT and MM in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government regarding establishment of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the latest position of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal is proposed to be finalized along with the reasons for the delay in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Earlier in 2011, a request had been received from the State Government of Maharashtra, for establishment of an additional Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and an Indian Institute of Management(IIM) in the State under the XIIth Plan.

Since the state of Maharashtra does not have an IIM, the proposal to set up an IIM in the State could be considered.

The state of Maharashtra already has an IIT at Powai (Mumbai), which was established in 1958. At present, there is no proposal for setting up of an additional IIT in the State of Maharashtra.

Deadlock on continuation of FYUP in Delhi University

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is of the view of dismantling the Four Year Under-Graduate Programmeme (FYUP) in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UGC has also directed the Delhi University to defer the admission procedure for the time being;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has reported that the Academic Council of University of Delhi, *vide* its resolution dated 28-06-2014, decided to replace, with effect from the academic year 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme of examination under the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) with scheme/syllabi which was in existence in 2012-13.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

The Gujarat Educational institutions Services Tribunal Bill

26. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill for approval; and

(b) if so, by when the Bill is likely to be returned to the State Government with approval?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006 as passed by the State Legislature of Gujarat and reserved by the Governor of Gujarat under Article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for consideration of the President of India under Article 201 of Constitution of India was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 14.09.2010. The Hon'ble President of India has given his assent to the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006 on 18.10.2013 which was conveyed to the Secretariat of Governor of Gujarat on 22.10.2013. This has already been enacted as Gujarat Act No. 20 of 2013.

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Gujarat

27. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Central Government intends to give approval to the proposal of the State Government for setting up of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Gujarat; and

(b) whether any more assistance in this regard would be given for setting up the University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal of State Government of Gujarat in the Ministry for setting up of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

Engineering colleges

28. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Engineering colleges are there in the country;

(b) what is their optimum intake capacity;

(c) how many seats were vacant during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) what is the approximate number of students who have completed the course and how many are waiting for their livelihood;

(e) whether Government is aware of the surplus qualified engineers beyond the market demand; and

(f) what remedial measures are taken to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There are 3377 Engineering Colleges in the country that are approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for the academic year 2014-15 and the total intake capacity in these engineering colleges is 16,87,292.

(c) The state wise number of vacant seats in engineering colleges during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) No data in this regard is maintained by the Government.

(f) The following initiatives have been taken by the AICTE for employment enhancement:

- (i) The AICTE is running a programme of Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) with BSNL to train students of Electronics & Communication in the training centres of BSNL. AICTE has also notified a regulation under National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream have discontinued studies of degree or diploma course to increase their employability.
- (ii) The Government has issued a notification for implementation of National Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) on 03.09.2012. On the similar lines, the AICTE has notified "All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Provider under National Vocational Education Qualification Framework) Regulations, 2012". Under this Regulation the designated stakeholders may conduct a Community college/Vocational Education Courses in existing AICTE approved Polytechnics or conduct a Community Colleges/Vocational Education Courses in colleges recognized by the Central Statutory Body and /or affiliated by the University or the State Board of Technical Education. The State Governments have been asked to institutionalize NVEQF and several workshops at National and State level have been conducted to sensitise the stakeholders towards NVEQF. The NVEQF has now been superseded by the notification of unified skill framework namely the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India on 27.12.2013.
- (iii) The AICTE has also developed the model curriculum of management, pharmacy, architecture and town planning courses at degree level and engineering courses at diploma level to address the industry requirements and to enhance the employability.

Statement*The details of Approved Seats & Students Admitted in Engineering & Tech. during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
		Approved		Vacant		Approved		Vacant		Approved		Vacant	
		Seats	Students Admitted	Seats	Students Admitted	Seats	Students Admitted	Seats	Students Admitted	Seats	Students Admitted	Seats	Students Admitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,11,895	260447	51,448	3,52,945	311861	41,084	3,52,755	243401	1,09,354			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	150	0	150	122	28	150	145	5			
3.	Assam	4,401	3502	899	4,848	4749	99	4,815	4789	26			
4.	Bihar	7,070	4317	2,753	8,030	6980	1,050	8,330	6025	2,305			
5.	Chandigarh	1,180	1052	128	1,245	1009	236	915	911	4			
6.	Chhattisgarh	23,620	13509	10,111	24,880	16954	7,926	26,770	19361	7,409			
7.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8.	Delhi	8,470	8470	0	8,843	8843	0	8,963	8963	0			
9.	Goa	1,080	947	133	1,260	1021	239	1,260	1195	65			
10.	Gujarat	44,559	35785	8,774	54,529	44911	9,618	60,889	45058	15,831			
11.	Haryana	60,720	38102	22,618	68,420	46819	21,601	69,004	49904	19,100			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7,560	4570	2,990	8,670	5570	3,100	10,440	7551	2,889			
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,485	1193	1,292	2,545	2058	487	2,725	2574	151			
14.	Jharkhand	5,630	2418	3,212	5,870	4023	1,847	5,960	3944	2,016			

15.	Karnataka	86,821	76432	10,389	94,590	85923	8,667	99,310	72000	27,310
16.	Kerala	49,719	48736	983	56,255	55164	1,091	58,482	43862	14,620
17.	Madhya Pradesh	89,909	52093	37,816	99,463	65377	34,086	1,08,284	77424	30,860
18.	Maharashtra	1,35,823	98407	37,416	1,56,543	121501	35,042	1,64,513	115982	48,531
19.	Manipur	115	115	0	115	115	0	115	115	0
20.	Meghalaya	420	398	22	480	219	261	480	419	61
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	42,975	26314	16,661	45,090	31770	13,320	45,144	32649	12,495
23.	Puducherry	5,670	2433	3,237	6,720	2668	4,052	7,620	5511	2,109
24.	Punjab	42,189	24314	17,875	45,294	31770	13,524	46,179	34866	11,313
25.	Rajasthan	55,170	29832	25,338	63,690	37440	26,250	64,575	47140	17,435
26.	Sikkim	540	512	28	720	584	136	720	685	35
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,21,857	81494	1,40,363	2,58,542	182275	76,267	2,80,569	199204	81,365
28.	Tripura	410	405	5	345	219	126	300	247	53
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1,30,677	54946	75,731	1,46,592	68958	77,634	1,54,611	111320	43,291
30.	Uttarakhand	13,165	10351	2,814	14,425	12991	1,434	14,925	10794	4,131
31.	West Bengal	31,413	23445	7,968	34,233	29424	4,809	35,463	25647	9,816
GRAND TOTAL		13,85,693	904689	4,81,004	15,65,332	1181318	3,84,014	16,34,266	1171686	4,62,580

Face-off between UGC and DU

29. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a face-off between UGC and Delhi University (DU) on the FYUP course being run for the last one year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it has been claimed by UGC that the course is against the National Education Policy;

(d) if so, why UGC kept silent when these courses were introduced by Delhi University last year;

(e) what efforts are being made to ensure that the face-off does not affect the existing and to be admitted students; and

(f) what efforts have been contemplated to ensure the independence of the university on various academic issues?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The University of Delhi had written to the University Grants Commission (UGC) on 5th April, 2013 seeking approval for recognition of a new nomenclature by the name of Baccalaureate for its new Undergraduate Programme. The UGC *vide* its letter dated 1st May, 2013 informed the University of Delhi that it may adopt any of the suitable nomenclature out of the list of degrees already specified by the Commission under Section 22 of the UGC Act and not nomenclature proposed by the University of Delhi.

Since Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) was a departure from the general undergraduate programme of 3 years under the 10+2+3 pattern, the Commission decided to set up an Advisory Committee on 4th June, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. K. Joshi. The Committee was entrusted with the task of monitoring the process of implementation of FYUP, assessing its implications both for the Undergraduate (UG) Degree and for the Postgraduate (PG) courses and to offer advice for appropriate correctives. The Advisory Committee held three meetings on 26.6.2013, 3.12.2013 and 25.2.2014 and submitted its report. The Report of the Committee was considered by the Commission in its 501st Meeting held on 13th June, 2014. The Commission, while observing that the FYUP was a deviation from the 10+2+3 structure also observed that the ordinances effecting the departure from the established national pattern did not have the approval of the competent authority. Having regard to that, the Commission decided to issue an advisory on 16.06.2014 to the University of Delhi to review/reconsider the continuation of FYUP.

Thereafter, UGC *vide* its order dated 20th June, 2014 issued the following directives to the University of Delhi:

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

University of Delhi has reported that the Academic Council of University of Delhi, *vide* its resolution dated 28-06-2014, decided to replace, with effect from the academic year 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme of examination under the FYUP with scheme/syllabi which was in existence in 2012-13.

(e) The UGC had *vide* its letter dated 29th June, 2014 advised the University of Delhi that students admitted in the various colleges under University of Delhi during 2013-14 to the 4-year B.Tech. Programmes in Computer Sciences, Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation Electronics and Polymer Science may continue in these Programmes and further the colleges under the University of Delhi which had admitted these students may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as UGC and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and ensure that students admitted in these Programmes during 2013-14 are not put to any disadvantage. However, no further admissions should be taken in these programmes from the current academic year onwards.

(f) The Universities are already autonomous bodies established either by an Act of Parliament or an Act of State Legislature and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. The Universities have functional autonomy in respect of academic and administrative matters subject to the availability of financial resources and fulfilment of quality norms and UGC regulations, and the various provisions of the UGC Act.

Complaints about admission in private schools

30. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints about admission of students belonging to poor families in private schools under the Right to Education Act in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide justice to those students and also the action taken against those schools, State-wise including Telangana; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to form inspecting wing in this regard to avoid such things?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Children of Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides reservation for children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged groups in admission at Class I or pre-primary, as the case may be, to the extent of at least 25% seats. Complaints on non-compliance to the provision of the Act regarding admission of such students in private schools under the Act are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for remedial action. In addition, local grievance redressal machinery, State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR) at State level and the National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) at national level, have been set-up under the RTE Act, 2009, to redress complaints including issues regarding Section 12(1)(c) admissions.

Delay in release of fellowships/scholarships

31. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) why the fellowships/scholarships to the researchers in higher learning sector never reach in time from UGC; and

(b) how many complaints against UGC's mismanagement regarding release of fellowships/grants and scholarships have been received and the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that disbursement of grants for fellowships/scholarships are contingent upon availability of fund and submission of several documents like utilization certificate, statement of expenditure etc., in proper format, by the Universities, on time with the UGC. Non-compliance with such requirements and non-availability of fund leads to delay in release of fellowships/scholarships.

The UGC has reported that it has started payment of fellowships/scholarships to selected candidates directly by Direct Benefit Transfer mode to expedite such disbursements.

(b) A number of representations have been received by the Ministry regarding delay in selection and release of fellowships/scholarships by the UGC. The number of such complaints are not maintained centrally, since the numbers vary with time and would require frequent updation. All such complaints are sent to the UGC for quick redressal.

Salary of college teachers affiliated to Bilaspur University

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the teachers of several colleges affiliated to Bilaspur University are neither being given salary, as per section 28 nor according to UGC scale;

(b) whether Government has received complaints to this effect that in several colleges, teachers sign for salary of rupees fifteen thousands but actually get four to five thousands and they are asked to attend other official work;

(c) whether Bilaspur University has served notices to 38 colleges in this regard;

(d) if so, the action taken by those colleges so far; and

(e) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per information provided by the University of Bilaspur, which is a State University, all regular teachers of Government colleges affiliated to it are being paid salaries as per University Grants Commission (UGC) scales. The University has further informed that regular teachers of Government aided private colleges and unaided private colleges affiliated to the university are being paid salaries as per UGC scales or as prescribed by the State Government. Clause 22 of Statute 28 of the University Act provides, *inter-alia* for scales of pay for different categories of teachers including the Principal to be such as are prescribed by the State Government for similar categories in Government colleges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The University has informed that it has not served such notice. However, it has served a notice to all private colleges for appointment as per Statute 28 of Section 35 clause (j) of University Act.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New Education Policy

33. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to devise a New Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what problems have been therewith regard to the Education Policy framed in 1986; and
- (d) how Government is going to ensure quality education with the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions.

Need for New Education Policy

34. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch a 'New National Education Policy';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what necessitated for a new policy; and
- (d) how it would be different from the earlier policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education, 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to

elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions.

Switching back of FYUP to TYUP

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked Delhi University to switch back to Three Year Under-Graduate Programme (TYUP) from the Four Year Under-Graduate Programme (FYUP) introduced last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a dispute between Delhi University and UGC in this regard; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to settle it and also to safeguard the interests of the B. Tech students whose course would be scrapped under TYUP?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) issued an advisory on 16.06.2014 to the University of Delhi to review /reconsider the continuation of Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP). Subsequently, the UGC vide its order dated 20th June, 2014 issued the following directives, to University of Delhi:

(i) The admissions for the academic year 2014-15 and the subsequent academic years in the University of Delhi (including the constituent and other colleges under it) for the general undergraduate programmes shall be made in the three year structure which was prevalent in the University of Delhi prior to introduction of FYUP;

(ii) Appropriate arrangements shall be made by the University of Delhi for students, already admitted in the academic year 2013-14 in the FYUP, to migrate to the three year general undergraduate programme structure so that they do not lose an academic year for obtaining undergraduate degrees, and for this purpose, ensure that students acquire necessary academic and other competences during the next two academic years;

(iii) Take all other steps as may be necessary to adhere to the 3-year undergraduate programme as envisaged under the 10+2+3 structure under the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, while ensuring that students are facilitated through the process of transacting the curricula under the 10+2+3 structure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The UGC had *vide* its letter dated 29th June, 2014 advised the University of Delhi that students admitted in the various colleges under University of Delhi during 2013-14 to the 4-year B.Tech. Programmes in Computer Sciences, Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation Electronics and Polymer Science may continue in these Programmes and further the colleges under the University of Delhi which had admitted these students may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as UGC and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and ensure that students admitted in these Programmes during 2013-14 are not put to any disadvantage. However, no further admissions should be taken in these programmes from the current academic year onwards.

Decrease in the number of students in primary schools

†36. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students in primary schools of the country has been decreasing, instead of growing during the past years;

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

(c) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme are proving to be unsuccessful in achieving their targets of bringing improvement in primary education;

(d) if so, the measures being taken by Government to make these schemes more effective;

(e) whether Government is contemplating on bringing about comprehensive changes in primary education sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir, the total enrolment of children at elementary level has increased from 193051999 in 2010-11 to 198899659 in 2013-14. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14, the State-wise enrolment during 2010-11 and 2013-14 for age group of 6-14 years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The average annual drop-out rate at primary level has reduced from 5.62% in 2011-12 to 4.67% in 2012-13. Similarly, at upper primary level it has reduced from 2.65% in 2011-12 to 2.30% in 2012-13. Transition rate from primary to upper primary level has increased from 86.74% in 2011-12 to 89.58% in 2012-13. Further, in order to retain the children in schools, provision for free text books, free uniform, appointment of teachers, teacher training, academic support through Block Resource Centres/Cluster Resource Centres, mid-day-meal and residential facilities has been made.

(e) and (f) Various initiatives have been taken up to improve quality of education in elementary education including *inter-alia*, focused programmes for reading, comprehension and numeracy in classes I and II, Mathematics and Science at upper primary level and regular assessment of learning outcomes.

Statement

State wise details of enrolment at elementary level as per DISE 2013-14

State/UTs	Total Enrolment (Elementary Level)	
	2010-11	2013-14
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53353	51703
Andhra Pradesh	11272063	11089215
Arunachal Pradesh	332065	325047
Assam	5822163	5806184
Bihar	19974702	21238957
Chandigarh	149002	161185
Chhattisgarh	4637444	4589564
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59064	58793
Daman and Diu	26143	28161
Delhi	2710483	2944191
Goa	181923	198084
Gujarat	8147024	9229471
Haryana	3475846	3956723
Himachal Pradesh	1035627	969095
Jammu and Kashmir	1998138	1841178
Jharkhand	6840744	6625023

1	2	3
Karnataka	7670492	8323556
Kerala	3438905	4101946
Lakshadweep	10285	8289
Madhya Pradesh	15493689	14594089
Maharashtra	16081769	16158791
Manipur	503682	549897
Meghalaya	660129	738124
Mizoram	235327	217963
Nagaland	411383	411695
Odisha	6556425	6388057
Puducherry	182627	174122
Punjab	3964427	4011520
Rajasthan	12003827	12290252
Sikkim	126542	120101
Tamil Nadu	9797264	9396441
Tripura	610098	590230
Uttar Pradesh	32019087	36726500
Uttarakhand	1638492	1704890
West Bengal	14931765	13280622
ALL STATES	193051999	198899659

Recruitment for TGT in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†37. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently during recruitment of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, all the candidates of Economics subject were debarred from interview for the Social Science subject; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scrapping of FYUP

38. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked the Delhi University to scrap the Four Year Under-Graduate Programme (FYUP) introduced last year;

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

(c) what would be the fate of students who had taken admission last year under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) issued an advisory on 16.06.2014 to the University of Delhi to review/reconsider the continuation of Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP). Subsequently, the UGC *vide* its order dated 20th June, 2014 issued the following directives, to University of Delhi:

(i) The admissions for the academic year 2014-15 and the subsequent academic years in the University of Delhi (including the constituent and other colleges under it) for the general undergraduate programmes shall be made in the three year structure which was prevalent in the University of Delhi prior to introduction of FYUP;

(ii) Appropriate arrangements shall be made by the University of Delhi for students, already admitted in the academic year 2013-14 in the FYUP, to migrate to the three year general undergraduate programme structure so that they do not lose an academic year for obtaining undergraduate degrees, and for this purpose, ensure that students acquire necessary academic and other competences during the next two academic years;

(iii) Take all other steps as may be necessary to adhere to the 3-year undergraduate programme as envisaged under the 10+2+3 structure under the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, while ensuring that students are facilitated through the process of transacting the curricula under the 10+2+3 structure.

(c) The UGC had issued directives to the University of Delhi for making appropriate arrangements for students already admitted in the FYUP in the general degree courses during 2013-14 to migrate to the 3-year under-graduate programme while ensuring that students acquire the necessary academic and other competences during the next two academic years. In respect of the students who were already admitted to the 4-year B.Tech programmes in Computer Sciences, Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation Electronics and Polymer Science during 2013-14, the UGC issued an advisory to the University of Delhi

that such students may continue in the said Programmes and further that the colleges which admitted students in academic year 2013-14 in these Programmes may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and ensure that students admitted in these Programmes are not put to any disadvantage. The UGC had also issued an advisory to the University of Delhi in respect of students admitted in the 4-year BMS Programme in 2013-14 stating that students already admitted during 2013-14 in the BMS Programme may continue in that Programme; however, the duration of the Programme shall be of 3 years. It was further advised that the colleges which admitted the students to the BMS Programme in 2013-14 may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as the UGC and AICTE and ensure that students admitted in the Programme are not put to any disadvantage.

Discrimination against dalit and muslim kids in schools

39. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report released in the recent past by the Human Rights Watch has indicated discrimination against dalit and muslim kids in schools resulting into steep drop-out rate;

(b) whether Government has taken due cognizance of the findings of the report; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken and is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Human Rights Watch is an independent international organization and has brought out a Report dated April, 2014 based on sample narratives from 4 States, pointing out that discrimination is a major factor affecting access to education for dalits, tribals and muslims in India, as it affects regular attendance. The Report also acknowledges that India's Right to Education Act, 2009 is based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. The Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of sections 8 & 9 of the RTE Act regarding non-discrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools and for the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines. The said guidelines are also displayed on Ministry of Human Resource Development's website www.mhrd.gov.in.

Minority girls in universities

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

(a) the number of minority girls studying at the university level throughout the country;

- (b) the number of such girls in the State universities, State-wise; and
 (c) the number of such girls in Central Universities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the response (provisional) received in the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for the year 2011-12 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in its online portal www.aishe.gov.in, the cumulative figure of Minority girls studying at the university and college level throughout the country is 6,05,291.

(b) and (c) As per the response (provisional) received in the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for the year 2011-12, the State-wise number of Minority girls studying in Central Universities and State Universities is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Enrolment of Minorities (female) in Universities and Colleges

State	Central University including IGNOU	State Private University plus State Public University including State Open Universities
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	128	44486
Arunachal Pradesh	271	0
Assam	1603	13137
Bihar	2	29181
Chandigarh	0	3248
Chhattisgarh	487	2507
Delhi	3741	827
Goa	0	3193
Gujarat	0	10154
Haryana	0	2854
Himachal Pradesh	2	823
Jammu and Kashmir	102	53668
Jharkhand	0	11069
Karnataka	0	54771
Kerala	28	66614
Madhya Pradesh	919	12697

1	2	3
Maharashtra	0	43820
Manipur	767	0
Meghalaya	2455	9
Mizoram	4940	132
Nagaland	5049	11
Odisha	0	1087
Puducherry	950	0
Punjab	17	16925
Rajasthan	2	5190
Sikkim	73	30
Tamil Nadu	8	80867
Tripura	770	2
Uttar Pradesh	6659	45842
Uttarakhand	621	729
West Bengal	2	58283

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education 2011-12 (Based on the response from 611/642 Universities and 21443/35431 Colleges) - Provisional

Establishment of NIT in Goa

41. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Institute of Technology has been established in Goa;
- (b) whether land has been acquired for the purpose and if not, by when it is likely to be acquired;
- (c) the locations identified for the purpose;
- (d) the hurdles or objections that the acquiring authorities had to face, so far; and
- (e) the status of NIT in Goa, at present?

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

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The land located at Cuncolim (Goa) measuring about 120 acres has been identified for the permanent campus of National Institute of Technology (NIT) - Goa. The process of acquisition has been started by the State Government of Goa.

(e) NIT - Goa is functioning from its temporary campus located in the premises of Goa Engineering College Campus since academic year 2010-2011.

Directions to colleges under Delhi University

42. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has issued certain directions/instructions/guidelines to the colleges under Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof and under what provisions of law, these have been issued;

(c) whether these directions/ instructions/guidelines are mandatory;

(d) whether Government has played any role in issuing them;

(e) if so, under what provisions of law the role was played;

(f) whether Government has any plan to rationalise UGC and other similar bodies by way of merger of UGC with them; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) *vide* letter dated 22nd June, 2014 addressed to all colleges under the University of Delhi with a request to admit students at the general under-graduate level for academic year 2014-15, only in the 3 year under-graduate Programmes which were offered prior to the introduction of Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP). This was with reference to an order issued by UGC to the University of Delhi on 20.06.2014 which was issued under Section 12 of the UGC Act, 1956. UGC Act, 1956 was enacted under Entry 66 of list - I of Schedule-VII of the Constitution and directives issued by UGC are binding in nature.

(d) and (e) The Central Government, noting that the introduction of Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) by University of Delhi is a departure from the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 which lays down a national system of education envisaging a common educational structure of 10+2+3 system of education, and that the FYUP would create complications in respect of students mobility, recognition of degrees and would lead to hardship to students studying in general courses/ programmes and therefore, issued an order dt. 20.06.14 to UGC, under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act, 1956 directing the UGC to ensure implementation of NPE-1986 and further to ensure that no university/institution of higher education violates the academic structure of 10+2+3 in respect of general undergraduate programmes.

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

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

Affairs of NITs

43. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of NITs in the country, State-wise;
- (b) what is the teacher-student ratio in NITs and the status thereof, at present;
- (c) the details of vacancies of principals, teachers and other staff, institution-wise;
- (d) the details of principals on deputation in other institutions; the reasons therefor and by when they would be called back;

(e) whether any news/complaints have come about the worrisome state-of-affairs at Dr. B. R. Ambedkar NIT Jalandhar, Punjab; and

(f) if so, what steps Government would take to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present, thirty National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are functioning in the country. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The prescribed teacher: student ratio in NITs is 1:12. At present, a total number of 4603 faculties are in position against the sanctioned positions of 6529. The present teacher: student ratio in the National Institutes of Technology is 1:19.

(c) The Institute-wise details of vacancies of principals, teachers and other staff are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The NITs are headed by Directors, who are principal-academic and executive officer of the Institute. None of the Directors of NITs is on deputation in other Institutions. There are 20 faculties from NITs on deputation / lien to other Institutions and they will return to their parent Institute on completion of their respective periods.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. There were some administrative and governance issues that came to the notice of the Ministry. Based on this, a Committee was set up to review the functioning of the Institute. The Committee's report was accepted by the Governing Body. The following actions have already been taken on the report:

- (i) The office of Dean (Administration) has been wound up, which was not in consonance with the First Statutes of NITs.
- (ii) Registrar was immediately placed under suspension for fixing his pay *suo-moto* without the approval of the Director and disciplinary actions initiated against him.
- (iii) The MACP scheme has been revisited by officials of Internal Finance Division of the Ministry and necessary follow up taken.
- (iv) The vacant posts of one Deputy Registrar and two Assistant Registrars have been filled so that faculty is engaged more in the academic work.

We are continuously working to improve the affairs of the Institute further.

Statement

National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Located at
1.	National Institute of Technology	Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh
2.	National Institute of Technology	Silchar, Assam
3.	National Institute of Technology	Patna, Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Located at
4.	National Institute of Technology	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
5.	National Institute of Technology	Narela, Delhi
6.	National Institute of Technology	Farmagudi, Goa
7.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology	Surat, Gujarat
8.	National Institute of Technology	Kurukshetra, Haryana
9.	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh
10.	National Institute of Technology	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
11.	National Institute of Technology	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
12.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka	Surathkal, Karnataka
13.	National Institute of Technology	Calicut, Kerala
14.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
15.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology	Nagpur, Maharashtra
16.	National Institute of Technology	Takyelpat, Manipur
17.	National Institute of Technology	Shillong, Meghalaya
18.	National Institute of Technology	Aizawl, Mizoram
19.	National Institute of Technology	Dimapur, Nagaland
20.	National Institute of Technology	Rourkela, Odisha
21.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology	Jalandhar, Punjab
22.	National Institute of Technology	Karaikal, Puducherry
23.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology	Jaipur, Rajasthan
24.	National Institute of Technology	South Sikkim, Sikkim
25.	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu
26.	National Institute of Technology	Warangal, Telangana
27.	National Institute of Technology	Agartala, Tripura
28.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
29.	National Institute of Technology	Srinagar, Uttarakhand
30.	National Institute of Technology	Durgapur, West Bengal

Statement-II*Details of vacancies in National Institutes of Technology (NITs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Vacancies		
		Principal / Director	Teachers	Other Staff
1.	NIT-Agartala		108	200
2.	MNNIT- Allahabad		165	187
3.	MANIT - Bhopal		159	82
4.	NIT-Calicut		78	143
5.	NIT - Durgapur		107	133
6.	NIT - Hamirpur	Nil	152	96
7.	MNIT-Jaipur		124	83
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar NIT -Jalandhar		79	55
9.	NIT - Jamshedpur		147	87
10.	NIT - Kurukshetra		109	117
11.	VNIT - Nagpur		109	111
12.	NIT - Patna		77	88
13.	NIT - Raipur		130	230
14.	NIT - Rourkela		95	77
15.	NIT - Silchar		93	37
16.	NIT - Srinagar		116	15
17.	SVNIT-Surat		115	232
18.	NITK - Surathkal		146	209
19.	NIT - Tiruchirappalli		166	191
20.	NIT-Warangal		182	166
21.	NIT - Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	7	1
22.	NIT-Delhi		46	38
23.	NIT-Goa		14	20
24.	NIT - Manipur		26	28
25.	NIT - Meghalaya		23	8
26.	NIT - Mizoram		24	12
27.	NIT - Nagaland		11	6
28.	NIT - Puducherry		21	28
29.	NIT-Sikkim		13	21
30.	NIT-Uttarakhand		0	11

Enrolment of boys and girls in elementary schools

44. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many girls and boys are enrolled in elementary schools all over the country;
- (b) what are the percentage of drop-outs among girls during the last year in various States;
- (c) in which States the enrolment of girls is comparatively poor; whether any specific States are being considered to overcome this failure; and
- (d) how many more schools are to be established to ensure that all the children of 6 to 14 years age group have a school of good standards to attend?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14, 10.27 crore boys and 9.62 crore girls were enrolled in elementary schools. The State-wise annual drop-out rate for girls at primary level during 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The National Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in 2013-14 for girls at elementary level is 99.09. The States which have a GER for girls lower than the national average are Jammu & Kashmir (81.23), Andhra Pradesh (92.07), Uttar Pradesh (92.99), Rajasthan (94.01), Uttarakhand (96.21), Kerala (96.38), Gujarat (97.39), Karnataka (97.41), Odisha (97.49) and Maharashtra (98.59). SSA framework for implementation provides a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention of girls in schools. These include opening of new schools, provision of free text books and uniforms, mid-day-meal along with interventions to improve quality of learning outcomes.

(d) SSA - RTE norms provide for opening of schools, as per the proposal of the states in accordance with their 'Neighbourhood' norms. Since, inception of SSA Programme, 2.08 lakh primary schools and 1.6 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned under SSA.

Statement*Drop-out rate of girls at primary level during 2013-14*

State	% of Girls Drop-out Rate
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51
Andhra Pradesh	3.05
Arunachal Pradesh	14.44
Assam	5.46
Bihar	-

State	% of Girls Drop-out Rate
Chandigarh	-
Chhattisgarh	4.05
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.47
Daman & Diu	-
Delhi	-
Goa	0.26
Gujarat	1.35
Haryana	1.06
Himachal Pradesh	0.39
Jammu and Kashmir	5.75
Jharkhand	7.05
Karnataka	2.51
Kerala	-
Lakshadweep	2.71
Madhya Pradesh	6.49
Maharashtra	1.06
Manipur	9.48
Meghalaya	8.96
Mizoram	23.93
Nagaland	7.03
Odisha	3.49
Puducherry	0.43
Punjab	1.98
Rajasthan	8.85
Sikkim	2.31
Tamil Nadu	4.10
Tripura	2.11
Uttar Pradesh	10.03
Uttarakhand	1.18
West Bengal	5.71
ALL STATES	4.66

Enrolment of children in schools

45. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of children of 6 to 14 years age group who would not be enrolled in schools during 2013-14, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of drop-outs during the last three years;
- (c) how many students are still grouped together in multi standard batches;
- (d) by when Government expects to have a separate class teacher for every division of students; and
- (e) what is the shortage of trained elementary teachers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the data reported by States/UTs the number of Out of Schools Children in the 6-14 years age group in 2013-14 is 17.2 lakh. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The annual drop-out rate as per District Information System for Education (DISE) is as follows:

Years	(Percentage)	
	Primary	Upper Primary
2011-12	6.50	6.56
2012-13	5.62	2.65
2013-14	4.67	3.13

(c) and (d) With the recruitment of additional teachers by State/UT Governments, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 1:30 in 2011-12 to 1:26 in 2013-14. The average number of teachers per school for Government schools has also improved to 4.2 teachers in 2013-14.

(e) Data from the States/UTs shows that 4.79 lakh teacher posts funded under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are vacant in the States.

Statement*State-wise details on out of school children*

Sl. No.	State	Out of School Children 6-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67805
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2315
3.	Assam	88516

Sl. No.	State	Out of School Children 6-14
4.	Bihar	181086
5.	Chandigarh UT	4885
6.	Chhattisgarh	56159
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174
8.	Daman and Diu	71
9.	Delhi	9809
10.	Goa	1664
11.	Gujarat	35995
12.	Haryana	92644
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2852
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	49819
15.	Jharkhand	244113
16.	Karnataka	181053
17.	Kerala	2178
18.	Madhya Pradesh	63591
19.	Maharashtra	63420
20.	Manipur	7167
21.	Meghalaya	31276
22.	Mizoram	4108
23.	Nagaland	6692
24.	Odisha	6001
25.	Puducherry	303
26.	Punjab	10840
27.	Rajasthan	298790
28.	Sikkim	1342
29.	Tamil Nadu	38879
30.	Tripura	1376
31.	Uttar Pradesh	78099
32.	Uttaranchal	5827
33.	West Bengal	86066
GRAND TOTAL		1724915

Expenditure on education

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's spending on education, at 3.1 per cent of GDP, is one of the lowest in the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to increase the funding required for achieving RTE norms?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The percentage of overall government expenditure on Education in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during last three years is given below:

Year	Expenditure on Education (Centre + States) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2009-10	3.95%
2010-11 (Revised Estimate)	4.20%
2011-12 (Budget Estimate)	4.17%

As per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2012", contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries were U.S.A.(5.4%), U.K.(5.6%), Japan (3.8%), Australia (5.1%), Russian Federation (4.1%), Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (3.2%), Georgia (3.2%), Tajikistan (4.0%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.6 %), Thailand (3.8%), Peru (2.7%), Jamaica (6.1%), Pakistan (2.4%), Bangladesh (2.2%), Brazil (5.7%), South Africa (6.0%) and Zambia (1.3%) during 2010.

(b) During Twelfth Five Year Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development have been allocated of ₹ 4,53,728 crore (₹ 3,43,028 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in Eleventh Five Year Plan which was ₹ 1,77,566.86 crore (₹ 1,37,920.04 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 39,646.82 crore for Department of Higher Education). This increase in central plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP for education.

New Education Policy

47. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to adopt a New Education Policy; and
- (b) if so, the main objectives thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions.

Increasing GER in educationally backward districts

48. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is not at par with the national average of enrolment in higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to increase GER in these EBDs; and
- (c) the details of fund spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC), through an Expert Committee identified 374 districts in the country where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was lower than the national average on the basis of the 2001 census. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to set up one Model Degree College (MDC) in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) was launched by the Government which was subsumed under the new CSS namely Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in 2013.

Under RUSA, each such model degree college would be granted an amount of ₹ 12.00 crore. The Central and State Share of the funding is 90:10 for Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 65:35 for others. The details of the scheme are available on this Ministry's website at mhrd.gov.in/rusa.

(c) A total of ₹ 300.4930 crore has been released to different States for establishment of 109 MDCs since launching of the scheme in 2010.

IT enabled Kendriya Vidyalayas

49. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are IT enabled; and

(b) what are the special schemes for inculcating the spirit of patriotism through syllabus and school's curriculum in Special Sensitive Zones of border area (international border region) and naxal / insurgency affected tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), except one at KV, Tuting in Arunachal Pradesh, out of 1090 KVs presently functioning, are IT enabled.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan uniformly follows standard curricular and co-curricular activities for all KVs throughout the country including the KVs located in Special Sensitive Zones of border areas (International border region) and Naxal/Insurgency affected tribal areas. In addition, all KVs strive to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and a sense of Indianness through the following activities:

- (i) Well designed daily morning assembly which includes pledge and national anthem.
- (ii) Community singing including patriotic songs in different regional languages as a regular feature in the morning assembly.
- (iii) National Integration Camps for promoting understanding and appreciation among students for cultural diversity of the country.
- (iv) Celebration of all the national days and festivals with enthusiasm.
- (v) KVS is an participant of Bharat Scouts & Guides which inculcates spirit of selfless services to country and its people.

Tapping of solar energy

50. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tapping of solar energy in the country is very dismal, inspite of huge potential of solar energy, which is very environment friendly;

(b) if so, the reasons for under achievement in this regard;

(c) whether Government has identified any grey areas which hamper the tapping of potential energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Tapping of solar energy in the country is very small (2647 MW as on 31.05.2014) as compared to the available potential of 30-50 MW /sq. km of shadow free open area.

(b) This cannot be treated as under achievement because the exploitation of solar energy in a big way has started only four years ago with the launch of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Solar energy continues to be expensive and therefore requires heavy investments. Solar energy has intermittent nature thereby making it difficult to integrate in the grid.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Lack of public awareness, high cost of generation and limitations of existing power evacuation and transmission networks have been identified as main hindering factors in tapping of optimal solar energy potential across the country.

Acceleration of solar energy programme

51. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to accelerate the solar energy programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of maintenance of solar energy equipment is very high; and

(d) if so, what facilities Government is providing to lower the maintenance cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Phase-II of JNNSM, 750 MW projects have been allocated with VGF support. A 1500 MW scheme, with provision of bundling solar power with thermal power, is being developed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Boosting of solar power

52. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Norway is assisting India in boosting solar power in the country;

(b) whether Norway proposes to cover maximum villages under rural electrification with wind energy;

(c) the status of rural electrification under solar system in Odisha and other under-developed States; and

(d) the action plan to exploit solar power potential in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir, Norway has supported a project to electrify 28 villages with solar Mini-grid plants in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand & Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The status of remote village electrification from solar PV systems in Odisha and other States of the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under Off-grid and decentralized solar applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides 30% capital subsidy which ranges from ₹ 27/- per Wp to ₹ 135/- per Wp for installation of solar PV systems and power plants.

In special category States *viz.* North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Ministry provides 90% capital subsidy which ranges from ₹ 81/- Wp to ₹ 405/- per Wp for Government organizations (Not for commercial organizations and corporations).

Ministry is supporting State Governments in these states to exploit solar potential.

Statement*Status of Remote Village Electrification Programme (as on 31.03.2014)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Villages Sanctioned	Villages Completed	Ongoing villages	Total hamlets sanctioned	Hamlets completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	297	297	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	13	13
3.	Assam	2192	1952	66	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	682	568	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	38	38	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	286	286
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	0	1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	476	334	36	283	15
9.	Jharkhand	720	493	207	0	0
10.	Karnataka	22	16	2	57	14
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	607	607
12.	Madhya Pradesh	623	577	17	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	353	340	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	237	237	0	3	3
15.	Meghalaya	163	149	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	20	20	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	11	11	0	0	6
18.	Odisha	1720	1495	142	23	14
19.	Rajasthan	340	292	24	90	90
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0	13	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	184	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tripura	85	60	23	944	782
23.	Uttarakhand	671	476	142	147	T18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	284	113	0	223	222
25.	West Bengal	1201	1177	24	9	2
26.	Goa				19	19
TOTAL		10156	8666	683	2903	2329

Notes: 174 villages in Assam, 114 villages in Chhattisgarh, 106 villages and 5 hamlets in Jammu and Kashmir, 20 villages in Jharkhand, 4 villages in Karnataka, 29 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 13 villages in Maharashtra, 14 villages in Meghalaya, 83 villages & 9 hamlets in Orissa, 24 villages in Rajasthan, 2 villages in Tripura, 53 villages in Uttarakhand, 171 villages and 1 hamlet in U.P. and 13 hamlets in Karnataka, 162 hamlets in Tripura and 53 hamlets in Tamil Nadu have been cancelled by the State Governments as they were taken up for grid electrification.

Gujarat solar power model in Delhi

53. SHRI D. RAJA:
 SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
 SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
 SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to adopt Gujarat solar power model in Delhi to resolve capital's power crisis; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof and how it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A team of officials of Government of NCT of Delhi recently visited Gujarat to see the projects implemented for promotion of solar power. They are now working on a plan to develop solar power in Delhi.

(b) Delhi Government is taking steps to promote the grid connected solar rooftop power in consultation with all stakeholders for Delhi. These steps include formulation of a solar policy for Delhi, issue of suitable orders on solar power tariff, net metering and grid connectivity by the regulator and also to set up few pilot projects on grid connected solar rooftop power in Delhi.

Power crisis in Jharkhand

54. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of chronic power crisis in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is taking any initiatives to intervene for its solution;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the controversies between State Government and the electricity supplier agencies outside the State *e.g.* DVC, on mode of payment and uncleared dues; and

(d) whether there is any future road map or mechanism for handling such controversies and crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by the State of Jharkhand, the peak shortage and energy deficit in Jharkhand is 2.2% and 0.9% respectively against the national average of 4.9% and 4.1% during the current year (April to May, 2014).

(b) The electricity is a concurrent subject and the distribution of electricity in a State is in the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utility. It is also the responsibility of the States to make arrangements for supply of power to various categories of consumers / areas in the State. Procurement of power to meet demand of power is also the responsibility of the concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Some of the initiatives taken by the Central Government to improve power situation in Jharkhand are listed below:

1. The capacity addition programme of 88,537 MW during Twelfth Plan includes 294 MW allocations to Jharkhand from the Central Sector projects in the Eastern Region and 1,080 MW in Private Sector.
2. Four 400 kV transmission lines and two 400/220 kV substations have been approved in the Standing Committee on Planning of Eastern Region to ease out transmission constraints in Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has intimated that the total dues as on 31st May, 2014 was ₹ 7,702/- crore. Out of this reconciled dues of ₹ 4,370 crore upto 31st March, 2013 is to be settled through Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) scheme.

Review of ban on hydro power projects

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

(a) whether Government is considering to review the ban imposed on hydro power projects in various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No ban has been imposed by the Government on hydro power projects in

any part of the country. However, Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgment dated 13.08.2013 in Civil Appeal No.6736 of 2013 in Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited *versus* Anuj Joshi and Others has directed Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as State of Uttarakhand not to grant any further environmental clearance or forest clearance for any hydroelectric power project in the State of Uttarakhand, until further orders.

Capacity addition plan on NEEPCO

56. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO) is on the process to enhance power generation from 1,130 MW to 2,000 MW by March, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the plan for power allocation to Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NEEPCO is on the process to enhance its power generation capacity from 1,130 MW to 2,057 MW by March, 2017. The Project-wise commissioning schedule is given below:

Sl. No.	Project	State	Commissioning Schedule
Hydro:			
1	Kameng HEP (600 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	March, 2017
2	Pare HEP (110 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	September, 2015
3	Tuirial HEP (60 MW)	Mizoram	December, 2015
Thermal:			
4	Tripura Gas Based Power Project (101 MW)	Tripura	November, 2014
5	Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant CC Extension (51 MW)	Tripura	March, 2015
Renewable:			
6	Grid Interactive Solar Power Plant at TGBP site (5 MW)	Tripura	October, 2014

(c) The allocation from the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to Assam is 727 MW. Further, during the remaining period of the Twelfth Plan, the State will benefit around 827 MW of power (727 MW from CGSs and 100 MW from State Sector).

Initiatives taken by PFC in North-Eastern States

57. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is trying to improve the power scenario in eight North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the number of large, medium and small power projects funded by PFC under the Public-Private Partnership in the North-Eastern Region during the last three years; and

(c) the details of strategy adopted by PFC to improve power scenario in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is providing the financial assistance to State Utilities and Private Sector players undertaking the power projects *viz*, Hydro, Transmission, urban distribution area in North Eastern Region. Power projects with equity participation from State/Central Government and Private Power Companies or Projects with entire equity from Private Power Companies in North Eastern Region funded by PFC during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) North Eastern Region has huge hydro power potential to harness. In addition to regular debt funding, PFC is providing financial assistance to State Governments to meet their Equity commitment in Public Private Partnership Hydro Projects. PFC is also involved in Arunachal Pradesh Government initiatives for harnessing huge hydro potential identified in the State through project funding, consultancy services, funding of State Government equity infusion requirements etc.

Statement*(i) Projects with equity participation from State/Central Government and Private Power Companies*

Sl. No.	Project/ Scheme	Utility/ Developer	Project Capacity	PFC Sanction (₹ in crore)	Type of Lending
1	Panan Hydro Project	Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd	300 MW (4x75)	808.76	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI
2	Palatana CCGT Project	ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd	726.6 MW (2x363.3)	2788.77	Sole

(ii) Projects with entire equity from Private Power Companies

Sl. No.	Project/ Scheme	Utility/ Developer	Project Capacity	PFC Sanction (₹ in crore)	Type of Lending
1	Tashiding HEP	Shiga Energy Pvt Ltd	97 MW	325.00	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI
2	Rangit-II HEP	Sikkim Hydro Power Ventures Ltd	66 MW	198.57	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI
3	Rongnichu HEP	Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd	96 MW	217.60	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI
4	Rangit-IV HEP	Jal Power Corporation Ltd	120 MW	387.65	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI
5	Jorethang Loop HEP	Dans Energy	96 MW	472.80	Consortium with PFC as Lead FI

Demand and supply of power

†58. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generation capacity in the country from different sources in public and private sectors at present; and

(b) the gap in power generation, demand and supply and the future action plan for bridging this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of power generation capacity in the country from different sources in public and private sectors as on 31st May, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The achievement w.r.t. target in electricity generation during 2014-15 (April-May 2014) has been 105%. However, the energy shortage and peak deficit in the country as reported by State Utilities during 2014-15 (April-May 2014) was 4.1% and 4.9% respectively.

Future Action Plan for bridging the gap are inter-alia as follows:

(i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW of renewables. 43,708 MW

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014) against this target.

- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants.
 - (iii) Focusing on hydro capacity addition.
 - (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
 - (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
 - (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
 - (vii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
 - (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.
 - (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
 - (x) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.
-

Statement

Details of Power Generation Capacity in the country from different sources in Public and Private Sectors as on 31st May, 2014

Sector	Thermal			Nuclear	Hydro	RES*	Grand Total
	Coal	Gas	Diesel				
State	54428.00	6974.42	602.61	62005.03	27482.00	3803.67	93290.70
Central	45925.01	7065.53	0.00	52990.54	10485.41	**	68255.94
Private	47215.38	8568.00	597.14	56380.52	2694.00	27888.47	86962.99
TOTAL	147568.39	22607.95	1199.75	171376.09	40661.41	31692.14	248509.63

* Renewable Energy Sources (RES) includes SHP, BP, U&I, Solar and Wind Energy. The RES Installed capacity shown is as on 31.03.2014.

** All Public Sector RES Power Generation Capacity has been considered in state sector.

Fast tracking of electricity supply to villages

59. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to fast track supply of electricity to every village;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that a large number of villages don't have the basic infrastructure like poles and wires for electrification; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject and supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers falls under the purview of the respective State Government. However, to supplement the efforts of State Government, the Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households. During Tenth and Eleventh Plan, 648 projects covering electrification of 1.12 lakh un/de-electrified villages have been approved in the country under RGGVY.

The Government of India has also approved 273 projects under Twelfth Plan for electrification of 12,468 un-electrified villages in various States.

To speed up the implementation process and also for effective implementation of the scheme, a Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has been set up to monitor and review the implementation of the scheme. The Ministry and the REC, the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY scheme also hold meetings on regular basis with CPSUs, SEBs (State Electricity Boards)/ DISCOMs to sort out implementation issues. Besides this, a Task Force has also been constituted with the representatives of REC, State Government and representatives of Ministry of Power which monitors all aspects of the programme.

Electricity supply to Tamil Nadu

60. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not providing requested quantity of electricity to Tamil Nadu from the Central Pool and from the electricity returned by certain States to the Centre;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Power Grid connectivity between the Southern Grid and Power Grids of other regions is inadequate to cater to the power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to enhance the Power Grid connectivity between Tamil Nadu and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per availability of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs), Tamil Nadu has been given 4,097 MW of power (firm 3,749 MW and unallocated 348 MW). This is the highest allocation amongst all the States in the Southern Region.

The unallocated share of 348 MW has been allotted from Central Government pool to Tamil Nadu to meet the need based requirement of the State from time to time. This constitutes 25.9% of regional pool which is the highest among the States of the Southern Region. Any additional allocation to Tamil Nadu would result in reduction in the allocation to other States of Southern Region which are also facing power shortages.

(b) and (c) While there are constraints in transfer of power from Northern-Eastern-Western (NEW) grid to Southern Region (SR) several steps have been taken by the Government to enhance Power Grid connectivity between Tamil Nadu and other States. These *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Two very high capacity 765 kV single circuit Raichur-Sholapur transmission lines.
- (ii) One 765 kV double circuit Narendra-Kolhapur line, one 765 kV double circuit Angul-Srikakulam-Vemagiri and one 765 kV double circuit Wardha-Nizamabad-Hyderabad lines between NEW and SR grid.
- (iii) Additional 765 kV and 400 kV transmission lines upstream and downstream of Raichur-Sholapur corridor.

Power projects in Arunachal Pradesh

61. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ₹ 16,000 crore 3000 MW Dibang Hydro Electric Project in Arunachal Pradesh is being fast tracked considering that it would add immensely to the infrastructural and socio-economic development of the North-East;

(b) whether another NHPC project in the State *i.e.* Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project is still awaiting clearance despite the successful bidder having made over ₹ 6,500 crore investment;

(c) whether this delay in the project has escalated its cost by over ₹ 1,000 crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000 MW) of NHPC Ltd. would add immensely to the infrastructural and socio-economic development of the North-East and Government has taken up the expeditious consideration of environment and forest clearances to the Project.

(b) to (d) The statutory clearances are available for the Subansiri Lower HEP (2000 MW) of NHPC. The progress of work has been at standstill since 16.12.2011 due to agitation by local pressure groups of Assam.

This has led to escalation of cost and has direct impact on the completion date of the Project.

Electrification of villages in Nagaland

62. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Nagaland which have not yet got the electricity, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages electrified in the State during the last five years; and

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government for electrification of villages in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In Nagaland, there are 13 unelectrified villages and 59 partially electrified villages with a population of more than 100 in the State as on 31.5.2014. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under RGGVY, Ninety Two (92) number of villages were electrified during the last five years *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2013-14 in the State of Nagaland.

(c) No proposal is pending with the Ministry for electrification of villages in the State of Nagaland.

Statement

District-wise coverage and achievement of electrification of un-electrified villages and partially electrified villages under RGGVY in the State of Nagaland.

(As on 31.05.2014)

Sl. No.	District	Un-electrified villages		Partially electrified villages	
		coverage	achievement	coverage	achievement
X Plan					
1	Phek	0	0	104	102
2	Zunheboto	12	3	175	125
TOTAL (X PLAN)		12	3	279	227
XI Plan					
1	Dimapur	18	17	198	198
2	Khoima	0	0	94	94
3	Kiphire	6	6	85	85
4	Longleng	6	6	29	29
5	Mokokchung	0	0	102	102
6	Mon	14	14	96	96
7	Peren	16	16	70	70
8	Tuensang	0	0	122	115
9	Wokha	33	30	94	94
TOTAL (XI PLAN)		93	89	890	883
GRAND TOTAL (X +XI PLAN)		105	92	1169	1110

Power cuts in the National Capital

63. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power supply was severely disrupted in the National Capital recently resulting in prolonged power cuts and load sheddings when the mercury was at the highest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Due to severe dust storm on 30th May, 2014 in Delhi and surrounding States, power supply in Delhi was affected due to collapse of 10 transmission towers concerning three transmission lines namely, 220 kV Bawana - Rohini, 220 kV Mandola - Gopalpur and 220 kV Bamnauli - Papankalan-I belonging to the Delhi Government transmission company DTL.

(c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers in a State is within the purview of the State Government/State power utilities. Following the disruption of power network due to severe dust storm on 30th May, 2014 in Delhi and surrounding States, the restoration of lines was taken up on war footing with the assistance of Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL), a Central Public Sector Undertaking and top most priority was accorded to helping Delhi Government in restoring power for emergency services such as hospitals, Delhi Metro, Water treatment plants and NDMC areas. The damaged Towers/220 kV lines were urgently restored through Emergency Restoration System (ERS) provided by PGCIL. Further, assistance was also provided for permanent restoration of damaged towers on war footing and the affected lines were restored to normalcy progressively by 23rd June, 2014 which otherwise would have taken several weeks to get restored.

Shortage of coal in power plants

64. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently there was an acute shortage of coal in the power plants which might have aggravated the serious power shortage in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government had initiated in the matter and what action Government proposes to take to ensure that power plants do not face shortage of coal in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of coal in the country. However, coal supply problems are resolved by close monitoring so that coal shortage is not aggravated.

(c) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, the following steps are being taken by the Government:

- (i) Coal India Ltd. was impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (ii) Power utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary.
- (iii) Central Electricity Authority is monitoring the availability of coal on weekly basis closely.

Vitalizing loss making discoms and power utilities

65. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given its report on the loss-making power companies and discoms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures proposed by the World Bank to vitalize discoms and power companies to make profits and the action plan being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The World Bank has submitted a report entitled, "More Power to India: The Challenge of Distribution" to the Government of India. The report highlights the evolution of the Indian Power Sector since the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, focusing on access and affordability of power; financial and operational performance and governance of utilities; experience with private participation; implementation of reforms across states; and improvement in distribution performance.

The report has brought out the following issues:

- Implement fully the key EA mandates, especially those on competition and distribution (tariffs, open access, and standards of performance).
- Ensure regulatory autonomy, effectiveness and accountability.
- Insulate utilities from State Government to prevent interference with internal operations.
- Use central programs and other support to incentivize operational and financial efficiency.
- Make better use of India's size and diversity to experiment with and learn from different models of service provision.
- Promote electrification in a financially responsible manner and support diverse delivery models.
- Rationalize domestic tariff structures to improve targeting and reduce the fiscal burden.

Cheap coal to power plants in Bihar

†66. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for providing coal to the power plants of Bihar at cheap rate;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The existing power stations, that is, Barauni TPS (210 MW) and Muzzafarpur TPS (220 MW), which are supplying power to Bihar are already having linkage with Eastern Coalfield Limited. Further, Muzzafarpur Extension (390 MW) is having coal linkage with Central Coalfield Limited. Also Urma Paharitola coal block has been allocated to Barauni Extension TPS (500 MW) and Deocha Pachami coal block has been allocated to Buxar TPS (1320 MW).

Coal from the captive coal block is amongst the cheapest available option and power utilities may divert this surplus cheap coal even to their existing power plants.

Demand and supply of power

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

- (a) whether the demand of power is constantly increasing leading to its acute shortage in the country;
- (b) if so, the demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise including Telangana;
- (c) the details of power generation from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, source-wise; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to augment the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The demand of power in the country is constantly increasing. However, the shortage has reduced in the last year 2013-14 due to, *inter-alia*, growth in the availability of power.

(b) The demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of Telangana are included in those of Andhra Pradesh as Telangana has been formed recently on 2nd June, 2014 only.

(c) The details of power generation from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, source-wise is given in the Statement-II.

(d) The steps being taken to augment the power situation in the country is generation capacity addition are as under:

- (i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 43,708 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014) against this target.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants.
- (iii) Focusing on hydro capacity addition.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement-I**Power Supply Position for 2011-12**

State / System / Region	Energy								
	April, 2011 - March, 2012				Peak				
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0	
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1	
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2	
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1	
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0	
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9	
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1	
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3	
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7	
Northern Region	276,121	258,382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh		15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat		74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh		49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra		141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu		2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadar and Nagar Haveli		4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa		3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
Western Region		290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh		91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka		60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala		19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu		85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Puducherry		2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep		37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region		260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar		14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4

DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2012-13

State / System / Region	Energy					Peak			
	April, 2012 - March, 2013					April, 2012 - March, 2013			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh	1,637	1,637	0	0	340	340	0	0	
Delhi	26,088	25,950	-138	-0.5	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0	
Haryana	41,407	38,209	-3,198	-7.7	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5	
Himachal Pradesh	8,992	8,744	-248	-2.8	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	15,410	11,558	-3,852	-25.0	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0	
Punjab	48,724	46,119	-2,605	-5.3	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0	
Rajasthan	55,538	53,868	-1,670	-3.0	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8	
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	76,446	-15,201	-16.6	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6	
Uttarakhand	11,331	10,709	-622	-5.5	1,759	1,674	-85	-4.8	
Northern Region	300,774	273,240	-27,534	-9.2	45,860	41,790	-4,070	-8.9	
Chhattisgarh	17,302	17,003	-299	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2	

Gujarat	93,662	93,513	-149	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	49,226	44,272	-4,954	-10.1	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	123,984	119,972	-4,012	-3.2	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,991	1,860	-131	-6.6	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4,572	4,399	-173	-3.8	629	629	0	0.0
Goa	3,181	3,107	-74	-2.3	524	475	-49	-9.4
Western Region	293,918	284,126	-9,792	-3.3	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5
Andhra Pradesh	99,692	82,171	-17,521	-17.6	14,582	11,630	-2,952	-20.2
Karnataka	66,274	57,044	-9,230	-13.9	10,124	8,761	-1,363	-13.5
Kerala	21,243	20,391	-852	-4.0	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	92,302	76,161	-16,141	-17.5	12,736	11,053	-1,683	-13.2
Puducherry	2,331	2,291	-40	-1.7	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep	36	36	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	281,842	238,058	-43,784	-15.5	38,767	31,586	-7,181	-18.5
Bihar	15,409	12,835	-2,574	-16.7	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	17,299	16,339	-960	-5.5	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0
Jharkhand	7,042	6,765	-277	-3.9	1,263	1,172	-91	-7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	25,155	24,320	-835	-3.3	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	42,143	41,842	-301	-0.7	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0
Sikkim	409	409	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	241	186	-55	-23	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	107,457	102,510	-4,947	-4.6	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	589	554	-35	-5.9	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	6,495	6,048	-447	-6.9	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1
Manipur	574	543	-31	-5.4	122	120	-2	-1.6
Meghalaya	1,828	1,607	-221	-12.1	334	330	-4	-1.2
Mizoram	406	378	-28	-6.9	75	73	-2	-2.7
Nagaland	567	535	-32	-5.6	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	1,108	1,054	-54	-4.9	229	228	-1	-0.4
North-Eastern Region	11,566	10,718	-848	-7.3	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
ALL INDIA	995,557	908,652	-86,905	-8.7	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2013-14

State / System / Region	Energy								
	April, 2013 - March, 2014				April, 2013 - March, 2014				
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh	1,574	1,574	0	0	345	345	0	0	
Delhi	26,867	26,791	-76	-0.3	6,035	5,653	-382	-6.3	
Haryana	43,463	43,213	-250	-0.6	8,114	8,114	0	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh	9,089	8,883	-206	-2.3	1,561	1,392	-169	-10.8	
Jammu and Kashmir	15,613	12,187	-3,426	-21.9	2,500	1,998	-502	-20.1	
Punjab	47,821	47,084	-737	-1.5	10,089	8,733	-1,356	-13.4	
Rajasthan	58,202	58,042	-160	-0.3	10,047	10,038	-9	-0.1	
Uttar Pradesh	94,890	81,613	-13,277	-14.0	13,089	12,327	-762	-5.8	
Uttarakhand	11,944	11,493	-451	-3.8	1,826	1,826	0	0.0	
Northern Region	309,463	290,880	-18,583	-6.0	45,934	42,774	-3,160	-6.9	
Chhattisgarh	18,932	18,800	-132	-0.7	3,365	3,320	-45	-1.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	88,497	88,488	-9	0.0	12,201	12,201	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0
Maharashtra	126,288	123,672	-2,616	-2.1	19,276	17,621	-1,655	-8.6
Daman and Diu	2,252	2,252	0	0.0	322	297	-25	-7.8
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5,390	5,388	-2	0.0	661	661	0	0.0
Goa	3,890	3,871	-19	-0.5	529	529	0	0.0
Western Region	294,659	291,856	-2,803	-1.0	41,335	40,331	-1,004	-2.4
Andhra Pradesh	95,662	89,036	-6,626	-6.9	14,072	13,162	-910	-6.5
Karnataka	64,150	58,052	-6,098	-9.5	9,940	9,223	-717	-7.2
Kerala	21,577	21,052	-525	-2.4	3,671	3,573	-98	-2.7
Tamil Nadu	93,508	87,980	-5,528	-5.9	13,522	12,492	-1,030	-7.6
Puducherry	2,344	2,320	-24	-1.0	351	333	-18	-5.1
Lakshadweep	48	48	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	277,245	258,444	-18,801	-6.8	39,015	36,048	-2,967	-7.6
Bihar	15,391	14,759	-632	-4.1	2,465	2,312	-153	-6.2
DVC	17,407	17,296	-111	-0.6	2,745	2,745	0	0.0

Jharkhand	7,143	7,007	-136	-1.9	1,111	1,069	-42	-3.8
Orissa	24,958	24,546	-412	-1.7	3,727	3,722	-5	-0.1
West Bengal	42,891	42,762	-129	-0.3	7,325	7,294	-31	-0.4
Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-2.5	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	108,203	106,783	-1,420	-1.3	15,888	15,598	-290	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	552	517	-35	-6.3	125	124	-1	-0.8
Assam	7,544	7,062	-482	-6.4	1,329	1,220	-109	-8.2
Manipur	579	548	-31	-5.4	134	133	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	1,794	1,604	-190	-10.6	343	330	-13	-3.8
Mizoram	446	430	-16	-3.6	84	82	-2	-2.4
Nagaland	577	561	-16	-2.8	109	106	-3	-2.8
Tripura	1,195	1,144	-51	-4.3	254	250	-4	-1.6
North-Eastern Region	12,687	11,866	-821	-6.5	2,164	2,048	-116	-5.4
ALL INDIA	1,002,257	959,829	-42,428	-4.2	135,918	129,815	-6,103	-4.5

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability
 Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2014-15 (Provisional)

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2014 - May, 2014		April, 2014 - May, 2014		April, 2014 - May, 2014		April, 2014 - May, 2014	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	262	262	0	0	259	259	0	0
Delhi	4,923	4,891	-32	-0.7	5,358	5,338	-20	-0.4
Haryana	6,650	6,610	-40	-0.6	6,749	6,749	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,467	1,450	-17	-1.2	1,316	1,295	-21	-1.6
Jammu and Kashmir	2,720	2,177	-543	-20.0	2,422	1,938	-484	-20.0
Punjab	6,733	6,703	-30	-0.4	6,910	6,910	0	0.0
Rajasthan	9,850	9,811	-39	-0.4	8,844	8,727	-117	-1.3
Uttar Pradesh	17,611	15,410	-2,201	-12.5	15,506	11,821	-3,685	-23.8
Uttarakhand	2,016	1,980	-36	-1.8	1,791	1,716	-75	-4.2
Northern Region	52,232	49,294	-2,938	-5.6	41,803	39,598	-2,205	-5.3
Chhattisgarh	3,709	3,678	-31	-0.8	3,450	3,350	-100	-2.9

Gujarat	17,042	17,041	-1	0.0	13,499	13,499	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	8,229	8,201	-28	-0.3	7,388	7,033	-355	-4.8
Maharashtra	24,299	23,693	-606	-2.5	19,749	18,585	-1,164	-5.9
Daman and Diu	371	371	0	0.0	297	297	0	0.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	918	918	0	0.0	646	646	0	0.0
Goa	798	796	-2	-0.3	489	489	0	0.0
Western Region	55366	54,698	-668	-1.2	43,170	42365	-805	-1.9
Andhra Pradesh	17,067	15,407	-1,660	-9.7	13,773	12,446	-1,327	-9.6
Karnataka	11,377	10,649	-728	-6.4	10,001	9,503	-498	-5.0
Kerala	3,901	3,847	-54	-1.4	3,760	3,495	-265	-7.0
Tamil Nadu	16,997	16,043	-954	-5.6	13,486	12,671	-815	-6.0
Puducherry	428	427	-1	-0.2	363	348	-15	-4.1
Lakshadweep	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	49,770	46373	-3,397	-6.8	39,094	35,698	-3,396	-8.7
Bihar	2,807	2,743	-64	-2.3	2,560	2,410	-150	-5.9
DVC	3,029	3,005	-24	-0.8	2,610	2,590	-20	-0.8
Jharkhand	1,358	1,346	-12	-0.9	1,060	1,037	-23	-2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	4,712	4,624	-88	-1.9	3,814	3,764	-50	-1.3
West Bengal	8,440	8,382	-58	-0.7	7,340	7,300	-40	-0.5
Sikkim	65	65	0	0.0	80	80	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	30	-10	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	20,411	20,165	-246	-1.2	16,548	16,309	-239	-1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	95	90	-5	-5.3	115	111	-4	-3.5
Assam	1,285	1,179	-106	-8.2	1,343	1,230	-113	-8.4
Manipur	97	92	-5	-5.2	115	112	-3	-2.6
Meghalaya	264	228	-36	-13.6	299	296	-3	-1.0
Mizoram	67	63	-4	-6.0	77	76	-1	-1.3
Nagaland	96	92	-4	-4.2	105	104	-1	-1.0
Tripura	184	174	-10	-5.4	246	246	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	2,088	1,918	-170	-8.1	2,197	2,045	-152	-6.9
ALL INDIA	179,867	172,448	-7,419	-4.1	141,886	134,972	-6,914	-4.9

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Statement-II*Source wise actual generation during last three years and current year*

Source	Monitored Capacity as on 31.05.2014 MW (upto May 14)*	Actual Generation [MU]			
		2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Hydro	40635.74	21887.56	140445.44	118514.79	135794.03
Nuclear	4780	5559.06	34227.79	32866.11	32286.56
Thermal	169547.92	149367.19	792477.11	760675.8	708805.94
GRAND TOTAL	214963.66	176813.81	967150.34	912056.7	876886.53

Note:- * Provisional based on Actual-cum-assesment

1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.
2. Generation from stations up to 25 MW are not being monitored since 01.04.10

Monitoring of capacity addition programme

68. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a special monitoring mechanism to coordinate country's capacity addition programme in power sector and ensure that it proceeds smoothly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the objective is to speed up power generation in the country; and
- (d) what is the action plan to ensure that all the households including small hamlets in the country are provided with power by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) With a view to ensure timely completion of power projects, the following mechanism has been set up to monitor the progress of power projects in the country:

(i) Monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority:

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of construction of power projects in pursuance of section 73 (f) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Central Electricity Authority monitors the progress through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders and highlights the critical issues.

(ii) Monitoring by the Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP)

A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation projects targeted for commissioning during the 12th Plan and beyond along with the associated transmission lines.

(iii) Regular reviews are undertaken by the Government of India at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraints and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.

(d) Distribution of electricity to all households falls under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility and it is the responsibility of distribution licensees to provide reliable & quality power supply to all consumers in their area of operation. However, to supplement their efforts, Government of India launched the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for providing access to electricity to all households in the country and the continuation of the scheme in the 12th and 13th Plan has also been approved. Under the scheme, electricity connections to about 2.18 crores BPL households have been released till 31.05.2014.

Hydro-electric projects in hilly areas

69. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are many hydro-electric projects in the hilly areas in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the number of such projects in these States;

(c) whether for many such projects, tunnels running in kilometers, have been dug in the mountains, diverting rivers and creating artificial lakes and making mountains vulnerable for disasters; and

(d) the number of such cases in the northern region and whether environmental clearances were obtained and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the Reassessment study carried out by CEA during 1978-87, the identified hydroelectric potential of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was 18540 MW and 17998 MW respectively (having schemes of Installed Capacity (IC) of above 25 MW). Details of the hydroelectric projects under operation and under construction in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are given below:

Himachal Pradesh	Capacity (MW)
Identified Hydro Power Potential as per reassessment Study from Major/Medium Schemes (Schemes having IC of above 25 MW)	18540
(i) Capacity in operation: 21 HEPs	8370.67
(ii) Capacity under construction: 14 HEPs	3153.33

Uttarakhand		Capacity (MW)
Identified Hydro Power Potential as per reassessment Study from Major/Medium Schemes (Schemes having IC of above 25 MW)		17998
(i)	Capacity in operation: 15 HEPs	3426.4
(ii)	Capacity under construction: 6 HEPs	1640

(c) and (d) The hydro projects are site specific and features of a hydro electric project like Dam, tunnels, storages are decided on the basis of detailed Survey & Investigation.

Most of the hydro projects in hilly areas involve construction of dam/barrage and tunnels/channels and power house. The length of tunnel and the capacity of reservoir so created varies from project to project. Hydroelectric projects do not make mountains vulnerable for any disaster.

The H.E. Projects are taken up for construction only after the environment clearance is obtained. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) studies are carried out by all the Hydro Project Developers which are approved by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Only after obtaining Environment and other statutory clearances from State/Central Govts., project is taken up for construction. In Northern Region, all the hydro projects constructed/under construction have obtained environment clearance.

Power shortage due to inadequate coal supply

70. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many States in the country are facing power shortage due to inadequate supply of coal to power plants;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of power deficit, State-wise and
- (c) how Government proposes to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The power shortage faced by the States due to coal shortage is to the extent of generation loss of 120 Million Units (MUs) during 2014-15 (April to May, 2014). Details of State-wise power supply position are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Following steps are being taken by the Government in this connection:
 - (i) Coal India Limited has been asked to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
 - (ii) Power utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary.
 - (iii) Central Electricity Authority is monitoring the availability of coal closely.

Statement**Power Supply Position for 2014-15 (Provisional)**

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2014 - May, 2014				April, 2014 - May, 2014			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	262	262	0	0	259	259	0	0
Delhi	4,923	4,891	-32	-0.7	5,358	5,338	-20	-0.4
Haryana	6,650	6,610	-40	-0.6	6,749	6,749	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,467	1,450	-17	-1.2	1,316	1,295	-21	-1.6
Jammu and Kashmir	2,720	2,177	-543	-20.0	2,422	1,938	-484	-20.0
Punjab	6,733	6,703	-30	-0.4	6,910	6,910	0	0.0
Rajasthan	9,850	9,811	-39	-0.4	8,844	8,727	-117	-1.3
Uttar Pradesh	17,611	15,410	-2,201	-12.5	15,506	11,821	-3,685	-23.8
Uttarakhand	2,016	1,980	-36	-1.8	1,791	1,716	-75	-4.2
Northern Region	52,232	49,294	-2,938	-5.6	41,803	39,598	-2,205	-5.3

Chhattisgarh	3,709	3,678	-31	-0.8	3,450	3,350	-100	-2.9
Gujarat	17,042	17,041	-1	0.0	13,499	13,499	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	8,229	8,201	-28	-0.3	7,388	7,033	-355	-4.8
Maharashtra	24,299	23,693	-606	-2.5	19,749	18,585	-1,164	-5.9
Daman and Diu	371	371	0	0.0	297	297	0	0.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	918	918	0	0.0	646	646	0	0.0
Goa	798	796	-2	-0.3	489	489	0	0.0
Western Region	55366	54,698	-668	-1.2	43,170	42365	-805	-1.9
Andhra Pradesh	17,067	15,407	-1,660	-9.7	13,773	12,446	-1,327	-9.6
Karnataka	11,377	10,649	-728	-6.4	10,001	9,503	-498	-5.0
Kerala	3,901	3,847	-54	-1.4	3,760	3,495	-265	-7.0
Tamil Nadu	16,997	16,043	-954	-5.6	13,486	12,671	-815	-6.0
Puducherry	428	427	-1	-0.2	363	348	-15	-4.1
Lakshadweep	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	49,770	46,373	-3,397	-6.8	39,094	35,698	-3,396	-8.7
Bihar	2,807	2,743	-64	-2.3	2,560	2,410	-150	-5.9
DVC	3,029	3,005	-24	-0.8	2,610	2,590	-20	-0.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	1,358	1,346	-12	-0.9	1,060	1,037	-23	-2.2
Odisha	4,712	4,624	-88	-1.9	3,814	3,764	-50	-1.3
West Bengal	8,440	8,382	-58	-0.7	7,340	7,300	-40	-0.5
Sikkim	65	65	0	0.0	80	80	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	30	-10	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	20,411	20,165	-246	-1.2	16,548	16,309	-239	-1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	95	90	-5	-5.3	115	111	-4	-3.5
Assam	1,285	1,179	-106	-8.2	1,343	1,230	-113	-8.4
Manipur	97	92	-5	-5.2	115	112	-3	-2.6
Meghalaya	264	228	-36	-13.6	299	296	-3	-1.0
Mizoram	67	63	-4	-6.0	77	76	-1	-1.3
Nagaland	96	92	-4	-4.2	105	104	-1	-1.0
Tripura	184	174	-10	-5.4	246	246	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	2,088	1,918	-170	-8.1	2,197	2,045	-152	-6.9
ALL INDIA	179,867	172,448	-7,419	-4.1	141,886	134,972	-6,914	-4.9

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

**Implementation of Jyoti Gram Yojana for
rural electrification**

†71. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to implement Jyoti Gram Yojana model of Gujarat Government in the country to achieve the objectives of total electrification of rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Government's action plan to strengthen the weak transmission and distribution network of power sector in the country;

(d) whether any policy and action plan are being prepared by Government to promote power generation from renewable sources of energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

(c) In order to strengthen the transmission network, the POWERGRID is enhancing the transmission network by 40,000 Ckm and 100,000 MVA during 12th Plan, thus strengthening the regional grids besides strengthening the National Power Grid for transfer of power across the regions, resulting in inter-regional power transfer capacity of 68050 MW. To facilitate transfer of power across regions, an all-India National Grid operating at a single frequency having an inter-regional transfer capacity of about 40,650 MW has also been established.

To strengthen the power distribution sector and reduce the AT&C losses of state utilities, in the country, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects have been executed in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting / auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation and strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

(d) and (e) The Government has targeted a capacity addition of 29,800 MW from renewable energy sources during 12th Plan Period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

bio-power. An amount of ₹ 19,113 crore has been provided for promotion and generation of renewable energy during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up of renewable energy based power generation projects in the country. The details of the amount of subsidy are given in the Statement.

Statement

Incentives/Subsidy available under various schemes / programmes

A. GRID-INTERACTIVE RENEWABLE POWER PROGRAMMES:

1. Wind Power:

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹ 0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹ 1.00 crore/MW
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Demonstration Projects in:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹ 3.00 crore X C ^{0.646}
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• Other States

₹ 2.50 crore X C^{0.646}

• C: Capacity of the project in MW;

^: raised to the power

2. Solar Power Projects:

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹ 2.50 Cr/MW based on reverse bidding process.
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3. Small Hydro Power Projects:

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW-25 MW
Special category and NE States	₹ 50,000 / KW	₹ 5.00 crore for first MW + ₹ 50 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 25,000 / KW	₹ 2.50 crore for first MW + ₹ 40 lakh / MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Category	Upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	₹ 20,000 / KW	₹ 2.00 crore for first MW + ₹ 30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 12,000/KW	₹ 1.20 crore for first MW + ₹ 20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

4. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects :

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh X (C MW)	₹ 20 lakh X (C MW)
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakhX(C MW)	₹ 15 lakhX(C MW) with a cap of ₹ 1.5 Cr./project
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills		
40 bar & above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
60 bar & above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
80 bar & above	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh
	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore per project)

5. Waste to Energy:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20cr to ₹ 1.00cr/MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00cr/project.

Power supply situation

72. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that power generation in the country is far below the desired level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the process of generation, transmission and distribution of power particularly in urban regions of the country suffers from serious lapses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being envisaged by Government to ensure adequate power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply, transmission and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including the urban areas comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector and allocating power therefrom to the States/UTs to mitigate the shortage. The gross electricity generation in the country from conventional sources during 2014-15 (April-May 2014) was 176.814 BU against the target of 168.322 BU which is 105% of the target. The remedial measures being envisaged by Government to ensure adequate power supply are as under:

- (i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 43,708 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30th June, 2014) against this target.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants.
- (iii) Focusing on hydro capacity addition.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Funds for Dandi route project

73. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has submitted plans and estimates amounting to ₹ 237.00 crore for approval under special project for Dandi route as per decision taken in the meeting with the Minister;

(b) if so, why these estimates were returned unapproved; and

(c) whether Government intends to consider these estimates during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A provision of ₹ 297 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for development of Dandi Route.

Roadblocks in NHAI's projects

74. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance are causing delay in NHAI projects to revive the road sector;

(b) if so, to what extent various projects have been delayed due to delay in settlement of disputes and amicable resolution worth around ₹ 5000 crore and blocking the exit policy;

(c) the steps contemplated to streamline the system so that the projects do not suffer for want of inter-Ministerial coordination and cooperation;

(d) whether a meeting of Secretaries of the concerned department would be convened to iron out the differences and to give go-ahead for the pending projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Execution of road sector awards made during 2010-11 and 2011-12 were adversely affected due to lack of equity and debt. Further, the response to National Highways projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode has been poor in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is of the

considered view that market oriented delivery mechanism such as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode should be adopted only if market responds to it and for commercially non-viable projects and stretches of national highways which are critical for the completion of grids, alternate strategies such as Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) should be explored. To increase the pace of development of building highways infrastructure and facilitate expeditious completion of awarded highway projects facing financial stress in the current economic situation, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has allowed rationalisation of premium quoted by concessionaires and harmonious substitution of developers in respect of Highways Projects. Ministry of Environment and Forests has also delinked Environmental Clearance from Forest Clearance. Reserve Bank of India has also considered debt to road sector as secured to the extent covered by the termination provisions under the Concession Agreements. The requirement of securing 100% land before financing by lenders was amended and the provision was reduced to 80 % by the Ministry of Finance by persuasion by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(d) and (e) A proposal for an institutional framework comprising Ministers/ Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Departments is currently under consideration of the Government.

Problems in road projects due to land acquisition

75. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resettlement and rehabilitation of people, whose land has been acquired for laying roads, is posing a major challenge in increasing the length of roads and projects are becoming more unviable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such projects which are unviable due to legal tangle in land acquisition process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Land for NH is acquired under the provision of NH Act, 1956. There is no specific provisions for resettlement and rehabilitation under the NH Act. There has been issues regarding resettlement pertaining to State of Kerala. As a consequence following projects had to be terminated /foreclosed/LOA withdrawn:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Length (Km.)	Remarks
1	Charthalai-Ochira	Kerala	83.6	LOA withdrawn
2	Kannur - Kuttipuram (Package-I)	Kerala	83.2	Foreclosure of project due to non execution of land/ROW

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Length (Km.)	Remarks
3	Kannur - Kuttipuram (Package-II)	Kerala	81.5	Foreclosure of project due to non execution of land/ROW
4	Karnataka / Kerala Border -Kannur	Kerala	126.62	Terminated

Speeding up construction of highways

76. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to speed up construction of highways at the rate of 30 km. per day for the coming two years;

(b) whether Government is seriously considering to ease norms for revival of 60,000 crore worth of highway projects that are now stuck for the last two years;

(c) whether Government has decided not to entrust highway contracts to the Border Roads Organisation, in view of its dismal work record in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is considering suitable mechanism for revival of stuck highway projects.

(c) and (d) To ensure that Border Roads Organisation (BRO) may concentrate for development and maintenance of high altitude with strategic importance roads in border areas, no further National Highway stretches in other areas are being entrusted to BRO.

Rise in road accidents in Delhi/NCR

77. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the recent report of the Centre for Science and Environment on the alarming record of deaths due to road accidents in and around Delhi;

(b) whether the report quotes data released by the Ministry to show that each week two cyclists and one car rider dies in road accidents in Delhi/NCR region; and

(c) whether about sixteen deaths and fifty nine road injuries are caused in India every hour and that the maximum accidents occur at dead of night or in early morning hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) As per the publication the "Road Accidents in India 2012, 142,485 persons were killed and 5,11,394 persons were injured during 2011 and 1,38,258 persons were killed and 5,09,667 persons were injured during 2012 in road accidents. Per hour figures has been calculated from the accident and killed figure in the country which is given in table below:

Year	Total persons killed	Persons killed Per/hour	Total persons injured	Persons injured per/hour
2011	1,42,485	16.27	5,11,394	58.38
2012	1,38,258	15.78	5,09,667	58.18

Maximum accidents do not occur at dead of night or in the early morning hours. As per the publication "Road Accident in India, 2012", the slot with highest rates of road accidents was 15:00-18:00 hours followed by 18:00-21:00 hours during 2012.

Approval of proposals related to national highways in Maharashtra

†78. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government regarding approving important projects related to National Highways in the State under annual plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;
- (c) the latest position of this request; and
- (d) by when this request is proposed to be finalised along with the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Based on the recommendation received from Maharashtra Government, Annual Plan of works for the year 2014-15 has already been finalized with broad details as under.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Category	No.	Cost (₹ in crore.)
1.	Feasibility study/Land acquisition proposals for 4 lane, 2 lane, Bypass, Road Over bridge etc.	24	296.35
2.	Upgradation of National Highways to 4 lane/ 2 lane standards	13	1902.00
3.	Rehabilitation/Widening / Construction of Bridges and culverts	9	48.75
4.	Proposals for Road safety measures on National Highways	14	79.00
TOTAL		60	2326.10

Construction of ROB at Chakradharpur

79. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for taking up the work of construction of sanctioned Road Over Bridge (ROB) in Chakradharpur at 117 km on NH-75 extension between Ranchi and Chaibasa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any proposals for including this long pending demand of construction of ROB in the coming budget; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Road Transport and Highway has sanctioned ₹ 1927.52 lakhs for the work of construction of ROB including viaduct and approaches with RE wall (Excluding Railway portion) in Chakradharpur at km 117 on NH-75 extension between Ranchi and Chaibasa in the Annual Plan 2013-14, which is in tender stage.

Rise in road accidents

†80. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in the country particularly in Delhi are on the rise day by day;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the number of persons killed in road accidents during the last one year;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these accidents happen due to lack of stringent laws; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the data published in "Road Accidents in India 2012" published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry, that number of road accidents in the country including in Delhi have decreased from 4,97,686 in 2011 to 4,90,383 in 2012. In Delhi, in 2011, the number of road accidents was 7281 which decreased in 2012 to 6,937. The number of persons killed in road accidents in 2012 were 1,38,258.

(c) No, Sir. Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors such as driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for road accidents.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Construction of bridges on Narmada river

81. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the six lane traffic between Vadodara and Surat, particularly commercial vehicles, have to cross Narmada river on a two lane bridge, resulting in long queues and hardship to road users; and

(b) if so, by when Government intends to complete construction of new two lane/ four lane bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) For Six lane traffic between Vadodara and Surat section of NH-8, there are 2 nos. of existing two-lane bridges over River Narmada. The traffic/commercial traffic upto 4-axles are allowed on both of the bridges. The commercial traffic with more than 4- axles are allowed through one bridge only. At present, there are no long queues and no undue hardships to road users on these two bridges.

(b) A new four-lane extra dosed bridge across Narmada River in this section of NH-8 is already under construction with scheduled completion by September 2016.

Upgradation of roads to national highways in Gujarat

82. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has one of the longest coast lines, very large port traffic and is industrialized and hence its roads carry very heavy traffic but despite this none of the approximately 4340 km of roads passing through the State have been upgraded to National Highways between 2007-08 to 2009-10; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to upgrade roads in the State to National Highways in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has already declared about 1411 kms of roads/stretches as new National Highways in the State of Gujarat during the last three years and the current year.

Irregularities in works undertaken by BRO

†83. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the case of slackness has come to light with regard to the work carried out by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in Uttarakhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of this situation, the Ministry is contemplating on limiting the works to BRO or to withdraw them from it; and

(d) if so, the States in which Government is contemplating such action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) To ensure that Border Roads Organisation (BRO) may concentrate for development and maintenance of high altitude with strategic importance roads in border areas, the process of transfer of some National Highways to State PWDs of Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been initiated.

Irregularities in construction of highways

†84. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of flaws have come to the light with regard to the quality of highways constructed in the country and these flaws involve faulty tender process and the construction of roads with Bitumen and other substandard material which has resulted in their premature decay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated annual loss suffered due to the roads constructed with substandard material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The National Highways are constructed as per the IRC guidelines and Ministry's standard specifications for Roads and Bridge works by adopting e-tendering. Whenever there is a defect in the construction, the same is rectified by the contractor within the defects liability period.

Widening of bridges on national highways

85. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several narrow bridges exist on various National Highways in the country causing traffic jams and accidents;

(b) if so, the number of such spots identified and the action taken to widen such bridges in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise particularly Telangana; and

(c) the details of action taken/being taken to include such widening of bridges in the estimate itself in the beginning?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) State-wise number of narrow bridges identified on various National Highways in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*). Widening/reconstruction of such narrow bridges is taken up by the Ministry under various schemes like National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE), Development of roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Inter-connectivity Improvement Projects (NHIP) etc. Besides widening/reconstruction of isolated bridges is also taken up under National Highway (Original) programme through successive Annual Plans. During last three years 646 number of narrow bridges were taken up for widening/reconstruction, and are under different stages of progress. 188 number of narrow bridges are included in the current Annual Plan 2014-15.

Statement

Statewise number of narrow bridges identified causing traffic jam on various national highways

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of narrow bridges identified causing traffic jam and prone to accident on national highways in the country
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	272
5.	Chhattishgarh	44
6.	Goa	11
7.	Gujarat	22
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67
10.	Jharkhand	91
11.	Karnataka	54
12.	Kerala	46
13.	Madhya Pradesh	125
14.	Maharashtra	72
15.	Manipur	15

1	2	3
16.	Meghalaya	81
17.	Mizoram	22
18.	Nagaland	55
19.	Odisha	101
20.	Punjab	30
21.	Rajasthan	35
22.	Tamil Nadu	13
23.	Telangana	2
24.	Tripura	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	41
26.	Uttarakhand	38
27.	West Bengal	21

Upgradation of national highways

86. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved/proposes to approve some projects for upgradation of National Highways under the different phases of the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the estimated cost, State-wise and Project-wise, particularly in Telangana;

(c) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for upgradation of State Highways to National Highways during the above period and if so, the details thereof; and;

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) in respect of NHAI projects and given in the Statement-II (*See below*) in respect of NHDP-IV projects of the Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry had received proposals for declaration of more than 60,000 km of State roads as National Highways from various State Governments in the past.

(d) Keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, *inter-sepriority* and availability of funds, this Ministry has declared about 21615 km of roads/routes as new National Highways in the country during the last three years and the current year.

Statement-I*Projects of upgradation of national highways under NHDP pertaining to NHAI*

Sl. No.	State	NH. No.	Project Name	Length in km	Total Civil Construction Cost (₹ in crore)	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Karnataka	63	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	95.44	910.08	PNC Infratech Ltd.-BF Utility Ltd. Consortium
2	Karnataka	9	MH1 KNT Border Sangareddy	145	1266.6	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.
3	Karnataka	207	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspet	80.02	720.69	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium
4	Karnataka	13	Hospet - Chitradurga	120.03	1033.66	Ramkey/Infrastructure Ltd.
5	Maharashtra	6	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	275.225	2537.81	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.
6	Maharashtra	6	4-Laning of Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujrat Border	208.844	1968.37	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.
7	Madhya Pradesh	7	Jabalpur to Lakhnadone	80.82	776.76	Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Madhya Pradesh	7	Four laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	225.686	1895.45	SOMA Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
9	Madhya Pradesh	3	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	125.03	1055	Esse! Infraprojects Ltd.
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	330.21	2815	GVK Transportations Network Ltd.
11	Chhattisgarh	200	4-Laning of Raipur -Bilaspur	126.525	1216.03	IVRCL Assets Holding Ltd.
12	Chhattisgarh	6	Four laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border Aurang Section	150.4	1232	BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
13	Odisha	42	4-Laning of Cuttak - Angul	112	1123.69	Ashoka Buildcon
14	Odisha	42	4-Laning of Angul - Sambalpur	153	1220.32	Abhijit Roads Ltd.
15	Odisha	23	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75.66 Km)-(2 Lane-49.955 Km)	125.615	778.15	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited
16	Uttarakhand	87	Rampur -Kathgodam	93.226	790	ERA Infra Engineering Ltd.-OJSC-SIBMOST (JV)
17	Haryana	71	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	48.6	283.25	Vijai Infrastructure Ltd.

18	Haryana	73	4 Laning of UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula	107	934.94	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd.
19	Maharashtra	9	4-Laning of Solapur - Maharashtra/Karnatka Section	100.06	923.04	Coastal-SREI Consortium
20	Maharashtra [35]/Karnataka [75.542]	13	4 Laning of Solapur - Bijapur	110.542	1002.48	SadbhavEngineering Limited
21	Andhra Pradesh	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section	103.59	1684	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd.
22	Bihar [70]/ Jharkhand [151.346]	2	Six-laning of Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	221.346	2340	KMC Constructions Ltd.
23	Gujarat	8	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	102.3	2125.24	IRB Infrastructure Ltd.
24	Andhra Pradesh	5	Six-laning of Gundugolanu Rajahmundry	120.741	1617	IVRCL Assests & Holding Limited
25	Andhra Pradesh	5	Six-Laning of Anandapuram-Visakapatnam-Anakapalli	58.222	839	Transstroy (India)Ltd.-OJSC Corporation Transstroy-Consortium
26	Rajasthan [434.5]/Gujarat [121]	79A, 79, 76 & 8	Six Laning of Kishangarh - Udaipur-Ahmadabad	555.5	5387.3	GMR Infrastructure Ltd.
27	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra-Etawah Bypass	124.52	1207	RamkyInfrastructure Ltd.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Uttar Pradesh	2	Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	160.2	1573	Oriental Structural Engineers Ltd.
29	Orissa	215	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	163	1410	Gayatri Projects Ltd.
30	Haryana	71	4-Laning of Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	68	438.75	Unity Infraprojects Ltd.
31	Meghalaya	44	2 Laning of Jowai -Meghalaya/ Assam Border (Approved length 109 Km)	102	390	Simplex Infrastructure Ltd.
32	Bihar	31	4 Laning of Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	112.982	1635.33	Navayuga Engineering Company Ltd.
33	Bihar	30 & 84	Patna - Buxar	124.85	1129.11	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd
34	Karnataka	4	4 Laning of Mulbagal -Karnataka / AP border-Approved Length (11 Km)	22.18	141.11	J.S.R. Construction PvtLtd
35	Maharashtra	6	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length - 60 Km)	45.43	484.19	JMC Projects India Ltd.
36	Andhra Pradesh	9	Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam	64.611	606	Madhucon Projects Ltd.
37	Rajasthan	12	Kota - Jhalawar	88.09	530.01	Keti Constructions Ltd.

