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4 Bhadra, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 26th August, 2013/4 Bhadra, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

MEMBER SWORN

Shri B.K. Hariprasad (Karnataka)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Felicitations to Indian Sportspersons

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. There is a reference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian Women's Recurve team for winning the Gold medal in the World Cup Archery (Stage IV) held in Poland and the India Under-23 Cricket Team for winning the Asian Cricket Council Emerging Teams Cup in Singapore on the 25th of August, 2013.

The entire House wishes the Indian Women's Archery team and the India Under-23 Cricket Team the very best and hope that they will continue to bring many more such laurels to the country and also inspire the youth of this country to emulate them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 221. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, कल भाजपा के* ने दिल्ली में समाजवादी पार्टी के दफ्तर में ...*(व्यवधान)*..

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. No banners please. ...(Interruptions).. No banners please. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down.(Interruptions).... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... आप बैठ जाइए... आप बैठ जाइए।(Interruptions).... Allow the Question Hour to proceed.(Interruptions).... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.(Interruptions).... No, no. Don't do that.(Interruptions).... Don't do that.(Interruptions).... देखिए, आप वेल में मत आइए। ...(व्यवधान).. Please don't come into the Well.(Interruptions).... Please don't come.(Interruptions).... Please don't come.(Interruptions).... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. आपको जो बात उठानी है, वह जीरो ऑवर में उठाए। ...(व्यवधान).. Please take it up in Zero Hour.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... Please sit down.(Interruptions)....

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, कल यू.पी. में और दिल्ली में ...(व्यवधान).. उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: कल संतों के साथ ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. आप वहां मत खड़े होइए। ...(व्यवधान).. नरेश जी, ...(व्यवधान).. I request all the Members to take up issues in Zero Hour.(Interruptions).... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। आप नारा मत लगाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. Please don't do this.(Interruptions).... Please don't do this.(Interruptions).... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).. This is wrong.(Interruptions).... You can't shout slogans in the House.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... This is Question Hour.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... Question 221.(Interruptions).... Please go back to your places.(Interruptions).... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.(Interruptions)....

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

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 221, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't shout slogans. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't shout slogans. ...(*Interruptions*).. Please, don't shout slogans. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, let the Question Hour go on. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आप पहले अपने लोगों को बैठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... पहले आप अपने लोगों को बैठाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)... पहले अपने लोगों को बैठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... No, no, please go back to your places(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये पूरे देश में ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप पहले इनको यहां से हटाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप इनको बैठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want to speak, you can't speak while they are shouting. ...(*Interruptions*)... देखिए, यह मत कीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... No slogans, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, इनसे भी तो बोलिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी, यह* रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप वापस अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... इनको बिठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर आपको कुछ कहना है तो पहले इनको चुप कराइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please, tell your colleagues to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting slogans? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry... (*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned attwenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revenue generation by allocation of offshore mining

*221. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated by allocation of offshore mining blocks during the last four years, year-wise and block-wise;

(b) the companies which were allocated such blocks during that period, year-wise and block-wise;

(c) the details of blocks where offshore mining has started, block-wise; and

(d) the details of blocks where mining is yet to be started along with the reasons therefor, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No mining block for **production lease** has been granted so far under the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 and the Rules framed there under in the offshore area *i.e.* the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India under the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976. The details of revenue generated, therefore, do not arise.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Constitution of Cauvery Management Board

*222. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has demanded for constitution of a Cauvery Management Board for the effective implementation of the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu has, requested Hon'ble Prime Minister for constitution of Cauvery Management Board.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case filed by Government of Tamil Nadu *vide* its order dated 4.2.2013 had directed to notify the Central Government the decision of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal dated 5.2.2007. Accordingly, this award was notified on 19.2.2013.