38	Rajasthan	14	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km)	244.12	2388	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.
39	Tamil Nadu	66	2-Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	176.51	624	Transstroy (I) Ltd.- Corporation Transstroy OJSC Consortium
40	Himachal Pradesh	21	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	84.32	1916.79	IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd.
41	Madhya Pradesh	69	4 Laning of Obedullaganj - Betul Section	125	912	Transstroy (India) Ltd.
42	Rajasthan	8	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	79.31	914.5	Sadbhav Engineering Limited
43	Uttar Pradesh	235	Four laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	66.482	508.57	C & C Constructions Limited
44	Uttar Pradesh	56	4-Laning of Lucknow - Sultanpur	125.9	1043.51	ESSAR - Atlanta (JV)
45	Bihar	28	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur -Barauni	107.56	356.4	KNR
46	Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow - Raebareli	70	635.9	Essel Infraprojects Ltd.
47	West Bengal[30]/ Jharkhand [97]	33 & 6	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragora to Kharapur	127	940	Simplex Infrastructure Projects Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Kerala	47	Four lanning of Walayar - Vadakkancherry section	54	682	KNR Constructions Ltd.
49	Karnataka	17	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section	187.24	1655.01	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd.
50	Maharashtra	50	4-Laning of Khed - Sinnar Section	137.946	1348.2	IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd.
51	Gujarat	8	Vadodara-Surat Section	6.74	503.16	Larsen & Toubro Ltd
52	Tamil Nadu	46	Walajpet-Poonamalee	93	1287.95	ESSEL Infra Projects Ltd.
53	Haryana	10	4-Laning of Rohtak -Hissar Section	98.81	959.25	Sadbhav Engg. Limited
54	Tamil Nadu	67	4 Laning ofCoimbatore-Mettupalayam	53.93	592	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium
55	Rajasthan	65	2-Lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	154.141	530.07	Galfar Engineering and Contracting SAOG
56	Rajasthan	758	4-Laning of Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara	87.25	677.79	Sadbhav Engineering Limited
57	Uttar Pradesh	231	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Raebareli to Jaunpur	165.5	569.38	PNC Infratech Ltd

58	Uttarakhand [74.0]/ Uttar Pradesh [3.2]	74	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	77.2	605.84	Galfar Engineering and Contracting SAOG
59	Punjab	1	Jalandhar - Amritsar	20 .	523.85	Dineshchandra R. Aggarwal Infracon Pvt. Ltd.
60	Maharashtra	211	4-Laning of Solapur - Yedishi section of NH-211	100	972.5	IRB Infra
61	Jharkhand [43]/ West Bengal [79.88]	2	Six-laning of Barwa Adda- Panagarh	122.88	1665	IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd.
62	Rajasthan	113	Padi - Dahod	85.58	279.14	Dinesh Chandra Aggarwal
63	Rajasthan	11B	Two laning with Paved shoulder of Karauli - Dholpur	100.9	425.19	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
64	Rajasthan	12	2-Laning with PS of Jhalawar- Rajasthan/M.P.Border	62.16	177.32	Dilip Buildcon Limited
65	Rajasthan	458	2-Laning with PS of Lambia- Jaitran-Raipur	52.8	158.04	GR Infra Projects Limited
66	Rajasthan	458	Widening & strengthening to 2-Laning with PS of Raipur- Jassa Khera	32.36	149.34	GR Infra Projects Limited
67	Rajasthan	458	Widening & strengthening to 2-Lane with PS of Nimbi Jodha- Degana-Merta City Section	139.9	368.15	Dinesh Chandra R Aggarwal Infracon Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68	Rajasthan	758	2-Laning with PS of Bhilwara-Ladpura section	67.75	240.1	Zignego Company Inc-GHV (India) Pvt. Ltd.(JV)
69	Rajasthan	148D	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Rehabilitation and augmentation of the Gulabpur-Uniara Section	214	523.87	Gammon India Limited
70	Uttarakhand [9]/ Uttar Pradesh [65.46]	74	2-Laning with PS Sitarganj Bareilly Section	74.46	301.04	VIL Ltd.
71	Haryana	65	Four laning of Kaithal - Rajasthan border	166.25	1393	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd
72	Maharashtra	211	Four Laning of Aurangabad - Yedishi Developers Ltd	190.2	1871.34	IRB Infrastructure
73	Tamil Nadu	226	Thirumayam - Manamadurai section	77.72	401.11	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
74	Rajasthan	15	Jaisalmer - Banner	131.41	482.27	GR Infra Projects Ltd
75	Rajasthan	112	Jodhpur - Barmer section of Package -I	85.61	264.72	Sadbhav Engineering Ltd
76	Rajasthan	112	Jodhpur - Barmer section of Package -II	74.1	206.12	G R Infra Projects Ltd
TOTAL				9170.874	78072.78	

Statement-II**Status of Ministry's Projects under NHDP-III (PPP) & NHDP-IV (PPP)**

Sl. No.	State	NH. No.	Project Name (km)	Length Cost (₹ in crore.)	Total Project	Name of Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Projects under NHDP-III (PPP)						
1	Madhya Pradesh	NH-12	Bhopal-Jabalpur section of NH-12 (4L) in Madhya Pradesh	294.21	2485.96	M/s. Transstroy (India) Ltd. M/s. Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC) Corporation Transstroy (Consortium), Hyderabad
Projects under NHDP-IV (PPP)						
2	Madhya Pradesh	NH-92	Gwalior to MP/UP Border (2L+PS) of NH-92 in Madhya Pradesh	108.00	302.35	M/s PNC Infratech Agra
3	Madhya Pradesh	NH-75	Bamitha-Satana (2L+PS) of NH-75 in Madhya Pradesh	97.60	258	M/s Prakash Asphaltting & Toll Highways (I) Ltd. Mhow
4	Madhya Pradesh	NH-12ext	Biora-Rajasthan Border (4L) of NH-12ext in Madhya Pradesh	61.00	212.2	M/s Agroh Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd. Mhow

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Public Funded Projects of Ministry under NHDP-IV			
5	Uttar Pradesh	28C	Barabanki to junction with MDR 13 near Jarwal section of NH-28C in Uttar Pradesh km 0 to 43	43.00	358.47	M/s PNC Infratech, Agra
6	Uttar Pradesh	28C	Junction with MDR-13 near Jarwal to Bahraich section of NH-28C in Uttar Pradesh km 43 to 93	50.00	337.58	M/s Dilip Buildcon, Bhopal
7	Uttar Pradesh	28C	Bahraich bypass to Rupaiddha section NH-28C in Uttar Pradesh km 99 to 150	51.00	437.92	M/s GR Infra Projects, Udaipur
8	Uttar Pradesh	29E	Sonouli to Gorakhpur section of NH-29E in Uttar Pradesh km 0/0 to 80/0	83.00	569.34	M/s PNC Infratech, Agra
9	Karnataka	13	Chitradurga-Shimoga section of NH-13 in Karnataka	102.60	471.16	M/s GVR Infra Projects Chennai
10	Karnataka	212	Kollegal to Kerala Border section of NH-212 in Karnataka	129.40	585.78	M/s Dilip Buildcon, Bhopal
11	Maharashtra	222	Malshej Ghat to Ani Ghat section of NH-222 in Maharashtra km 101 to 161	60.57	292.98	M/s Ashoka Buildcon, Nasik

12	Maharashtra	222	Ani Ghat to Ahmednagar bypass section of NH-222 in Maharashtra km 161 to 211	49.43	220.72	M/s Asoka Buildcon, Nasik
13	Maharashtra	211 & 222	Kharawandi kasar to Junction with NH-211 section of NH-222 in Maharashtra km 284 to 337	53.00	260.39	M/s Monte Carlo Ahmadabad
14	Maharashtra	211 & 222	Junction with NH-211 to Tadborgaon section of NH-222 km 342 to 442	100.00	446.77	M/s L&T Mumbai
15	Andhra Pradesh	222	Mah/AP Border (Kalyan) to Nirmal section of NH-222 from km 615.00 to 668.60	53.33	192.17	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
16	Andhra Pradesh	365	Tannamcherla to Jamandlapally section of NH-365 from km 72.60 to 121.0	48.40	140.	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
17	Andhra Pradesh	365	Mangalwarpet to Mallampalli section of NH-365 from km 154.00 to 187.00	33.00	126.58	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
18	Andhra Pradesh	565	Nakrekal to Nagarjunsagar dam section of NH-565 from km 1.00 to 86.057	85.57	210.49	GVR Infra Project Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Andhra Pradesh	565	Nagarjunnsagar dam to Devullapalli section of NH-565 from km 86.057 to 133.922	47.02	150.49	Ramky Infrastructure
20	Andhra Pradesh	565	Devullapalli to Markapur section of NH-565 from km 154.90 to 198.694	43.38	129.97	BVSR Construction
21	Andhra Pradesh	565	Markapuram to Veggampalle section from km 198.698 to 294.000	95.00	317.2	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
22	Andhra Pradesh	565	Veggampalle to Dornala T-Junction section from km 294.000 to 361.27	67.33	194.15	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
23	Andhra Pradesh	565	Penchalakonda to Erpedu section of NH-565 from km 425.40 to 509.40	83.58	284.92	KNRConstruction
24	Andhra Pradesh	765	Hyderabad to Dindi Section of NH-765 from km 23.00 to 108.800	85.80	270.66	Dilip Buildcon Ltd
25	Odisha	200	Kanaktora to Jhursugada Section from km 0 to 68	68.00	210.27	L&T
TOTAL				1993.22	9245.6	

Corruption in National Highway projects

87. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is suffering loss of around 30,000 crore annually due to corruption in National Highway projects including those funded by World Bank and other agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise during the last five years; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken/would be taking against the guilty so far, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After proper investigation, Government takes necessary steps against the guilty by imposing penalty and blacklisting of the firm/company.

National Highways in Rajasthan

88. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government is making an effort for expansion of National Highways;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to Rajasthan for the maintenance of these roads during the last five financial years; and

(d) whether all these National Highways are according to the standards prescribed by CPWD and if not, the number of complaints received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in the State of Rajasthan is 7,806 km.

(b) Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(c) During the last five financial years ₹ 548.90 crore was allocated to the State of Rajasthan for maintenance of NHs.

(d) NHs are constructed as per the specification of Indian Roads Congress (IRC). No complaint has been received in this regard.

Amendments in Motor Vehicles Act

89. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring amendments in the Motor Vehicles Act in view of the increasing incidents of rash and negligent driving on the roads resulting in death of several persons every year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as passed by Rajya Sabha on 08.05.2012, was taken up for discussion in Lok Sabha on 16th May, 2012, but the discussion remained inconclusive. The Bill lapsed on dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha.

Widening of Mumbai-Goa NH-17

90. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether widening of Mumbai-Goa National Highway No. 17 is in progress;
- (b) if so, the status of work regarding digging of tunnels, widening of bridges, eliminating hair-pin bends, creating by-pass and flyovers, for major towns on this highway;
- (c) whether delay in work has resulted in loss of life on road accidents;
- (d) if so, whether any target has been fixed for its completion; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Widening work of Mumbai-Goa National Highway no. 17 in Zarap to Patradevi section has been completed. The work of widening in Panvel to Indapur section has been taken up and the widening of Indapur to Zarap section is in preconstruction stage. Removal of deficiencies like widening of existing bridges, eliminating hair pin bends, construction of new bridges, etc will form part of improvement work.

(c) to (e) Accidents on National Highways occur due to various reasons like over speeding, overloading and drunken driving etc. Widening work in Panvel to Indapur section has been delayed due to pending clearances from National Board of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and Forests and problems-in Land Acquisition. As such, out of 84 km length,

the target date for completion of widening work in a length of 64 km has been fixed for Dec 2015. The target date for completion of work in remaining length and for the work in Indapur to Zarap section is to be fixed only after obtaining all clearances and completion of pre construction activities respectively.

Status of National Highways in Rajasthan

†91. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highways in Rajasthan and the amount sanctioned for their improvement and renovation during the last five years, NH-wise;
- (b) whether the amount sanctioned for the National Highway passing through Jodhpur has been utilized and if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the completion of the work related to this National Highway and if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Ministry on non-completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There are thirty six number of National Highways in the State of Rajasthan. During the last five years, ₹ 9109.24 crore has been sanctioned for their improvement and renovation.

(b) The funds for development and maintenance of National Highways are allocated by the Ministry State wise and not city/district wise.

(c) Time frame has been fixed for the completion of the works depending upon scope of work as per contract agreement.

Easing of land acquisition law for road projects

92. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has proposed that the Land Acquisition Law be eased for road projects; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Target for construction of National Highways

93. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has revised the per day target for construction of National Highways (NHs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what was the actual construction of NHs per day during the last three years;
- (d) whether the revised target is more than the actual achievement during the last three years; and
- (e) if so, what efforts are going to be made to achieve this revised target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) The completed length of National Highways per day during the last three years is as below:

Year	NHDP (length in Km)	Non-NHDP (length in Km)	Length constructed per day (length in Km)
2011-12	2248	1531	10.35
2012-13	2844	1485	11.86
2013-14	1901	923	7.74

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Progress of works on NH-24, NH-58 and NH-91

†94. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an expressway has been approved from NH-24 Delhi to Meerut *via* Vijay Nagar and Dasna and if so, the details and progress thereof;
- (b) whether any proposal is under consideration for widening the NH-58 and NH-91 from Ghaziabad to Meerut and from Ghaziabad to Bulandshahr respectively and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government would consider to complete these NHs at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Delhi to Dasna section of NH-24 is to be widened as a part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway project under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI. The Delhi-Meerut Expressway project was appraised by PPPAC in its meeting held on 27.02.2014 and the same has been submitted for the approval of CCEA. The project is under bid and RFP has been invited from pre-qualified bidders. Six laning of NH 58 from km 6.800 (Delhi-UP Border) to km 52.528 (Meerut Bypass) is a part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway. Further, the four laning of Ghaziabad-Bulandshahr (NH-91) is already in progress and 30 km. of four laning has been completed out of 44.40 km. as on date.

Improvement in road building technology

95. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken an initiative to improve the longevity of roads or making them all weather roads and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government/NHAI has signed technical agreement with other countries in respect of improving the technology in building roads and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total amount allocated for this purpose in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country through various executing agencies, including National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). National Highway projects are planned and designed as all weather roads, for specific designed life, in accordance with approved Standards, Specifications, Codes and Guidelines. These Standards, Specifications, Codes and Guidelines are reviewed and updated from time to time, for incorporating latest developments including introduction of new materials and techniques such as modified bitumen, stone matrix asphalt, recycling of pavements, ground improvement techniques etc. for improving the longevity of roads.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Malaysia, Republic of France and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to strengthen, promote and develop co-operation for the provision of technical assistance services on highway management and development on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. NHAI and United Kingdom Trade and Investment (UKTI) have

also signed an Agreement with the objective to encourage and maximize co-operation in trade and investment in the roads and highways sector in India and to facilitate technical knowledge upgradation between public and private sector enterprises and professional institutions.

(c) The Memorandum of Understanding signed with other countries do not involve any financial commitment.

Relocation of toll plazas

96. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some toll plazas have been set up at inappropriate locations on various National Highways (NHs) across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, NH-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to relocate such plazas, and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Non-execution of road projects by contractors/companies

97. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of road projects under the Ministry awarded to various companies/contractors for execution during the last five years, year-wise and project-wise;
- (b) whether many companies have withdrawn from contracts valuing more than 50 crore in the midway of the execution of the projects;
- (c) if so, the details of each of such companies and the reasons for leaving the project in the midway;
- (d) whether it is in violation of the tender contract; and
- (e) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on such companies/contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) Information from concerned States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declaration of Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty State Highway as NH

98. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government to declare Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty State Highway/road/stretch as new National highway (NH);

(b) whether it has been declared as NH;

(c) if so, when it was so declared;

(d) the progress of work made on the above stretch; and

(e) by when the work is going to be completed and what is the initial projected cost and final estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 22nd March, 2013.

(d) and (e) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and developmental works are taken up in stretches from time to time based on *inter-se-priority* and availability of resources. Works amounting to about ₹ 180 crores for improvement of about 170 kms length have already sanctioned for improvement of NH 67 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Capacity augmentation of NHs to match traffic growth

99. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to industrialization, traffic growth is taking place at the rate of 8-10 per cent per annum;

(b) if so, whether Government has been able to augment the capacity of National Highways (NHs) to match the volume of traffic growth; and

(c) if Government is augmenting the capacity to match traffic growth, the details of capacity augmentation made during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To cater to the need of increased traffic the Government has taken up capacity augmentation programme of National Highways (NHs) under National Highway Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-Eastern region (SARDP-NE), Special road development programme for the areas affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and National Highway Interconnectivity Improvement Programme (NHIIP). Besides these programmes, development works on NHs including widening of NHs are also taken up under National Highway (Original {NH(O)}) under Annual Plan.

(c) During the last five years about 16,106 km of NHs has been widened to 2/4/6-lane. Apart from this 436 major/minor bridges have been constructed / rehabilitated and 21 bypasses have also been constructed.

Allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu

100. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various rural development projects in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise and project wise;

(b) the details of fully and partially funded Central Assistance Development Schemes implemented in the State during that period;

(c) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for the above mentioned Schemes in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The funds released to various rural development projects in Tamil Nadu during the last three years under various development programmes of Ministry of Rural Development are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of fully and partially funded Central Assistance Development Schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the last three years under various development programmes of Ministry of Rural Development are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The requirement has been assessed as per programme guidelines and funds are provided accordingly.

Statement-I

Financial progress of major schemes implemented by Ministry of Rural Development during 2011-12 to 2013-2014

State: Tamil Nadu

(₹ in crore)

Programme	2011 -2012		2012-2013		2013 -2014	
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
MGNREGA	NA	2815.52	NA	3546.05	NA	4690.21
IAY	339.37	351.73	376.01	369.57	1568.63	1455.32
SGSY/NRLM	101.44	101.34	135.56	131.51	145.08	73.04
Aajeevika						
Aajeevika Skill	NA	Nil	NA	11.25	NA	Nil
PMGSY	NA	160.00	691.00	77.72	668.00	343.48
NSAP	319.09	319.09	573.50	573.50	585.19	609.37
IWDP	NA	6.15	NA	5.23	NA	2.02
DPAP	NA	13.60	NA	1.29	NA	1.06
IWMP	NA	17.57	NA	227.77	NA	168.56

NA: Not Applicable

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY/NRLM: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme

DPAP: Drought Prone Areas Programme

IWDP: Integrated Watershed Development Project

IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Statement-II

The details of fully and partially funded Central Assistance Development Schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu during the last three years under various development programmes of Ministry of Rural Development

State: Tamil Nadu

Programme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding Central: State
MGNREGA	Partially	Unskilled labour: 100% by the central government for wage Material: 75% by the Central Governemnt and 25% by State Govt.
IAY	Partially	75: 25

Programme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding Central: State
SGSY/NRLM Aajeevika	Partially	75: 25
Aajeevika Skill	Partially	75: 25
PMGSY	Fully	-
NSAP	Fully	-
IWMP	Partially	90: 10

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY/NRLM: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme

IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Rural road connectivity in West Bengal

101. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for a road to be declared as all weather road in rural areas;

(b) the statistics of rural roads fulfilling the criterion of all weather road in West Bengal; and

(c) the details of schemes for rural road construction, funds allocated and spent during the last three years in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Horn Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitation as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages single all weather connectivity. An "All Weather Road" is one which is negotiable during all weather, with some permitted interruptions. The pavement should be negotiable during all-weather but this does not necessarily imply that it should be paved o sealed or blacktopped.

(b) Rural Roads is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Centre Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. As per the proposals sent by the State of West Bengal, the Ministry has cleared the proposals for constructing 22,245 kms of rural roads to connect 13,784 nos. eligible unconnecte

habitations and to upgrade 2,799 kms. of roads with an estimated cost of ₹ 10,740 crore to the State.

(c) During the last three years, the Ministry has released, in addition to the unspent balances available with States, ₹ 28,188 crores (including permission to utilize accumulated interest of ₹ 3,059 crore) to the States and the States have utilized ₹ 32,428 crores. The State-wise and year-wise detail are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Funds Released in Programme Fund and Expenditure incurred during
the last three years under PMGSY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No. States		Releases			Expenditure		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	607.48	-	-	291.75	205.66	152.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	213.27	453.18		173.37	310.54	249.36
3.	Assam	1,682.84	154.27	235.49	1,312.18	522.78	699.01
4.	Bihar	3,336.32	1,278.16	804.68	2,847.08	1,992.21	1,844.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	801.51			244.35	281.41	713.58
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat	66.59	125.74	509.24	150.55	99.54	477.40
8.	Haryana	60.00			60.80	36.53	8.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	305.30			119.17	55.19	148.13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	757.10	261.70	523.2393	508.43	459.69	534.01
11.	Jharkhand	843.08	100.96		323.23	325.61	539.55
12.	Karnataka	0.00	14.60		256.62	16.63	7.68
13.	Kerala	200.00			58.07	57.30	121.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,138.05	237.88	600.00	894.17	741.11	1,393.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	791.01			546.05	153.40	383.50
16.	Manipur	175.53	184.14		166.52	92.66	139.67
17.	Meghalaya	37.00	50.00		27.68	32.46	37.70
18.	Mizoram	93.63	70.32		85.47	41.95	26.60
19.	Nagaland	10.00	194.88		12.26	109.83	77.45
20.	Odisha	1,964.95	82.25	748.92	1,235.78	1,188.92	1,605.72
21.	Punjab	164.61	169.66	117.68	61.49	238.16	295.61
22.	Rajasthan	667.76	146.90	416.69	247.63	573.85	718.35
23.	Sikkim	80.00	192.62		13.93	86.73	90.57
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.00	73.60	343.48	211.36	21.13	383.39
25.	Tripura	206.39	323.16	73.83	230.22	189.79	232.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	203.77		501.93	194.84	98.00	824.25
27.	Uttarakhand	295.32	149.24		255.48	32.39	260.64
28.	West Bengal	823.90		306.17	417.93	423.28	1,130.44
TOTAL		15,685.39	4,263.23	5,181.35	10,946.41	8,386.75	13,095.29
Union Territories							
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		15,685.39	4,263.22	5,181.35	10,946.41	8,386.75	13,095.29

Changes in MGNREGA

†102. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on bringing about comprehensive changes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the effective steps being taken by Government to ensure corruption free MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Government is committed to ensure that the works taken up under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, apart from providing employment, result in productive assets, that would help in increasing growth in rural areas in general and agriculture in particular. Already most of the works permitted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act pertain to improving the productivity in agriculture and allied activities. These include water conservation, watershed management, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, micro and minor irrigation, horticulture, sericulture, plantations, farm fishery, development of fallow/ waste lands, post-harvest storage facilities and promotion of livestock and fisheries.

(b) However, to bring a greater focus on agriculture, the Ministry is considering to amend the Schedule I of the MGNREGA 2005 to ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost are for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.

(c) Further, to assure good quality assets, to reduce delay in payment of wages and to address irregularities in implementation, the following action plan has been formulated:

- Improving the quality of assets by better planning and technical supervision, greater facility for taking up larger and durable assets, including convergence with other departments.
- To reduce delays in payment of wages under MGNREGA a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision.
- States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages,
- To control irregularities in implementation, the States and UTs have been asked to implement Social Audits more vigorously and in a manner that allows greater transparency and public scrutiny.
- States have been requested to put in place Ombudsmen in every district to hear and resolve grievances. The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted at the District and State levels to monitor the scheme.

Implementation of MGNREGA

103. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received many complaints regarding high levels of fund flow and inefficient fund utilisation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to address leakages in implementation and delay in payments under MGNREGA;

(d) whether Government has any plans or method to ensure that social audits of the schemes are carried out as per rules and there is effective implementation of the provisions of the delay compensation system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There have been no complaints about high levels of fund flow. However, with a view to streamlining the fund flow to the field level, an electronic Fund Management System (eFMS) has been prescribed in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. eFMS is an online, real time fund flow mechanism that allows adequate availability of funds as per requirement, thereby reducing delays and bringing in greater transparency and efficiency.

(c) to (e) With a view to effectively address the issues of delays in payment of wages and misuse of money, a concrete action plan has been formulated consisting of:

- Introduction of the system of payment of compensation for delays, under which compensation @ 0.05% per day of delay beyond the fifteenth day since the closure of the muster roll, would be paid to the wage seekers. The States have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision.
- States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages.
- To control irregularities in implementation, the States and UTs have been asked to implement Social Audits more vigorously and in a manner that allows greater transparency and public scrutiny.
- States have been requested to put in place Ombudsmen in every district to hear and resolve grievances. The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been constituted at the District and State levels to monitor the scheme.

Protection of water bodies

104. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the areas covered by water bodies which acted as traditional rainwater harvesting devices in rural Maharashtra and other parts of the country are shrinking to alarming levels due to encroachments and other reasons;

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

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the information collected in the 4th Minor irrigation Census with reference year 2006-07, the total number of water bodies used for irrigation in the country was 5,23,816. Out of this, the number of water bodies in use and not in use is 4,43,688 and 80,128 respectively. State/UT-wise information is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The scheme for continuation of Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies for 12th Five Year Plan was approved by the Union Government on 20.9.2013 and guidelines were issued in October, 2013. It is envisaged to provide central assistance for restoration of about 10,000 water bodies with an outlay of ₹ 6,235 crore for the scheme. An irrigation potential of 6.235 lakh hectare will be restored. Out of 10,000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies are envisaged to be covered in rural areas. The central assistance is provided in the form of grant which is 90% of the project cost in special category states (NE states, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK districts of Odisha), drought prone area, tribal area, desert prone area and naxal affected areas and 25% of the project cost in case of non-special category states/areas.

Statement

State-wise details of water bodies in use and not in use as per 4th Minor Irrigation Census

Sl. No.	State Name	Water bodies Not-in use number	Water bodies in use number	Total Water bodies number
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22877	49123	72000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	68	84
3.	Assam	129	885	1014
4.	Bihar	966	4243	5209
5.	Chhattisgarh	6955	40864	47819

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	29	711	740
7.	Gujarat	1927	6341	8268
8.	Haryana		261	261
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	812	845
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	168	4720	4888
11.	Jharkhand	5316	38128	43444
12.	Karnataka	14918	14563	29481
13.	Kerala	167	8218	8385
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1493	54654	56147
15.	Maharashtra	517	88214	88731
16.	Manipur		9	9
17.	Meghalaya	59	98	157
18.	Mizoram	12	479	491
19.	Nagaland	60	106	166
20.	Odisha	5567	34339	39906
21.	Punjab		205	205
22.	Rajasthan	1573	2399	3972
23.	Sikkim			0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11039	26135	37174
25.	Tripura	19	515	534
26.	Uttar Pradesh	488	6391	6879
27.	Uttarakhand	2479	6145	8624
28.	West Bengal	3292	53672	56964
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	1347	1376
30.	Chandigarh			0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		31	31
32.	Daman and Diu			0
33.	Delhi		10	10
34.	Lakshadweep			0
35.	Puducherry		2	2
TOTAL		80128	443688	523816

Road safety measures under PMGSY

105. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether road safety issues are taken care of while constructing rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard and to ensure road safety audits and check the specific requirements of rural roads during their construction?

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

(b) to (d) Since rural roads are generally low traffic volume roads, safety issues relate mainly to design and construction features and road safety consciousness of local residents. To address design and construction features, PMGSY roads are designed as per IRCSP:20 and all Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are verified by State Technical Agency (STA), to ensure that all road safety and mitigation measures are incorporated in the DPRs.

The programme guidelines of PMGSY stipulate that the State Government, as the implementing agency, shall ensure road safety audit of PMGSY works along with quality monitoring. It shall also ensure adequate involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in road safety awareness programmes. Awareness rising activities include publication of pamphlets, audio-visuals, interactive programmes with local community, etc.

Revision of wages under MGNREGA

106. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to revise upward the wages of workers employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country;
- (b) whether the above issue was considered by a certain panel appointed by Government;
- (c) if so, the salient recommendations in the matter made by this panel;
- (d) whether it is a one-time upward revision or there would be such revisions at regular intervals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are notified and revised annually by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. As per the decision taken in 2009, the base wage rate of workers under MGNREGA is to be reset once in five years. In 2011, it was decided to index wage rates every year with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) so that wages of MGNREGA workers are protected against inflation.

(b) Since the base rate has to be reset in 2014, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research to suggest the methodology for resetting the base rate and for suggesting a proper index for revising MGNREGA wage rates yearly.

(c) to (e) The Committee has recommended to adopt - the existing MGNREGA wage rate as in 2014 or the Minimum Wage prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act whichever is higher - as the base rate for 2014. The Committee has also recommended to adopt Consumer Price Index (Rural) for indexation of the wages instead of the Consumer Price Index (Agricultural Labour). The recommendations of the Committee need detailed examination at the Government level.

National rural livelihood mission

107. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking a cue from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act's (MGNREGA) success, it is being considered to launch an equally ambitious programme of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for self employment through skill development by restructuring the existing Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, whether Government would guarantee self-employment to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by organizing Self Help Groups (SHGs) under this scheme;

(c) if so, the salient features of the said programme; and

(d) by when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Government has already restructured Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY). as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as Aajeevika. NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011 and after a transition period of two years, SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1.4.2013.

NRLM aims at mobilizing all rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs), in a phased manner, and subsequently federate the SHGs at various levels. The key features of NRLM are as follows:

1. Mobilization of at least one woman member from each rural poor household in the country into SHG network in a phased manner with special focus on the mobilization of women from the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), the disabled and other vulnerable and marginalized households;
2. Provision of continuous and intensive capacity building to SHGs and their Federations;
3. Provision of Revolving Fund (RF) support at the rate of ₹ 10,000 - 15,000 per eligible SHG to supplement own funds;
4. Provision of an Community Investment Support Fund (CIF) as per norms to the SHGs and their federations;
5. Intensive support to link each SHG to Bank credit such that each SHG member would be able to leverage a cumulative bank credit of ₹ 1.00 lakh over a period of 5 to 8 years;
6. 25% of NRLM allocation is earmarked for Skill Development and placement support component which seeks to build the skills of the rural youth and place them in relatively high wage employment sectors of the economy;
7. NRLM also has a scheme to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), one in each district of the country in collaboration with the banks and the State Governments to provide training to the rural BPL youth to enable them to take up *in-situ* self-employment.
8. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is also a sub-component of NRLM to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy to provide intensive support to the SHGs and their federations such that the Mission reaches out to all rural poor households. At present, NRLM is being implemented in 27 States and 1 Union Territory. It has commenced work in 238 districts and 952 blocks.

Rural roads in Shimla under PMGSY

108. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Badiyara-Maghava road in Chirgaon Tehsil of Shimla in Himachal

Pradesh was included in the district rural roads plan of Shimla district under PMGSY;

(b) whether in 14 years the road was constructed upto Jalwari and the remaining part was not constructed;

(c) whether Government would ask the State Government to take up this road along with other roads *i.e.* link road Bakholi-Nandla, Shirol-Banthal, Jalwari-Kailu at the earliest for development of that area; and

(d) whether Government would take action against officials as well as the contractor for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The road of Badiara-Manghara in Shimla district has been included in the District Rural Road Plan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) Rural Roads is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the rural infrastructure through construction of roads. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads lies with the State Governments. As reported by the State, this road has been constructed only upto Jhalwari. This road could not be constructed beyond Jhalwari to Manghara because people did not agree to donate their land for construction of the remaining part of this road. (PMGSY does not provide funds for Land Acquisition).

(c) As reported by the State Government, the status of these three roads is as under:

1. Bakholi-Nandla: This road has been proposed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) assisted scheme.
2. Shirol-Bhanthal: This road does not qualify under the criteria of PMGSY.
3. Jalwari-Kailu: This road does not qualify under the criteria of PMGSY.

(d) As reported by the State Government, the remaining part of this road could not be constructed due to local people not willing to donate land on the proposed remaining alignment of the road.

Planning to boost investment in shipping sector

109. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to boost investment in shipping sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investment made in this sector during the last five years; and

(c) the details of investment proposed to be made in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Shipping is highly capital intensive and depends largely on the debt market to finance its acquisitions. The Indian shipping industry is operated/ managed by entrepreneurs from public and private sectors. The acquisition of ship in private sector is solely a commercial decision taken independently by the entrepreneurs. The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the only Central Public Sector shipping company having “Navratna” status since 1st August, 2008 is empowered to take investment decisions.

Compliance with established security protocols

110. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any audit on port security at various ports to ensure compliance with established security protocols;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done under the project;

(c) whether Government had ensured that all the port premises to have a high end security surveillance system complete with a CCTV surveillance network which would be able to record and digitally store the footage of all the activities happening in the port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof on the CCTV surveillance networks provided and amount spent at various ports in the country, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) All Major Ports are ISPS (International Ship & Port Facility Security Code) compliant which envisages an assessment of Security threat for the port by a recognized security organization and establishment of the roles and responsibilities of Government security agencies (Navy, Coast Guard, Police, CISF etc). It also provides for (i) efficient collection and exchange of security related information between various agencies engaged in security of port; (ii) early detection of threats to security of the port through VTMS, CCTV, patrolling of port area by vehicles/ boats etc. (iii) creation of deterrence by erecting proper perimeter wall, illuminating port area, controlling access to ports and ships, conducting physical verification etc.; and (iv) taking of preventive measures to check any threats to the security of the port. Major ports are subjected to ISPS audit by Directorate General of Shipping every year.

(c) and (d) All Major Ports except Kolkata Port have surveillance systems with CCTV surveillance network. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of CCTV surveillance network at various Major Ports and the expenditure incurred thereon.

Sl. No.	Major Port	Status
1.	Paradip Port Trust	Paradip Port is having high end security surveillance system complete with 30 numbers of CCTV cameras (7 fixed type and 23 moveable type). The system is capable of digitally storing the footage of all the activities happening in the port area. The total cost incurred on installation of CCTV security surveillance system is ₹ 2.14 crores approximately.
2.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	VPT has installed 30 CCTV cameras at strategic locations in the first phase. The digital recordings of the CCTV surveillance network is kept for 3 months. The expenditure on the CCTV surveillance network is approximately ₹ 1.27 crores.
3.	Chennai Port Trust	At present the CCTV surveillance system of Chennai port Trust comprises of 30 numbers Analog Cameras both fixed and movable PTZ type. It was installed in 2005 at a cost of ₹ 70 Lakhs. This system can record and digitally store the footage for a period of 15 days of all activities happening in the strategic locations of the Port where the cameras are installed. A new system has been proposed at an estimated cost of ₹ 187.40 lakhs (along with AMC for 5 years) in order to update with the infrastructure as well as the technology in the form of IP (Internet Protocol) based CCTV.
4.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	EPL has CCTV cameras installed at 7 places of strategic importance. Recording facility is available. EPL has spent ₹ 26,75,040/-.

Sl. No.	Major Port	Status
5.	V.O.Chidambaranar Port Trust	VoCPT has CCTV network with 28 PTZ cameras installed at important locations. The camera feeds are recorded at the control room. The total cost incurred on installation of the surveillance system with 28 cameras has been ₹ 60 lakhs.
6.	Cochin Port Trust	In the year 2007, Cpchin Port had installed 8 numbers analog CCTV cameras (5 fixed cameras and 3 PTZ cameras) at various locations with 16 channel digital video recorder. The total amount of contract was ₹ 36,55,709/-. Further an AMC was also awarded to the firm for 5 years for total amount of ₹ 9,40,000/-. In the year 2012-13 Port has installed 33 cameras at various locations (16 numbers analog cameras at CRUISE passenger facilitation centre, 10 numbers IP cameras at container freight station and 7 number IP cameras at various access control location) with DVR Monitors etc. at CRUISE passenger facilitation centre and network video recorder and other accessories at the data centre functioning at the 5th floor of new administrative building. The total amount of contract was ₹ 22,13,637/- and the entire system is under guarantee for 2 years.
7.	NewMangalore Port Trust	So far, NMPT has installed 21 Nos. of CCTV cameras for covering all the entry gates, oil jetties, entire wharf area and waterfront area. Initially, Port had installed 11 Nos. analog based CCTV cameras during the year 2007 and subsequently added 7 Nos IP based CCTV cameras during November 2009 and 3 Nos. during 2010-11. In addition to 21 Nos. of cameras, the system is also having network server digital video recorder

Sl. No. Major Port	Status
8. Mormugao Port Trust	<p>for recording the events in cyclic mode upto 10-15 days with DVD writer backup facility so that any evidence can be recorded any time and kept as an evidence as and when required. The total amount spent on the installation 21 Nos. of CCTV cameras with wireless units and LCD monitors at centrally located control room at NMPT is ₹ 1.26 crores.</p> <p>Mormugao Port Trust has a high end Security Surveillance system complete with a CCTV Surveillance Network to record and digitally store the footage of all the activities happening in the Port. Mormugao Port Trust has already installed a Digital Video Surveillance System in March 2010 at a cost of ₹ 87 lakhs and which is in operation since then.</p>
9. Mumbai Port Trust	<p>MPT has placed work order on September 2013 for the replacement of existing analogue CCTV system which was installed in the year 2007 with the state of that art IP based surveillance CCTV system covering entire docks operational area including Jawahar Dweep Island and Pirpau. The new system shall be able to store video footages digitally over the period of 2 months, which can be used for any post analysis purpose. The CCTV system network shall be operated through wireless system, which is highly encrypted. The CCTV surveillance system consists of approximately 90 cameras of different class of high speed dome and fixed cameras with intelligent analytical software. The total cost of work order towards replacement of existing system amounts to ₹ 5.65 Crore.</p>

Sl. No.	Major Port	Status
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	JNPT has high end security surveillance system complete with CCTV surveillance network, so far an amount of ₹ 14,53,585/- and ₹ 75,00,000/- have been spent on providing CCTV surveillance network at port administration building and port area respectively. In addition the port is in the process of further strengthening the entire system and would be providing CCTV surveillance network at the port township and port adjacent areas as an estimated cost of ₹ 7 Crores.
11.	Kandla Port Trust	KPT has got all necessary equipments for ISPS compliance including CCTV surveillance network with 17 cameras and monitoring station manned by CISF personnel. The record of footage is maintained for a period of 7 days. An expenditure of ₹ 57.28 Lakhs have been incurred for the installation of CCTV network.
12.	Kolkata Port Trust	KoPT has decided to install CCTV at different strategic installations and sensitive areas. Identification of the requirement of cameras along with location of installation etc. has already been finalized. KoPT has initiated action for installation of CCTV cameras as part of high end security surveillance system to cover the vulnerable areas. It has decided to upgrade/ revamp its' existing fiber optic network for CCTV installation. Tender for CCTV would be issued after up-gradation of fiber optic network.

Development of ports

111. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified new places for the development of world class ports in various States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, by when these places would be identified for further feasibility studies and commercial viability of the projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development of ports would be through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode or under any other specific venture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has identified Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Sagar Island in West Bengal for the development of new Major Ports.

(c) to (e) The development of the new major ports are being taken up under the PPP mode.

Capacity of major ports

112. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with a view to enhancing the capacity of major ports, Government has decided to award some projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many among them are new projects and how many are continuing projects which have been carried forward; and

(d) the location of new projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. During the last two years 26 new projects were awarded under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at various Major Ports entailing capacity augmentation of 180.83 MTPA. The detail of the projects is given in the Statement.

Statement**(A) Details of Port projects awarded under PPP mode in 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Project Name	Capacity (MTPA)	New/Carry forward
1	V O Chidambaranar Port (VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.	Conversion of Berth No.-8 as Container Terminal	7.20	Carry forward
2	Kandla Port, Gujarat.	Development of Berth No.-14	2.00	Carry forward
3	Jawaharlal Nehru Port, (JNPT) Mumbai.	Development of Standalone Container handling facility with a quay length of 330m North of NSICT Terminal	10.00	Carry forward
4	Mormugao Port, Goa.	Development of 2MMTPA mechanised coal Import Terminal at Berth No.-11	2.00	New
5	Kandla Port, Gujarat.	Captive Berth for Renuka Sugars	1.50	New
6	V O Chidambaranar Port (VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.	Construction of Shallow draft berth for handling cement.	2.30	New
7	Chennai Port, Tamil Nadu.	Development of Bar jetty at Bharathi Dock	1.00	New
8	V O Chidambaranar Port(VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.	Development of NCB-iv for handling thermal coal and Copper concentrate	7.28	Carry forward
9	Kolkata Port, West Bengal.	Setting up of Barge Handling jetty on River Hoogly at Haldia Dock Complex for handling cargo on Captive Basis.	0.80	New

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Project Name	Capacity (MTPA)	New/Carry forward
10	New Mangalore Port (NMPT), Karnataka.	Setting up of Bulk cement Handling facility for M/s Ambuja Cement Ltd.	1.00	Carry forward
11	Mormugao Port, Goa	Enhancement of cargo Handling capacity by installing rapid in motion wagon loading facility by SWPL.	2.50	New
12	V O Chidambaranar Port(VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Upgradation of equipments in berth No.-1 to 6 and berth No.-9	5.00	New
13	Kamarajar Port (ENNORE), Tamil Nadu.	Phase II Development of Marine Liquid Terminal	0.60	New
TOTAL			43.18	
<i>(B) Details of Port projects awarded under PPP mode in 2013-14</i>				
1	Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh	Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore handling facilities at WQ-1 in the northern arm of Inner Harbour at VPT for handling Dry bulk cargo and Modernisation of Ore Handling Complex at VPT	23.70	New
2.	Kandla Port, Gujarat	Development of Oil jetty to handle liquid cargo ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla	3.39	New
3.	Kamarajar Port (Ennore), Tamil Nadu.	Upgradation of the existing Non-TNEB Coal Terminal developed by M/s Chettinad International Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd at Kamarajar (Ennore) Port	2.00	New

4.	Kolkata Port, West Bengal	Development of Haldia Deck II (North)	11.70	Carry forward
5.	V O Chidambaranar Port (VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Development of NCB III for handling thermal coal and rock phosphate at VOC Port	7.28	Carry forward
6.	V O Chidambaranar Port (VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Development of facilities for handling thermal coal SPIC Electric Power Corporation Private Limited (SEPC) at VOC Port.	2.50	Carry forward
7.	Kolkata Port, West Bengal	Barge Jetty-II for M/s Tata Steel at Haldia Dock complex, Kolkata	1.00	New
8.	Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh	Container Terminal expansion (extension of existing container terminal)	4.79	New
9.	V O Chidambaranar Port (VOCPT) Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Grant of License for deployment of floating cranes at VO Chidambaranar Port water limits for handling the cargo in the vessels	2.49	New
10.	Kamarajar Port, (Ennore), Tamil Nadu	Development of Container Terminal at Ennore Port	16.80	New
11.	Kamarajar Port, (Ennore) Tamil Nadu	Development of Multi Cargo Berth	2.00	New
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port, (JNPT) Mumbai.	Development of Container Terminals of 2000 mtrs. Length at JNPT (4th Container Terminal)	60.00	Carry forward
13.	Visakhapatnam Port, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Model Logistic Hub	0.00	New
TOTAL			137.65	

Declaration as National Waterways

113. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kakinada-Puducherry canals, along with Godavari and Krishna rivers, has been declared as National Waterway in 2008;

(b) what are the reasons that the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has not taken this waterway up for development whereas it has taken other three waterways; and

(c) what action plan the Ministry has in place to complete this waterway in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Subsequent to declaration of the waterway as National Waterway-4 detailed project report for its development for shipping and navigation was prepared. However, the Planning Commission could not allocate any funds for development of this waterway during 11th Plan and advised to explore the possibility of developing commercially viable stretches of this waterway under public private partnership mode. Accordingly, after conducting meeting with the stakeholders Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) explored the possibility of developing the identified commercially viable stretches under public private partnership mode. However, this was not found feasible. Hence, efforts are being made to develop the waterway in a phased manner with budgetary support.

Detailed hydrographic survey for assessing hydro-morphological conditions of the waterway has been completed for selected stretches. A project for development of Sholinganallore - Kalpakkam stretch of South Buckingham Canal of this national waterway has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 123.40 crore during January-2014. IWAI has opened an office at Chennai to take up the developmental works.

Declaration of Sardar Sarovar Project as National Project

114. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river/dam projects declared as national projects so far and the details of each such project;

(b) whether any of such national projects fall in Jharkhand and/or Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat on Narmada river qualifies to be categorized as a national project; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to declare it as national project and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sixteen water resources projects have been declared as national project so far. Their details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is no project under the scheme of National Projects in the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) No proposal for inclusion of Sardar Sarovar project in the scheme of National Projects has been received from the State Government of Gujarat. Sardar Sarovar Project has, however, been included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. It has received central assistance to the tune of ₹ 7630.28 crores till March, 2014.

Statement

Present status of projects declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State	Central Assistance Released (₹ crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gosikhurd	Maharashtra	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Under Execution	2987.94
2.	Shahpur Kandi	Punjab	1) 0.37 lakh 2) 168 MW 3) 0.012MAF	Under Execution	26.036
3.	Teesta Barrage	West Bengal	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	Under Execution	178.20
4.	Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	Uttar Pradesh	1) 4.86 lakh (additional) 2) - 3) Barrage	Under execution	448.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Renuka	H.P.	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	DPR prepared Forest Clearance awaited	-
6.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Uttarakhand	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Accepted by TAC, Investment clearance from Planning Commission awaited.	-
7.	Kishau	H.P./ Uttarakhand	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	DPR prepared, Environment & forest clearance awaited.	-
8.	Ken Betwa	Madhya Pradesh	1) 6.46 lakh 2) 72 MW 3) 2.25 MAF	DPR of Phase-I under appraisal. DPR of Phase-II under preparation.	-
9.	Bursar	J&K	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	DPR under preparation by NHPC	-
10.		Gyspa project	H.P. 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	1) 0.50 lakh ha DPR under preparation by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Punjab	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Under conceptual stage	-
12.	Ujh multipurpose project	J&K	1) 0.32 lakh 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	DPR prepared and appraisal in CWC/ CEA.	-
13.	Kulsi Dam Project	Assam	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	DPR recently prepared by Brahmaputra Board	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	Arunachal Pradesh	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	DPR recently prepared by Brahmaputra Board	-
15.	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF 4) Flood moderation	Under conceptual stage	
16.	Indira Sagar Polavaram Project	Andhra Pradesh	1) 2.91 Lakh ha 2) 960 MW 3) 23.44 TMC of water to Vizag city for drinking and industrial purpose and Diversion of 84.70 TMC to Krishna	Polavaram Irrigation Project has been declared as a National Project vide Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act-2004.	-

Ground Water Recharge System

†115. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has identified 9,41,541 square km. area in the country where ground water recharge system can be installed as roof top rain water harvesting to collect the rainwater in the cities and as ponds, pools and checkdams in the villages; and

(b) if so, the planning of Government to implement this system throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments and is available in Public Domain.

Water being a State subject, necessary measures are being undertaken by the State Governments for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Government of India is promoting rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge measures in the Country, by supplementing the efforts of State Governments through technical and financial support under various schemes.

Planning for pollution free Ganga

†116. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has chalked out an action plan for making sacred river Ganga pollution free;
- (b) the salient features of the action plan;
- (c) by when this action plan would come into effect; and
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalization of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

Irrigation facilities in backward and rural areas

†117. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the means through which irrigation facilities are being provided in the country especially in backward and rural areas, as on date;
- (b) the details of break-up of irrigation facilities, State-wise;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to increase irrigation facilities State-wise;
- (d) if so, the total number of drought affected areas which are likely to have irrigation facilities by the end of current Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) the target fixed during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Irrigation facilities are provided in the country through Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects and Minor Irrigation (MI) surface and ground water schemes.

(b) The details of State-wise Irrigation Potential created under Major and Medium Irrigation and Surface Minor Irrigation schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Irrigation development being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects is carried out by the respective State Governments as per their priority of works. The Ministry of Water Resources provides Central Assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), to the State Governments to speed up the implementation of on-going irrigation projects.

As per the existing AIBP criteria, grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and grant amounting to 75% for projects in special areas (Drought prone areas, Tribal areas, Flood prone areas and Desert prone areas) and new National projects in non-special category States. Grant amounting to 90% in ongoing national projects and special category States which presently include north-eastern States, hill States, drought prone and tribal areas including Koraput including Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa. So far, 294 major/ medium irrigation projects have been included under AIBP out of which 141 projects are in drought prone/tribal areas.

(d) The list of the projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas likely to be completed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (e) State-wise Targets under AIBP are not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement-I

Details of potential created from major and medium irrigation projects under AIBP upto 3/2013

(Area in 1000 Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Major medium irrigation projects	Minor irrigation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	685.02	13.94	698.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		64.61	64.61
3.	Assam	102.06	272.41	374.47

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	463.19	36.51	499.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	172.55	59.72	232.28
6.	Goa	30.63		30.63
7.	Gujarat	717.76		717.76
8.	Haryana	115.22		115.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.83	70.66	93.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.38	193.71	247.09
11.	Jharkhand	18.58	68.15	86.74
12.	Karnataka	723.26	37.63	760.90
13.	Kerala	44.08		44.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	573.97	107.17	681.14
15.	Maharashtra	594.74	52.49	647.22
16.	Manipur	24.96	43.65	68.61
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	35.67	35.67
18.	Mizoram		30.04	30.04
19.	Nagaland		65.46	65.46
20.	Odisha	261.65	18.64	280.29
21.	Punjab	181.32		181.32
22.	Rajasthan	746.86	0.45	747.31
23.	Sikkim		14.00	14.00
24.	Tripura	16.81	46.60	63.41
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1572.71		1572.71
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	202.76	202.76
28.	West Bengal	124.12	5.13	129.25
	SUB TOTAL	7245.69	1439.40	8685.09

Statement-II

List of major and medium irrigation projects under AIBP benefitting drought prone area(DPA)/tribal area (TA)

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	DPA / TA	District Benefited	Ultimate Potential	Project Created before AIBP	Project Potential Target for AIBP	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gundalavagu	DPA/TA	Khammam	1.045	0.000	1.045	Completed
2.	Andhra Pradesh	FFC of SRSP	DPA/TA	Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda	40.000	0.000	40.000	Ongoing
3.	Andhra Pradesh	SRSP St.LII	DPA/TA-13.5%	Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad	178.066	0.000	178.066	Ongoing
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Pushkara LIS	DPA	E.Godavari	75.235	4.051	71.184	Ongoing
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Ralivagu	DPA/TA	Adilabad	2.428	0.000	2.428	Ongoing
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Gollavagu	DPA/TA	Adilabad	3.845	0.000	3.845	Ongoing
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Mathadivagu	DPA/TA	Adilabad	3.440	0.000	3.440	Ongoing
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu	DPA/TA	Nellore	6.073	0.000	6.073	Ongoing
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gundlakdamma	DPA	Prakasham	32.400	0.000	32.400	Ongoing
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Veligallu	DPA	Kadapa	9.713	0.000	9.713	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Chokka Rao LIS	DPA/TA	Warangal, Nalgonda, Krimnagar, Medak	249.000	0.000	249.000	Ongoing
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Neelwai	DPA/TA	Adilabad	5.260	0.000	5.260	Ongoing
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komaram Bheem	DPA	Adilabad	9.915	0.000	9.915	Ongoing
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Thotapally Barrage	DPA/TA	Srikakulam, Vijayanagram	48.563	0.000	48.563	Ongoing
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Tarakarama Thirtha Sagaram	DPA	Vizayanagram	10.000	0.000	10.000	Ongoing
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Palemvagu	DPA/TA	Khammam	4.100	0.000	4.100	Ongoing
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Musurumilli	DPA	E. Godavari	9.164	0.000	9.164	Ongoing
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajiv Bhima LIS	DPA	Mahaboobnagar	82.153	0.000	82.153	Ongoing
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	DPA/TA	E. Godavari, W. Godavari, Krishna, Visakhapatnam	436.000	0.000	436.000	Ongoing
1.	Assam	Pahumara	TA	Barpeta	12.955	1.200	11.755	Completed
2.	Assam	Dhansiri	TA	Darrang, Udalgura	83.366	15.000	68.366	Ongoing
3.	Assam	Champamati	TA	Kokrajhar, Chirang	24.994	0.000	24.994	Ongoing
4.	Assam	Borolia	TA	Baksa	13.562	0.000	13.562	Ongoing

5.	Assam	Burhi Dihing Lift	TA	Dibrugarh	5.054	0.564	4.490	Ongoing
6.	Assam	Intg. Irr. Scheme in Kallong Basin	TA	Nowgaon	34.400	25.753	8.647	Completed
7.	Assam	Kallonga @	TA	Karbi Anglong	2.690	0.000	2.690	Completed
8.	Assam	Mod. of Jamuna Irr.	TA	Nagaon, Karbi Anglong	42.014	28.256	13.758	Completed
1.	Bihar	Durgawati	DPA	Rohtas, Kaimur	36.317	16.020	20.297	Ongoing
2.	Bihar	Bansagar	DPA	Bhojpur	94.000	0.000	94.000	Ongoing
3.	Bihar	Batane	DPA	Palamu, Aurangabad	12.13	7.32	4.81	Ongoing
4.	Bihar	Punpun	DPA	Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad	13.68	0.00	13.68	Ongoing
1.	Chhattisgarh	Koserteda	TA-90%	Bastar	11.12	0.00	11.12	Completed
2.	Chhattisgarh	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)	DPA-55.73%	Bilaspur, Raigarh	40.87	2.47	38.40	Completed
3.	Chhattisgarh	Sutiapat	DPA/ TA	Kabirdham, Rajnandgaon	6.96	4.06	2.90	Ongoing
4.	Chhattisgarh	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	DPA - 44.78%	Bilaspur	14.52	3.04	11.48	Ongoing
1.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar	DPA- 24.54%	15 Districts**	1792.00	0.00	1792.00	Ongoing
2.	Gujarat	Jhuj	TA	Valsad, Surat	5.81	2.91	2.91	Completed
3.	Gujarat	Sipu	TA	Banaskantha	22.08	19.67	1.02	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Gujarat	Mukteshwar	TA	Banaskantha	6.19	0.57	5.07	Completed
5.	Gujarat	Harnav - II	TA	Sabarkantha	3.44	2.94	0.00	Completed
6.	Gujarat	Umaria	TA	Panchamahals .	2.37	2.06	0.16	Completed
7.	Gujarat	Damanganga	TA	Valsad	51.65	42.59	6.69	Completed
8.	Gujarat	Karjan	TA	Bharuch	70.38	55.73	5.99	Completed
9.	Gujarat	Sukhi	TA	Vadodara	25.25	21.59	3.49	Completed
10.	Gujarat	Deo	TA	Vadodara, Panchamahals	8.53	7.58	0.10	Completed
11.	Gujarat	Watrak	TA	Sabarkantha	16.87	12.57	3.71	Completed
12.	Gujarat	Brahmini-II	DPA	Surendra Nagar	2.06	0.00	2.06	Completed
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Mod. Kandi Canal	DPA/TA	Doda	3.23	0.00	3.23	Ongoing
1.	Jharkhand	Gumani	TA	Sahebganj, Pakur	16.19	0.00	16.19	Ongoing
2.	Jharkhand	Torai +	TA	Pakur	8.00	0.00	8.00	Differed
3.	Jharkhand	Kansjore	TA	Simdega	6.26	0.00	6.26	Completed
4.	Jharkhand	Sonua	TA	West Singhbhum	8.01	0.00	8.01	Ongoing
5.	Jharkhand	Surangi	TA	Singhbhum, Ranchi	2.60	0.00	2.60	Ongoing
6.	Jharkhand	Upper Sankh	TA	Gumla	7.07	0.00	7.07	Ongoing

7.	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multipurpose	TA	West & East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan	236.85	2.20	234.65	Ongoing
1.	Karnataka	Upper Krishna St. I	DPA	Gulbarga & Bijapur	458.89	215.00	243.90	Ongoing
2.	Karnataka	Malaprabha	DPA	Belgaum, Bagalkot, Dharwad & Gadag	218.19	161.56	48.09	Ongoing
3.	Karnataka	Ghataprabha St. III	DPA / TA-74%	Belgaum & Bagalkot	177.82	38.10	148.80	Completed
4.	Karnataka	Karanja	DPA	Bidar	35.64	4.67	30.97	Ongoing
5.	Karnataka	Upper Krishna St. II	DPA	Gulbarga & Raichur	226.69	18.80	178.32	Ongoing
6.	Karnataka	Gandori Nala	DPA	Gulbarga	8.09	0.00	8.09	Completed
7.	Karnataka	Dudhganga	DPA	Belgaum	15.17	3.80	11.37	Ongoing
8.	Karnataka	Mod. Canal System or Bhadra Reservoir Canal System/ERM	DPA-4.8%	Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Davangere	177.34	153.22	24.11	Ongoing
9.	Karnataka	Hipparagi LIS	DPA 93%	Belgaum, Bagalkot	74.74	0.00	74.74	Ongoing
10.	Karnataka	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	DPA	Gulbarga	3.60	2.80	0.80	Ongoing
11.	Karnataka	Bhima LIS	DPA	Gulbarga	24.29	0.00	24.29	Ongoing
12.	Karnataka	Guddada Malapura Lift	DPA	Haveri	5.26	0.00	5.26	Ongoing
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Unit I	DPA -7%		0.00			Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Unit II	DPA -78%	Khandwa	169.00	0.00	62.20	Ongoing
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bansagar Unit-II	DPA - 22%	Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol	249.36	000	154.54	Ongoing
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahi	DPA/ TA % 94%	Dhar, Jhabua	26.43	0.00	26.43	Ongoing
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	DPA-93%	Khandwa, Khargaon, Dhar	19.58	0.00	19.58	Ongoing
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	DPA	Dhar	48.59	0.00	46.59	Ongoing
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	DPA	Badwani	20.70	0.00	20.70	Ongoing
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	DPA-32.12%/ TA-67.88%	Khargaon	9.92	0.00	9.92	Ongoing
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Punasa Lift	DPA	Khandwa	35.01	0.00	35.01	Ongoing
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Lower Goi	DPA-35.48%/ TA-65.42%	Barwani	15.69	0.00	15.69	Ongoing
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Unit IV	DPA	Barwani	19.60	0.00	19.60	Ongoing
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	DPA/ TA	Dhar	9.85	7.00	2.85	Ongoing
1.	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd [NP]	DPA	Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur	250.80	0.00	231.08	Ongoing
2.	Maharashtra	Waghur	DPA- 91.86%	Jalgaon	38.57	0.00	36.57	Ongoing

3.	Maharashtra	Upper Wardha	DPA-25%	Amravati, Wardha	75.08	37.82	37.26	Completed
4.	Maharashtra	Wan	DPA	Akola, Buldhana	19.18	3.90	15.28	Completed
5.	Maharashtra	Upper Pen Ganga	DPA- 29.573 %	Yavatmal, Parbhani, Nanded	116.73	70.96	44.47	Ongoing
6.	Maharashtra	Punad	DPA-38.45% TA-61.54 %	Nasik	10.85	0.00	10.85	Ongoing
7.	Maharashtra	Pothra Nalla	DPA	Wardha	9.38	4.22	5.16	Completed
8.	Maharashtra	Utawali	DPA	Buldhana	5.39	0.33	5.07	Completed
9.	Maharashtra	Puma	DPA	Amravati	7.53	0.02	7.51	Completed
10.	Maharashtra	Lai Nalla	DPA-93.77%	Wardha, Chandrapur	7.29	0.15	7.14	Completed
11.	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna	DPA- 90.52%	Buldhana	24.86	0.00	24.86	Ongoing
12.	Maharashtra	Arunavati	DPA	Yavatmal	24.00	23.23	0.77	Completed
13.	Maharashtra	Tajnapur LIS	DPA	Ahmednagar,	3.62	0.00	3.62	Completed
14.	Maharashtra	Dongargaon	DPA	Chandrapur	3.94	1.18	2.77	Ongoing
15.	Maharashtra	Bembla	DPA- 84.64%	Yavatmal .	52.54	0.00	52.54	Ongoing
16.	Maharashtra	Chandarbhaga	DPA	Amravati	6.73	4.81	1.92	Completed
17.	Maharashtra	Sapan	DPA	Amravati	6.38	1.95	4.43	Completed
18.	Maharashtra	Sangola Branch Canal	DPA	Solapur,	11.29	0.00	11.29	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Maharashtra	Pentakli	DPA	Buldhana	14.33	11.11	3.22	Completed
20.	Maharashtra	Tarali	DPA-62%	Satara	14.28	0.00	14.28	Ongoing
21.	Maharashtra	Dhom Balakwadi	DPA- 30%	Pune / Satara	18.10	0.00	18.10	Ongoing
22.	Maharashtra	Prakasha Barrage	DPA- 66.906%	Dhute, Nhdurbar	10.31	0.00	10.31	Completed
23.	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	DPA-82.87%	Dhule	8.58	0.00	8.58	Completed
24.	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda	DPA- 85.915%	Dhute, Shahada	11.52	0.00	11.52	Completed
25.	Maharashtra	Lower Pedhi	DPA	Amravati, Akola	17.02	0.00	17.02	Ongoing
26.	Maharashtra	Upper Kundalika	DPA	Beed	2.80	0.00	2.80	Ongoing
27.	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara	. DPA	Dhule	7.59	0.80	6.79	Ongoing
28.	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyana Lift	DPA-93.51%	Solapur, Sangli	109.13	4.96	104.17	Ongoing
29.	Maharashtra	Nandurmadmshwar Ph-II	DPA	Aurangabad	20.50	0.00	20.50	Ongoing
1.	Manipur	Khuga	TA	Chura Chandpur & Bishnupur	15.00	0.00	15.00	Ongoing
2.	Manipur	Thoubal	TA	Imphal, Senapati, Thoubal, Uknijl	33.45	4.00	29.45	Ongoing
3.	Manipur	Doiaithabi Barrage	TA	Imphal & Senapati	7.55	0.00	7.55	Ongoing
1.	Meghalaya	Rangai Valley	TA	W Garohills	4.78	0.00	4.78	Differed
1.	Odisha	Upper Indravati (KBK)	DPA	Kalahandi	86.39	0.00	86.39	Ongoing

2.	Odisha	Titlagarh St-II (K BK)	DPA/TA	Bolangir	2.67	0.47	2.20	Completed
3.	Odisha	Lower Indra (K BK)	DPA/TA	Noapada	38.87	0.00	38.87	Ongoing
4.	Odisha	Lower Suktel (K BK)	DPA	Bolangir, Sonepur	40.42	0.00	40.42	Ongoing
5.	Odisha	Telengiri (K BK)	DPA	Koraput	13.83	0.00	13.83	Ongoing
6.	Odisha	Ret Irrigation(Kbk)	DPA/TA	Kalahandi	8.50	0.00	8.50	Ongoing
7.	Odisha	Kanupur	DPA/TA	Keonjhar	29.58	0.00	29.58	Ongoing
8.	Odisha	Rukura-Tribal	DPA/TA	Sundargarh	7.65	0.00	7.65	Ongoing
1.	Punjab	Refining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal & Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 To 4960001	DPA	Mukatsar & Faridkot	93.12	0.00	93.12	Ongoing
2.	Punjab		DPA	Mukatsar & Faridkot	34.55	0.00	34.55	Ongoing
1.	Rajasthan	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	TA	Alwar	8.35	4.63	2.40	Completed
2.	Rajasthan	IGAP Stage-II	DPA	Sriganganagas, Bikaner Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur			1071.00	Ongoing
3.	Rajasthan	Narmada Canal	DPA	Jalore & Barmer	245.88	0.00	245.88	Ongoing
4.	Rajasthan	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	TA	Chittorgarti	4.77	2.53	0.93	Completed
5.	Rajasthan	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	TA	Banswara & Dungarpur	71.20	52.79	18.41	Completed
1.	Tripura	Manu	TA	North Tripura	7.60	0.00	7.60	Ongoing
2.	Tripura	Gumti	TA	South Tripura	9.80	2.18	7.62	Ongoing

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Tripura	Khowai	TA	TA	West Tripura	9.32	0.00	9.32	Ongoing
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarda Sahayak	TA	TA	****14 Distts.	1925.10	1536.64	388.46	Completed
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal	DPA-16.78%	DPA-16.78%	Allahabad, Mirzapur	150.13	0.00	150.13	Ongoing
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	DPA- 12.90%	DPA- 12.90%	Hamirpur, Mahoba	46.49	31.91	14.58	Ongoing
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Arjun Shyak	DPA	DPA	Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda	59.49	15.10	44.38	Ongoing
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak [NP]	TA	TA	****14 Distts.	790.00	0.00	790.00	Ongoing
1.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage [N.P.]	TA	TA	Malda, Jalpaiguri Cooch Bihar, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjaling	526.69	79.61	342.15	Ongoing
2.	West Bengal	Irrigation System of DVC	TA	TA	Bankura, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah	8.00	0.00	8.00	Completed
3.	West Bengal	Tatko	DPA/TA	DPA/TA	Purulia	2.49	1.30	1.20	Ongoing
4.	West Bengal	Patloi	DPA/TA	DPA/TA	Purulia	2.16	0.00	2.16	Ongoing
5.	West Bengal	Hanumata	DPA/TA	DPA/TA	Purulia	2.77	1.51	1.25	Ongoing
6.	West Bengal	Subernrekha Barrage ++	TA	TA	Midnapur	114.20	0.00	114.20	Ongoing
	GRAND TOTAL		141.	141.	5654.20	1390.61	4611.87	ONGONG	

**15 Districts- Narmada, Bharuch, Vadadara, Panchmahal, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Patan, Banaskantha, Kutch, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and Anand.
 ****14 Districts- Faizabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Ballia, Lakhimpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Sitapur, Lucknow, Raibareli, Barabanki, Varanasi, Pratapgarh.
 Figures of Irrigation Potential have been firmed up and revised on the basis of latest information received from the State Govts. Shifted under FT in 2005-06

Funds to Maharashtra for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies

†118. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government regarding release of funds under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support and flood management programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the latest position of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal would be finalized and the reasons for the delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal in February 2014 for 348 water bodies, costing ₹157.37 crore, for funding under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) scheme of this Ministry. The proposal has been examined and comments sent to Maharashtra for compliance.

In addition, under Flood Management Programme, the "Detailed Project Report (DPR) for flood protection works of Lendinallah at Katol town in Nagpur district of Maharashtra for an estimated cost of ₹ 21.11 crore was received on 29.11.2010. The proposal could not be included under FMP as the Empowered Committee decided to approve only those schemes, which could be completed during the 11th Plan. The State Government was requested to submit a fresh proposal as per 12th Plan guidelines for FMP.

Death of students in Larji dam

119. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mandatory guidelines about dam safety measures outlined by the Central Water Commission are not being strictly enforced at all the hydel power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) the main reasons for recent deaths of Hyderabad students near Larji Dam in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future; and

(e) the preventive measures taken for disaster management in case of dam failure or sudden release of water?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Water is a State Subject and dams are generally owned, operated and maintained by the State Governments. There are no mandatory guidelines from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. However, Central Water Commission (CWC) has issued guidelines from time to time on the subject of dam safety procedures and emergency action planning related to dam. Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that the safety norms during operation stages are being adhered to strictly as per CWC guidelines.

(c) to (e) Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that after this incident, they have issued instructions to various concerned Government/Semi Government organizations to observe the protocol during release of water downstream, besides observing other preventive measures, guidelines to update the dam safety norms/regulation, Disaster Management Plan, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), operation and maintenance manuals etc. in line with guidelines of CWC and its compliance in future. Further, the Government of Himachal Pradesh have stated that the matter is *sub judice*.

River pollution

†120.SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to prevent the release of sewage and harmful effluents from factories into the rivers as sewage and harmful chemical effluents of factories are more responsible for polluting the rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, enacted by the Parliament in 1974, provides for a comprehensive Act to prevent the release of sewage and harmful effluents from factories into the rivers. This is a specific and comprehensive legislation institutionalizing simultaneously the regulatory agencies for controlling water pollution. It addresses contamination of water or alteration of the Physical/Chemical/ Biological properties, discharge of sewage or trade effluent or other effluents likely to make water harmful or injurious. Further, the Act provides for punishment to the defaulters for prison term which shall not be less than one and half year but which may extend to six years with fine. The Central Pollution Control Board can also issue directions for closure of industry and disconnection of electricity in case of persistent defiance by any polluting industry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pollution free Ganga

†121. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government targets to make Ganga river pollution free;
- (b) if so, the time-frame set therefor;
- (c) the stretch of Ganga which has been targeted to make pollution free in the first phase;
- (d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on Ganga cleaning in the first phase; and
- (e) the steps, Government would take in order to ensure that no murky or toxic substances may be flown in pollution free Ganga thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Government is committed for rejuvenation of river Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action, plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

National Register of Large Dams

122. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the controversy over an entry in the National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) that the Mullaperiyar, Thunakadavu, Parambikulam and Peruvuripallam Dams in Kerala were operated and maintained by Tamil Nadu; and
- (b) if so, how this discrepancy was crept in and what steps were taken to include these four dams in NRLD list under Kerala register published by the Central Water Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) These four dams located in Kerala are being operated and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintained by the Government of Tamil Nadu. For preparation of National Register of Large Dams (NRLD), initially technical details and salient features were provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu and accordingly the aforesaid four dams were listed under Tamil Nadu State. Later on, after ascertaining that the aforesaid four dams are geographically located in Kerala State, they were brought under Kerala listing and the list of dams in the National Register of Large Dams have been regrouped as per their location within territory of a State. As per decisions of 31st meeting of National Committee on Dam Safety, under Tamil Nadu listing in NRLD, the earlier footnote of “Periyar Dam is located in Kerala but controlled by Tamil Nadu” got revised to “Periyar (Mullaperiyar), Parambikulam, Peruvariallam and Tunacadavu dams located in Kerala, but operated and maintained by Government of Tamil Nadu.”

Measures to prevent disasters

123. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating any measures such as improving the flood warning system and repair of river embankments to prevent disasters in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Water Commission (CWC) carries out flood forecasting activities on major rivers in the country during every monsoon. It has undertaken modernisation of its flood forecasting network since Ninth Plan. So far, automatic data collection and transmission system has been installed at 445 stations. Besides, three Earth Receiving Stations (ERS) one each at Jaipur (Rajasthan), Burla (Odisha), New Delhi as also 21 Modelling Centres have been established which are used for expeditious flood warning during monsoon.

The flood management being within the purview of the State Governments, the related schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments. However, in order to provide promotional support to States for effective management of floods in critical areas, the Government of India had launched a Flood Management Programme during Eleventh Plan. In October 2013, the Cabinet had approved its continuation during Twelfth Plan. The scope of Flood Management Programme covers the works related to river management, drainage development, anti-erosion, anti-sea erosion, restoration of

earlier flood management works etc. However, the works of general repair and maintenance of embankments are not covered under Flood Management Programme, and are carried out by concerned State Governments from their own resources.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Inter-linking of rivers

†124.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the rivers of the country that are proposed to be interlinked, the priority of the action plans thereof and the estimates of expenditure thereon;
- (b) the details of action plans on which work has been undertaken so far or is proposed to be taken up along with the component of Central Assistance; and
- (c) the details of action plan for the transfer of Narmada waters in the Malwa area of Madhya Pradesh along with the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan prepared by Ministry of Water Resources, NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Five Peninsular links, namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The present status of priority links and intra state links identified for preparation of DPRs is given in the Statement-II.

- (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that there are plans to irrigate about 6.5 lakh hectares of land and to provide drinking water for about 3000 villages of Malwa region through proposed Narmada-Malwa link project by utilizing the share of Madhya Pradesh in the Narmada waters, at an estimated cost of ₹ 26,000 crores. The DPR of the phase-I of the Narmada-Malwa link, *i.e.*, Narmada-Gambhir Link project, which envisages irrigation of about 50,000 hectares of land and drinking water for about 500 villages in the districts of Indore and Ujjain has been prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The estimated cost is ₹ 2143.46 crore.

Statement-I

Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

Sl. No.	Name of Link	Status
Peninsular Rivers Development Component		
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	FR Completed
10.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*	FR Completed
11.	Damanganga - Pinjal link*	FR & DPR completed
12.	Par - Tapi - Narmada link*	FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken - Betwa link*	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) completed
14.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	FR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	PFR Completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	PFR Completed
Himalayan Rivers Development Component		
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	PFR completed (Indian Portion) Entirely lies in Nepal

Sl. No.	Name of Link	Status
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Draft FR completed (Indian Portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	FR Completed (Indian Portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	FR Completed (Indian Portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	FR taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	FR taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka	(Alternate to M-S-T-G) link dropped
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Draft FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Draft FR completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Draft FR completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

Statement-II

Status of the priority link projects and DPR of Intra-state link projects

Sl. No.	Priority Links	Project Status
Status on the priority links projects		
1.	Ken-Betwa (Phase-I & Phase-II) link	DPR of Phase-I & Phase-II completed and communicated to the party States. The estimated costs of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II are about ₹ 9392.99 crores (2007-08 price level) and about ₹ 2282.94 crores (2012-13 price level)

Sl. No.	Priority Links	Project Status
		respectively. Ken-Betwa Link Project has been declared as National Project by the Government of India in the year 2008.
2.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	DPR of the link completed and communicated to the party States. The estimated cost of Damanganga-Pinjal link Project is about ₹ 2746.61 crores (2013-14 price level).
3.	Par - Tapi -Narmada link	DPR is at various stage of completion.
4.	Parbati-Kalisindh -Chambal link	Efforts are being made to arrive at a consensus on the link through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.
5.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada)	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh. The then Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning. Now the Government of India has constituted a Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) for the execution of the Polavaram project in accordance with the Section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014.

Sl. No.	Priority Links	Project Status
Status on Intra-state link projects		
1.	Intra-State Link Projects	Under Intra-State Link Projects as requested by various States, Detailed Project Reports of Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project of Bihar have been completed and sent to the Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively for further necessary action. The estimated cost of Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project is about ₹ 4213.75 crores (2012-13 price level) and Kosi-Mechi Link Project is about ₹ 2903.25 crores (2013-14 price level). The Detailed Project Reports of Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand are at various stages of preparation.

Projects for conservation of rivers

†125. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any special project for conservation of rivers originating from the Himalayas is under consideration of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

Making rivers pollution free

†126. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the plans being chalked out by Government to make the important rivers of the country especially the Ganga free from pollution;
- (b) the amount estimated to be spent on this entire project; and
- (c) the manner in which this plan is going to be different from the past plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

Water capacity of Narmada river

†127. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the capacity of Narmada river and since when and till when its water sharing is in force and the names of the States which received water share along with the quantum of water received by them and the quantum of share that could be utilized so far State-wise and the places and manner in which it is to be utilized along with the duration thereof;
- (b) the schemes under which water of Narmada was utilized or is to be utilized along with the quantum thereof and expenditure/estimated expenditure of each scheme with the share of the Central Government therein; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the achievements made in generation of power and irrigation in the above context, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) in its award of 1979, allocated the share of Water of Narmada as under:

State	Share of Narmada Water (in 75% dependable year)	
	Million Acre Feet	Percentage
Madhya Pradesh	18.25	65.18
Gujarat	9.00	32.14
Rajasthan	0.50	1.79
Maharashtra	0.25	0.89
TOTAL	28.00	100.00

Within its share of water, each State is free to make such changes in the pattern of water use and in the areas to be benefitted within or outside the Narmadabasin, in its territory as it may consider necessary.

(b) The Government of India has included Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). The estimated cost of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) project is about ₹ 39240.45 crore out of which about ₹ 31132.56 crore capital expenditure has been incurred on the project up to May, 2014. Government of India has released ₹ 7630.286 crore to the State Government of Gujarat under AIBP and ₹ 108.45 crore under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme, up to May, 2014.

(c) As informed by Narmada Control Authority, up to May 2014, a total of about 33025 Million Units (MUs) power has been generated at Sardar Sarovar Project. The shares of States as per NWDT Award are 57%, 16% and 27% for Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively.

As per information available, irrigation potential of about 9.3 Lakh Hectares in Gujarat and about 2.051 Lakh Hectare in Rajasthan, has been developed till March, 2014.

Height of Narmada dam

128. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

-
- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed to raise the height of Narmada Dam to the full reservoir level of 138.72 metres from the present 121.92 metres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of people expected to be displaced as a result thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation;
- (d) whether it is a fact that about two lakh displaced people are already waiting to be rehabilitated even at the present height of the dam; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Narmada Control Authority has permitted Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat to carry out Phase-I proposal comprising construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position at SSP as per the approved design, subject to conditions of Environment Sub-Group; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group of NCA, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in Writ Petition No. 319 of 1994 (Narmada Bachao Aandolan against Union of India and Others).

(c) No additional agricultural land or houses are expected to get submerged due to present permission for Phase-I construction.

(d) and (e) The total number of Project Affected Families (PAF) coming under the impact of submergence at the present Elevation Level (EL) 121.92 metre is 32620. All the 32620 PAFs have already been resettled/extended R&R package due to them by the concerned State Governments. As per Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award, the PAFs are entitled to occupy and use their properties till six months before actual submergence.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority,
Punjab, Chandigarh and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 32/16/14]

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पेपर ले करना इतना जरूरी नहीं है जितना जरूरी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपने जो फैसला किया था, मैं उसी पर चल रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह क्या बात हुई? यहां अगर एक चीज शुरू हुई है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आपने जो फैसला किया था, मैं उस पर चल रहा हूँ।

It will take one minute. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 124/16/14]

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, this is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. We took a decision and I am acting on the decision.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we can finish the discussion and then ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion is going on. I don't think we should stop it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not stopping the discussion. Before I call the next Member, this would take just one minute.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But you stopped ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not. The hon. Member took more than his time. I didn't stop him. I would continue with the discussion. Let me just do what is essential.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Re. Panel of Vice-Chairmen

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the Members that the Panel of Vice-Chairmen has been reconstituted with effect from 25th June, 2014 with the following Members:

- (1) Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya
- (2) Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan
- (3) Shri Tiruchi Siva
- (4) Shri V.P. Singh Badnore

Now, we continue with the discussion, and I call Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

DISCUSSION ON PRICE RISE AND INFLATION FACED BY THE COUNTRY—Contd.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे आज इस बात को कहने में बहुत खुशी हो रही है और साथ ही साथ सरकार को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اُتر پردیش) : آدرنے سبھا پتی مہودے، مجھے آج اس بات کو کہنے میں بڑی خوشی ہو رہی ہے اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ سرکار کو میں بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ...(*مداخلت*)...]

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government is also a party in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, he is a party in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... You may allow him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the point is that you announced that you are following an order according to the strength in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... And just before ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a certain strength in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. But that strength should have come much earlier then. The point is, after the Leader of the Opposition, he should have spoken. That we can understand. Now, suddenly when my turn is about to come, you call him to speak. I have no objection. But the question is, I think, it is a little out of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A few minutes back, you were not in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sitaramji, a few minutes back you were not in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They will have the prerogative to answer it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have all the prerogative. You listen to the Opposition then answer it.

श्री सभापति : आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آدرنٹے سپہایتی مہودے، میں امن سرکار کو بدھاتی دیتا ہوں کہ ...*(مداخلت)*...]

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महंगाई बढ़ाने के लिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ठीक कह रहे हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : 2004 से 2014 तक ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए, तभी तो समझा में आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : 2004 سے 2014 تک ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ سنئیے، تہی تو سمجھ میں آئے گا ...*(مداخلت)*...]

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : 2004 से 2014 के बीच में, जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी मुझे कोई भी दिन याद नहीं, जिस दिन महंगाई को लेकर, जिस दिन भ्रष्टाचार को लेकर, जिस दिन घोटालों को लेकर, जिस दिन देश में चौतरफा अव्यवस्था को लेकर, इस सदन में चर्चा कराने के लिए मांग न उठी हो। संसद से सड़क तक बैचेनी रही है, संसद से लेकर सड़क तक आंदोलन होते रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई ऐसा दिन मुझे याद नहीं है, आप तमाम वरिष्ठ सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, यदि आपको याद हो ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे कोई ऐसा दिन याद नहीं जिसमें सरकार से इस सदन में मांग न की हो, न केवल बी.जे.पी. बल्कि बीच में जो सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, वे अभी भी बीच में बैठे हैं, उनको मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अगर उनको कोई दिन याद हो कि सरकार ने तत्काल महंगाई पर, भ्रष्टाचार पर, घोटालों पर, चर्चा करने को मान लिया हो। इसलिए मैंने सरकार को बधाई दी कि सरकार संवेदनशील है, ईमानदार है और जन-सरोकार से जुड़े हुए मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना चाहती है और इसलिए बधाई की पात्र है।

बजट सत्र का पहला दिन महंगाई पर चर्चा से शुरू हो रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। महंगाई आज लोगों को परेशान कर रही है, महंगाई एक सच्चाई है। महंगाई से आम आदमी त्राहि-त्राहि कर

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

रहा है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, यह एक सच्चाई है और इस सच्चाई से हमें जीना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह सच्चाई विरासत में किसने दी है? आज से एक महीने पहले जो लोग सरकार में थे, वे आज महंगाई के प्रति इतने चिंतित हैं, मुझे यह अच्छा लग रहा है। मुझे अच्छा लगता जब वे उधर बैठे हुए थे, तब चिंतित होते। हम जिस समय उधर से कह रहे थे कि भाई, भ्रष्टाचार खत्म कर दो, महंगाई खत्म कर दो, कालाजाबारियों पर, जमाखोरों पर और सत्ता के दलालों पर लगाम लगाओ, तो कहते थे कि नहीं, महंगाई है कहां! कहां भ्रष्टाचार है, कहां घोटाला है! भाई, सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है, आज आम आदमी खुश है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है और हम आपको भी बधाई देते हैं कि कम से कम सत्ता से हटने के बाद, उधर जाते ही आपको एक महीने में महंगाई दिखाई देने लगी। आज यह सरकार संवेदनशीलता के साथ काम कर रही है। आपने जो बोया है अभी तो वही काटा जा रहा है। अगर आपने महंगाई का पूरा का पूरा पौधा खड़ा करके दिया है, तो काटा तो वही जाएगा। आपने भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों की एक लम्बी श्रृंखला खड़ी की है, उसका असर तो दिखाई, पड़ेगा। लेकिन निश्चित-तौर पर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार, बी.जे.पी. और एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने जो पौधा लगाया है, जो पौधा लगाई है, आपको उसकी लहलहाती फसल जल्द दिखाई पड़ेगी। जब आपको यह पौधा दिखेगी तो आपको इसी सदन में, जब आप महंगाई पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो आप इस देश के बेहतर हालात पर भी चर्चा करिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब बात निकलेगी तो दूर तक जाएगी। “उनकी तरक्की के अंदाज निराले थे, चौतरफा करप्शन था, हर ओर घोटाले थे”। अभी तो भैया, आपकी ही नाकामियों पर बहस होगी। अभी तो हमने शुरू किया है, विपक्ष में बैठने के बाद भी, आप तो अपनी ही नाकामियों पर नगाड़ा पीटने लगे, इसलिए चर्चा उसी पर होगी। जब चर्चा होगी, तो आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। चर्चा हमने शुरू नहीं की है, चर्चा आपने शुरू की है। आप देश को उदारवाद के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं। अभी शरद यादव जी कह रहे थे कि देश में गरीबी बढ़ी है, देश का किसान बदहाल है। आप देश को उदारवाद के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे थे, लेकिन देश को कहां ले गए, उधारवाद के रास्ते पर। मैं आपको पूरा आंकड़ा नहीं देना चाहता। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्हें मालूम है कि देश कितनी बुरी तरह से ऋण में डूब गया है। आज जो बच्चा पैदा हो रहा है, वह अपने सिर पर बीस हजार से पच्चीस हजार रुपए तक का कर्ज लेकर पैदा हो रहा है। आज देश की यह हालत है। हमें ऐसी हालत विरासत में मिली है। आपने हमें इस तरह की विरासत दी है और आप ऐसे हालात में कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई है। हम कहते हैं कि बिल्कुल महंगाई है। हम आपकी तरह यह बात नहीं कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई बिल्कुल नहीं है, देश बिल्कुल खुशहाल है, देश में चौतरफा रोजगार सिर चढ़कर बोल रहा है। हम कहते हैं, महंगाई है। आपने हमें घोटालों का घंटाघर दिया है। आपकी सरकार घोटालों की गुरु घंटाल सरकार कहलाई जाने लगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... टू जी, फोर जी, कॉमनवेल्थ जी, जीजा जी और न जाने क्या-क्या जी घोटाले हुए और घोटालों पर घोटाले, घोटालों पर घोटाले, उसका असर देश पर पड़ा और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर भी पड़ा तथा देश चौतरफा बदहाली और बेहाली के कगार पर खड़ा हुआ। आज सरकार निश्चित तौर से संवेदनशीलता के साथ काम कर रही है, जिसकी वजह से देश में बदलाव का माहौल दिखने लगा है। यह बात सही है कि जमाखोरों के लिए, कालाबाजारियों के लिए और सत्ता के दलालों के लिए बुरे दिन आ गए हैं। उनके लिए बुरे दिन आना ही देश के गरीबों के लिए अच्छे दिन की गारंटी है। जब जमाखोरों, सत्ता के दलालों और कालाबाजारियों के लिए बुरे दिन हैं, तो वे तो चौतरफा चिल्लाएंगे कि साहब, बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हमने दस सालों में जितना कमाया था, वह एक महीने में गंवा रहे हैं। जो रुपया पहले कंगाल हो गया था और डॉलर मालामाल हो गया था, अब वह रुपया मालामाल होने लगा

और डॉलर कंगाल होने लगा है। देश में इस तरह का एक बदलाव आया है। सबसे पहले उस समय सरकार का इकबाल है। जब कोई सरकार बनती है, तो सबसे पहले उस सरकार का इकबाल देखा जाता है कि उसमें वह इकबाल है या नहीं है? उस समय सरकार के मंत्री, सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर, फलां प्राइम मिनिस्टर, ये बेचारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो उस समय थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : ये चाहते बहुत कुछ थे, लेकिन इतने सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे कि इनके चाहने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे। आज सरकार का इकबाल भी हैं, सरकार कुछ करना भी चाहती है और सरकार इस देश को ईमानदारी व संवेदनशीलता के साथ बेहतर रास्ते पर, कामयाबी के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उस कामयाबी के रास्ते पर देश की गाड़ी सरपट दौड़ेगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have to say something.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपको चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. आपका समय समाप्त हो गया, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : देश की गाड़ी सरपट दौड़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... नकवी साहब, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपने एल.पी.जी. के दाम, डीजल के दाम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you will talk to me disrespectfully, ...*(Interruptions)*... You are nobody to tell me. I am requesting the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपने पेट्रोल के दाम ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप चर्चा कर रह थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे नेता विरोधी दल जब चर्चा कर रहे थे, तो उनको यह बताना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपने इन दस सालों में डीजल के कितने दाम बढ़ाए? आपको बताना चाहिए था कि इन दस सालों में आपने गरीबों के चौकों-चूल्हों तक एल.पी.जी. क्यों नहीं पहुंचने दी?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपको यह भी बताना चाहिए था कि इस दस सालों में जो गरीब केरोसीन ऑयल इस्तेमाल करता है, आपने उनके दाम दिन दूने-रात चौगुने क्यों बढ़ाए? आप हमारी सरकार से कहते हैं कि डीजल का दाम बढ़ गया। डीजल का दाम कहां बढ़ गया? यह पचास पैसे बढ़ गया। आप पचास रुपये बढ़ायें और यदि हम पचास पैसे बढ़ाएं तो आपको लगता है कि महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई। "हम आह भी करते हैं तो बदनाम, तुम कत्ल भी करते हो तो चर्चा नहीं होती।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Thank you. आप खत्म कीजिए, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : मिट्टी के तेल के दाम नहीं बढ़े...(व्यवधान)... आपको इस बात को समझना होगा कि आपने हमें जो महंगाई की, भ्रष्टाचार की और नाकामियों की विरासत दी है, उसे ठीक करने के संकल्प के साथ यह सरकार काम कर रही है...(व्यवधान)... और हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि देश के गरीबों, देश की जनता और देश के आम लोगों के लिए अच्छे दिन आएंगे...(व्यवधान)... आपके अच्छे दिन आएँ, इसकी गारंटी नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : 2004 سے 2014 کے بیچ میں، جب یو پی اے۔ کی سرکار تھی مجھے کوئی بھی دن یاد نہیں، جس دن مہنگائی کو لے کر، جس دن بھر شٹاچار کو لے کر، جس دن دیٹھ میں چو طرفہ آویوستھا کو لے کر، اس سدن میں چرچا کرانے کے لئے مانگ نہ اٹھی ہو۔ سندس سے سڑک تک بے چینی رہی ہے، سندس سے لے سڑک تک آندولن ہوتے رہے ہیں، لیکن کوئی ایسا دن مجھے یاد نہیں ہے، آپ تمام ورثتھہ سندسے بیٹھے ہیں، اگر آپ کو یاد ہو... (مداخلت)... مجھے کوئی ایسا دن یاد نہیں جس میں سرکار سے اس سدن نے مانگ نہ کی ہو، نہ کیول بی۔جے۔پی۔ بلکہ بیچ میں جو سندسے بیٹھے ہونے ہیں، وہ ابھی بھی بیچ میں بیٹھے ہونے ہیں، ان کو میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اگر ان کو کوئی دن یاد ہو کہ سرکار نے