Ministry of Water Resources in its affidavit filed had informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that after notification of the said award, it had initiated action for constitution of Cauvery Management Board in consultation with the concerned Ministries. In the light of this affidavit, the Hon'ble Court directed that till such time some arrangements have to be made and accordingly, they advised to constitute a pro term Supervisory Committee during hearing on 10th May 2013 of I.A. No. 5 of 2013 filed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This pro term Supervisory Committee was notified by Ministry of Water Resources on 22.5.2013 comprising Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. Three meetings of this Committee have already been held.

New scheme for central assistance

*223. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new scheme to provide central assistance to the national projects for harnessing irrigation and hydro power potential in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of projects identified for funding under the scheme, State-wise and project-wise; and

(c) the funds sanctioned under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The scheme of National projects was introduced in the year 2008 under the ambit

of the ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) of Government of India. Initially 14 projects were declared as National Projects in February 2008. Subsequently, in August 2012, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects. These projects envisage benefits for irrigation/hydro power/flood moderation. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for central assistance for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

State-wise and project-wise details of these National Projects are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocation available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). During Eleventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 3253.1769 crore (including State Share) was spent on three National projects namely Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal, Shahpur Kandi project of Punjab and Gosikhurd Irrigation Project of Maharashtra. During Twelfth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 8150 crores is proposed for National Projects.

Statement

State-wise details of national projects included under AIBP

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab

1	2	3	4
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	J and K
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	J and K
6.	Gyspa project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttaranchal
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttaranchal
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	HP

8	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAf	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	(1)14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh

Schemes in Goa

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

(a) the schemes of the Ministry being implemented in Goa, Department-wise;

(b) the financial allocation made with respect to each of the scheme; and

(c) the amount spent and the targets achieved with respect to each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the State of Goa:

Department of School Education and Literacy:

- (i) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** Under this scheme, the Government of India released Rs. 10.13 crore to Goa in 2012-13. The State of Goa released Rs. 3.72 crore as State share. An expenditure of Rs. 18.53 crore was incurred under SSA in Goa including previous year's unspent balances. The State constructed 25 additional class rooms, 124 drinking water facilities and 260 toilet facilities in 2012-13. For 2013-14, Rs. 24.51 crore has been approved for SSA to the State of Goa.
- (ii) **Mid Day Meal (MDM):** Under this scheme, during the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 1365 lakh was allocated and Rs. 1389.72 lakh have been released. A total of 1.45 lakh children availed of MDM in Goa in 2012-13 as against the target of 1.55 lakh children. The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13.90 crore including unspent balance of previous years, as against releases of Rs. 13.65 crore.
- (iii) **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** This scheme is being implemented in Goa from 2009-10 with the objective to universalize access to secondary education, and improve its quality.

A total outlay of Rs. 1569.01 lakh has been approved for the State of Goa from 2009-10 to 2013-14 out of which an amount of Rs. 418.00 lakh has been released for recurring and non-recurring activities under RMSA.

An amount of Rs. 238.4 lakh has been spent by the State upto 31.03.2013. The State has reported completion work in respect of toilet blocks and water facilities in 70 out of 74 schools sanctioned in 2009-10. Rest of the approved civil works are yet to start.

- (iv) **National Means cum Merit Scholarship:** In the year 2012-13, the State Government of Goa was sanctioned 734 scholarships which included fresh scholarships as well as renewals. An amount of Rs. 44.04 lakh was released to the scholarship holders in Goa.
- (v) **Centrally sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education:** Under this scheme, assistance is provided as resource support for State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs).
- During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 46.38 lakh was released and Rs. 44.71 lakh have been released during the current year, so far.
- (vi) **Jan Shikshan Sansthan:** Under this scheme, one Jan Shikshan Sansthan has been sanctioned in Goa under the scheme. During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 12,17,316 has been spent benefitting 2538 beneficiaries against the target of 2385.
- (vii) **ICT in Schools:** Under this scheme, all the 432 Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools have been covered and an amount of Rs. 2160 lakh has been released from 2007-08 to 2010-11.