تنگال مہنگائی پر، بھرشتاچار پر، گھوٹالوں پر، چرچہ کرنے کو مان لیا ہو۔ اس لئے میں نے سرکار کو بدھائی دی کہ سرکار سٹیڈیٹیڈ-شیل ہے، ایماندار ہے اور جن-سروکار سے جڑے ہوئے مذہبوں پر چرچہ کرنا چاہتی ہے اور اس لئے بدھائی کی پاتر ہے۔

بجٹ سیشن کا پہلا دن مہنگائی پر چرچا سے شروع ہو رہا ہے، یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ مہنگائی آج لوگوں کو پریشان کر رہی ہے، مہنگائی ایک سچائی ہے۔ مہنگائی سے عام آدمی ٹراہی-ٹراہی کر رہا ہے، اس سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا، یہ ایک سچائی ہے اور اس سچائی سے ہمیں جینا پڑے گا۔ لیکن یہ سچائی وراثت میں کس نے دی ہے؟ آج سے ایک مہینے پہلے جو لوگ سرکار میں تھے، وہ آج مہنگائی کے پرتی اتنے چننت ہیں، مجھے یہ اچھا لگ رہا ہے۔ مجھے اچھا لگتا ہے جب وہ ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے، تک چننت ہوتے۔ ہم جس وقت ادھر سے کہہ رہے تھے کہ بھائی، بھرشتاچار ختم کر دو، مہنگائی ختم کر دو، کالا بازار یوں پر، جمع-خوروں پر اور سٹہ کے دلالوں پر لگام لگاؤ، تو کہتے تھے کہ نہیں، مہنگائی ہے کہاں۔ کہاں بھرشتاچار ہے، کہاں گھوٹالہ ہے! بھائی، سب کچھ ٹھیک چل رہا ہے، آج عام آدمی خوش ہے۔ ہمیں اس بات کی خوشی ہے اور ہم آپ کو بھی بدھائی دیتے ہیں کہ کم سے کم سٹہ سے بٹنے کے بعد، ادھر جاتے ہی آپ کو ایک مہینے میں مہنگائی دکھائی دینے لگی۔ آج یہ سرکار سٹیڈیٹیڈ-شیل کے ساتھ کام کر رہی ہے۔ آپ نے جو بویا ہے ابھی تو وہی کاٹا جا رہا ہے۔ اگر آپ نے مہنگائی پر پورا کا پورا پودھا کھڑا کر کے دیا ہے، تو کاٹا تو وہی جائے گا۔

آپ نے بھرشتاچار اور گھوٹالوں کی ایک لمبی لائن کھڑی کی ہے، اس کا اثر تو دکھائی پڑے گا۔ لیکن یقینی طور سے نریندر مودی جی کی سرکار، بی-جے-پی-اور این-ڈی-اے۔ کی سرکار نے جو پودھا لگایا ہے، جو پودھ لگائی ہے، آپ کو اس

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

کی لہلہاتی فصل دکھانی پڑے گی۔ جب آپ کو یہ پودھا دکھے گا تو آپ کو اسی سدن میں، جب آپ مہنگائی پر چرچا کر رہے ہیں، تو آپ اس دیش کے بہتر حالات پر بھی چرچا کرنیے گا... (مداخلت)... جب بات نکلے گی تو دور تک جائے گی "ان کی ترقی کے انداز نرالے تھے، چوطرفہ کرپشن تھا، ہر اور گھوٹالے تھے" ابھی تو بھنیا، آپ کی ہی ناکامیوں پر بحث ہوگی۔ ابھی تو ہم نے شروع کیا ہے، وپکش میں بیٹھنے کے بعد بھی، آپ تو اپنی ہی ناکامیوں پر نگاڑا پیٹنے لگے، اس لئے چرچا اسی پر ہوگی۔ جب چرچا ہوگی، تو آپ کو سننا پڑے گا۔ چرچا ہم نے شروع نہیں کی ہے، چرچا آپ نے شروع کی ہے۔ آپ دیش کے اداروید کے راستے پر لے جا رہے ہیں۔ ابھی شردیادو جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ دیش میں غریبی بڑھی ہے، دیش کا کسان بدحال ہے۔ آپ دیش کو ادارواد کے راستے پر لے جا رہے تھے، لیکن دیش کو کہاں لے گئے، 'ادھارواد' کے راستے پر۔ میں آپ کو پورا آنکڑا نہیں دینا چاہتا۔ سابق پردھان منتری جی یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ انہیں معلوم ہے کہ دیش کتنی بری طرح سے قرض میں ڈوب گیا ہے۔ آج جو بچہ پیدا ہو رہا ہے، وہ اپنے سر پر بیس ہزار سے پچیس ہزار روپے تک کا قرض لے کر پیدا ہو رہا ہے۔ آج دیش کی یہ حالت ہے۔ ہمیں ایسی حالت وراثت میں ملی ہے۔ آپ نے ہمیں اس طرح کی وراثت دی ہے اور آپ ایسے حالات میں کہہ رہے ہیں کہ مہنگائی ہے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں بالکل مہنگائی ہے۔ ہم آپ کی طرح یہ بات نہیں کہہ رہے ہیں کہ مہنگائی بالکل نہیں ہے، دیش بالکل خوشحال ہے، دیش میں چوطرفہ روزگار سر چڑھ کر بول رہا ہے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں، مہنگائی ہے۔ آپ نے ہمیں گھوٹالوں کا گھنٹہ گھر دیا ہے۔ آپ کی سرکار گھوٹالوں کی گرو گھنٹال سرکار کہلانی جانے لگی... (مداخلت)... شو جی۔ فور جی، کامن ویلنٹھ جی، جیجا جی، اور نہ جانے کیا کیا 'جی' گھوٹالے ہوئے اور گھوٹالوں پر گھوٹالے، گھوٹالوں پر

گھوٹالے، اس کا اثر دیش پر پڑا اور دیش کی ارنہم-ویوسنہا پر بھی پڑا اور دیش چوطرفہ بدحالی اور بے حالی کے کگار پر کھڑا ہوا ہے۔ آج سرکار نشچت طور سے سنویدن-شیلٹا کے ساتھ کام کر رہی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے دیش میں بدلاؤ کا ماحول دکھنے لگا ہے۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ جمع-خوروں کے لئے، کالا بازاروں کے لئے اور سنہ کے دلالوں کے لئے برے دن آگئے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے برے دن آنا ہی دیش کے غریبوں کے لئے اچھے دن کی گارنٹی ہے۔ جب جمع-خوروں، سنہ کے دلالوں اور کالا بازاروں کے لئے برے دن آئے، تو وہ تو چوطرفہ چلائیں گے کہ صاحب، بالکل کچھ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ہم نے دس سالوں میں جتنا کمایا تھا، وہ ایک مہینے میں گنوا رہے ہیں۔ جو روپیہ پہلے کنگال ہو گیا تھا اور ڈالر مالا مال ہو گیا تھا، اب وہ روپیہ مالا مال ہونے لگا اور ڈالر کنگال ہونے لگا ہے۔ دیش میں اس طرح کا ایک بدلاؤ آیا ہے۔ سب سے بڑا بدلاؤ سرکار کا اقبال ہے۔ جب کوئی سرکار بنتی ہے، تو سب سے پہلے اس سرکار کا اقبال دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ اس میں وہ اقبال ہے یا نہیں ہے؟ اس سمے سرکار کے منتری، سپر پرائم منسٹر، فلاں پرائم منسٹر، یہ بے چارے پردھان منتری جی، جو اس سمے تھے... (مداخلت)...

شری سبھا پتی : آپ سماپت کیجئے۔

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : یہ چاہتے بہت کچھ تھے، لیکن اتنے سپر پرائم منسٹر تھے کہ ان کے چاہنے کے بعد بھی کچھ نہیں کر رہے تھے۔ آج سرکار کا اقبال بھی ہے، سرکار کچھ کرنا بھی چاہتی ہے اور سرکار اس دیش کو ایمانداری اور سنویدن-شیلٹا کے ساتھ بہتر راستے پر، کامیابی کے راستے پر لے جانا چاہتی ہے... (مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you...(Interruptions)... One minute ...(Interruptions)...

[Mr. Chairman]

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : اس کامیابی کے راستے پر دیش کی گاڑی سرپٹ دوڑے گی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something.

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ کو چننا کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
شری سبھا پتی : تھینک یو، آپ کا سمسے سماپت ہو گیا، آپ بیٹھ جائیے
۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : دیش کی گاڑی سرپٹ درڑ رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
شری سبھا پتی : پلیز۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ نقوی صاحب، آپ کا سمسے ختم ہو گیا
۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ نے ایل پی جی کے دام، ڈیزل کے دام۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you will talk to me disrespectfully, ...*(Interruptions)*... You are nobody to tell me. I am requesting the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

[جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ پیٹرول کے دام۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب آپ چرچا کر رہے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہمارے نیتا ورو دھی دل جب چرچا کر رہے تھے، تو ان کو یہ بتانا چاہئے تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

شری سبھا پتی : آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اب آپ ختم کیجئے۔ [

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ نے ان دس سالوں میں ڈیزل کے کتنے دام بڑھائے؟
آپ کو بتانا چاہئے تھا کہ ان دس سالوں میں آپ نے غریبوں کے چوکوں-چولہوں
تک ایل پی جی کیوں نہیں پہنچنے دی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ کو یہ بھی بتانا چاہئے تھا کہ ان دس سالوں میں جو غریب کیروسن ائل استعمال کرتا ہے ، آپ نے اس کے دام دن دوئے-رات چوگئے کیوں بڑھائے ؟ آپ ہماری سرکار سے کہتے ہیں کہ ڈیزل کا دام بڑھ گیا۔ ڈیزل کا دام کہاں بڑھ گیا؟ یہ پچاس پیسے بڑھ گیا۔ آپ پچاس روپے بڑھائیں اور اگر یہ پچاس پیسے بڑھائیں تو آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ مہنگائی بہت بڑھ گئی۔ "ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام، تم قتل بھی کرتے ہو تو چرچا نہیں ہوتی۔" شری سبھا پتی : پلیز کنکلوڈ، تھینک یو، آپ ختم کیجئے، آپ کا سمس ختم ہو گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : مٹی کے تیل کے دام نہیں بڑھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ کو اس بات کو سمجھنا ہوگا کہ آپ نے ہمیں جو مہنگائی کی، بھرشتاچار کی اور ناکامیوں کی وراثت دی ہے، اسے ٹھیک کرنے کے سنکپ کے ساتھ یہ سرکار کام کر رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اور ہم آپ کو وشواس دلاتے ہیں کہ دیش کے غریبوں، دیش کی جنتا اور دیش کے عام لوگوں کے لئے اچھے دن آئیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ کے اچھے دن آئی، اس کی گارنٹی نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

[ختم شد]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सभापति जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सरकार की तरफ से सुनने के बाद मैं थोड़ा कंप्यूज्ड हूँ कि बहस किसके ऊपर चल रही है। अगर यहां पर महंगाई का सवाल है, अगर यह कहना है कि हमें वहां से विरासत मिली है और हम उस विरासत को आगे ले जा रहे हैं, तो यह लग रहा है कि यह एक रिले रेस चल रही है, जिसमें उनको यहां से बेटन दी गई है, वे उसको पकड़कर दौड़ रहे हैं और महंगाई को बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। आप दौड़ेंगे और कहेंगे कि लोगों ने हमें अधिकार दे दिया है, मेन्डेट दे दिया है। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि लोगों ने मेन्डेट दिया है। यह हमने स्वीकार किया है और हम उसकी इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन लोगों ने इसलिए मेन्डेट नहीं दिया है कि आप उनकी जिदगी पर हमला करें, लोगों ने इसलिए मेन्डेट नहीं दिया है कि आप महंगाई बेहद बढ़ाते जाएं। लोगों ने मेन्डेट इसलिए दिया है कि आपने उनके सामने जो वादे किए हैं, आप उन वादों को पूरा करें। अगर आप में

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

किए गए वादों को पूरा करने की सक्षमता नहीं है, तो उसको स्वीकार कराने की जिम्मेदारी विपक्ष में हमारी है। आप जब इधर बैठे थे, तो इस सवाल पर आप हमारे साथ थे, आज उधर बैठे हैं तो आपके द्वारा उसका विरोध करना, हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

महंगाई के सवाल पर अभी एक अजीबोगरीब बात कही गई कि इन्होंने पचास रुपये बढ़ाए और हमने पचास पैसे बढ़ाए। इसमें क्या फर्क है? यानी 49 रुपये और 50 पैसे बढ़ाने का अधिकार आपने ऑलरेडी अपने आप ले लिया है। आप इसको और बढ़ाएंगे। आप इसको उस हद तक बढ़ाएंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने बढ़ाए थे। अगर महंगाई पर बात हो रही है तो यहां पर सवाल यह नहीं है कि जब ये सत्ता में थे या जब ये सत्ता में हैं, यहां पर कांग्रेस-बी.जे.पी. के बीच में भी सवाल नहीं है। जब इन्होंने कुछ कदम नहीं उठाए, जिसकी वजह से दाम बढ़ रहे थे, तब हमने उनका भी विरोध किया था और करते भी रहे हैं, और अब इन वादों पर यह सरकार हुकूमत करने के लिए आई है कि वे जो गलत काम हुए हैं, उनको सुधारेंगे। लेकिन हम पहले ही दिन से क्या देख रहे हैं कि आप उन्हीं कामों को आगे ले जा रहे हैं। डीजल का दाम पचास पैसे बढ़ा या पचास रुपये बढ़ा, लेकिन उसकी वजह से दाम तो बढ़े ही हैं। आपने कुकिंग गैस एल.पी.जी. का दाम तो बढ़ाया है और यह सच है कि वे दाम भी बढ़े हैं। कारण जो कुछ भी हैं, मैं उन कारणों पर भी आऊंगा, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कल रेल बजट आ रहा है, उससे दो हफ्ते पहले आप रेल फेयर के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं? मुझे याद है कि जब मैं इसी जगह से बोल रहा था, तो जो हाउस के लीडर हैं, वे वहां पर एल.ओ.पी. थे, उन्होंने इस पर बोला था। हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री साहब, उनकी जो आदत है, उनका जो कम्युनिकेशन का, ट्वीट का वन वे ट्रैफिक है, उन्होंने उस ट्वीट पर कहा था कि सदन शुरू होने से पहले दाम बढ़ाना पार्लियामेंट्री परम्परा में गलत है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है, इस बारे में हमारी उनके साथ सौ फीसदी सहमति है, लेकिन आपने आज वही काम क्यों किया? आप इसका जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? सवाल यह है कि आज रेल के दाम बढ़ने से, डीजल के दाम बढ़ने से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ने से यह महंगाई बेहद बढ़ रही है। लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने इसके पूरे आंकड़े दिए हैं, मैं आपका समय बचाने के लिए उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। इसके अलावा और भी कई सारी बातें हैं, जिनको अभी शरद जी ने बताया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ फूड आइटम्स ही नहीं, लेकिन बाकी सारी चीजों के जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उन पर कैसे अंकुश लगेगा? मेरे हिसाब से यह पूछना सदन की जिम्मेदारी है कि आप इस पर कैसे अंकुश लगाएंगे और जनता के लिए हमें जिम्मेदारी निभाने की जरूरत है। मेरे पास कुछ सुझाव हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन सुझावों को सुने। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार विपक्ष में थी, तो उस समय दोनों के बीच में इन बातों पर सहमति थी, लेकिन आज इन बातों पर वही सहमति क्यों नहीं बन रही है? हम आपसे यही बात कहना चाहते हैं कि कौन सरकार में है, सवाल यह नहीं है, सवाल है देश की जनता और आज जो ये दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। आपने कह दिया कि जो फूड आइटम्स के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उसके लिए डी-होर्डिंग करना जरूरी है। बिल्कुल जरूरी है, लेकिन डी-होर्डिंग से ही पूरा काम नहीं होता। यहां पर मैं आपकी इजाजत चाहूंगा कि आप याद करिए कि आपने एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्दर एक अमेंडमेंट लाया गया था, जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी और वाजपेयी साहब प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्दर आपने एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज में फॉर्बिड ट्रेडिंग, फ्यूचर्स ट्रेडिंग और स्पेकुलेशन के लिए अनुमति दी थी। जब यह अमेंडमेंट आया, तो हमने यहां से उठ कर कहा था कि इसकी वजह से महंगाई बहुत बढ़ रही। एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज पर जितना स्पेकुलेशन होगा, उतनी महंगाई बढ़ेगी। उस समय जो एल.ओ.पी. थे, वे आज लीडर ऑफ द हाउस हैं। मुझे याद है कि उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि सही बात है कि हमारे समय में यह अमेंडमेंट किया गया, लेकिन

आज बढ़ते हुए दामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है। वित्त मंत्री साहब, आपको याद होगा शरद यादव जी, जिन्होंने आज शपथ ली है, आज हमारे साथ जुड़े हैं, ये उस समय खाद्य मंत्री थे। इन्होंने यह कहा था, मैं अपनी मेमोरी से कोट कर रहा हूँ, कि जी हां, हमने फूड ग्रेंस को स्पेकुलेशन में, फ्यूचर्स मार्केट में अलाऊ किया, लेकिन इन्होंने सदन में कहा कि इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए आज समय आ गया है। मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ न! इन्होंने खुद कहा, जब ये एन.डी.ए. सरकार में मंत्री थे तब के एल.ओ.पी. आज वित्त मंत्री हैं। जो उस समय खाद्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने स्वीकार किया, तो आज यह सरकार इसे क्यों स्वीकार नहीं कर रही है? जो 14 एसेंशियल क्मोडिटीज़ हैं, आप उनकी फ्यूचर्स और फॉर्वाड ट्रेडिंग के ऊपर पाबंदी लगाइए। सर, यह बात केवल अपने देश के अन्दर ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के अन्दर हो रही है। यूनाइटेड नेशंस के रैपर्टियर की एक रिपोर्ट है। यह रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि दुनिया के अन्दर फूड प्राइसेज की इंप्लेशन के अन्दर 70 फीसदी कंट्रीब्यूशन स्पेकुलेशन का है और शिकागों की क्मोडिटीज़ मार्केट में यह सबसे बड़ा एक्चुअल कारण है, जिसकी वजह से प्राइसेज राइज कर रही हैं। ऑयल प्राइसेज और फूड प्राइसेज, दोनों में, the main culprit is your commodity exchange in Chicago, and 70 per cent -- this is the United Nations rapporteur's report -- of the global prices of fuel and food are rising because of speculation. With that in mind, it is not only de-hoarding, आप स्पेकुलेशन को बंद करिए। अगर आप यह कदम उठाएंगे, जिसे आपने स्वीकार किया था, जब आप इधर बैठे थे, जब ये मंत्री थे, तब इन्होंने मंत्री होते हुए इसे स्वीकार किया था, तो अच्छा होगा। अब यह काम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, यह सवाल है, जिसका हमें जवाब चाहिए। अगर आप जनता को अच्छे दिन दिखाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको यह काम तुरंत करना होना, वरना आप इस महंगाई पर अंकुश नहीं लगा पाएंगे।

सर, दूसरी बात है कि आपके पास आज बफर स्टॉक में फूडग्रेंस का स्टॉक है। आपके बफर स्टॉक का जो नॉर्म है, उससे दुगुना फूडग्रेंस आपके सरकारी गोडाउंस के अन्दर रॉट हो रहा है। यह जो बफर स्टॉक से ऊपर एक्स्ट्रा फूडग्रेंस है, उसको आप ओपन मार्केट में बी.पी.एल. की प्राइसेज पर क्यों रिलीज नहीं करते हैं? अगर आप उसे रिलीज करेंगे, तो अपने आप इस महंगाई पर अंकुश लगेगा। इन दोनों कामों के लिए हमारे सुझाव की जरूरत नहीं है। ये दोनों ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में एक जमाने में सहमति थी, लेकिन आज जब आप सरकार में आ गए, तो आप कहते हैं कि विरासत यहां से आई। जब ये लोग थे, तो इनको भी हम यही समझाते थे, जब ये वहां बैठे थे, कि दोनों काम करिए। यह नहीं हुआ, तो डी होर्डिंग के साथ-साथ आपसे हमारा आग्रह है कि आप एसेंशियल क्मोडिटीज़ को स्पेकुलेटिव ट्रेडिंग में बैन करिए। ठीक है, अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह जरूरी है, तो at least for the time being इनको टेम्पोररली बैन करिए और देखिए कि उसका असर क्या है, तब आपको पता चलेगा कि इसे करना है या नहीं। दूसरी बात यह है कि फूड स्टॉक को रिलीज करिए। तीसरा, सर, प्लीज मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि ये इन बातों पर जवाब दें।

सर, आज के वित्त मंत्री जब लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन थे, उस समय उनकी इस बात पर मुझे सहमति थी। आज पेट्रोलियम प्राइसेज के बढ़ने पर यह बात हो रही है कि ईरान में जो हो रहा है, सीरिया में जो हो रहा है या गल्फ में जो हो रहा है, उसकी वजह से पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और चूंकि यह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, इसलिए हमारे पास इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई चारा नहीं है। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर आप मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का समय और दें। आज हमारी सभी ऑयल कम्पनीज़ अपनी-अपनी बैलेंस शीट्स में मुनाफे दिखा रही हैं, तो घाटा कहां से हो रहा है? सब ऑयल कम्पनीज़ मुनाफे में हैं, तो कहां से सब्सिडी का यह ग्रेट लॉस हो रहा है?

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

आज यह जो अंडर रिकवरीज की बात कह रहे हैं, यह समझ लीजिए कि यह अंडर रिकवरी सबसे बड़ा फ्रॉड है, जो देश के अंदर चलाया जा रहा है। अंडर रिकवरीज क्या है? पेट्रोल का जो इंटरनेशनल प्राइस है और देश के अन्दर इसका जो दाम है, इन दोनों के बीच का जो फर्क है, उसी को आप अंडर रिकवरीज कहते हैं। हमारा 98% जो इम्पोर्ट होता है, वहा कूड ऑयल का होता है, फिर वह कूड ऑयल अपने देश की रिफाइनरी में रिफाइन होता है और वहां से ही पेट्रोल, डीजल और कैरोसिन का दाम इस देश में क्या होना चाहिए? अपनी जो इम्पोर्ट कॉस्ट है और देश के अन्दर जो कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन है, प्लस प्रॉफिट मार्जिन, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन वगैरह को ले लीजिए, वही इनका दाम होना चाहिए। लेकिन आप दाम को कैसे फिक्स करते हैं? आप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दाम पर इसके दाम फिक्स करते हैं। आप बताइए, क्या इसका कोई मतलब है? इस तरह आप पूरे देश को गुमराह करते हैं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दाम के मुकाबले में इतने लाख करोड़ का घाटा हो रहा है और इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए दाम बढ़ाने के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है। अरे भाई, पूरे देश में यह एक बहुत बड़ा फ्रॉड हो रहा है।

यह काम किसने शुरू किया? सवाल यह नहीं है कि यह काम उन्होंने शुरू किया या फिर आपने उसी विरासत को ग्रहण कर लिया, लेकिन अब मौका है कि आप इस परम्परा को बदलिए और कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन के आधार पर दाम फिक्स करिए। ऐसा करने से आपको तेल के दाम बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इससे आप देश को बहुत बड़ी राहत दे सकेंगे।

सर, यह मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। सर, अभी गरीबी के बारे में रंगराजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है। देश में यह क्या मज़ाक हो रहा है? आप कहते हैं कि अगर आपके पास शहर में 47 रुपये हैं, तो आप गरीब नहीं हैं। पहले जब तेंदुलकर कमेटी ने 32 रुपये कहा था, तब सब जगह हल्ला मच गया था और बिल्कुल सही हल्ला मचा था तब चुनाव चल रहे थे और हम लोगों की बात हंसी-मज़ाक में उड़ा दी गई थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं इसके बारे में ट्वीट किया था। तब तेंदुलकर कमेटी ने 32 रुपये कहा, अगर उसमें आप आज की महंगाई को जोड़ दीजिए तो वह फिगर कहां पहुंचेगी? वह फिगर 60 रुपये से ज्यादा पहुंच जाएगी। आज जो नयी कमेटी आई है, वह कहती है कि अगर आपके पास 47 रुपये हैं, तो आप गरीब नहीं हैं। सर, हम किसको बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं? यह संसद है, यह सदन है। जनता चाहती है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechury sahib, please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I am concluding, sir. It is my last point.

पूरी बात कहने के पीछे मेरा मकसद सिर्फ यह है कि प्लीज, अब संसद को गुमराह करने की परम्परा को बन्द करने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैंने तीन-चार गिनवाए हैं, जिनको मैं एक बार फिर से दोहरा रहा हूं। पहली बात, डीहोर्डिंग के साथ-साथ आप फॉरवर्ड और फ्यूचर्स ट्रेडिंग में एसेशियल कर्मांडिटीज को बैन करिए।

दूसरी बात, जितना एक्सेस स्टॉक है, आप उसको मार्केट में बी.पी.एल. दाम पर रिलीज करिए, वह अपने आप महंगाई को कम करेगा।

तीसरा, अंडर रिकवरीज का यह जो बहाना है, उस फ्रॉड को बन्द करिए और सीधे-सीधे बैलेंस शीट में जो मुनाफा बनता है, उस हिसाब से आप उसको कैल्कुलेट करिए। कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन के

ऊपर आप तय करिए कि दाम क्या होना चाहिए। जो सुझाव उस समय एल.ओ.पी. ने दिए थे, जो आज स्वयं वित्त मंत्री हैं और जो सुझाव उस समय के हमारे खाद्य मंत्री, शरद जी ने दिए थे, आप उन पर गौर कीजिए। एसेंशियल कर्मांडिटीज ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया था, for the time being, आप उस अमेंडमेंट को सस्पेंड करिए और महंगाई पर अंकुश लगाइए।

चौथा, पावर्टी के जो आंकड़े हैं, उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर आप ज्यादा कुछ निर्णय मत लीजिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, रंगराजन कमेटी के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक भी, इस फॉल्टी फिगर के साथ भी, आज हमारे देश की एक-तिहाई आबादी गरीब है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए फाइनेली मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ और मेरी आपसे यही गुजारिश है, मैं सोच रहा था कि अगर मुझसे पहले सरकार की तरफ से कोई यह बात नहीं बोलता, तो मैं स्वयं ही यह बात बोलता कि बहुत अरसे के बाद पहली बार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I am concluding, Sir. बहुत अरसे के बाद पहली बार एक मुद्दे पर, जो हमारे देश की जनता के लिए एक बहुत ही ज्वलंत मुद्दा है, उस पर बहस करने के लिए सरकार ने पहली बार में ही मान लिया, यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। यह एक नयी परम्परा है और हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इसको बरकरार रखे, ताकि संसद आराम से चल सके। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार से हमारी यही गुजारिश है कि हमारे सुझावों पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें और इनको लागू करने की कोशिश करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the issue now debated and discussed in this House is being discussed in each village and in each poor family in the country. Sir, this is not limited to price rise and the essential commodities or foodgrains. There has been price rise in respect of all the items required for infrastructure and other items required for day-to-day life. The Government took over hardly one-and-a-half months back. It is not expected that a Government can tackle price rise within one month or two months or even five months because price rise has become a regular phenomenon for years together. But, the intention of the Government must be clear. People should believe that the Government is determined to check price rise. Revising railway fares and freight charges just before convening this Session of Parliament does not speak about the intention of the Government that the Government is keen to reduce prices. The Government has come to power with a promise that good days are coming. If good days are coming, price rise is a very important issue. The Government must have thought over it as to how to check price rise if they come to power. They have not thought about it and made such a promise to the people of this country. Now, they have accepted it, on the first day on the first issue when the Opposition raised the price rise issue, the Government accepted that they were prepared to discuss it. If the Government is prepared to discuss this issue, Government must be

[Shri Kalpataru Das]

very clear as to how they are going to tackle price rise in future. Amending the Essential Commodities Act will not solve the problem. Who are providing onions and potatoes? In the meeting of Ministers, it has been decided that onions and potatoes will be brought under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. It will be a cognizable offence. Who are selling these in the villages? Total investment of sellers is hardly ₹ 3,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹ 5,000, these small shopkeepers are selling them in villages. If you go on arresting them and putting them under trial, this will not solve the problem of price rise. There should be a detailed discussion. The people in the Opposition should be taken into confidence. Mr. Yechury gave some tips and some solutions in this House. It can be discussed in different forums and a method should be developed to find out ways and means to check price rise. By just saying that we will do it will not solve the problem. Hoarding issue is mentioned here. Taking action for stopping hoarding is the duty of the State Government. You are creating a situation whereby price is rising like revision of railway fares. The State Government just cannot tackle the situation in this way. It is you, this Government, the BJP, who has promised good days for the people. You should find out and develop a method as to how to check price rise in a time bound manner. As some Members from that side have said, 40 paise hike in diesel price is not a hike. Can they assure us that during the next five years, the Government will not revise diesel price or petrol price any more? In a democratic way, the Leader of the House has said that he is accepting the demand of the Opposition immediately. In a similar way, he should tell us that after the Budget presentation there will not be any hike in the prices of essential commodities. The day, on which the Government took a decision to Convene the Budget Session, on the same day they took another decision on promulgating an Ordinance. This is undemocratic. The Government should take the House into confidence. At least, before convening the session of the House they should not have taken any unilateral decision. Just two or three days before the presentation of the Railway Budget, the Government has announced a hike in passenger fares and a hike in freight. This does not give a good signal. I hope the Government will come clear on this. Today, while replying to the debate, the Government should give a clear indication as to how they are going to tackle the price rise in future, not by telling us that this is a regular phenomenon, this is going on since a long time. This was not the assurance given by the Government in their election campaign and manifesto. They have received the mandate because they have promised to check the price rise. I expect the Government to come very clear on this and take the House into confidence. The Government should assure us that within a stipulated period of time they will check the price rise. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Y.S. Chowdary.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the age-old Congress Party has raised this issue. It is nothing but a self-goal. They have been in power for ten years. What were they doing to check the price

rise? What they have done during that period was 2G, 3G and corruption issues which have taken care of the cash flows. Now, the present Government has not yet completed forty days. That means less than one per cent of the period which they have governed. By asking this question, they have made themselves a laughing stock. They should not have raised this point at this point of time. In the last four years, our Telugu Desam Party had been raising the issue of price rise, but the previous Government did not bother to reply to our point. They have governed this country in an autocratic manner. They have taken every decision in this manner. So, the result of that is price hike on every commodity, on vegetables, on crude oil and rupee devaluation. It is because of 10 years of misrule of the UPA Government. It is very unfortunate that they have failed in every field. That is the result of this price hike. They should not have asked this question. This is nothing but a self-goal. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chowdary for being brief. Now, Shri Praful Patel. Mr. Chowdary's good example can be followed.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हमने महंगाई पर चर्चा करने के लिए प्रश्नकाल को स्थगित किया और माननीय नेता, सदन ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। उन्होंने एक अच्छी परम्परा की शुरुआत की है। केवल विरोध के लिए विरोध करना, यह हमारा मकसद नहीं है, लेकिन जिस उमंग और उत्साह के साथ लोगों ने आपको इस जगह पर लाकर बिठाया, उसमें लोगों की अपेक्षा और लोगों की आशा बहुत ज्यादा जागृत हो चुकी थी और लोगों को यह लगा था कि आपके आते ही आपकी जादू की छड़ी घूमेगी और लोगों की सारी समस्याओं का निवारण हो जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने ब्लॉग में ही कहीं लिखा, मैंने सुना और अभी देरेक जी भी हनीमून की बात कह रहे थे कि मुझे तो हनीमून करने का भी वक्त नहीं मिला, उसके पहले ही मेरा हनीमून समाप्त हो गया। अच्छी बात है, आपको यह जागृति बहुत जल्दी आ गई और आपकी समझ में यह आया कि देश का जो ढांचा है, उसमें देश को चलाने के लिए कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है और एकाएक आपके पास भी कोई ऐसी कमियां नहीं हैं जिससे कि आप इन समस्याओं को कल के कल हल कर पाएंगे।

आजकल आप टेलीविजन तो ज्यादा ही देखते होंगे, क्योंकि आपको 10 तारीख को बजट प्रस्तुत करना है। मैं कल रात को ही एक चैनल पर देख रहा था कि एक पुराने कॉलेज, जहां से आपने ग्रेजुएशन किया, वहां के बच्चों से यह पूछा जा रहा था कि आप अरुण जी से क्या एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं, आप इस सरकार से क्या एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं। इसका वे लोग जो जवाब दे रहे थे, वे बड़े इंटरेस्टिंग थे और जो आपके लिए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़ा-बहुत चिन्तन से ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय बनेंगे कि इतनी ज्यादा अपेक्षाओं को आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे। हम मुम्बई, महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं। आपने जिस दिन रेल के किराए बढ़ाए, मुझे मालूम है, प्रकाश जी और हमारे गीते साहब, ये बहुत अच्छे से जानते होंगे कि एकाएक लोगों की भावना कितनी तीव्र हो गई। लोगों में आपके बारे में जो एक उत्साह था, वह किस तरह से एक गुस्से में परिवर्तित हो गया। इसलिए, आगे बहुत सारी चुनौतियां आपके सामने हैं।

आज ही अखबार में योजना आयोग के बारे में एक खबर आई है। उस वक्त मैंने लोक सभा में इस बात का विरोध किया था, जब उन्होंने गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे के कटऑफ श्रेणी को 27 रुपये बताया था।

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

उस वक्त इसका पूरे देश ने मजाक उड़ाया था, सभी पार्टियों ने उसका विरोध किया था और उस वक्त भले ही हम सरकार में थे, लेकिन हमने कहा था कि योजना आयोग के ये आंकड़े सरासर गलत हैं। उस वक्त 27 रुपये में किसी को गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे गिनना और आज के आखबार में 45 रुपये या 33 रुपये, इस तरह का एक आंकड़ा आया है। हो सकता है कि आप कहें कि यह कमिटी हमने नहीं बनाई, यह पहले की कमिटी थी। खैर, ऐसी तो बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, जिन्हें पहले की सरकार ने किया और उनका श्रेय आज आप ले रहे हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको 45 रुपये या 33 रुपये मंजूर हैं या नहीं, इसका भी तो आपको कहीं न कहीं स्पष्टीकरण करना होगा। अगर वह आपको मंजूर नहीं है, तो इस देश के गरीबों की किस तरह से परिभाषा होगी, उनकी क्या डेफिनिशन होगी, इसका भी आप स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे, क्योंकि लोग जानना चाहेंगे। बी.पी.एल. और ऐसी कई योजनाएं सरकार की हैं, जिनके जो लोग लाभार्थी बनते हैं, वे इस कटऑफ फ़िगर के बाद लाभार्थी बनते हैं। Who is BPL यह डेफिनिशन होने के बाद ही बहुत सारे लाभार्थियों को उसका लाभ मिलता है। सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजनाएं हैं, चाहे वह आवास योजना हो, चाहे वह खाद्य पूर्ति की योजना हो या ऐसी अन्य योजनाएं हों, जो सरकार की वेलफेयर स्कीम्स हैं, उनका लाभ उस कटऑफ के बाद ही मिलता है। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं इसका आपको भी स्पष्टीकरण करना पड़ेगा कि आप इस डेफिनिशन को किस तरह से गिनना चाहते हैं, वरना मैं समझता हूँ कि आप चाहे कितना भी कहेंगे, वह लोगों की सारी अपेक्षाओं के ऊपर पानी फेरने जैसी बात होगी।

अभी यहां अलग-अलग लोगों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। अभी यहां प्याज और आलू की बात हो रही थी। प्याज और आलू, इसका रास्ता आप लोगों के लिए भी कोई बहुत आसान नहीं है। आप केवल कहेंगे कि हमने इसको में Essential Commodities Act में ला दिया, तो इसलिए होर्डिंग की क्या डेफिनिशन है? इस पर कई लोगों ने सवाल उठाए, इसलिए मैं उन पूरी बातों को दोबारा नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन यह डेफिनिशन कोई आसान नहीं है। हम महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं। अगर नासिक और लासलगांव में, जहां इस देश के 30 प्रतिशत प्याज का उत्पादन होता है, वहां के किसान का दाम जब घटेगा और वहां पर जब दूसरी आवाज उठेगी, तो उसके लिए आपके पास क्या जवाब है? इसके बारे में आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। आप कहेंगे कि शहरों में लोग महंगाई की बात करेंगे, तो दूसरी ओर जहां आज 30 परसेंट उत्पादन होता है वहां का किसान भी इस देश का नागरिक है, उसको भी प्याज के आलावा बाकी सब चीजों को खरीदना पड़ता है। उसकी जब आमदनी कम होगी और उसकी बाइंग पॉवर कम होगी तो उसका उपाय क्या होगा, यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा। अभी जो आपने एम.एस.पी. बढ़ाई, केवल 50 रुपया एक पैडी पर, व्हीट पर, राइस पर आपने एम.एस.पी. बढ़ाई। पवार साहब, यहां बैठे हैं। पिछले साल 80 रुपए एम.एस.पी. बढ़ी। मैं लोक सभा में जिस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों ने और उससे लगे हुए छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी आपके पास निवेदन किया है कि हमारे यहां यह बोनस जो कम देते हैं उसकी वजह से जो प्रोक्योरमेंट की एफ.सी.आई. की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसको घटाया न जाए। चूंकि आप उतना प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो बहुत सारी चुनौतियां आपके सामने आगे आने वाले दिनों में आने वाली हैं। महंगाई के बारे में आप जो कहते हैं, अगर महंगाई की बात करते हैं, किसानों की बात करते हैं तो उसी तरह से फर्टिलाइजर के दामों का क्या होगा, पेस्टिसाइड्स के दामों का क्या होगा, ये सारी चीजें भी महंगाई का एक पार्ट होती हैं। अभी कुछ समय पहले पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर बैठे थे, मैं उनका कहीं इंटरव्यू देख रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि फिलहाल नहीं, तीन महीने बाद, चार महीने बाद हम सोचेंगे। मतलब महाराष्ट्र और अन्य राज्यों में चुनावों के बाद हम निश्चित भाव बढ़ाएंगे। इसमें कहीं दो राय नहीं है, यह आपने संकेत दे दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : इसलिए रेल किराया हो, या डीजल, पेट्रोल के दाम हों, चाहे ये सारी चीजें जो अभी आप कह रहे हैं, अब इराक की समस्या के बारे में आपने कहा स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार भी तो यही कहती थी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तेल के दाम अगर बढ़ते हैं और जिन कारणों से बढ़ते हैं, वे भारत सरकार के अधीन नहीं है, हम लाचार हैं क्योंकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियां कुछ अलग हैं। तब तो आप कहीं आकर कहते थे कि बिल्कुल नहीं, यह तो सरासर गलत है। अभी जब सीताराम जी ने कहा कि पेट्रोलियम कम्पनियों का जो मुनाफा है उसको घटाकर अगर लोगों को उसका लाभ दिया जाए, आपके माध्यम से भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था। मुझे आपका भी स्मरण है, आपने भी कहा था कि जो टैक्सेशन होता है उसके ऊपर, जो ज्यूटीज लेवी होती है on the prices of petroleum products, इसको हम घटाकर हम उसका लाभ लोगों को देंगे। जरूर दीजिए, अच्छी बात है। But there is going to be a strong issue before you to manage the fiscal deficit on the one side and, on the other side, to meet people's expectations. I know, Arunji, you are a very erudite person, and I don't want to go into too much of details. लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि अभी 45 दिन हुए, 26 मई को प्रधान मंत्री जी और आप सब ने शपथ ली।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please conclude.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : और उस दिन से आज 45 दिनों में आपने कितनी चीजों के अगल-अलग तरीकों से दाम बढ़ाए, चाहे पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के हों या रेल के हों या अन्य चीजों के हों। जो-जो आरोप आपने पिछले सरकार पर लगाए, उसी रास्ते पर आप चलने के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं। और इसलिए two wrongs don't make a right. हमने गलती की इसलिए हमने भी उसी परम्परा को आगे बढ़ाया, यह कोई आपके लिए कोई बहुत सुखद संकेत नहीं हैं। इसलिए कृपा करके इस देश के सर्वसामान्य लोगों के लिए और मध्यमवर्गीय लोगों के लिए आप कोई उपाय या योजना लाने का काम करिए और देश में महंगाई और लोगों की जो बड़ी-बड़ी अपेक्षाएं बनी हुई हैं, इनकी पूर्ति करके के लिए आप जल्द से जल्द कोई चाणक्य नीति को अपनाने का काम करिए। (समाप्त)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, people had a lot of expectations when the new Government came into power, and today, they are in for a big shock with rise in prices, with rail fare hikes, and with prices of petrol, diesel, LPG, etc. going up. People are really shocked. And they did not expect this. And it has a cascading effect on the prices of all other items in the country today. It is the common man, the farmers, the people from below poverty line, who are really affected by the rise in prices. When the Government came into power, and even during the elections, they were campaigning about the common man, and they promised that it would be one of change. But nothing has happened. It is just that people are really disappointed about what has happened now.

Everybody here has spoken about petrol, diesel, LPG prices and rail hike. So I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, especially, the problems facing the agricultural sector. There is no clear policy to protect the farmers and there are no storage facilities. Most of our products, the vegetables, the fruit and the foodgrains, are wasted

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

in this country. Nearly half of what has been produced goes waste. It does not reach the markets because we do not have proper storage facilities in this country. Of course, coming from a State like Tamil Nadu, we are always faced with problems like water crisis. We do not have a clear policy about water management in this country. The linking of rivers has been discussed many times but nothing has happened, nothing has been taken forward for linking of rivers so that it could be made possible for every State to go ahead with agriculture because water is a major problem in many of the States and it affects agriculture and we have to think of bringing down the production cost of agricultural produce. In most of the countries when prices go up, the farmer benefits, but in India it is not the farmer who benefits when the prices of agricultural products goes up. The farmer does not benefit in any way. It is only the middlemen, it is only the hoarders, it is the others in-between the consumer and the farmers who benefit. The farmer does not get any benefit and the Minimum Support Prices are so low that the farmer cannot benefit. Most of them give up farming; they move away from the villages and the next generation is not prepared to take up farming. So, there is actually no protection for agriculture and farming in this country. That has to be really taken into consideration. Of course, the products reach the market; the products reach the common man. In Tamil Nadu, during the DMK Government, we had this scheme called The Farmer's Market, 'Uzhavar Santhaigal' where the farmers could come and directly sell their products to the consumers. In this Government, of course, it is not being followed but still it is a project which can be taken into consideration countrywide, when the farmer actually can meet the consumer and sell their products directly. This can be thought of as a project which should be brought about in the entire country so that it can help the farmers throughout to sell their products without middlemen, without people in-between the consumer and get a good price for their produce. In this scenario, it is the consumers and the farmers who are really being affected and there is a Tamil song which was written by Pattukkottai Kalyanasundaram, "*Kadu Velanjenna machan, namakku kaiyum kalum thane micham*". It roughly translates as to what is the gain even if the land yields a lot. Finally, it is only our empty limbs that remain. That is the state of the farmer today. We have to get most wholesome policy, a policy which actually benefits the farmer. And the farmers should be guided. If the prices of onions go up, then all the farmers want to produce onions and after three months the prices come down because everybody has produced onions. There is a surplus in the market. So there should be guidance as to what should be produced because in every other country, in many of the developed nations, every land is being taken into account, is being taken into consideration. They are scientifically measured, how much of produce it can yield, what kind of crops have to be sown over there and what kind of fertilizers should be used. Everything is measured and the yield is really high. Sir, in spite of so much land being used for agriculture in India, our yield is very, very low, because our scientific methods are not reaching the farmers. The major problem in the country is that our farmers are not being protected. So, unless an appropriate

policy is put in place which reaches to the farmer, it is going to be very difficult to control the food prices. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion will continue after the lunch break.

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion on price rise and inflation. Shri Anil Desai to speak.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity to speak on the very important issue of inflation. It is a matter of concern for one and all in the country. The spiralling prices of the essential commodities, food grains, have gone through the sky. Really, it has broken the backbone of the common man. Very distinctly, the way the print media has come out with various headlines that are being hit every day, even in the morning newspaper itself, the definition of poverty, the definition of poor is being changed. Very distinctly, in the last couple of days when headlines were there on pictures of tomato, pictures of carrot and various other vegetables mentioned with a kind of comparative chart which was given comparing the prices of yesteryears and what the prices were a few months back. This has really shattered and shaken the psyche of the common man, the medium middle-class. This problem of theirs needs to be addressed by the Government. If you really see into the reasons, it is not the governance of the last forty days what the NDA Government has been doing, but whatever has happened is a cumulative effect which happened since the UPA Government's regime. It is the failure of the UPA Government's regime, literally on every front, that has caused a fall in the GDP. We have seen the economic slow-down, we have been witnessing the stunted growth. This is why the price rise and other factors are being faced by the common man and the people of India.

Rising prices of diesel, petrol, cooking gas, etc., have affected the transport. Of course, that has again given a boost to the price rise. If you happen to see the reasons behind that — whatever is happening in the Middle East, Iraq — again, as Shri Sitaram Yechury had pointed, deregulation of the price in petroleum and petroleum products has also added to this. Now, on the prices of rice, potato, onion, tomato, cereals, milk, bread, fruits, etc., the way things are happening, this is an issue which needs to be addressed. It was spelt by the earlier Governments also, but real focus is being given by the dynamic leadership of Narendra Modi under the NDA Government to deal with hoarding, hoarders

[Shri Anil Desai]

and elimination of middle-men. The distribution of the produce from farms directly to the ultimate consumer will be the order of the day the Government is contemplating. They are coming out with a revised scheme, which should be taken into account. During the UPA Government, in its regime, the way scams were taking place, policy paralysis was the main cause. There was indecisiveness on the part of the Government in various departments like the ones that deal with infra-projects and power projects. That has weakened the economy to a great extent and if the health needs to be restored back, if it is to be given momentum, that will require some time. But, at the same time, we just can't endorse what is happening today, what is the situation of the common man today. At the same time, we need to realise that unemployment is a big problem and it should have been addressed, and it should have been the order of the day. The UPA Government failed on that count. Sir, the MNREGA Scheme would have given a real boost to the rural areas and the poor people of India, but it has not served the purpose. Similarly, encouragement should have been given to the public sector, but the situation prevailing today in the public sector needs to be addressed. I was there on the Committee on Public Undertakings where the matter was largely debated about the FCI godowns and its conditions where food is really rotting, and a significant part of the food grains which is produced in the country by the farmers is not stored properly. We do not have that kind of facilities which need to be given. I think in the new Government, under the leadership of Modiji, it is happening.

As regards the failure of monsoon, I mean, the danger which we are facing, it is one of the main reasons for spiralling prices of commodities and the prices of agro products also. That is the reason why the budgets of the households are really rising in a big way. But the NDA Government, under the leadership of Modiji, is coming up, and this problem will be taken up on the lines of disaster management plans, and the Government will deal with the problem of drought.

Sir, in Maharashtra, under the UPA Government, the things are not good. There is failure of the Agriculture Department especially. There are scams which took place in the Irrigation Department. A scam of more than ₹ 70,000 crores was detected in the Irrigation Department. A question about it was raised on the floor of the House and was debated very hotly throughout Maharashtra. But the unfruitful expenditure which was done under irrigation projects yielded 0.01 per cent of additional land which came under irrigation. It was a big jolt for the farmers of Maharashtra who were really left high and dry, and this issue was not addressed by the Maharashtra Government as of date. This has again added to the rising costs.

Sir, when the railway fare hike was declared, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... When the railway fare hike was declared, a big uproar was there; resentment was there in Mumbai also. But, understanding the emotions, and understanding the plight of the people, immediately the NDA Government rolled back the prices. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The real aim to hike the fares was to give international class travel to the people of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: But sensing the uproar from the people, the hike was rolled back. Sir, lots of issues will be taken up by the NDA Government, and the slogan of अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं will come true, and, naturally, they are dealing with it on a war-footing. The NDA Government will be resolving the problem of price rise to the ultimate satisfaction of the people of India. Thank you very much, Sir.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने जो परम्परा आज शुरू की है, उसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। सभी ऑनरेबल मॅम्बर्स को चाहिए कि ऐसी परम्परा को जारी रखें। पिछली सरकार में सभी मॅम्बर्स देखते थे, आप भी चेयर पर बैठते थे और आप भी देखते थे कि कई-कई दिन हाउस चलता ही नहीं था क्योंकि डिस्कशन के लिए जब सरकार न कह देती थी तो कुदरती हाउस एडजर्न हो जाता था, लेकिन आज उन्होंने एक बहुत बच्छी परम्परा शुरू की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक शुभ दिन है। दूसरा, जब भी किसी चीज़ की कीमत बढ़ती है - अब तो बहुत कुछ बढ़ गया है - तो हर आदमी को और हर पार्टी मॅम्बर को चिंता होती है, इसमें कोई शंका नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि इसका बहुत अधिक असर गरीब पर पड़ता है, इसलिए सभी को उसके लिए चिंता होती है। आज सभी ऑनरेबल मॅम्बर्स ने, चाहे वे रूलिंग पार्टी के हों या अपोजिशन के हों, इस पर चिंता जाहिर कही है। मैं भी अपनी पार्टी और अपनी तरफ से इस संबंध में चिंता जाहिर करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सरकार को बहुत कम दिन मिले हैं। यह ठीक है कि मोदी जी की सरकार ने बहुत सारे वायदे किए हैं, जिनके बारे में कई मॅम्बर्स ने कहा है कि वायदे तो बड़े-बड़े किए, लेकिन यह बात भी ठीक है कि कोई जादू की छड़ी तो है नहीं कि एक-दो महीने में ही सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा। फिर भी पूरी कोशिश हो रही है कि महंगाई को कैसे रोका जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी देर होर्डर्स को, बिचौलियों को आप नहीं रोकते, उनके ऊपर सरकार पूरा शिकंजा नहीं कसती, उतनी देर तक इस पर कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता। कई मॅम्बर्स ने एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के बारे में कहा है। आप देखिए कि जो किसान सब्जी उगाता है, वह उसे किस भाव पर बेचता है और मार्केट में वह किस भाव पर बिकती है। अगर आप इस पर कंट्रोल नहीं करते, तो यह महंगाई रुक नहीं सकती है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से अपील है वह उन होर्डर्स को, उन बिचौलियों को रोके। यह बताया जाता है कि फूड एक्ट आया है, उसके अनुसार जब तक इस देश में महंगाई नहीं रुकेगी। सरकार को इस दिशा में काम करना पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात किसानों की है। कई मॅम्बर्स ने कहा है कि किसान को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। जो किसान सब्जी उगाते हैं, उनमें से कई किसान तो यह कहते हैं कि वे आगे से सब्जी नहीं उगाएंगे, क्योंकि वे जो सब्जी उगाते हैं, उसकी उनकी सही कीमत नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन मार्केट में उसका बहुत ज्यादा भाव होता है। सरकार को किसान का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए और उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

मेरी विनती यह है कि सरकार अभी थोड़े दिन पहले ही बनी है। मोदी जी ने लोगों से बहुत कुछ कहा है, ठीक है, चिंता भी है, लेकिन आपको उन्हें टाइम देना चाहिए। एक महीने में सारे देश का सब कुछ ठीक नहीं हो सकता, साल-छः महीने का समय तो उनको मिलना ही चाहिए। अगर उसके बाद भी ठीक नहीं होता है, तो हम इस पर कभी भी डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं। हाउस मो तो चलना ही है। इसको फिर कभी डिस्कस करिए, टाइम मिलने के बाद इस पर फिर डिस्कशन हो सकता है। आज सभी को चिंता है, हम भी इससे चिंतित हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार को टाइम जरूर देना चाहिए। एक बात रेल के किराए बढ़ाने की आई है। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है, मैं टी.वी. पर सुन रहा था, जब लोगों से पूछा जा रहा था, तो वे कह रहे थे कि चलो किराए तो बढ़ गए, लेकिन सहूलियत ठीक मिलनी चाहिए। मैं

[सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा]

सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो सहूलियतें हैं, जैसे रेलवे स्टेशनों की सफाई, रेल के डिब्बों की सफाई, इनमें सुधार होना चाहिए। रेलवे में खाना-पान की सुविधा में सुधार होना चाहिए। सभी लोग ये कह रहे थे कि किराए बढ़ाने से हमें एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन सर्विसेज अच्छी नहीं मिल रही हैं। नई सरकार से लोगों को आशा बंधी है। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा, अभी तो उनका रेल बजट आना है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। कुछ दिन पहले रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि रेलें लेट नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं शताब्दी से चंडीगढ़ जाता हूँ, वह कभी टाइम से नहीं पहुंचती है। अभी भी वैसा ही हाल है। इस बारे में मैं, उनसे कहूंगा कि इस पर पूरा कंट्रोल करना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर किराया बढ़ाया है, तो लोगों को अच्छी सर्विसेज मिलनी चाहिए।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सहब, मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि कीमत बढ़ती है कुछ लोगों के कारण, कुछ लोग हैं जो उससे बहुत ज्यादा पैसा कमाते हैं। इसके बारे में मोदी जी ने कुछ स्टेप्स उठाए हैं, इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ स्टेप्स उठाए हैं, मैं सरकार से यही कहूंगा कि उसे और सख्त स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए ताकि जो बिचौलिया या होर्डर है, उसको सख्त सजा मिले, तभी यह काम रुकेगा। इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. This Government, the NDA Government, is insensitive to the problems, and plight of the common people of India. They are not conceding the fact that there is price rise. Our Prime Minister tweets daily on every issue, but not a single word on price rise is mentioned. They would not consider that price rise is affecting the common people of India. In one sense, the NDA Government has become an extension of the UPA Government — a third UPA Government — so far as the economic policies are concerned. This Government is continuing the same economic policies of the previous Government, which led to enormous price rise. Still they are saying that better days have come. Better days have come for whom? Better days have come only for the corporates, for the capitalists, for the big traders. Take the example of sugar price. The price of sugar has increased by more than ₹ 5 per kilogram. The Government has also given a grant of more than ₹ 4,600 crores to the Mill owners. Apart from this, the Government has also provided import-export subsidy. Still it is not being passed on to the sugarcane farmers, to the consumers. It is being passed on only to the factory owners. The situation is same in other sectors too. The UPA Government used to increase the price of diesel by 50 paise per month. The same policy is being continued by the present Government. They say that the public sector oil companies are running in loss. There is a latest draft report of the C&AG which says the total profit of the public sector oil companies in India has, in the past five years, reached more than 50,000 crores of rupees. It is being reported in the media. But the Government is still saying that the oil companies are running in huge loss. You want to decontrol petrol, apart from increasing the prices of LPG and kerosene oil. The question is whether this Government is ready to change the policies which have resulted in the increase of prices of all the essential commodities. Are you ready to check the prices of essential commodities? If yes, you will have to change your economic policy. You will have to ban the forward trading of essential commodities such as foodgrains. But

you are not ready for it. What instructions have you given to the State Governments? You have instructed the State Governments that there should not be any increase in the MSP of foodgrains; no incentives should be provided to the farmers. These directives will benefit the big traders, the corporates who are engaged in retail trade. They can purchase foodgrains at cheaper rates and hoard them. So, this Government is not serious about containing the rising prices and give relief to the people. If you are interested in containing the rising prices, you will have to universalize the PDS system. You have to provide all the essential commodities, onion and potatoes too, under the Public Distribution System. Are you ready for it? Then you can control the rising prices and provide relief to the common man. But you are not ready for it. You are just trying to curb the PDS. The previous Government talked much about the Food Security Act. But it has not yet been implemented. So, universalize the PDS system and provide all the essential commodities through the PDS at controlled prices, if you really want to control the rising prices. If not, mere saying 'better days have come' is not going to help. Of course, people believed you and voted for you. In the last elections, the people of India voted in your favour only because they wanted a change, a change in the policies of the then UPA Government. But you are still continuing with the same policies. If you are not ready to change, the same adverse effects would keep on haunting you and you will meet the same fate. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. Not here. Then, Shri Motilal Vora.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस बात को कहने में बहुत अफसोस हो रहा है कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने एक महीना, इक्कीस दिन के अंदर जिस प्रकार से महंगाई को बढ़ाया है, उस महंगाई के बढ़ने से आम आदमी त्रस्त हुआ है। हमारे विपक्ष के नेता, श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद ने विस्तार के साथ सारी बातों का उल्लेख किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सारी बातों को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आपने लोगों को बहुत सब्जबाग दिखाए, आपने बहुत उम्मीदें जगाईं, लेकिन आज तक कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि बजट पेश होने से पहले रेल किराये में भारी वृद्धि हो। रेल किराये में भारी वृद्धि होने का मुख्य कारण क्या है और उसका असर किस पर पड़ सकता है? रेल भाड़े और खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, उनका कहना है जो जमाखोर हैं, जो होर्डर्स हैं, उनके कारण भावों में वृद्धि हो रही है। आप बहुत कुशल मंत्री रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद थी कि आपके आने के बाद जिस प्रकार से खाद्य पदार्थ - दाल, चालव, गेहूँ और तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है, यह किस पर असर डालने वाली है? यह असर डालने वाली है आम जनता पर। यह उस आम जनता पर, जिस आम जनता ने आप पर बहुत भरोसा किया, बहुत विश्वास किया, असर डालने वाली है। आपने इस जनता के साथ विश्वासघात किया है, आपने जनता को छला है। आपने उनको बहुत अच्छे सपने दिखाए। आपने लोगों को दिन में तारे दिखाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उन तारों को दिन में तो देख नहीं सकते, इसलिए आखिर में हुआ? आज आम आदमी त्रस्त है। हर आदमी इस बात को कहने के लिए मजबूर है कि इतनी बड़ी महंगाई की मार किसी भी सरकार के आने के बाद नहीं पड़ी। विपक्ष के माननीय नेता ने इस बारे में सारी बातें कही हैं, मैं उन बातों को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि यह सरकार वार्दों की सरकार

[श्री मोती लाल वोरा]

है। वादों को पूरा नहीं करने वाली इस सरकार को हमने पूर्व में भी देखा है। इन्होंने जनता के सामने बहुत से वादे किए थे। रेल भाड़े की वृद्धि ने आम आदमी की कमर को काफी झुका दिया है। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि कमर को तोड़ दिया है, पर इन्होंने उसको और झुकाया है। रेल यात्री रेल किराये में वृद्धि के कारण एन.डी.ए. का जो एलायंस है, शिव सेना के लोगों द्वारा और देश भर में जिस प्रकार के उग्र प्रदर्शन हुए हैं, वे इस बात का संकेत देते हैं कि दरअसल सरकार ने बिना सोचे-समझे यह कदम उठाया है। इतनी जल्दी कोई पहाड़ गिरने वाला नहीं था। पहले बजट पेश होता और आप बजट में यह वृद्धि करते, तो उसकी कोई आलोचना नहीं होती, लेकिन मालूम नहीं आपने क्या सोचा। आपने सोचा कि बजट पेश करते समय हमें लोगों की आलोचना का शिकार होना पड़ेगा, इसलिए आपने उससे कम दस-पंद्रह दिन पहले ही इस प्रकार की योजना को बनाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे लोगों को बहुत निराशा हुई है। आपने शक्कर, दाल, तेल और प्याज के दाम बढ़ा दिए। आपने लोगों से बहुत वादे किए थे कि हम प्याज के भाव, आलू के भाव कंट्रोल कर लेंगे। ये भाव कहां पर कंट्रोल हुए? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज प्याज और आलू खरीदने में सभी को तकलीफ हो रही है। आज जिस प्रकार आम आदमी की आंखों में प्याज को देखते ही आंसू आते हैं, ठीक उसी प्रकार उस आदमी की जेब भी कटी है। आज सरकार किस मुंह से इस बारे में कुछ कह सकती है? हमें तो भरोसा नहीं है कि सरकार अपने वादों को, जितने वादे सरकार ने किए हैं, उन वादों को पूरा करेगी।

सरकार के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि हम कुछ कड़े निर्णय लेंगे। उपसभापति जी, कड़े निर्णय लेने का अर्थ यह तो नहीं होता कि कड़े निर्णयों का बोझ आम आदमी, गरीब जनता और जो गांव में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर पड़े। अगर आप कड़े निर्णय लेते तो आप उन उद्योगपतियों के विरुद्ध ऐसे कड़े निर्णय ले सकते थे। लेकिन आपने ऐसा साहस कहीं पर नहीं दिखाया और साहस दिखाने की आपमें हिम्मत भी नहीं है, क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि आपको उन सबसे चुनाव के दौरान भारी सहयोग मिला। आज आप होर्डर्स की बात करते हैं। अगर आपने होर्डर्स के ऊपर छापा मारा होता, तो हरेक गोदाम में आपको चावल, दाल, गेहूं, चना, तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, शक्कर इत्यादि का बड़ा स्टॉक मिलता। आपने कहा कि हम स्टॉक को लिमिट करेंगे। आप इसे कब लिमिट करेंगे, आपने इसकी कोई मियाद तय नहीं की। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार अपने वादों मुकर रही है। सरकार के वादों को हम किस प्रकार नजरअंदाज कर सकते हैं? एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज़ के अंतर्गत आपने अमेंडमेंट की बात कही है। बहुत अच्छा होता, आप अमेंडमेंट लाते, लेकिन उसका फायदा किसको मिलता? फायदा मिलना तो दूर रहा, मुझे याद है कि सरकार ने कहा था कि बजट बनाने से पहले हम अपनी राज्य सरकारों से सलाह-मशविरा करेंगे। आपने सलाह-मशविरा जरूर किया होगा, अगर नहीं किया, तो करके देखें। आपने सलाह-मशविरा केवल विकास के मामलों को ध्यान में रख कर किया। क्या महंगाई के बारे में किसी भी राज्य सरकार को आपने विश्वास में लिया? आपने उन्हें विश्वास में नहीं लिया। यह आपकी चोथी घोषणा है। आपकी ऐसी घोषणाएं, जिनका असर लोगों पर पड़ने से आज लोग परेशान हैं। हर दिन आदमी सोचता है, घर की महिलाएं सोचती हैं कि आपने कुकिंग गैस के दाम भी बढ़ा दिए। हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी ने कहा कि फिलहाल हमने तीन महीने तक (समय की घंटी) दाम रोक दिए हैं। अब तीन महीने के बाद, जब बजट सत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा, उसके बाद आप जिस प्रकार की बढ़ोतरी करने की बात कहेंगे, उसका आपके पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। अगर आपके पास जवाब हो, तो कृपया इस बात को बताएं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मोती लाल बोरा : मैं केवल एक मिनट लूंगा। मैं केवल एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो आउटलुक में छपा है। Sir, I would like to read only one sentence from it. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to your notice not more than one sentence. I quote, “Making an assessment of a government that is just about completing its first month in office is certainly bad form, and possibly unfair”, which I also believe. “But as an intrepid watcher quipped this week, when a ‘marathon-runner chooses to do a 100 metres sprint’ without warming up, questions are bound to arise.” Questions have arisen and the Government has to reply properly on all the issues which we have raised or the LoP has raised and the other hon. Members raised. I think the Government has to reply. I do not hope that the Government would roll back all these prices. It is better for the Government to roll back all these prices immediately so that the people can have some faith in the Government. I do not know whether the Government has got any faith. The people of this country have lost faith in this Government within one month and twenty-one days. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, before we allow politics to derail the real focus on this issue, it is important to understand the real reasons for price rise and where we are as an economy. Sir, the situation with the economy and the perilous fiscal health of the Government is — more than anything else — driving this phenomenon of unrelenting inflation and price rise that is, in turn, making the lives of poor and middle class intolerable and adding miseries to the already difficult standards of living.

Sir, the economic situation we face today is most challenging. There is no avoiding this fact. In the reply to the President’s Address, I referred to our economy as being on a fiscal precipice and left hanging there only because of some adept fiddling with numbers. Sir, we must understand the real story of inflation. Inflation and price rise has been on the up for almost 24 successive quarters, accompanied by GDP declines for the last 12 quarters. While inflation based on wholesale prices averaged 6.1 per cent during UPA-1, it was a percentage higher at 7.1 per cent in UPA-2. In the case of food inflation, the acceleration has been more pronounced, from 6 per cent to almost 12.2 per cent over the same period. And throughout this period, various functionaries of the Government would famously predict an imminent inflation moderation, to be proved wrong again and-again. So, to the critics of this Government, I would humbly point out that the number of promises made and broken by the previous Government on this issue are far too many to enumerate and describe, and I would not want to embarrass them by quoting any or all of them.

Sir, the problems for this trend of price-rise are structural issues with our economy that have been created over the last four-five years. The economy has been stuck in a low

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

growth and high inflation mode for several years now causing many connected problems. Most of the reasons for this situation can be attributed to the out-of-control profligacy that has been unmatched in its size and scope over the last few years.

Sir, even to many who are expert economists — and I am not one of them; I am not an expert economist — the problem has always been one of supply-side constraints. This has been known for several years, but with hardly any real effort to solve it, as can be seen by lakhs of crores of projects that have been lying blocked over several years. The Chairman of the National Statistical Commission said, the main reason for mounting inflation was the then Government's failure to roll back the 2008 fiscal stimulus in time. This led to the economy overheating and prices firming up even as the Government failed to balance the food economy. The Economic Survey by the then Chief Economic Advisor, who was also the Prime Minister's Economic Advisor and now the RBI Governor, clearly pointed out the mistakes in the Government's stimulus policy in 2008. The easy strategy of creating more consumer demand, rather than equally driving investments to bridge the supply gap mismatch, had further accentuated the gaps that had been created by the easier economic strategy of fuelling a consumption economy without tackling the more difficult and hard work required, regulatory and policy issues required, for a sustainable investment-based economy.

Sir, there is no alternative to bringing fiscal responsibility and a value for money culture back into the Government. The current model of borrowing almost ₹ 50,000 crores a month is unsustainable and is placing liabilities on our future generations' heads. Public spending is notoriously leaky, fosters corruption, and worst, only a small percentage of those who worked for the targets are receiving this spending. Fundamental reforms are required in this area and are long overdue. A new approach to Government spending is necessary. Only then can Government borrowing be moderated. To add to this, poor regulation of commodity exchanges and poor enforcement of laws against speculators is another reason why prices are being fixed.

Sir, deep structural reforms are required in the agricultural and food economy. Apart from the ideas that are already with the Government, that of setting up special courts to stop hoarding, creating a price stabilization fund, making FCI more efficient by unbundling its operations, creating a National Agriculture Market and creating a concept of farmers' markets where farmers can sell directly to consumers are required.

Sir, as you can see from what I just described, the structural imbalances and problems created in our economy are deep and significant. These will take time to unwind and with reforms is needed a more effective economic strategy, a strategy of smarter, more effective Government spending to replace the profligacy of the last ten years, a focus on consumers and the poor, rather than business and friends and crony capitalists. Time is required for this Government to get the economy back in shape and implement these required reforms.

Sir, I end with this one suggestion for the Government — you must reach out to the people and communicate the reality to them. Make the rationale and reasons for the difficult decisions that are being imposed on people known transparently. As my friend Derek has said and my senior colleague Sitaram has said on repeated occasions, it would be difficult for people to blandly accept that PSUs and Railways are losing money and so people must accept hardship. This Economic Survey and the Budget must make it clear to the people the extent of economic problems we are in and the fiscal legacy that has been inherited by this new Government. If people are to bear hardship, they must know the reasons and for how long.

Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक प्वायंट उठाना चाहता हूँ। दोनों तरफ के जो माननीय सदस्य बहस में हिस्सेदार थे, मैं उनसे अलग कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके जरिए रामविलास पासवान जी को सम्बोधित करना चाहता हूँ।

हम और वे किसानों के नेता जो चौधरी चरण सिंह थे, उनके साथ 30-35 साल रहे थे। पिछले 15 दिनों में इनके जो वक्तव्य हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बहुत कष्ट दिया है। इनके ही क्रियाकलापों से चीनी के दाम चार रुपये प्रति किलो अगले दिन ही बढ़ गए जिस दिन इन्होंने चीनी मिल मालिकों को छः लाख करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया। ब्राजील तथा दूसरे मुल्कों से चीनी आती है, उस पर 10 परसेंट के आसपास का जो टैक्स था, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी थी, उसको इन्होंने बढ़ाकर 40 परसेंट कर दिया। इसके अगले दिन ही बाजार में चीनी के दाम चार रुपये प्रति किलो बढ़ गए। वहां की जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, वे यह हैं कि चीनी के दाम जितने ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे, चीनी मिल मालिकों को उतना ही मुनाफा होगा। पहले आपके थॉमस साहब थे, आधा नाश तो वे करके चले गए और अब बची-खुची कसर ये पूरी करने वाले हैं। मैंने इनका वक्तव्य देखा। ये राज्य सरकारों को धमकी दे रहे हैं कि जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस हम दिल्ली वाले तय करेंगे, खबरदार अगर एक नया पैसा भी किसी ने बढ़ाया, अगर बढ़ाया तो हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे। अब दाल के, चावल के तथा अन्य चीजों के जो दाम तय हुए हैं, एम.एस.पी. तय हुई है, मैं इनको चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ, सरकार को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी से ये तय करा लें और अगर गन्ने का दाम 350 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम होगा, तो मैं आपनी बात वापस लेने को तैयार हूँ। पिछली बार इन्होंने गन्ने का दाम 218 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय किया था। अब गन्ने का टाइम आने वाला है। साढ़े ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपये आज सब्सिडी के रूप में देश के पूंजीपतियों को, लुटेरों को दे चुके हो, लेकिन उनमें से एक नये पैसे का पेमेंट किसानों को नहीं हुआ है। वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। यह कैसी सरकार आई है? यह बात सही है कि कांग्रेस के हमारे मित्र कहते थे कि ये हमारे बताए हुए रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। अगर ये उनके बताए हुए रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं तो फिर ये जल्द वहीं पहुंच जाएंगे जहां वे बैठे हुए हैं।

मैं तकलीफ के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो इस बार तय हो जाए कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस किस चीज का क्या है। सुबह सीमेंट की बात उठी थी, स्टील की भी बात उठी थी। वे कौन लोग होते हैं, जो सीमेंट के तथा अन्य चीजों के दाम तय करते हैं? क्या अभी किसानों के संगठन, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ बैठ कर किसानों की जो फसलें हैं, उनके प्रोड्यूसेज हैं, उनके दाम तय होंगे? ऐसे ही थॉमस साहब कर के गए, 6000 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी तो ये एस्मा के मालिकों को दे कर गए।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

बाकी कसर हमारे मित्र रामविलास पासवान जी ने पूरी कर दी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसी पॉलिसी है? आज से नहीं है, पचास साल की रस्में हैं। हम भी कई सरकारों में आगे-पीछे रहे हैं। यहां राज्यों में सरकारें चलाने वाले भी बैठे हैं। बसपा के लोग बैठे हैं, सपा के हमारे मित्र बैठे हैं। हमारी भी सरकार है। पंजाब के हमारे अकाली भाई बैठे हैं। हर साल हम और ये इकट्ठे आन्दोलन करते थे। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के साथ-साथ बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां से किसानों को उनकी फसल का कभी ठीक दाम नहीं मिलता। उस पर भी रामविलास जी धमका रहे हैं कि खबरदार, अगर किसी ने एक नया पैसा भी दिया तो। तो दाम भी पूरे नहीं देंगे? मैं रामविलास जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इतने पुराने साथी हैं, समाजवादी आन्दोलन से हैं, आप लिबरल-मॉडेस्ट पृष्ठभूमि से आए हैं, हमारे-आपके सवाल कोई अलग-अलग नहीं हैं, इसलिए एक बार कॉस्ट एंड प्राइस कमिशन को बिठाकर, अच्छे लोगों को बिठाकर, तय कर लीजिए कि किसान का क्या दाम बैठता है। पिछले साल बड़ी मुश्किल से 218 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम था, दो-ढाई महीने तक एक भी पर्ची पर दाम नहीं लिखा गया। आप एस्मा के लिए बड़े चिन्तित हैं। चूंकि वहां से सभी पोलिटिकल लोगों को चंदा मिलता है। मैं यह सिर्फ आपको नहीं कह रहा हूँ। किसानों के संगठन के प्रति आपकी संवेदना ही नहीं है, चूंकि वह चंदा देने लायक ही नहीं है। हां, उनके वोट्स चाहिए। चंदा आपको एस्मा से चाहिए और वोट्स किसानों से चाहिए। कांशीराम जी कहते थे- 'वोट हमारा राज तुम्हारा, नहीं चलेगा, नहीं चलेगा।' वही काम इन्होंने कर दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रामविलास जी, ऐसा मत करिए। आप मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस भी कम तय कर रहे हैं और धमकी भी दे रहे हैं, इस तरह से ये चीजें नहीं चलती हैं। आपने एस.ए.पी. के लिए मना कर दिया। आपने किसानों को बोनस न दिया जाए, यह तय कर दिया। तो आप एक बार तय करा दीजिए, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को बिठा लीजिए। जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय होता है और मैं आपका मेनिफेस्टो पढ़ कर सुना दूँ। विद्वान लोगों ने लिखा है, सबसे विद्वान वहीं बैठे हुए हैं, जिनको मैं चिदम्बरम साहब से हजार गुना बढ़िया मानता हूँ। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था। मेरा अंतिम वाक्य यह है कि एम.एस.पी. होगी प्लस फिफ्टी परसेंट...। अगर एन.डी.ए. की सरकार, भाजपा की सरकार आई, तो किसानों को दाम देगी। अब आप आ गए हैं, तो अपने वचन निभाइए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे मूल्य वृद्धि व महंगाई पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी को बधाई देता हूँ, अपनी पार्टी के नेता प्रोफेसर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ, उन्होंने मुझे पहली बार राज्य सभा में भेजने का काम किया। मैं पहली बार राज्य सभा में आया हूँ और मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। मैं अपने उपनेता माननीय अग्रवाल साहब को बधाई देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nishad, there is one point. Your Party's Chief Whip came and specially requested to give you two, three minutes. So, please don't expect a long maiden speech. You can take maximum five minutes. This is a special consideration because his Chief Whip requested.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश भर में जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, उसका कारण यह है कि बजट आने से पहले सरकार ने रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ा दिए। इसको लेकर आज पूरे देश में आंदोलन हो रहा है। चुनाव के समय इन्होंने कहा था कि हम

महंगाई खत्म कर देंगे, लोगों को पक्के मकान देंगे, लेकिन आज महंगाई चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई है। चाहे यू.पी.ए. की सरकार रही हो या एन.डी.ए. की सरकार रही हो, इन लोगों ने जनता को अच्छे सपने दिखा कर सिर्फ उनसे वोट लेने का काम किया है। यह काम कभी यू.पी.ए. के लोगों ने किया, तो कभी एन.डी.ए. के लोगों ने किया है। महोदय, यह खेल कब तक चलेगा? आज गांव का जो किसान है, वह तीन लीटर मिट्टी के तेल के लिए पूरे दिन राशन की दुकान पर डीलर के पास बैठता है। उसको आज तक बिजली नहीं मिल पाई है और तीन लीटर मिट्टी का तेल भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है तो ये कैसे गरीब लोगों को अच्छे सपने दिखाएंगे और उनके लिए अच्छे दिन लाएंगे? आज सबके पास मोबाइल हो गया है, लेकिन मोबाइल चार्ज नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि गांव में बिजली नहीं है। आज महंगाई इतनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई है। उनके पास बिजली नहीं है, पक्का मकान नहीं है, खाने की सुविधा नहीं है। किसान की उपज का मूल्य वर्ष में एक बार बढ़ाया जाता है, जब कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम एक महीने में दो-तीन बार, वर्ष में कई-कई बार बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए इसका भी एक पैमाना होना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम या अन्य चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं, उसी तरह से किसान की उपज के भी दाम बढ़ें। जब किसान के पास फसल होती है, तब दाम कम रहते हैं और जब यही फसल व्यापारी के पास आ जाती है, उद्योगपति के पास आ जाती है, तो वही दाम बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं उदाहरण के रूप में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जब माननीया विदेश मंत्री, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी विपक्ष में थीं, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आश्वासन से पेट नहीं भरेगा, काम करना चाहिए। आज इन्होंने कहा कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, लेकिन ये अच्छे दिन कब आएंगे? अब तो लोग यह कहने लगे हैं कि हमारे पुराने दिन वापस कर दो, जो साढ़े चौदह परसेंट रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया और महंगाई बढ़ा दी, उसको कम कर दो, हमारे पुराने दिन अच्छे थे। इस तरह से इन्होंने महंगाई बढ़ाने का काम किया है। आलू, फल, सब्जी, वगैरह के दाम जिस तरह से बढ़े हैं, यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, जिन लोगों ने स्टॉक कर रखा है, उनके लिए इन्होंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि हम छापे मारेंगे, इन पर कार्रवाई करेंगे। इस तरह से ये केवल आश्वासन देने का काम कर रहे हैं, कार्रवाई कहीं नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि उनके चंदे से, उनके पैसे से मीडिया को इन्होंने पूरा हाईजैक कर लिया था। जो भी चैनल खोलिए, उसमें आता था कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं। इस तरह से नौजवान गुमराह हो गया। उनको कहा गया कि हम सबको रोजगार देंगे, अब नौजवान रोजगार की आस में है कि हम सबको रोजगार मिल जाएगा। जिसके पास मकान नहीं है, वह सोचता है कि मुझे मकान मिल जाएगा। आज महंगाई चरम सीमा पर है। आज हमारे रुपए का मूल्य गिर गया है और डॉलर की कीमत बढ़ी है।

आज प्याज के दाम चालीस परसेंट बढ़ गए हैं। जब किसान के पास प्याज था, तब तो इसके दाम कम थे। आज जब यही प्याज बड़े व्यापारी यानी स्टॉकिस्ट के पास आया, तो इसके दाम क्यों बढ़ गए? इसकी तह तक जाना चाहिए। इस पर केवल भाषण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि इस पर सख्त कानून बना कर उसको लागू करने से काम चलेगा। जब सरकार इसको लागू करेगी, तभी जाकर काम चलेगा। इसके अलावा, हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि आज देश में जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? ये केवल लोगों की भावनाएं भड़काने का काम करते हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार है। ये राज्य सरकार से कहते हैं कि बड़े स्टॉकिस्ट्स पर नियंत्रण कीजिए। इनके जो बड़े-बड़े स्टॉकिस्ट्स दिल्ली, मुंबई और कोलकाता में बैठे हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं हो रही है? ये केवल प्रदेश सरकार को कह रहे हैं।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार इस पर काम करे। इनके तो अच्छे दिन आ गए, सरकार के अच्छे दिन आ गए, इनके मंत्रियों के अच्छे दिन आ गए और इनके सांसदों के अच्छे दिन आ गए, जब कि किसानों के बुरे दिन आ गए। आज किसानों की प्रत्येक जिस का मूल्य 500 रुपये से लेकर दो-तीन हजार रुपये तक घटा है। चाहे वह दलहन हो या तिलहन हो, उनके दाम घटे हैं और जब वही व्यापारी के पास आ गए तो उनके दाम बढ़ने लगे हैं, तो किसान बरबाद हो गया। वर्षा कम होने से, मूल्य वृद्धि होने से और इराक में हिंसा होने से आज महंगाई आसमान छू रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि आपने आज सुबह जो कहा है, उसको करिए, नहीं तो यही जनता बिठाने वाली भी है और यही जनता उठाने वाली भी है। आज जनता ने आपको इनकी वजह से बिठाया है। कांग्रेस के लोगों ने ज्यादाती की, इन्होंने इतना भ्रष्टाचार किया, इतनी बेइमानी की कि इनकी वजह से आप लोग आज वहां बैठे हैं। अगर आप लोग भी वहीं कृत्य करेंगे, तो आपको भी कुछ दिनों बाद जनता सत्ता से बाहर कर देगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने देश की सबसे ज्वलंत समस्या पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं आपसे एक विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब महंगाई की बात चलती है तो महंगाई दो टुकड़ों में बांटी जा सकती है। एक वह महंगाई जो किन्हीं कारणों से बढ़ जाए और दूसरी वह महंगाई जो सरकार बढ़ा दे। आज देश तबाह और बरबाद हो रहा है, जो महंगाई सरकार बढ़ा रही है। इसका आपके पास क्या जवाब है कि आपने आते ही 16 प्रतिशत रेल भाड़ा बढ़ाया? आपके मन में संसद के प्रति जरा भी सम्मान नहीं, आप 10-15 दिन इंतजार नहीं कर सकते थे? कल रेल बजट आएगा। आप संसद की अवमानना और अवहेलना ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप आपने आपको अधिनायकवाद की तरफ, डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं, और आपने पार्लियामेंट चलने से पहले यह घोषणा कर दी कि हम पार्लियामेंट की परवाह नहीं करते। वह आप यहां भी कर सकते थे, 10 दिन में कितना फर्क पड़ गया? अगर यह महंगाई बढ़ी है, तो यह आपकी बढ़ाई हुई है। आपने 6 परसेंट माल भाड़ा बढ़ाया। अगर 6 परसेंट माल भाड़ा बढ़ा है, तो जो सामान जाएगा, वह बाजार में महंगा बिकेगा या नहीं बिकेगा? अगर वह बिकेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से महंगाई बढ़ेगी और इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी। आपने डीजल का दाम बढ़ाया। जब रेलवे स्टेशन से गोडाउन तक माल जाएगा और उसके बाद वहां से छोटे-छोटे शहरों और छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में माल जाएगा, तो वहां भी तो वह ट्रक या छोटे साधनों से जाएगा, वह दाम भी तो आपने बढ़ा दिया, तो महंगाई तो आपकी बढ़ाई हुई है। आपने महंगाई किसकी बढ़ाई? आपने महंगाई डिजल, पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम प्रॉडक्ट्स की बढ़ाई। आप गृहिणियों के चौके तक पहुंच गए और आपने सिलेंडर के दाम 16 रुपये बढ़ा दिए।

मान्यवर, सारी महंगाई तो आपकी बढ़ाई हुई है। आप कहते हैं कि यह जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, इस पर हम लगाम लगाएंगे। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश के बाजारों में क्या कहावत है? जब से आपकी केन्द्र की सरकार बनी है, जो जमाखोर हैं, मुनाफाखोर हैं, वे कह रहे हैं- “जब सैंया भए कोतवाल तो अब डर काहे का।” अब तो हमारी सरकार बन गई और यह सरकार तो हमने बनवाई। माफ कीजिएगा, आप गरीब जनता की पसंद नहीं थे, इस देश के चुनिंदा उद्योगपतियों ने आपको उम्मीदवार बनाया और उन्होंने आपको इस देश के इतिहास का सबसे महंगा चुनाव लड़वाया। इससे महंगा कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ। अगर उन्होंने महंगा चुनाव लड़वाया है, तो इसलिए तो नहीं लड़वाया कि आपकी सूरत-शक्ल बहुत अच्छी थी या आपका पुराना इतिहास बहुत अच्छा था। आपको उन्होंने इसलिए महंगा चुनाव लड़वाया कि उन्होंने जितना लगाया है, उसका सौ गुना वसूलना है। महाभारत

कोई और पढ़े न पढ़े, जेटली जी ने पढ़ा होगा। माफ कीजिएगा, आपकी सरकार की हालत महाभारत के धृतराष्ट्र की तरह हो गई है। आपने आंखों पर पट्टी बांध ली है और जनता लुट रही है, जनता बिक रही है। बाजार में जा रही है, पिट रही है और आप इसलिए पट्टी बांधे हो कि चुनाव का जो खर्चा हुआ है, कुछ निकल जाए। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताएं इसको कैसे रोकेंगे। अभी हमारे एक दोस्त मुख्तार भाई बोल रहे थे, उनके दिल का दर्द मैं समझता हूँ। बेचारे इतने वरिष्ठ को अब भी मंत्री नहीं बनाया। मैं नहीं जानता क्यों नहीं बनाया। वे कह रहे थे सरकार का इकबाल है। कैसा इकबाल है भाई। आप एक तरफ कहते हो, हमारे पासवान जी कहते हैं कि अफवाह उड़ायी जा रही है, हालात पैदा किए जा रहे हैं, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। सो पासवान जी, बगल में घूमकर देखिए न, यह अफवाहबाज कौन है। यह अफवाहबाज तो आपके कृषि मंत्री हैं। इन्होंने कह दिया कि सूखा पड़ने वाला है। अब अफवाह अगर वे फैला रहे हैं, तो संकट तो पूरे देश में आप पैदा कर रहे हैं। तो अफवाह अगर किसी ने दी है तो आपके खुद मंत्रिमंडल के सहयोगी ने दी है, और अगर किसी की बात का सबसे ज्यादा यकीन है इस सरकार में तो जेटली साहब का। जेटली साहब का इकबाल है। इन्होंने कह दिया कि अक्तूबर और नवम्बर तक ऐसे ही दाम बढ़ते रहें। तो अब अक्तूबर और नवम्बर तक तो रुकने वाले नहीं, जब जेटली साहब ने कह दिया, हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्री ने कह दिया तो कैसे रुकेंगे? सच्चाई यह है कि यह जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, महंगाई बढ़ रही है यह किसान की वजह से नहीं बढ़ रही है, छोटे ईमानदार व्यापारियों की वजह से भी नहीं बढ़ रही है, यह बढ़ रही है जमाखोरों, मुनाफाखोरों की वजह से और उन लोगों की वजह से जिन्होंने तीन महीने, चार महीने अगर पैरोडी देखनी होती थी तब भी टेलीविजन पर आप ही दिखाई पड़ते थे, कॉमेडी देखनी होती तो आप ही दिखाई पड़ते थे और ट्रेजेडी जो देखनी होती थी अब देश की जनता देख रही है। तो कुल मिलाकर यह सब कुछ आपका किया धरा है। मुख्तार भाई इकबाल की बात कर रहे थे, तो इकबाल तो राजस्थान से शुरू हुआ है। बलात्कार होता है लेकिन आप में हिम्मत नहीं कि आप सरकार को हिलाएं-डुलाएं। बलात्कार के बाद भी आप मंत्री हटा नहीं सकते। अगर आप इकबाल की बात करते हो तो आपका इकबाल तो इतना बुलन्द है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक सम्मानित सदस्य : महंगाई पर बात कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि ऐसा किसने कहा, अगर वे खड़े होकर बोल देते तो मैं उनका जवाब दे देता। महंगाई इसीलिए बढ़ी है कि आपके आने से लोगों को यह लग गया कि कानून-व्यवस्था नाम की चीज नहीं है, वरना आप मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें या गैर-भाजपाई सरकारों की बात छोड़िए, आप अपनी भाजपा सरकार की बात कर लीजिए। आपने कितने जमाखोरों के यहां छापे मारे, कितनों को जेल भेजा और आपसे बड़ा संविधान विशेषज्ञ कौन है जेटली जी, इस कानून से आप किसको गिरफ्तार करोगे? क्या यह कानून कोर्ट की स्कूटनी में एक दिन भी रुकेगा? यह जो 16 परसेंट रेल किराया आपने बढ़ाया, आप कह सकते हो कि पहले का निर्णय था। तो हमारी राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति के रहते बढ़ने नहीं दिया और आप इतने कमजोर इकबाल के निकले कि आते ही आपने घुटने टेक दिए, आपने उसे बढ़ने दिया। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। मैं आपसे इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, एक हालात होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has already set five minutes per speaker. So, please finish it now.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : उन्होंने तो यही कहा है कि दो-तीन मिनट चल जाएगा।

मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो महंगाई का मुद्दा है, यह इस देश की गरीब जनता के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। आपने कहा, अच्छे दिन आएंगे। आए अच्छे दिन, लेकिन अगर जरा गौर से देख लें कि अच्छे दिन किस के आए? अच्छे दिन उनके आए जो इस देश को लूटते रहे हैं, अच्छे दिन उनके आए जिन्होंने इस देश के बाजार में हमेशा महंगाई बढ़ाई। अच्छे दिन उनके आए, पैसा देना ही पड़ा सरकार से साढ़े चार हजार करोड़। तो आपको भारत का किसान याद नहीं आया, भारत के पूंजीपति याद आए, गन्ने के मिल मालिक याद आए। लेकिन आपने यह गारंटी नहीं ली कि इस पैसे को आप सरकारों से बंटवा देते, कम-से-कम गन्ना किसानों तक वहां पहुंच तो जाता, जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है। बात करके देखिए, कहां जा रहा है? आप प्रदेश सरकारों को कोयला नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपके एक्सपर्ट लोग कर क्या कर रहे हैं? मुरादाबाद में दंगा कराना चाहते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में आग लगाना चाहते हैं। आपका जो गुजरात का फॉर्मूला है, मुजफ्फरनगर में उसका फायदा आपने उठाया। अब आप मुरादाबाद में करना चाहते हो। मैं सिर्फ आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दंगे-फसाद जितने आप कराओगे उससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी, बाजार में अस्थिरता आएगी, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं आप से सिर्फ एक बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। महोदय, आज जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, इसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है, तो हमारे सामने बैठी यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है, इस सरकार में बैठे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं क्योंकि इन्होंने चुनाव उनके पैसे से लड़ा है, जिसे अब ये उसे ब्याज सहित अदा करना चाहते हैं। महोदय, मेरा तो सीधा आरोप है कि अगर इस महंगाई की मार में देश की जनता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदार भारत सरकार है। यह महंगाई बढ़ा रही है, अपने सारे संसाधनों से बढ़ा रही है और जब इसे रोकने की बात आती है, तो यह आंखों में पट्टी बांधकर इसलिए बैठ जाती है क्योंकि नजरें मिलाने की इसकी हिम्मत नहीं है। मान्यवर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने महंगाई जैसे गंभीर मुद्दे पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, मैं पहले भी लोक सभा का मेंबर रहा हूँ। मैंने पहले कभी ऐसा नहीं देखा कि अपोजीशन की तरफ से डिमांड हो और उसी समय वित्त मंत्री जी खड़े होकर कहें कि आप महंगाई पर चर्चा करा लीजिए। यह उन्होंने इसलिए कहा क्योंकि हमारा दामन साफ है, हमारे पास कहने को बहुत कुछ है। अभी तिवारी जी ने बड़े आराम से यह बात कह दी कि हमने उनके पैसे से चुनाव लड़ लिया। अगर महंगाई को आप इसका कारण बता रहे हैं, तो क्या आप 10 सालों से उन के पैसे से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे? हम सब जानते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, किन्तु अच्छे दिन इस बात के हैं कि सरकार तुरंत एक्शन ले रही है, अच्छे दिन इस बात के हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी 24x7 काम कर रहे हैं। आज दोनों सरकारों में सब से बड़ा फर्क यह है कि आपके समय में जब प्याज की कीमत 80 से 100 रुपए किलो हो जाती थी, तब आप हरकत में आते थे, लेकिन आज जब जरा से भी दाम बढ़ते हैं तो यह सरकार तुरंत हरकत में आती है। अच्छे दिन इसलिए हैं कि लोग इस बात का विश्वास कर रहे हैं कि यह वह सरकार है जो गवर्नेंस करना जानती है। आपने 10 साल शासन किया और आप हमें 10 हफ्ते देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मुझे यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि मैं खुद अपनी सरकार की प्रशंसा करूँ कि उसने क्या-क्या स्टैप्स उठाए हैं। अच्छा होता, आप लोगों ने समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा होता या टी.वी. चैनल्स पर इस बात को देखा होता

3.00 P.M.

कि सरकार ने क्या-क्या स्टेप्स उठाए हैं। महोदय, सरकार ने एक-एक करके स्टेप्स उठाए हैं और अगर ये स्टेप्स पिछले 10 सालों में उठाए गए होते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमें इस महंगाई का सामना ही नहीं करना पड़ता।

महोदय, हमारा देश दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा साग-सब्जी पैदा करता है, किन्तु पिछले 10 सालों में 350 प्रतिशत तक इन के दाम बढ़े हैं। वर्ष 2004 से 2013 तक आप ने फूड कमोडिटीज के दाम 157 परसेंट तक बढ़ा दिए थे। आपने 2004 से प्याज के दाम 521 परसेंट बढ़ा दिए, चावल के दाम 137 परसेंट और गेहूँ के दाम 117 परसेंट बढ़ा दिए। उपसभापति जी, मेरी सरकार ने सब से अच्छा काम यह किया कि तुरंत बैठकें कीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't disturb. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : महोदय, मेरी सरकार ने यह अच्छा काम किया कि तुरंत वित्त मंत्री जी ने बैठक की, तुरंत खाद्य मंत्री जी ने बैठक की और तुरंत प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बैठक की ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको नतीजे भी बताता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goel, please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please address the Chair.

श्री विजय गोयल : ये नतीजे हैं, जिन से हमने प्राइस राइज को कंट्रोल किया है। मेरी सरकार ने तुरंत वित्त, खाद्य, वाणिज्य मंत्रालयों की बैठकें कीं और राज्यों के खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाकर इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया कि ये प्राइसेस और आगे न बढ़ें। हमने इस बात का प्रयास किया कि हम प्याज के निर्यात के दामों को कंट्रोल करें। हमने एक्सपोर्ट का प्राइस 130 से 300 डॉलर्स प्रति मीट्रिक टन और 500 डॉलर्स प्रति मीट्रिक टन तक किया। यह हमारा प्रमुख कदम था, नहीं तो पहले इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता था। महोदय, ये पहले तब एक्शन में आते थे जब प्याज 70 से 80 रुपए तक बिकता था। हम चाहते हैं कि फार्म्स प्रोड्यूस में इम्पूवमेंट आए, हम चाहते हैं कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग कम हो। महोदय, इनके समय में तो हम ने जमाखोरों पर छापे पड़ते हुए कभी भी नहीं सुना। उपसभापति जी, अभी यहां बिचौलियों की बात की जा रही थी, तो सारे बिचौलिए खराब नहीं हैं। यह देश का सिस्टम है, इसके अंदर बिचौलिए हैं, मिडिल मेंस हैं।

उनके भी लाभ और हानि हो सकते हैं। खराब वे हैं, जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग कर रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार ने ओनियन एक्सपोर्ट के साथ आलू के दामों को भी कंट्रोल किया है, उसकी एम.ई.पी. प्राइस तय की है। मेरी सरकार ने यह भी किया कि राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की अनुमति होगी कि कुछ चीजों की शॉर्टेज होने पर वे उनका आयात सीधे कर सकती हैं। मेरी सरकार ने ए.पी.एम.सी. एक्ट से उन सब चीजों को, जो खाद्य चीजें थीं, मुक्त किया था कि किसान आए और अपनी मर्जी से जिसको चाहे अपना माल बेच सकते थे, हमारी सरकार ने जगह-जगह गवर्नमेंट आउटलेट्स खोले और व्हीकल के थ्रु माल बेचने की शुरुआत की।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी दस हफ्ते भी नहीं हुए, आप लोग हमें समय भी नहीं देना चाहते, जबकि जनता हमें समय देने के लिए तैयार है। जनता चाहती है कि यह जो सरकार आई है, कम से कम इसे एक साल तो देखें। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कभी भी यह बात नहीं कही कि मैं सौ

[श्री विजय गोयल]

दिन के अंदर महंगाई कम कर दूंगा, जैसा मनमोहन सिंह जी ने दावा किया था। उन्होंने कहा कि हम साठ महीने के लिए चुन कर आए हैं, हमारी सरकार को आप रिजल्ट देने दीजिए और उसके बाद परिणाम देखिए। आप में से कोई भी तारीफ नहीं कर रहा है। इतनी छोटी अवधि के अंदर इस सरकार ने कितने कदम उठाए हैं, अभी हमारी सरकार ने राज्यों को 50 लाख टन चावल और दिया, ताकि उसके दाम न बढ़ें। पल्सेज और एडिबल ऑयल का इम्पोर्ट स्टेट्स की सरकारें डायरेक्ट कर सकती हैं, 22 कम्पेडिटीज पर हम नजर रखे हुए हैं और आप पर भी नजर रखे हुए हैं, क्योंकि हम कार को चला रहे हैं और आप कार को रोक रहे हैं। मुझे एक वाक्या याद आता है कि एक आदमी की कार खराब हो गई, वह इंजन खोल कर अपनी कार ठीक करने लगा और पीछे वाला जो आदमी था वह जोर-जोर से हॉर्न बजाने लगा। तो वह आदमी पीछे गया और उसने उससे कहा कि ऐसा कर, तू मेरी कार ठीक कर, मैं तेरा हॉर्न बजाता हूँ, क्योंकि लगता है दोनों चीजें आपकी जरूरत हैं। आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि अपॉजीशन को बोलने का हक नहीं है, किन्तु अपॉजीशन को बोलने का हक तब है, जब वह सरकार को कुछ मौका दे दे।

उपसभापति जी, कुछ बातें तिवारी जी ने बिल्कुल सही कही थीं। कुछ चीजें हमारे कंट्रोल में नहीं हैं, जैसे रेलवे के अंदर 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घाटा था। आप वाह-वाही लूटते रहे, आपने 60 हजार किसानों के कर्जे माफ कर दिए, वाह-वाही लूट ली, मगर किसानों के कर्जे माफ हुए या नहीं हुए, उन तक पैसा गया या नहीं गया, हमें मालूम नहीं है। आज मेरी सरकार भी चाहती तो वाह-वाही लूट सकती थी और रेलवे के किराए बढ़ाने के बजाय किराए कम कर सकती थी, किन्तु अच्छे दिन तभी आएंगे, जब सरकार कुछ सख्त कदम उठाएगी। मेरी सरकार सख्त कदम उठाने में विश्वास रखती है, क्योंकि अगर अभी आप थोड़ा कष्ट सहेंगे, तो आगे आने वाले समय में यह सरकार आपको राहत देने वाली है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude now.

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि किसी ने कहा है-

“हमारे सिर पर कांटों का ताज पहना कर
हमीं से देखिए कैसे गुलाब मांगते हैं।”

आपने दस साल के अंदर जो किया है, मैं उसकी निंदा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि हर प्रधान मंत्री ने कोशिश की होगी। मनमोहन सिंह जी बहुत अच्छे प्रधान मंत्री रहे, अर्थशास्त्री रहे, सब कुछ रहा, उन्होंने अपनी पूरी कोशिश की होगी, किन्तु देश रसातल के अंदर चला गया था। अब यह सरकार आई है, इसको मौका दीजिए, यह काम करके दिखाएगी और अभी तक इसने जितने उपाय किए हैं, उतने उपाय इतने शॉर्ट टर्म के अंदर दूसरा कोई प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरी कोई सरकार नहीं कर सकती। यह मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान) : उपसभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, हमारे साथी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब विस्तार से जवाब देंगे। मैं सिर्फ एकाध चीजों के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। अभी हमारे साथी के.सी. त्यागी जी ने और काफी साथियों ने हम पर आरोप लगाया कि हम किसान-विरोधी हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आगाह किया, आरोप नहीं लगाया।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : चलो, ठीक है। सर, मैं 1969 में एम.एल.ए. बना था, मेरा राजनीतिक जीवन 45 साल का है। हम लोग मर जाना पसंद करेंगे, लेकिन कभी भी किसान या गरीब या शेड्यूल्ड

कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, बैकवर्ड, माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटीज के अहित में अगर कोई काम होता है, तो हम उसे कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। कुछेक चीजें हैं, जो आप भी रहेंगे, हम भी रहेंगे, कोई भी रहेंगे, करेंगे। आपने किसान की बात कही, आप जानते हैं कि किसानों का साढ़े 13 हजार करोड़ रुपया मिल-मालिकों के यहां बकाया है, जो मिल-मालिक देने को तैयार नहीं हैं और वे दे भी नहीं सकते हैं। मिल बंद हो जाए, लेकिन वे देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। खासकर के जहां गन्ने का उत्पादन होता है, जो हमारे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथी हैं, या हमारे महाराष्ट्र के साथी हैं, उनको यह सब मालूम है। उनको यह बात मालूम है। जो बात आपने कही कि एफ.आर.पी. हमारी नहीं है, तो एफ.आर.पी. प्राइस तय करती है, 210 रुपए हों या 218 रुपए हों, वह तय करती है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि बिहार की सरकार ने कहा कि 210 के बदले में हम 265 देंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि मिल-मालिक 280 देगा। अब उसमें मिल-मालिक कहते हैं कि हम नहीं देंगे। किसान कहता है कि हमें लेना है, नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चीनी मिलें बंद होने के कगार पर हैं। अब दो ही चीजें हैं कि चीनी मिलों को बंद कर दिया जाए और किसान को भूखा मरने दिया जाए। क्योंकि हर साल होता है कि दो साल के बाद, तीन साल के बाद जब पैदावार ज्यादा होती है, तो दाम कम हो जाता है। जब दाम कम हो जाता है, तो कभी कहते हैं कि लकड़ी गन्ने से ज्यादा महंगी हो गई और फिर किसान बोना बंद कर देता है और उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। तो यह साइकिल बनी हुई है। इस परिस्थिति में... हम तो धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। हम कहां कहते हैं... हमारी सरकार को बने हुए तो 41 दिन हुए हैं। हम कहां कह रहे हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने उपज को बढ़ाया है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि आप ही की सरकार थी, कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उपज बढ़ी, गन्ने का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा। इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं। चीनी का उत्पादन 2012-13 में 237 लाख टन था और उतना ही आज भी है, बल्कि उससे बढ़ा ही है या प्याज की जो कीमत थी, जो बात अभी हमारे साथी गोयल जी कह रहे थे, हम क्यों सख्त कार्रवाई करने की सोच रहे हैं? 2012-13 में हम नहीं थे, उस समय प्याज की कीमत क्या थी? तब के एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर श्री शरद पवार जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। तो 2013-14 में यह 168 लाख टन था, जो आज 2013-14 में बढ़कर 193 लाख टन हो गया है। इसी तरह आलू का उत्पादन 453 लाख टन था, जो 2013-14 में बढ़कर 464 लाख टन हो गया। गेहूं का उत्पादन 935 लाख टन था, वह बढ़कर 960 लाख टन हो गया। उसी तरीके से चावल का उत्पादन 10,052 लाख टन था, वह बढ़कर 10,062 लाख टन हो गया, तो हम यह कहां कह रहे हैं? पैदावार बढ़ी। लेकिन यदि आलू की पैदावार बढ़ी है, चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ी है, प्याज की पैदावार बढ़ी है, तो फिर ये दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? मामला यहां जाकर लटकता है और उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं, जिसको आप बिचौलिया कहिए, जिसके लिए अभी हमारे भाई गोयल जी ने कहा “जमाखोर”, ये उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे के पूरे सदन को हमने कहा कि यह राष्ट्रद्रोह का काम है। एक मंत्री की हैसियत से कहा, सोच-समझ कर कहा। ऐसे लोग जो समय का फायदा उठाकर देश की जनता को भूखे मारने की कोशिश करते हैं, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचने की कोशिश करते हैं, जैसे लोगों को जो भी सजा दी जाए, कम है और ऐसे लोग जमाखोर, मुनाफाखोर ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे राष्ट्रद्रोह का काम भी करते हैं।

अब आपने कहा हमारे ऊपर चार्ज है गन्ना किसानों का। अब भला बताइए कि साढ़े तेरह हजार करोड़ रुपया गन्ना किसानों का है और मिल-मालिक कहते हैं कि हम नहीं देंगे। उसमें मेनका गांधी जी थीं, कलराज मिश्र जी थे, गडकरी साहब थे और श्रीमती सीतारमण भी थीं। हम सब लोग बैठे, बैठने के बाद कहा गया कि गन्ना किसान गांव में गन्ना नहीं दे रहा है, इसलिए आप लोग कोई रास्ता निकालो। हम लोगों ने तीन-चार रास्ते निकाले। एक रास्ता हमने यह निकाला कि जो एक्सपोर्ट इंसेंटिव था, जो

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

एक साल के लिए बढ़ाया गया था, हमने कहा कि 3330 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल दो महीने के लिए बढ़ाया जाएगा। जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी थी, उसे 15 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 40 परसेंट कर दिया। जो ब्याज मुक्त लोन था, उसको तीन वर्ष से बढ़ाकर पांच वर्ष किया गया। जो एथनॉल है, उसका दाम कम होता है और चीनी का दाम ज्यादा होता है। अभी हमारे यहां दो परसेंट एथनॉल भी नहीं होता है और ब्राजील में चले जाएं तो 80 परसेंट, 85 परसेंट भी लाया जाता है। हम अपने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने एग्री किया कि इसको हम 10 परसेंट तक ले जाएंगे और जो सबसे बड़ी बात थी, जो आपने कहा मिल-मालिकों के बारे में, अभी तक हमने किसी का नोटिफिकेशन नहीं किया है। हमने मिल-मालिकों को साफ तौर से कह दिया है कि यदि ये सारी चीजें तुम मानोगे और तुम कहो कि हम किसान का बकाया देंगे और... उसके बाद आपको मालूम है कि जो ब्याज मुक्त लोन था, उसमें जरूर दोनों को फायदा होगा, लेकिन हमने कहा है कि जब तुम आकर हमें बताओगे कि हम तुमको देंगे, किसान का पेमेंट करेंगे, तभी हम यह चीज लागू करेंगे, नहीं तो हम लागू करने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि सदन को यह सोचना है कि किसान जिंदा रहे या मर जाए - यह सदन को सोचना है। यदि सदन को सोचना है तो यह जो साढ़े तेरह हजार करोड़ रुपए हैं, यह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है। दूसरा, आपने खाद्यान्न के संबंध में कहा। अभी हम लोगों ने जो फैसला लिया है, वह बहुत कठोर फैसला लिया है। 1999 से लेकर 2004 तक आलू और प्याज एसेंशियल कर्मांडिटी के अंतर्गत था, 2004 में सरकार बनी और इन दोनों चीजों को उसके अंदर से निकाल दिया गया। अभी हमने राज्यों के खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई - हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं- हर पार्टी के खाद्य मंत्री उसमें थे और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर उसमें मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में थे। सब लोगों ने इस बात को माना। हमने उनसे कहा कि कोई पार्टी पॉलिटिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए। पार्टी पॉलिटिक्स करने के लिए बहुत जगहें हैं। आप लोग बताइए कि क्या-क्या हो सकता है। उन सब लोगों ने तीन-चार चीजों पर अपनी राय व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि एक कॉमन नैशनल मार्केट हो। आज हमारे पास कॉमन नैशनल मार्केट है ही नहीं। आप बगल में, पंजाब में चले जाइए, दूसरे राज्यों में चले जाइए। वहां मंडी सिस्टम है और उस मंडी सिस्टम में किसान को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वहां का किसान दिल्ली में आकर आलू-प्याज को बेच सके। उनको मंडी के थ्रू बेचना पड़ता है। मंडी में जाकर उनको आठ रुपए किलो दाम मिलता है और यहां आकर उनको 22 रुपए किलो खरीदना पड़ता है। यदि वह सिस्टम टूट जाए और एक कॉमन मार्केट हो जाए, तो उनको फायदा हो सकता है। हम लोगों ने डीलिटिंग बनायी, स्टोर लिमिट हम लोगों ने जारी की। जो किसान हैं, उनको हमने यह नहीं कहा कि आप मंडी में जाकर मत बेचो। आप मंडी में भी बेच सकते हो, लेकिन मंडी के अलावा यदि आपको लगता है कि दूसरी जगहों पर अच्छा दाम मिलेगा तो आप वहां पर भी जाकर बेच सकते हो। जो एसेंशियल कर्मांडिटी ऐक्ट है, उसके संबंध में हम लोगों की एक राय हुई, वह अभी हम लोगों के विचाराधीन है इसलिए हम कोई घोषणा नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन वहां जितने भी खाद्य मंत्री थे, उन सबने कहा कि यह जो एसेंशियल कर्मांडिटी ऐक्ट है, इसको नॉन-बेलेबल बनाइए। सब लोगों की यह राय थी कि डिटेंशन की अवधि 6 महीने से बढ़ाकर एक साल कीजिए। सब लोगों की राय थी कि प्राइस स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड बनाइए, जिससे विपदा के समय में सारी की सारी चीजें दुरुस्त हो सकें। हमारे पास स्टोरेज की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज हमारे पास एफ.सी.आई. है, 40 परसेंट स्टोरेज हम एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से करते हैं। उदारीकरण की नीति बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन जब तक गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा, अगर हमारे पास एफ.सी.आई. नहीं होता तो हो सकता था कि गेहूं और चावल का दाम बढ़ जाता। आज क्यों प्याज का दाम बढ़ रहा है, आज क्यों आलू का दाम बढ़ रहा है? वह इसलिए कि हमारे पास स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी नहीं है। अगर हम तीन महीने, चार महीने के लिए स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी को ठीक कर लें, फिर मार्केट में अगर कोई दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश भी करेगा तो वह

नहीं कर पाएगा। जैसा मैंने कहा कि अगर उत्पादन अधिक होगा तो वह दाम कैसे बढ़ा पाएगा? इसलिए हमने एक फैसला लिया। हम लोगों ने तो कम ही जगह पर कहा लेकिन सब खाद्य मंत्रियों ने कहा कि कम से कम हर जिले में एक स्टोरेज बनना चाहिए जिससे विपदा के समय में, आपातकाल के समय में जरूरत को मीट किया जा सके। पी.डी.एस. सिस्टम को दुरुस्त करने का काम है, उस पर हम अलग से चर्चा करेंगे। पचास लाख टन एक्स्ट्रा चावल पी.डी.एस. के माध्यम से वितरित हो। उसको हमने पचास लाख टन दिया है। गेहूं हमारे पास पड़ा हुआ है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम गेहूं को भी निकालने का काम करेंगे। हमने प्याज का न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य बढ़ाकर 500 डॉलर प्रति टन कर दिया, आलू का न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य 450 डॉलर प्रति टन कर दिया, डीलिटिंग कर दी। यहां आपने कहा, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है? लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर्स आए हुए थे। हम लोगों ने उनसे पूछा। 700-800 लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करके, एफ.आई.आर. करके उनको बंद करने का काम किया गया। सर, जैसा मैंने कहा, आप हर दस साल का रिकॉर्ड देखिए। जून-जुलाई से लेकर अक्टूबर तक ऑफ सीजन रहता है। आलू और प्याज होता नहीं है, अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में आकर हो जाएगा। इस पीरियड में जो सबसे बड़ी गड़बड़ करता है, जो किसान और गरीब के साथ जुल्म करने का काम करता है, वह बिचौलिया है, जमाखोर है। इसलिए बिचौलिए और जमाखोर के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। हम आपसे वायदा करना चाहते हैं, कि यदि आप सब लोगों का सहयोग रहा, तो जो बीच में हेरा फेरी होती है, वह बंद हो जाएगी। हम पूरे सदन से यह अपील करना चाहते हैं; आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि सब लोग मिलकर महंगाई की समस्या का समाधान निकालें, हां हम लोग सरकार में हैं, अगर हमारे खिलाफ में कुछ है, तो आप बोलिए। हमारी सरकार को बने हुए 41 दिन हुए हैं, हमें किस चीज के लिए छिपाना है, हम किस चीज के लिए छिपाएंगे, जब हमें 41 महीने हो जाएं तब आप हमें दोष दे सकते हैं। अभी तो जुम्मा-जुम्मा आठ दिन हुए हैं, जो चीज है, वह आपकी दी हुई है, आपके द्वारा परोसा हुआ है इसलिए एक चीज जो जमाखोरी है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यही मैं सदन से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। आपने मुझे इंटरवीन करने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद । Now, the last speaker, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण पूछने की अनुमति दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आरोप नहीं है। मैंने उनको बोलने के लिए बुला लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा एक क्लेरिफिकेशन है। रामविलास जी, चीनी मिलें बंद हो गई हैं, किसानों का पेमेंट होगा या नहीं, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने 11000 करोड़ रुपये ब्याज-मुक्त दिया है और उन्होंने कह दिया है कि हम पेमेंट नहीं कर सकते। अब दो रास्ते हैं या तो चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण हो या जो किसानों का सुसाइड रेट है, वह और बढ़े। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने ऐसा क्यों कहा, जब आपकी चीनी मिल मालिकों के साथ बातचीत हो रही थी, तो आपने राज्यों के लिए

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

क्यों प्रतिबंध लगाया कि राज्य सरकारें बोनस न दें। ऐसा कभी पिछले 40-45 साल में नहीं हुआ, उनकी भी किसान नीति के खिलाफ हम लोग रहते थे, लेकिन वे भी कभी ऐसा नहीं कहते थे। फिर, आपने तिलहन और दालों के दाम जब तय किए, एम.एस.पी. तय की, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में लिखा है कि एम.एस.पी.+50 परसेंट। आपने तिलहन के लिए भी कह दिया कि राज्य सरकारें खबरदार कि बोनस न दें। सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The reply is coming from the Finance Minister.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने किसी मिल-मालिक से अभी तक बात नहीं की है। मैंने किसान के प्रतिनिधि से जरूर बात की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. You can take only five minutes.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि इस सदन में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो महिलाओं के लिए खासतौर पर उनके दिल का विषय है, उस पर आपने चर्चा करने का मौका दिया और उसमें हिस्सा लेने के लिए आपने मुझे यहां पर आमंत्रित किया है। मैं सभा के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों की बात को बहुत गंभीरता से सुन रही थी। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हर एक का मकसद एक ही है और हर एक को इस महंगाई से छुटकारा चाहिए। कुछ महीने पहले जब चुनाव हुए तो हमारे यहां सपनों के सौदागर आ गए, अपने सपने बेच दिए और हमारे देश की गरीब जनता उन सपनों को मुफ्त में लेते-लेते परेशान हो गई और अब उनको यह कहने की नौबत आ गई कि क्या से क्या हो गया, क्या किया था हमने, क्या आपसे अपेक्षा की थी और आपने क्या दिया है।

सर, अभी मैं श्री रामविलास पासवान जी की बात को बहुत गौर से सुन रही थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी कि जो उन्होंने आंकड़ेबाजी की, उस आंकड़ेबाजी में ही कांग्रेस पार्टी का यश सम्मिलित है, यह मैं कहना चाहूंगी। जिस तरह से उन्होंने हर चीज के बारे में आंकड़ेबाजी की है, इसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर 10 सालों में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। उसमें ही मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो यश है, कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो प्रगति है, उससे यह है कि बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस देश को आगे ले जाने का काम गत 10 सालों में हुआ है, उसके बारे में कोई भी शंका व्यक्त नहीं करेगा। लेकिन गए तीन हफ्तों के बीच मैं सपनों के सौदागर ने जो वायदे किए थे, जो चीज उन्होंने जनता से बोली थी, हम जब भी टी.वी. देखते थे, तो एक मध्यमवर्गीय महिला आती थी और बोलती थी कि महंगाई करने वालों जनता आपको माफ नहीं करेगी, यही शब्द हम सुनते आए हैं। दो महीने तक लगातार हम यही सुनते आए, चाहे कोई भी चैनल टी.वी. पर लगाओ, यह करने वालो जनता माफ नहीं करेगी, महंगाई करने वालो जनता माफ नहीं करेगी। अब मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस तरह से झूठे सपने दिखाकर, आपने जो महंगाई 15-20 दिनों में बढ़ाई है, इसके लिए आपको जनता माफ नहीं करेगी, यही मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।

मैं एक महिला होने के नाते सदन को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि सभी को मालूम है कि यह सत्र डेढ़ महीने का है। मैं कल जैसे ही थैला लेकर बाजार में सब्जी लेने गई, तो मुझे पता चला कि जिन चीजों, सब्जियों और फूट के लिए मेरे अकेली के लिए 500 रुपए लगते थे, उन चीजों के लिए मुझे एक हजार रुपए खर्च करने पड़े। यह सब देखकर मैं चौंक गई कि किस बेदर्दी से महंगाई बढ़ाई गई है। इसका उत्तर सत्ताधारी पक्ष के पास नहीं है।

सर, महिलाओं के लिए जो सबसे ज्यादा चुभने वाली बात है, वह है एल.पी.जी. गैस की कीमत। अभी दस दिन पहले ही नॉन सब्सिडाइज्ड गैस सिलिन्डर की कीमत 23.75 रुपए बढ़ाई गई है। जिन महिलाओं का संबंध किचन से है, उनको इससे बहुत फर्क पड़ता है। सर, आजकल रमजान के दिन चल रहे हैं। मैंने यह सुना है कि रमजान खोलने के लिए फूट खाए जाते हैं। अगर आप बाजार में जाकर फूट्स के दाम देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि अगर कोई भी गरीब मुसलमान रमजान का इफ्तार करने के लिए फूट खाने जाएगा तो इसके लिए उसकी जेब पर भारी असर पड़ेगा, मैं यहां पर यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ। आप प्याज ले लीजिए, शक्कर ले लीजिए, धान ले लीजिए, दूध ले लीजिए या दाल ले लीजिए, इन सभी चीजों के लिए आकाश को छूने वाली महंगाई हो गई है, इसलिए इस महंगाई को काबू में लाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह सरकार महंगाई को रोकने में नाकामयाब हुई है और पूरी तरह से अन-सक्सेसफुल हो गई है। इन सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने से अगर किसानों को फायदा होता, तो हम समझ सकते थे। सर, दुख की बात यह है कि चीजों के दाम तो बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। इससे तो बिचौलियों को ही फायदा हो रहा है, घूसखोरों को हो रहा है और जो जमा करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको फायदा हो रहा है। मैं किसानों के क्षेत्र से आती हूँ और मुझे मालूम है, इससे न तो किसानों को फायदा मिल रहा है और न ही लोगों को मिल रहा है। अगर किसी को फायदा मिल रहा है, तो जो बिचौलिया लोग हैं, उनको मिल रहा है। मैं अभी इस बारे में यहां और चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती, क्योंकि मुझसे पहले बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने इस पर चर्चा की है।

सर, अभी जो डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़े हैं, इनके बढ़ने से सभी तरफ से महंगाई बढ़ गई है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात सदन में कहना चाहती हूँ, जो मुझे सबसे बड़ी लगती है और वह यह है कि बजट से पहले जो रेलवे के दाम 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ाए गए हैं, इससे लोगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। हमें इस ओर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहूंगी कि इस सरकार ने वायदे तो बहुत किए थे, लेकिन एक भी वायदा नहीं निभाया। अभी-अभी गोयल साहब ने बोला है कि हमें बहुत कम समय मिला है। गोयल साहब बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत कम समय में आपके ऊपर टीका कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मराठी में एक कहावत है, चावल पका है या नहीं, यह देखने के लिए हर चावल के दाने को दबाकर देखने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हमें देखना है तो एक ही चावल के दाने को दबाकर देखेंगे, तो हमें पता चल जाएगा कि पूरे चावल तैयार हुए हैं या नहीं। इस तरह से हमें ऐसा लगता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि यह तो शुरुआत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर शुरुआत इस तरह से हो रही है, तो उसका अंत भी इसी तरह से होने वाला है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह सरकार महंगाई कम करने में कामयाब होगी। जिन महिलाओं ने इसको वोट दिया है और टी.वी. पर आकर कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के., ओ.के. धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : अपील की है कि महिला ही उनको घर में बैठाएगी। अभी इनको घर में बैठाने की आवश्यकता है, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Finance Minister will reply.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am not speaking about ...**(Interruptions)**... The irony is I represent the 8th largest Party in the Parliament.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Yet, I do not get time from the Chair either to speak on the President's Address or on this subject ... (Interruptions)... Please, ... (Interruptions)... Will the Minister hear me? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not give your name.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I want to submit one thing. Whenever the Adjournment Motion is taken up, what the Chair said was, automatically the Leader of the Opposition would speak first and the Members of other political parties would speak later. When I went up to the Secretary-General, he said, 'Your name is there'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What transacted between you and the Secretary-General cannot be spoken here. No, no; your name is not here, otherwise, I would have called you.

वित्त मंत्री, कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक गंभीर विषय के ऊपर आज नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने इस पर चर्चा का आरंभ किया है। एन.डी.ए. की यह सरकार क्योंकि एक संवेदनशील सरकार है, और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को लेकर सारे देश की जो चिंता है, वह सबसे अधिक हमारी चिंता थी है, इसलिए हमें इस बात पर कोई संकोच नहीं था कि इस विषय के ऊपर तुरंत चर्चा होनी चाहिए। यह चर्चा केवल औपचारिकता का विषय नहीं है कि ससद का सत्र आरंभ हुआ है और हम पहले ही दिन चर्चा करें। बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और विशेष रूप से जिन तीन विषयों का जिक्र किया गया है, उनके कारणों में जाना और उनका हल ढूँढ़ने का प्रयास करना अति आवश्यक है। मुझे थोड़ा विचित्र इसलिए लगा, क्योंकि जो लोग दस वर्ष से शासन में थे और जिन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को इस कगार पर लाकर खड़ा किया है, जिसकी वजह से पूरे देश में चिंता है, आज वही दूसरों के ऊपर दोष डालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार को तो कार्यकाल संभाले हुए अभी केवल पाँच सप्ताह हुए हैं, अभी छह सप्ताह भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, एक छोटे सत्र के बाद यह पहला सत्र है, जिसमें कल रेल बजट पर और बाद में आम बजट पर सरकार को अपनी नीतियाँ स्पष्ट करने का अवसर मिलेगा। अभी तक तो उन नीतियों की घोषणा भी नहीं हुई है, उसका भी पहला अवसर इस सत्र में है। लेकिन उससे पहले यह कह देना कि हिंदुस्तान की रेल के जो भाड़े बढ़ गए या आवश्यक वस्तुओं, खाद्यान्न पदार्थों की कुछ कीमतें बढ़ गईं या कुछ पेट्रोलियम प्रॉडक्ट्स डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ गईं और उसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हो, इसका आधार क्या है? कुछ वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं क्योंकि वे वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध नहीं होतीं। अब इन सबकी उपलब्धि की व्यवस्था करना, अर्थव्यवस्था का जो विद्यार्थी है, वह जानता है कि उसको पाँच सप्ताह में पूरा करना, संभव नहीं है, *The concerns of the supply side should have been addressed in the last ten years. The storage capacities of cold chain should have increased in the last ten years.* यह तो हुआ नहीं। अब हमारे मित्र प्रमोद तिवारी जी कह रहे थे कि रेल का विषय गंभीर है कि आपने आते ही चौदह परसेंट रेल कीमतें बढ़ा दीं। मेरे यूपीए के साथी यह एक बात समझ लीजिए आप किस स्थिति में रेल को छोड़कर गए हैं। आप इसको भी समझ लीजिए आप कि किस तरीके से देश का शासन नहीं चलना चाहिए। यूपीए सरकार के ऊपर इस बात का एक बहुत बड़ा आरोप लगता रहा है कि जहाँ कड़े निर्णय करने की आवश्यकता होती थी, वह उससे बचती रही और इस वजह से देश की यह परिस्थिति हुई। इस साल फरवरी महीने में आम बजट और रेल बजट इंटेरिम बजट्स के रूप में आए। फरवरी के महीने में जब यूपीए सरकार ने

भारतीय रेल की, जो रेल भारत की लाइफ लाइन है, अंग्रेज जब भारत छोड़कर गए थे तो उन्होंने हाईवेज नहीं बनाए थे, लेकिन उन्होंने रेल का एक नेटवर्क बनाया था, उस नेटवर्क को हमने सन् 1947 के बाद बहुत बढ़ा किया हो, ऐसा नहीं है। यात्रियों का जो भाड़ा होता है, वह कम होता है, उससे घाटा होता है, जो फ्रेट होता है, उसमें से थोड़ा मुनाफा आता है और क्रॉस सब्सिडाइजेशन से रेल चलती है। सरकार चाहें किसी की भी रही हो यह रेल का पुराना सिद्धांत रहा है। फरवरी के महीने में जब इंटेरिम बजट आना था, तो भारतीय रेल की क्या स्थिति थी, इसके लिए मैं आपके सामने उस वक्त के सरकारी दस्तावेज की सिर्फ दो-तीन लाइनें पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूं। उस वक्त यह स्थिति थी कि यात्रियों के ऊपर जो भाड़ा लगता था, उसके आधार पर रेल का घाटा 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये बैठ रहा था। A sum of ₹ 30,000 crores was the loss on passenger front. For any public utility to run, the users must pay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, he is not yielding, please sit down.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, just one minute. Whether it is ₹ 25,000 crores or ₹ 8,000 crores, the question here is, one of their sins has been added and compounded to their sins. So, we don't want an answer for their mistakes. Why are they implementing their mistakes? That is the question, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I don't know if those who administered the Railways in the past were the original sinners. My friend from the Trinamool Congress goes into the question should realise where the shoe started pinching. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, these numbers are disputable ones. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the logic is not right. Sir, we are walking out. They have cited the Executive Memo. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in February, 2014, the passenger loss of the Railways is ₹ 30,000 crores. This has to be subsidised by freight and the Railways is losing out on freight to road transport. इस परिस्थिति में रेलवेज क्या करती? रेलवेज की तरफ से प्रस्तावना आई कि रेल के भाड़े में वृद्धि की जाए, पैसेंजर फेयर को 10 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया जाए और फ्रेट को 5 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया जाए। रेलवेज का एक फार्मूला है कि जब भाड़ा बढ़ता है, तो जो फ्यूल की कीमत बढ़ती है, उसमें फ्यूल एडजस्टमेंट चार्ज जुड़ जाता है। इसलिए 10 परसेंट के साथ उसका फ्यूल

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

एडजस्टमेंट चार्ज जुड़ेगा और 5 परसेंट के साथ उसका फ्यूल एडजस्टमेंट चार्ज जुड़ेगा। चूंकि रेलवेज का घाटा बहुत बढ़ चुका था और अगर घाटा बढ़ता गया, तो रेल का चक्का जाम भी हो सकता है, इसलिए सुविधाओं में सुधार हो, उसके स्थान पर रेलवेज क्या करती? स्वाभाविक था कि उस वक्त वह कहती कि घाटा बढ़ा है, इसलिए इसका थोड़ा सा भाड़ा, 10 परसेंट, 5 परसेंट बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और उसमें फ्यूल एडजस्टमेंट चार्ज डालना पड़ेगा। रेलवे बोर्ड इन्टरिम बजट से पहले इस प्रस्तावना को लेकर 6 फरवरी को सरकार के सामने जाता है। 11 फरवरी को उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बढ़ोतरी को स्वीकृति दे देते हैं और स्वीकृति देते वक्त कहते हैं, मैं केवल एक लाइन पढ़ दूँ --- “This was discussed by the hon. Minister of Railways with the hon. Prime Minister on 10th February, 2014 when the undersigned was also present. At the hon. Prime Minister’s suggestion, it was decided to implement the fare and freight revision with effect from the first week of May, 2014.” घाटा फरवरी में हो चुका है, रेल का चक्का जाम होने वाला है, पर चूंकि उस वक्त यह अंदाजा था ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस वक्त यह अंदाजा था कि चुनाव मई में हो जाएगा, तो प्रस्तावना को यह मंजूरी दी कि भाड़ा बढ़ाओ, लेकिन चुनाव एक बार सिर से टल जाए, उसके बाद बढ़ाओ। चुनाव मई में हो गया। 16 मई को चुनाव के परिणाम आ रहे थे, इस आदेश के अनुसार रेलवे बोर्ड ने 16 तारीख की दोपहर को ये भाड़े बढ़ा दिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, can the hon. Minister cite here the communication between the then Railway Minister and the then Prime Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, the hon. Minister is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सच देश के सामने आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): You would have cancelled it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; sit down.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Then, all communications between the then Chief Minister of this country and the Prime Minister should also be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know it. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, both the Opposition and the Treasury Benches are responsible for this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए-बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, they are trying to justify themselves because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Leader of the House is on his legs. He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all of you are shouting. Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू : यह क्या तरीका है? हम लोगों ने आपकी सारी बातें सुनी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मिस्त्री जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Mistry, take your seat.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू : आप लोग इस बात से क्यों इंकार करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, please sit down. The Minister is not yielding. Unless you raise a point of order I cannot allow all this. Sit down. The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, on the 16th of May, when the election results were being announced, half way through the results, the Railway Board issues a Notification giving effect to the then Prime Minister's directive. The fares are implemented. By the evening, the Minister knows that his Government is going; the results were clear. At 7 in the evening, having approved the tariffs in February itself, to be given effect in May, because the Railways are running in a loss, the outgoing Minister passes another Order saying, "What you have done in the afternoon should be rescinded, and this matter should be decided by the next Minister". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): It was his right.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, when we are discussing price rise, and one of the issues is, why the railway fares are being raised, the House must know the full facts. The Railways were running in a loss. The UPA Government, in February, decided to raise this fare. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): You can explain all these things in the Railway Budget.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since you raised it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Why are you not waiting for that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You wanted the discussion today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Prime Minister tweeted against the former Government. Why are you not waiting for the Railway Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, all that I am saying is what the present Minister has done is, he was faced with a Hobson's choice. He allows the Railways to continue to bleed, and, then, hides behind some facts and says, "I won't raise the fare", and we reach a situation a few months down the road that the Railways is unable to operate. Does he follow the weak-kneed policies of his predecessors that unpopular decisions can't be taken even if they are in national interest? Does he then take these decisions and place these facts before the rest of the country that to run the railways this decision was necessary? ...*(Interruptions)*... तो इसलिए, मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष से सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो भाड़ा बढ़ा है, यह आपके खाते का है और हमारे खाते में यह बढ़ता है या नहीं बढ़ता है, यह आपको कल पता चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप आने से पहले बता रहे थे कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ آنے سے پہلے بتا رہے تھے کہ
...*(مداخلت)*...]

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Is this a 'UPA-III' Government?

...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली : यह विरासत थी आपकी, जो आप छोड़ कर गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह विरासत थी आपकी, जो आप छोड़ कर गए हैं।

आपने कहा कि डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ गए। यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने तय किया था कि आज पेट्रोल मार्केट-लिंग्विड प्राइज के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। पेट्रोल के दाम डीकंट्रोल्ड है। डीज़ल के संबंध में आपकी नीति थी कि हर महीने 50 पैसे इसका दाम बढ़ा दिया जाए। लेकिन, चुनाव के दो महीने में दाम नहीं बढ़ाया गया। इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करते हुए उन दो महीनों का जो बैकलॉग था, एक रुपया बढ़ा दिया गया, तो आज आपने कहा कि मैं स्थगन का प्रस्ताव देता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अगर आप इन्हीं की नीति अपनाएंगे तो अच्छे दिन कैसे आएँगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, for two months because of election period and code of conduct it is not raised. Now, when that effect is given because the policy was to link it to the market. And, in any case if any of my friends looks at it, I would urge them,

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

to kindly look at what the plight of crude oil price is — after the Iraq crisis the Brent crude has gone up to 115 dollar. The cost of the Indian basket has also increased. There are only two ways of funding that basket, either you marginally increase the diesel price or you increase the taxes, so that the Exchequer supplements those prices. Therefore, the entire increase, at least, my friends in the UPA and the Congress Party cannot say this because it was a culmination of their policy of a 50 paise increase every month and two months' increase had to be effected.

जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों का सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों का प्रश्न है, पिछले दो वर्षों से किन वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं? दो वस्तुएँ, जिनका सबसे ज्यादा जिक्र होता है - प्याज और आलू। जुलाई से नवम्बर की अवधि, जब रबी की फसल आ चुकी होती है और प्रारंभिक खरीफ की फसल अभी बाजार में नहीं आई होती है, तो पिछले कई वर्षों से इस अवधि काल में कीमत बढ़ती थी। सरकार कीमत बढ़ने के बाद अपनी नींद से जागती थी और बाजार के अंदर सामानों को लाना और कीमतों को घटाना शुरू होता था, तो यह दिसम्बर के बाद घटनी शुरू हो जाती थी। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कीमतें कहाँ तक पहुँची? जो कीमत 14, 15 और 16 रुपए होती थी, वह इस अवधि काल में 70, 80 और 100 रुपये तक गई। 70, 80 और 100 रुपये तक कीमतें पहुँच जाती थीं, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में यह प्रशासन था। जैसे ही इस बार कीमत 25 रुपये को छूने लगी तो इस सरकार ने केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में कदम उठाने आरंभ कर दिए। इसने मिनिमम एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स किया। पहले प्याज का मिनिमम एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस 300 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन फिक्स किया गया। 2 तारीख को उसको बढ़ा कर 500 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया। आलू का 450 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन फिक्स किया गया। उसके बाद 3 तारीख को राज्यों को हिदायत दी गई की मिनिमम स्टॉक होल्डिंग मेंटेन कीजिए और जो भी कोई व्यापारी आवश्यक से ज्यादा अपनी स्टॉक होल्डिंग रखेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू कीजिए। कई स्थानों पर, दिल्ली जैसे स्थान पर सरकारी तंत्र के माध्यम से, सफल के माध्यम से तीन-चार नौ नए रिटेलिंग के काउंटर्स खोल दिए गए ताकि उस कीमत को 25 रुपए से बढ़ने न दिया जाए, जो 70 रुपए, 80 रुपए तक पिछले वर्षों में जाती रही है, उसका नियंत्रण आरंभ से शुरू किया। इस अवधि काल में कीमत बढ़ती हैं, लेकिन सरकार की क्षमता इसके आधार पर बनती है कि उसको नियंत्रित रखने में सरकार काबिल हो सकती है या नहीं हो सकती है। पासवान जी ने ठीक कहा कि पैदावार आलू की भी ज्यादा हुई है, प्याज की भी ज्यादा हुई है और इसलिए इनके दाम बढ़े, इसका कोई कारण नहीं था। दाम बढ़ने के पीछे जो कारण था कि जो मार्केट इंटरमीडिएट्रीज हैं, वे उसमें कोई रुकावट पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाए गए, जैसे सैंकड़ों की तादाद में सर्च होना, रेड होना, आदि। अब उनकी तरफ से शिकायतें शुरू हो गई हैं, लेकिन ये सारा कुछ करके आज भी कीमत जो 70 और 80 रुपए जाती थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, एक भी जगह कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जमाखोर पर कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, कहां रेडज हो रही हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात में हो रही हैं या रायपुर में हो रही हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहां रेडज हो रही हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली : उसको नियंत्रित रखा जाए। सरकार ने नियंत्रित रखा। मैं केवल अपने मित्रों से इतना कहूंगा कि इस अवधि में पिछले दो वर्षों में इन दोनों वस्तुओं की कीमत कहां तक पहुंची थी और इस बार जो कार्रवाई की गई, हर राज्य के खाद्य मंत्री को बुलाया गया, उनके साथ हमारे मंत्री की बैठक हुई और सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय हुआ कि क्या-क्या कार्रवाई करनी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो मंत्री आए, उन्होंने कहा कि आप इतना पैनिक क्यों कर रहे हैं, हमारे यहां तो इसकी कीमत 20 रुपए है। इसको नियंत्रण में रखा गया और सरकार इस बात के लिए वचनबद्ध है कि सरकार इसको नियंत्रित निश्चित रूप से रखेगी, क्योंकि इस विषय को हम लोग गंभीर मानते हैं, संवेदनशील मानते हैं और इसलिए इन वस्तुओं की कीमतें न बढ़ें, क्योंकि इनकी उपलब्धि बहुत है। There is sufficient supply. Therefore, there is no reason for panic in the market. I am certain that the Department of Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, through which the Government acts in this behalf, will contain the price rise of these commodities.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, माननीय सदन के नेता के जवाब संतोषजनक नहीं हैं सत्य से परे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम सदन से वाकट आउट करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से वाक आउट करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन, हमने माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का जवाब सुना और फूड मंत्री का भी इंटरवेंशन सुना। रेल में कैसे दाम बढ़ते हैं, essential commodities में इन महीनों में कैसे दाम बढ़ते हैं, ये भी हम दस साल से बता रहे थे और यही अगर सरकार ने जवाब देना था, तो सरकार बदलने की जरूरत ही क्यों थी, फिर तो सरकार चल रही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इस देश में इलेक्शन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से, एनडीए की तरफ से हमारे खिलाफ एक मुद्दा 6 महीने छाया कि दस सालों में महंगाई बढ़ी, पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गए, डीजल के दाम बढ़ गए, केरोसिन तेल के दाम बढ़ गए और इसलिए आप इस सरकार को हटाओ और हम सरकार चलाएंगे और अच्छे दिन आएंगे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए अच्छे दिन आ गए, लेकिन इस देश की गरीब जनता के लिए उसी दिन से बुरे दिन आ गए, जिस दिन से भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार में आई। इसलिए हम माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के जवाब का बड़ा आदर करते हुए, पर्सनली इनके खिलाफ कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसे रोकने में बीजेपी की सरकार असफल हो गई है और जनता के साथ जो विश्वासघात है, इस विश्वासघात को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए हम entire opposition सदन से वॉकआउट करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury. ...**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what about forward trading and future trading?
...**(Interruptions)**... What about speculation? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharad Pawar, would you like to say something?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have asked a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you asked a question?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, I want to know what you are planning to do about speculation in the market. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you banning forward trading and future trading in essential commodities? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the entire reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have called Shri Sharad Pawar. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: ...says that कि उन्होंने जो किया, उसको हम कॉटिन्यू कर रहे हैं और उसी को हम इम्प्लिमेंट कर रहे हैं। यह जवाब कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ कि उसे यूपीए ने और अब पब्लिक के ऊपर हम थोप रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो काम किया था और उसी के लिए वे हटे, तो उसकी बेसिस पर आप यह जस्टिफिकेशन दे रहे हैं कि हम इसको इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि इसका हम लोग एग्री नहीं करते हैं, यह रिप्लाय केवल आँख में धूल झोंकने वाली बात है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I just want a clarification on this.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, we are not satisfied with this; so, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you banning forward and future trading at least for some time in essential commodities?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sharad Pawarji, do you want to say something?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please ask the Minister to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may respond at the end.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After this only Sharad Pawarji will ask.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. After him, he may respond but it is up to him.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, an allegation has come that they are working like the UPA-III Government. I don't want to go into that. I am asking only a specific question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just ask. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you banning forward and future trading at least for some time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Minister to answer or not. Now, Sharad Pawarji.

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, अभी खाद्य मंत्री ने गन्ना किसानों की समस्या के बारे में कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखे। इससे पहले भी मैंने इनकी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस देखी थी कि इन्होंने चार डिसिजंस लिए हैं। एक जो इम्पोर्टेड चीनी होती है, उस पर 40 प्रतिशत ड्यूटी बढ़ाना, दो इससे पहले सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए थे उसकी समय-सीमा बढ़ाना और उनका तीसरा डिसिजन एथनॉल के 10 परसेंट blending करने के बारे में था। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि इन्होंने कहा कि जब तक मिल मालिक यह कमिट नहीं करते कि किसानों को वे यह कीमत देंगे, तब तक मैं ऑर्डर नहीं निकालूंगा? आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि इन्होंने इस बारे में अनाउंसमेंट तो कर दी, मगर कोई आर्डर इश्यू नहीं किया। जब तक ऑर्डर इश्यू नहीं होता, तब तक यह कीमत देने की ताकत मिल में नहीं होती है। ये कंडिशनल ऑर्डर इश्यू कर सकते हैं कि हम यह ऑर्डर इश्यू करेंगे, यह आपको करना पड़ेगा, तो ही इस पर अमल करने का आपका अधिकार है, मगर इन्होंने केवल अनाउंसमेंट की, आर्डर इश्यू नहीं किया और इसलिए आज गन्ना किसानों को उचित कीमत नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, अभी आपने सुना कि हमारे साथी चार्ज लगा रहे थे कि हम मिल मालिकों से मिले हुए हैं और इसके कारण ही ऐसा है। हमको यह डर पहले ही था। हमने ऐसा नहीं कहा बल्कि हम सिर्फ इतना ही कहते हैं कि मिल मालिक आकर इस बात का टाइम बाउंड एश्योरेंस दें कि वे गन्ना किसानों के बकाया का पेमेंट कर देंगे। जब वे उसका पेमेंट कर देंगे, उसके बाद सारे निर्णयों को इम्प्लिमेंट कर देंगे। इसलिए यह गन्ना मिल मालिकों के ऊपर है कि वे कब आकर यह एश्योरेंस देते हैं, जिससे किसानों का बकाया पेमेंट भी मिल सके और हम लोगों के ऊपर यह चार्ज भी न लगे कि हम किसी एक से मिले हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, would you like to react to Mr. Yechury?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since there is no reply to the question of future and forward trading,...

Sir, my hon. friend has raised a valid and very important point. The Government will keep that suggestion in mind.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, please announce it today. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your time. But we think it is valid right now for you to make an announcement. I hope you will make it on Monday. But since you are not making it today, so, in protest, I would like to stage a walk-out' alongwith my Members.

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we will take up the National Institute of Design Bill, 2013. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

The National Institute of Design Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a brief opening remark on this Bill which is coming before this House for consideration and for passage.

The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad was set up in the year 1961, and, as a Society, it was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trusts Act in 1950, by the Government of India, Ministry of Industry — it was known so at that time —and as an autonomous institution, it has been imparting education and training. It is an institution known for it, which conducts graduate and post-graduate programmes in the area of design education. The NID, Ahmedabad is already striving for excellence in the field of design education. The NID products comprising of students and alumni form the spearhead of the design initiative in India.

Despite this, the potential for Indian design has not been fully exploited and there is immense scope for future growth which may be achieved by establishing an institution of national importance for imparting design education. This will also bring an international benchmarking which can award degrees, which can function as an apex body to train teachers and trainers who would do a better job of imparting design education in this country and provide the interface between academia and the industry.

The National Institute of Design Bill, 2014 inter alia will provide for declaration of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad as an institution of national importance and make it a body corporate to nurture and promote quality and excellence in design education, to conduct research and training in all disciplines related to design and to confer degree, post-graduate degree, diplomas, honorary degrees, certificates, awards and other academic distinctions or titles in disciplines related to design and to act as a nucleus for interaction between academia and industry. It will be an encouraging exchange for designers to interact with the faculty of this institution and also for other technical staff, between the Institute and

4.00 P.M.

the industry, by undertaking sponsored and other funded research as well as consultancy projects. The National Institute of Design Bill, 2014, which was earlier presented as The National Institute of Design Bill, 2013, is now being proposed for consideration and for passage in this House.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I rise to support the Bill to give national importance to National Institute of Design. 'Design' by definition has meant creating a roadmap or a strategic approach for someone to achieve a unique expectation. But, for us, Indians, it has an even deeper meaning. It has a spiritual meaning. It has an aesthetic meaning and it has a social meaning. Right from my State, Uttarakhand, from Kumaon-Garhwal, to Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the design, re-designing and creating more designs, that kind of a creativity, has been a part of our households. Almost every house lady has been creating a new design everyday to welcome the guests, to welcome the Gods, to please the *dharmic* rituals.

It has been an expression of our thoughts, cultural diversity and history. Historically, we have been pioneers in designing, which is evidently reflected in the ruins of the Indus Valley Civilization, where modern drainage was laid out at a time when civilization had not even evolved in other parts of the world. Our jewels and weaving industry has brought to the country swarms of traders and other people who were enchanted by the beauty of our crafts. Until 1898, India was the only country to produce diamonds. Such was our superiority.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA), in the Chair.]

Our architectural eminence influenced the world around. The world's biggest Vishnu temple or Buddhist temple, *Angkor Wat*, in Cambodia has a clear imprint of the supremacy and craftsmanship of Indian design. Even today there are 32 heritage sites in India recognized by the UNESCO that attract millions of tourists from around the world. Our scientific advancement of that era was such that even today the Iron Pillar of Ashoka has not rusted. There are the paintings of Ajanta and Ellora Caves.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिजाइन या रूपरेखा के महत्व को संसार को भारतीयों ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ व सर्वोत्कृष्ट रूप में समझाया। भारत के मंदिर और दुर्ग, जो कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक फैले हैं, रामेश्वरम् मंदिर के डिजाइन व 1200 स्तम्भ आज भी संसार से आने वाले पर्यटकों को अचम्भित करते हैं। ताज महल चमत्कारिक, आश्चर्यजनक व मनोहारी डिजाइन दुनिया को मंत्र-मुग्ध करता है, ये सब भारत की विश्व को देन है। महोदय, अजंता व एलोरा के अद्भूत और असाधारण डिजाइन, विशेष रूप से

एलोरा का कैलाश मंदिर, अजन्ता की गुफाएं देखकर लोग दांतों तले उंगली दबाते हैं कि हजारों वर्ष पहले भारत के डिजाइनर्स ने, भारत के वास्तुशिल्पियों ने, भारत के उन कल्पक और विशेष रूप से रूपायित होने वाले इस संसार के छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों को किस प्रकार से उन्होंने एक सेंटीमीटर के सौबें हिस्से तक के माप में ईजाद किया। वे डिजाइनर्स थे, जिन्होंने विश्व को भारत की ज्यॉमती, बीज गणित, अंक गणित ही नहीं दिए बल्कि देश के सर्वश्रेष्ठ वास्तुशिल्प दिए, जिसमें हमपी का शहर रहा, जिसे हरिहर बुक्का ने बसाया था। महोदय, हमपी के शहर का वास्तुशिल्प देखकर सारी दुनिया चमत्कृत हो जाती है। उस प्रकार रूपायित होने वाला भारतीय सौंदर्य सृष्टि है, भारतीय सौंदर्य संसार है क्योंकि भारत में सौंदर्य व डिजाइन का जो महत्व है, रूपाकार व रूपरेखा का जो महत्व है, वह हमारी आध्यात्मिक परंपरा का एक हिस्सा रहा है। यहां का प्रत्येक मंदिर एक अद्भूत डिजाइन का उदाहरण रहा है, उस भारत के नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन जैसे संस्थान ने संसार में अपनी एक विशेष छाप छोड़ी है। अमेरिका, यूरोप को मिलाकर, दुनिया के जो सर्वश्रेष्ठ इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ डिजाइंस हैं, उन में एन.आई.डी. अहमदाबाद का नाम आता है। पिछले उनके वर्षों में यह ज्ञान का, एक विशेष अनुभव का, इस परंपरा को आगे ले जाने और उसे आधुनिक टेक्नॉलोजी के साथ जोड़ते हुए भविष्य की एक अद्भूत सौंदर्य-सृष्टि कर के डिजाइन के क्षेत्र में भारत की प्रभुता को पुनः स्थापित करने वाला एक विशेष संस्थान बना है। पिछले 50 वर्षों में इस एन.आई.डी. ने भारत से ऐसे सर्वश्रेष्ठ डिजाइनर्स विश्व को दिए हैं, जिन्होंने दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जाकर अपनी वास्तुकला, शिल्पकला, अपनी कल्पकता, अपनी कल्पनाशीलता से बननेवाले डिजाइनों से पूरे विश्व में भारत का गौरव व अभिमान बढ़ाया है। यह अब एक नए रूप में आगे बढ़ रहा है। अब लगभग 11362 स्क्वियर मीटर की एक नई बिल्डिंग में इसका और विस्तारीकरण हो रहा है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया था कि एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूट, एक ऐसा संस्थान, जोकि मशरू वीविंग से लेकर, अजरक पेंटिंग और उत्तर पूर्वांचल की बम्बू आर्ट से लेकर कश्मीर के शाल व कन्याकुमारी की अद्भूत ज्वैलरी के कलात्मक दृष्टिकोण को अपने में समाहित करते हुए... भारत के युवाओं को एक नई दृष्टि के साथ विश्व में डिजाइन के क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठा के साथ स्थापित कर रहा है। यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि इसको इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स का दर्जा दिया जाए। मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ, कि उन्होंने इस बारे में पहल की है और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that the BJP-NDA Government has brought this as the first Bill before this House. As has been pointed out by the Deputy Chairman earlier, this Bill, after due consideration, was introduced on the 21st of February, 2013. So, it is almost one-and-a-half years later that this august House is considering this. I was happy to listen to Shri Tarun Vijay. But, apparently, my dear friend did not do his homework. But I would like to compliment the Commerce and Industry Minister of India, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, who has also now been elected as a Member of this august House, that she understood the importance of this particular Bill considering the role and the contribution of the National Institute of Design what NID has been able to achieve during the long period of its existence, when it was first established in 1961. It is important for me to point out that NID was established because of the vision of India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had commissioned the best of minds recognizing the significance and importance of design in

[Shri Anand Sharma]

India's development and to get space, opportunity, institutional support to the creativity of our young minds and that NID has been able to accomplish. Few years ago, the UPA Government realized that one NID with an extension campus in Bengaluru was not enough for this country, we did have a new campus which was established and inaugurated, besides Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, and I had the privilege to do that. But we took a conscious decision to establish four new NIDs in India — one in Assam, one in Hyderabad, one in Bhopal and one in Kurukshetra, to meet the needs of all regions of India ensuring, given the pace at which this country is progressing, its industrial growth, economic development, and new institutions getting established. Design is playing an important role in India's industrialization, India's transformation and also in new technologies that are getting integrated. It is not only that the design world has to be understood in entirety. What was being said and as the Minister piloting the Bill has mentioned, it encompasses vast space. It embraces all areas when it comes to human creativity whether it is the architecture, whether it is the design of an aeroplane to a small car, to a furniture, to a building, and even in animation where India has an important role to play, it is not only in the Bollywood, but also in the animation industry, the pace at which it is growing. But we also recognized that there was one serious drawback that having invested in this institution, having taken a decision to establish four more NIDs, NID was not given the due status as an Institute of national importance and Excellence. Because of that, not one, not two or ten, but many batches of bright, creative, young Indians, who had spent time at the National Institute of Design, did not get the benefit of a degree. When it was brought to our attention, I would like to share, through you, Sir, with this august House, and I had also, before demitting office, left a detailed note for my successor not knowing that I will have a worthy successor — I never knew who the person was going to be that this Institution should have been given this status long back. Perhaps, it was not by design, it was a default. The NID is ranked not only in India as a premier Institute but it is globally ranked, is globally recognised, is globally respected too, and there are institutional linkages with the premier design institutions of the world who are doing similar work and they are benefiting through exchange.

Sir, a reference was made by Shri Tarun Vijay to bamboo. Yes, NID is doing a really good work when it comes even to bamboo and bamboo designing. But we have a dedicated Institute which is part of the Textile Ministry, where I had the privilege to work also as the Textile Minister, and that Bamboo Institute is in Tripura. We have created institutional synergy between the NID, between the NIFTs and also between the Bamboo Institute and the FDDIs. In the design field, there are three branches and we have to recognise that. One is the National Institute of Design. Then, there is the National Institute of Fashion Technology. And then, for the leather industry, there are FDDIs. So, we have established FDDIs in some States; we have established NIFTs in some States; and, from one to five, we are going for the National Institutes of Design. We also recognised that there was a need for institutional linkage and synergy and since I had, at that time, the opportunity to talk to all because all these institutions were part of the Ministries we were looking after, those institutional linkages were created.

I would also like to mention one thing that when we are investing in these institutions, we have to keep pace with the developments nationally and globally. It is very important. More and more young people are opting for professional careers, professional courses, and time has come with the recognition of India on the global platform as a country which can contribute enormously in this field and in other fields, that we give that status of an institute of excellence to the NID so that it can grant its own degrees and our young people can have the benefit and a sense of pride when they interact with the designers of other countries. The alumni of the NID and those who will study there can stand shoulder to shoulder with those who have been educated and trained in the best national institutes of designs in Europe, America or elsewhere that we, from India, are also at par, we also have the same degrees and we can also engage with you at the same level.

I would also like to record one appreciation here. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, India has an institutionalised, structured engagement with Africa. That was done way back in 2008 when India convened the Africa-India Summit of the Heads of the States and the Governments in partnership with African Union. The second Summit was held three years ago. That was in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. India has taken a number of initiatives to build up institutions also for development of human resources, capacity creation, training and empowerment of people, especially women and youth. And, there are a large number of institutions that India is establishing. We give thousands of scholarships under two of our programmes to the African students, who come and study in our institutions here, in our medical institutions, in our engineering institutions and in our other institutions where professional courses are there. Apart from the institutions that we were establishing, what is more notable is that the biggest gift of India has been the Pan-African e-Network project where we have, through dedicated satellites, linked 48 countries of sub Saharan Africa, a major leap in tele-education and tele-medicine. That is what India did. In the Addis Ababa Summit, among the programmes that were adopted, one involved the NID, which is directly dealing with the empowerment of the women — African women like our women, those who use hazel, grass and other material for weaving — to help them to understand more about design and more about marketing. And, for the first time, these women weavers were brought to India from Zimbabwe and they benefited from what the NID did. Those who could only look at the aeroplanes from their remote villages were now in India but they went back empowered. And, that training was extended then to Ethiopia, Ghana and some other countries.

I would like to urge *Nirmala Sitharaman ji* to have a keen look as to how it was achieved and how that has been appreciated in those countries in Africa where NID, and now a Bamboo Institute has also been drawn in, has empowered women, thereby improving designs for weaving, creating opportunities for them, and, providing them better marketing facilities.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

I would like to place on record here the appreciation for the good work that the NID is doing and I am encouraged that the present Government, and, this is what the Minister has told us, is fully committed to take forward all these initiatives to ensure that the NID achieves its objectives. With the coming up of four new NIDs, these institutions, as institutes of excellence, will create more hopes and the aspirational youth of India will definitely benefit. With these words, I extend our full support for the passage of this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you.
Shri K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. This Bill was introduced earlier and basically this is a formalisation process. The National Institute of Design, which was founded in 1961, is an institute of national importance but it provides only Diplomas. From the students' point of view, they get a Diploma and they cannot go for further studies. From the teachers' point of view, they are not getting parity with the AICTE and UGC teachers. This is the basic issue.

Sir, I was part of the Standing Committee which discussed this brief Bill. The Report of the Standing Committee also mentions a lot of things. But there is one thing which did not find a mention in the speech of the hon. Minister. While discussing the Bill, we discussed the plight of the teachers and the academic staff in the days to come. They are all diploma holders. Now, when it becomes a degree college or a PG college, and, you grant higher degrees, what will be the plight of the teachers? There should be a bridge-course to enable the teachers to continue as faculty in the new University system. This is one aspect which we have to consider.

Sir, with regard to this Bill, the Standing Committee has also given some other important suggestions regarding the appointment and removal of Directors, and, functioning of Senate. We have to give clarity to all these aspects in this Bill. Sir, the Standing Committee very clearly spoke about the manner of defining the 'institutes of national importance'.

Sir, 40 or 41 institutions are there. Earlier, when a Bill regarding an agriculture university, Bundelkhand University, came, as per the Constitution, the Central Government could establish only an institution of national importance. For establishing an institution from the Central Government, we are just adding the words 'national importance'. If we add the words 'national importance', then the Central Government can pass the Bill. For bypassing that aspect, many times we are using the words 'national importance'. The Standing Committee very clearly said in its Report that the meaning of the words 'national importance' should be very clearly clarified in the coming days. In regard to this Bill also, the Standing Committee is suggesting

that. Now, we are just putting the words 'national importance'. So, this should be clarified, Sir. Another important thing in this regard is, in China or in other developed countries, there are hundreds of thousands of institutions like this National Design Institute. When we visited the Ahmedabad campus, the teachers there said that there are around twenty thousand small design institutes in China. That means, for the students who are studying in a campus, there can be some incubation facilities, some lathe or some other local facilities for skill development. Such facilities should be there, Sir. Now, we are planning for four other institutions also. We are limiting only to the four. We should not limit to the four.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am concluding, Sir. Nobody is speaking, and this is an important Bill. ... (*Interruptions*)...

My request to the Minister and the Government is that when we are making such an Institute of National Importance, we should not obstruct the bringing up of other institutes. We should plan for hundreds of such institutes. For example, if you take the case of Kerala, there are handicrafts, hand weaving like bamboo. Bamboo technology was mentioned here. So, hundreds of new technologies can come, hundreds of new institutes can come. So, do not restrict to this Institute only and the purview of the entire designs in the country should not be restricted to the four or five institutes which are coming. So, that is an important aspect. Sir, this is a good initiative on the part of the Government. Every State and every region which has its own technology should be encouraged. The Commerce Ministry may look into States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and some other States as well.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please only make the points because we are short of time.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Such institutes should be developed in different regions, Sir. With these words, I am supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me time. Very briefly, I will make a few points. First, I will congratulate the Government for bringing in this Bill to make NID as the Institute of National Importance. Why I congratulate the Government is primarily because bringing in this Bill to be made into an Act by this august House shows the broad democratic consensus among political parties and Members of this House. Secondly, the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman ji, who has piloted this Bill, has made a history as the day she took oath as a Member of this House, I think, she is the only Minister in the history of our Parliament who has introduced a Bill to make, a great institute as the Institute of National Importance.

And then some points were made by Shri Anand Sharma, the former Commerce Minister. When this Bill was introduced in "February 2013, the then UPA Government had a very sublime purpose of actually making the NID into a centre of not merely 'national' but 'international excellence.'

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

Shri Tarun Vijay spoke about multi-disciplinary aspects of design and its history. He has made my task easier. So I would make just a couple of points. I made some points on designing in one of my interactions at the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, years ago. I will make those points here. Shri Tarun Vijay has stated about art, painting, sculpture, temple architecture and various other things. If you look at any development, you will find that primarily it depends on multi-disciplinary approach, the aesthetics, artistic understanding and an overall approach of human creativity. Therefore, our Institutes of Design, which have to present that excellence, have to imbibe these values. One question, which I asked the students and the faculty members of the NID, Ahmedabad, years ago, was this. I told them that as students and teachers of design they would have to answer one question. Understand the meaning of this. I told them that it's their primary responsibility. I asked them to look at the world today and find out United States of America, which is the most powerful country in the world, with all economic, technological, scientific and military might, cannot make a Pyramid, cannot make a Taj Mahal and cannot make a Forbidden City. There are so many examples that I can count. But to save the time, I asked why it is that many developed countries in the world today cannot create one wonder in design, in aesthetics and in architecture. Why? What's the reason? Then I told them that, to my mind, design, art or any other form of excellence requires sensibility to look at the world with a sense of creative wonder. That creative wonder is essential. The developing world, the modern world has highly privatised individual lives but without creative moments. It has all the material, all the money and all the resources. But when it comes to creative dreams, its inability is visible. Those creative dreams are extremely important for any design and aesthetics. The continuing loss of that sense of creative wonder is causing serious concern.

Finally, the point that I have to make is this. I have had the privilege of visiting this institute and many institutes of design and aesthetics in different parts of the world where I have interacted with many artists and professors of this field. The last point that I am going to make is this. It has to be understood carefully by the hon. Members.

Design has never depended on designation. It shows the creativity of the common man the world over. I am giving just one example. If you look at the weavers of Banarasi sarees or anywhere in the world, you can see the creativity of the common man. It is not the high and mighty who created the best in the world. If you look at the history of design, the best design was created by the creativity of the common man.

With these few words, I support this Bill. It is very good that the House is going to pass this Bill unanimously. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद महोदय, आपने मुझे “राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान विधेयक, 2013” पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। इस विधेयक के कारण और उद्देश्य को पढ़कर निश्चित तौर पर ऐसा लगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी का इरादा इस संस्थान की अहमियत को और ज्यादा सशक्त बनाना है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासन हुए)

इस विधेयक के माध्यम से इसकी एक मांग की गई है। अहमदाबाद के इस राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित करने के संबंध में पहले भी, पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों के काल में, हमारे देश के बहुत सारे संस्थानों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित कराने के लिए इस हाउस में विधेयक पास हुए हैं और सदन ने उन पर कहीं न कहीं आम सहमति के माध्यम से इन संस्थानों पर विचार भी किया है। इस विधेयक पर संभवतः विचार होगा। इस पर इसलिए भी विचार होगा चूंकि यह संस्थान डिजाइन के क्षेत्र में ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट, डिग्री, डिप्लोमा हासिल करने वाले नौजवानों को कुछ न कुछ नया और अच्छा करने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक-दो चीजें जरूर जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था का विधेयक पास होने से इस साइड में और अधिक नौजवानों की एजुकेशन लेने की अप्यार्च्युनिटी बढ़ेगी? दूसरा, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक आशंका भी व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अमूमन कई ऐसे संस्थान इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान घोषित हुए हैं, जिनमें कहीं न कहीं आरक्षण की व्यवस्था प्रभावित हुई है। उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें कि इस संस्थान में जो फैकल्टी है, जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो अधिकारी हैं, और खास तौर से वह वर्ग, वह तबका, जिसको भारतीय संविधान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के आधार पर नियक्तियां मिलती हैं या मीली हैं, क्या इस रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी पर इस संस्थान के बनने से कोई कुप्रभाव तो नहीं पड़ेगा? क्या भर्ती प्रक्रिया में रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी को कमजोर करने या समाप्त करने का सरकार का कोई इरादा तो नहीं है? एक तो हम यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं यह बात ठीक है कि अहमदाबाद का यह संस्थान देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके लिए सुविधाएं बढ़ें, इसका स्टेटस बढ़े, जिससे देश के नौजवानों को लाभ मिले। लेकिन क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय वीकर सैक्शन के लोगों को भी समान रूप से शिक्षा का अवसर प्रदान करने की कोई नीति, कोई इरादा इस विधेयक में रखती हैं? क्या और दूसरे संस्थानों में, चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के संस्थान हैं, चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं या और दूसरे कॉलेजिज हैं, प्रांतीय और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में, संस्थानों में जिस प्रकार से एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. के लोगों को एजुकेशन के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था को लागू किया गया है, क्या इस संस्थान में भी माननीय मंत्री जी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. के स्टूडेंट्स को इस संस्थान में आरक्षण के उसी अनुपात में प्रवेश देकर उनको भी अवसर प्रदान करने की कोशिश करें? महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात कह कर अपनी बात का अन्त कर रहा हूँ। हमें मालूम है कि एन.आई.डी. जैसे संस्थान हमारे देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में इनकी संख्या इतनी कम है कि चाहते हुए भी बहुत सारी प्रतिभाएं, बहुत सारे छात्र, बहुत सारे नौजवान अवसर प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते। सीटों की कमी से, संस्थानों की कमी से उनको अवसर नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं इस बात को कहने के लिए बहुत विनम्रता से इस बात की इच्छा रखता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी की दृष्टि से भारतवर्ष का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप सत्ता में आई हैं, देश के लोगों ने आप पर भरोसा किया है, उत्तर प्रदेश ने आपको भारी समर्थन दिया है, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन लोगों ने आपको भारी समर्थन देकर सत्ता में भेजा है, आप उस प्रदेश में भी अहमदाबाद जैसा संस्थान बनाने पर विचार करेंगी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसकी घोषणा भी सदन में हो, तो शायद हमारे नौजवानों को और ज्यादा अवसर प्रदान होंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसा बड़ा प्रदेश भी इस एजुकेशन के साथ अपने आपको जोड़ सकेगा।

[श्री उपसभापति]

महोदय, आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर निर्णय लेंगी, मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद करूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, do you like to speak?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Yes, Sir, for two minutes.

Sir, I stand to support the National Institute of Design Bill, 2013. Sir, before I start, I must say that the NID has been famous in this country for a very long time. It was started as a registered society under the Societies Act, 1860. Then, it grew as one of the most famous premier institutes of design, not in this country alone, but abroad also. People have been looking at this institute as a prestigious institute. I know from my school also, lots of students have gone there. It is not easy to get admission there because it was the only institute in the country. Now it is going to have another, not collaboration, branch at Gandhinagar and at Bengaluru. It is a very, very welcome step. But what I want to really make a point is: What does this Bill really achieve? Now, if we get into that, this was a Government of India institute. It was an autonomous institute. But here we are giving it more powers so that it can spread out more. It can have more students. It can have collaborations outside. It can go outside. It can have people from outside. It has a big name. Let us spread its name even more. The potential for growth is there. We have to explore and exploit it. Right now, the NID gazette is distinct in the field of textiles, product design, craft design, promotion of advertising, film making, multi-media, automobile design, development of communication as well, it can get into other fields like new media design, photographic design, toy and game design, transportation, life-style accessory design and what not. What I am really trying to get at is, it will have more powers. Let me give you an instance. I was in the Yale University in the USA. The Yale University has a lot of industries around it. It is the alumni who have a lot of competition. They have such a big billion dollars endowment fund; they have competitions and they encourage them to set up industries. This is what I want that let this Institute also has a big endowment fund. It will also finance. The alumni will finance it, the industry will finance it and these people will make this into a multi-billion institute where the Government does not really have to fund it anymore. It will be self-financing. It will get into a lot of industries which can come up. But here the catch is this. We are talking about 100 new cities. That is Shri Venkaiah Naidu's dream and also BJP's dream. Let a new city come around an Institute like this where non-polluting industries also come up, where there is competition and these alumni get it going and the whole concept of what the US has, through these endowments, can grow from this Institute. This is one of the suggestions that I have.

I hope this Institute also has collaborations outside, has universities, has fellow franchises; people coming from outside and going outside, so that we have more research programmes. Now when we talk about innovations and researches, this is where you can

really get this Institute going in different directions, in so many multi-faceted things that they can do. I am happy, as my colleague has pointed out, that the Minister has made history today. The first day she takes the oath and puts forth a Bill, which is not a small thing. I really commend her for this. Thank you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am overwhelmed by the cross-party consensus which has evolved in giving support for this Bill which we have proposed today. In fact, I am very touched by the kind words which have been uttered by each one of the speakers. I will start with my eminent predecessor, hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, who is not here at the moment, who had worked on this Bill. I put it on record that he had spent a lot of time working on this Bill and brought it in this House earlier. As he has pointed out in his speech, quite a few of those outside India activities of the NID had taken place during his tenure, particularly, that which happened in Ethiopia and parts of Africa, all of which are recorded in the NID's documents.

Let me recall that the objective of this Bill is to give a stature of national importance to the Institute which is in Ahmedabad with two of its satellites, which are in Gandhinagar and in Bangalore. Quite a few Members have raised issues about what exactly is the definition and description of 'an institution of national importance'.

Many Members do know that there are more than 40 Institutions of National Importance in this country. Each one of them was declared so for the uniqueness in their character and for the specialized work that they do, and once we start defining what national importance is, it restricts the uniqueness of each of these Institutions and, probably, will put them into one box and make them not so flexible. The whole idea of an institution of national importance, particularly, in areas which demand creativity is to not restrict them by definitions which may constrict them from being creative. Therefore, as was discussed elaborately in the Department Related Standing Committee on this matter, which is also a part of the Bill's Appendix, the idea of not defining what an Institute of National Importance is, is with a purpose. And the purpose is that each of these institutions should have the autonomy to define for themselves what they want to do and to encourage creativity. The hon. Member, Shri K.N. Balagopal, had raised that and I would want this answer to be given to others also who raised this issue on what exactly is this definition of 'Institute of National Importance'. Each Institute, particularly because it spends a lot of time in creativity and has very eminent people in the Governance Councils, will be in a position to define what an Institution of National Importance would mean for them.

There were questions about what the faculty would be. Again, the hon. Member, Shri K.N. Balagopal, raised it. I want to assure this House that the faculty, particularly, in Institutions of this nature, do not just go by degrees. They go by degrees as well as with wide-ranging experiences with which they come. In fact, as my colleagues, Tarun Vijayji

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

and Shri D.P. Tripathi spoke, pyramids, temples and wonderful structures were in earlier days created not by degree holders. This is not to undermine people who possess degrees. But people who are master craftsmen and people who have extreme creativity in them have also brought in such qualities. So, faculties of these Institutions have had enriched experiences and, therefore, brought in a certain calibre to Institutions. Therefore, we are not only defining teachers with their degrees and training but we are also defining them with the quality of exposure, their master skills, the skill-sets with which they come, and above all, creativity which, I think, is fairly difficult to measure. So, I don't want to restrict teachers and their qualifications not just on the basis of degrees but also on the basis of the quality of skill-sets and creativity with which they come. So, let me assure this House, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that the faculty and the quality of the faculty are not going to be just confined to their degrees but also by the time-tested and peer group-tested skill-sets. Therefore, the faculty will be of high quality.

There was also this question raised as to whether they would be restricted to only those discussed four Centres other than the three, that is, one plus two satellites that we are talking about. At this point of time, the Bill is not talking about any number of institutions, although all of us will be interested in creating more such institutions of excellence, and that would be something for the future rather than talk at this point of time when we are bringing forth this Bill with a desire and request that this be passed. So, we are not talking about other institutions at the moment. But the country will be better-off if, of course, all of us agree to have more such Institutions.

A very valuable and an important issue was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, about reservation. Let me assure you that this Institution, as of today and in the future too, will be following the reservation policy as is enshrined in the law of this land, and without any dilution, this reservation policy will be followed. That can be an assurance on the floor of the House, and I can assure the hon. Member, Kashyapji, on this matter that there is no attempt to dilute this policy.

On the contrary, this Institution is already fully — for staff and for students — following the reservation policy and this will be followed for other institutions which in the future may get established. I can assure you on that. About how this would be inspiring more youth to join in in such an institution, I would like to say that quality and the excellence that has been achieved by NID in Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar and Bengaluru itself speaks for itself and as to how internationally these students have been taken off from the campus and they are much sought after in terms of employment potential, and, therefore that itself stands as a motivation or inspiration for many more youths to join these institutions and once we legalise it, in the sense give a statutory status after passing this Bill, I am sure there will be greater incentive for Indian youth to join in a big way.

As regards the quality of teachers, again I wish to say here that the NID will have autonomy to increase the number of students and, therefore, the intake can also in the long-run be increased and just not in one but in many number of disciplines. With all this, as specific answers to those questions which have been raised by hon. Members, I would like to assure you that this Institution is going to stand for excellence. We have hon. Member, Badnoreji speaking about Endowment Fund which should be created so that it does not run short of resources to do excellence and provide probably scholarships. Let me just point out to the hon. Members that Section 24 of the Bill has a complete narrative on Endowment Fund which is being provided. So with these specific answers, I would only say, without taking much of your time, I am very grateful indeed that this House in one voice has recognized this Institution of excellence which has been there for the last 40 to 50 years in this country and it has only provided diplomas, but today they will be in a position after this august House passes this Bill that they will be able to provide certifications such as degrees and even provide post-graduate degrees and M.Phil. and Ph.Ds too, thereby, bringing great strength for students who clear from this Institute and on this score we will ensure that students with high quality also enter this Institution in the future. With this, I am indeed very grateful to every Member who spoke and those who have not spoken but who are going to stand by this Bill and enable passing of this Bill in one voice. I am indeed grateful on behalf of myself and also on behalf of my party and the Government which has chosen to have this as the first Bill in this Session. I am, indeed, grateful to all of you for passing it without much of a dissent.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदया का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे दो बिन्दुओं पर बहुत क्लेरिटी के साथ जवाब दिया है। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की आशाओं को एक निवेदन के तौर पर सदन में रखा है कि क्या भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर एन.आई.डी. जैसे संस्थाओं के निर्माण पर माननीय मंत्री महोदया विचार करेंगी?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to give a suggestion. We appreciate the hon. Minister who has spoken about these Institutes of excellence. The sadness is that we have never involved them in design inputs for expansion of urban spaces and cities, right from Zila Parishad where we are spending money and building up new cities and new Zila Parishad. I think we should ensure that the design component comes into these new structures so that we have an aesthetic country. Unfortunately, it is only the outsiders or the foreigners who actually come in and give us designs for our new cities. So it is just a suggestion. I think we should be able to do it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will certainly keep all the suggestions which have come from the two hon. Members, in mind. Sir, I thank the hon. Members who have made very useful and valuable suggestions. With these comments, I would request the House to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-claus consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2-41 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

Clause 1 - Short Title and Commencement

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “2013” the figure “2014” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by the Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

Enacting Formula

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Sixty-fourth” the word “Sixty-fifth” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted. The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister deserves congratulations, because on the first day of her taking oath a Bill got passed. It is a rare opportunity which you got, Madam Minister. Many Ministers do not get this opportunity.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, that too unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; unanimously.

Now, we will take up Special Mentions. You can lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, we want to read.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand for installing electronic indicators for displaying details of stations in all trains**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, there is lack of electronic indicators for displaying details of coming station, time of arrival and departure and platform details of the coming station in coaches of trains, which is creating great difficulties to passengers, especially during night journey. Further, if there are any handicapped travelers, it becomes more difficult. Railways have provided electronic indicators in Mumbai Suburban Trains. So, the same can also be introduced in all other trains.

Sir, there are a number of cases registered during night time. But, due to lack of electronic indicators displaying the aforesaid details, passengers are getting down on wrong side of platform, *i.e.*, on railway tracks and, due to darkness, many accidents such as crushing by another train passing through, etc., occurring.

So, I demand that electronic indicators must be installed in all trains.

Demand for establishing a memorial of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in Srinagar and abolish two-flag system in Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was a great statesman and national leader who sacrificed his life for national integration and social unity. He breathed his last under mysterious circumstances on 23rd June, 1953, in a jail at Srinagar. No enquiry was done. His last diary, which he used to keep meticulously, was never returned to his family by the then Jammu and Kashmir Government. After his sacrifice, the permit system to enter Jammu and Kashmir was abolished and the nomenclatures of Wazire-Azam and Sadre-Riyasat were changed to Chief Minister and Governor. But, still the two-flag system remains in operation in Jammu and Kashmir.

I demand the Government must abolish the two-flag system for Jammu and Kashmir and allow only Indian National Tricolour for their State as is applicable in all other Indian provinces. Also, I demand that a suitable memorial be erected in memory of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in Srinagar and a plaque be established at the place where he was jailed and he went to his heavenly abode. I also demand that Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee's last diary be retrieved from Jammu and Kashmir Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri R. Lakshmanan.

*** Demand for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu**

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, education is a vital tool for development of people. All around, efforts are being made to create an adequate educational infrastructure in each and every corner of the country, particularly, after coming into effect of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

* Laid on the Table.

[Dr. R. Lakshmanan]

Sir, Villupuram district in Tamil Nadu is spread across 7,194 sq. kms with a total population of 34,58,873 (as per 2011 Census). It is one of the important districts in the State and it is strategically located. The literacy rate of Villupuram district is around 80 per cent.

There are a number of Central Government Offices/Organisations situated in Villupuram district. It is a well-known fact that personnel of the Central Government offices are frequently transferred on 'All-India basis' and wherever they are transferred, they find it very difficult in getting admission for their children. Moreover, the number of schools following the CBSE-pattern syllabus are also very few in number. It is pertinent to mention here that there is ever-soaring demand for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The residents of Villupuram district find it very difficult in getting admission in other KVs situated in nearby districts. There are around 41 KVs including 4 Institutes of Higher Learning under the administrative control of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Regional Office, Chennai. But not even a single school is located in Villupuram district.

In view of the above, it is my earnest appeal to the Government, through this august House, to take immediate and necessary steps for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya School in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri K. P. Ramalingam.

**Demand for stepping up safety measures at vital installations
of oil and natural gas industry**

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the fire accident that took place on 27.6.2014 at Tatipaka in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh in Gas Authority of India Limited's gas pipe line has once again raised concern regarding the safety aspects of Oil and Gas Industry installations across the country. Fourteen people died and many injured in this incident. In 2009 also, a fire accident occurred in Indian Oil Corporation's terminal at Sanganer in Jaipur during the transfer of kerosene and motor spirit to another terminal. Eleven people died in this accident.

Sir, Oil and Gas industry is a booming industry. Since oil and gas are highly inflammable, the impact of any accident can be very high as such incidents will be felt not only on the accident site but also on the surroundings. These accidents can cause loss of material, loss of lives and also damage to the environment. Hence it is imperative that the oil and gas industry need to be very vigilant and should not be lax to adopt stringent safety measures in handling these products.

It will not be out of place to mention here that besides many installations, pipelines alone have been laid to the extent of 30,000 kms. across the length and breadth of the country.

In view of this, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to ensure proper implementation of the various aspects of safety in the oil industry and ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya.

**Demand for taking steps to remove pollution from sacred rivers,
particularly Shipra in Madhya Pradesh**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में नदियों का जल निरंतर प्रदूषित हो रहा है, जिसके कारण एक ओर जहां पर्यावरण और जनजीवन पर विपरीत प्रभाव हो रहा है, वहीं नदियों की पवित्रता भी प्रभावित हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन स्थित क्षिप्रा नदी पर आगामी सन् 2016 में सिंहस्थ महाकुंभ पर्व का आयोजन होगा, जहां देश-विदेश से लाखों लोगों का धार्मिक एकत्रीकरण होगा। यह सांस्कृतिक पव सदियों से आयोजित हो रहा है, जिसमें पवित्र स्नान का विशेष महत्व है। इतना ही नहीं, नदी जल का उपयोग पेय जल के रूप में भी होता है।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि कुंभी महापर्व जहां-जहां आयोजित होता है, क्षिप्रा नदी सहित जल प्रदूषण से मुक्ति का प्रभावी उपाय किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

RECOMMENDATION 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 July, 2014, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:—

	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Two hours
2.	Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (Ordinance No.3 of 2014) promulgated by the President on the 28th of May, 2014 admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, M.P.	One hour
3.	Consideration and passing of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	(To be discussed together)
4.	General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2014-15.	Ten hours

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 8th July, 2014.*