Department of Higher Education:

- (i) **Scheme of Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics:** Under this scheme, a total of 4 polytechnics in Goa have been selected and partial financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released, so far.
- (ii) **Scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP):** Under this scheme, a total of 5 Polytechnics in Goa have been selected to implement, the scheme and an amount of Rs. 234.70 lakhs has been released benefitting 6940 persons.

- (iii) **Scholarship/Fellowship Schemes:** A total of 173 students were awarded scholarships in the year 2012-13 which include fresh scholarships as well as renewals and an amount of Rs. 28.27 lakh was released to the scholarship holders in Goa.
- (iv) **National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT) Scheme:** Under the scheme, a total of 2 Universities and 37 Colleges have been connected. LAN of upto 400 nodes on an average has also been envisaged to be provided to the universities under the NMEICT scheme. 75% contribution is provided by the Centre and 25% from States/Institutions. The expenditure for the connectivity has been approximately Rs. 2.97 crore for the 2 Universities and Rs. 14.40 lakhs for the 37 colleges.

Uniform Syllabus for Central Universities

†*225. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Universities established in the country;
- (b) whether uniform syllabus is being adopted in these universities;
- (c) if so, whether uniform admission rules have been formulated in the universities especially in tribal universities in the interest of students or they are on the lines of other universities;
- (d) the medium of instruction; and
- (e) whether provisions of reservation has been made for the students and staff in the tribal universities, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) There are 40 Central Universities (CUs) functioning under the purview of this Ministry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) to (d) Central Universities, including Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak, which is a tribal university, are autonomous bodies established through their respective Acts and are governed by their Acts, and Statutes and Ordinances made there-under. All academic matters, including the design of syllabus, pedagogy, system of admission, medium of instructions, evaluation, certification, etc. are decided by the Statutory Bodies of these CUs.

(e) IGNTU has informed the Ministry that it is following the Madhya Pradesh State Reservation Policy *viz.* 16% for Scheduled Castes (SC), 20% for Scheduled Tribes (ST), 14% for Other Backward Classes (OBC) and 3% horizontal reservation for Persons with Disabilities (PwD), in respect of admission of students at its main campus at Amarkantak. Similarly for its Manipur regional campus in Makhnan Village near Imphal, it is following Manipur State Reservation Policy *viz.* 3% for SC, 34% for ST and 13% for OBCs and 3% for PwD.

As regards reservation for teaching and non-teaching posts are concerned, the CU is following the reservation policy of the Government of India.

Shortage of staff at SFIO

*226. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff particularly technical experts at the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to deal with the cases of forensic audit, tax, capital market frauds, etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to increase the sanctioned staff strength; and

(d) by when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has

53 officials in position compared to 95 technical posts. Manpower requirements are in areas like forensic audit, tax, capital market frauds etc. Besides, 7 contractual appointments have been made against the vacancies. Recruitment to SFIO is mainly on deputation basis from other government agencies/PSUs as per the decision of the Cabinet at the time of constitution of SFIO. Government is making efforts to obtain required staff from lending organizations on deputation. Advertisements are also issued in leading newspapers for recruitment of staff.

(c) and (d) To tide over the existing shortage of manpower, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry/SFIO:

1. A proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Personnel for amending Recruitment Rules in SFIO to provide for direct recruitment in case officers are not available for appointment on deputation basis.
2. Engagement of services of retired government officers to be appointed as consultants in various disciplines.
3. Induction of more experts on contract basis in specialized areas like Cyber Forensic and Data Analysis, is under active consideration.
4. Renewing efforts with lending organizations for sparing officers on deputation for SFIO.

Revision of rates of royalty and dead rent

*227. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Government would take a decision on the revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing after obtaining the study group report set up by Government on 13th September, 2011,

(b) whether the delay in taking the decision is violating the provisions under sub-section-3 of Section-9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957; and

(c) the details of the steps taken on the letter dated 20th July, 2013 of the Chief Minister of Odisha addressed to the Minister of Mines, Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The Government had set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing on 13.9.2011. The Study Group submitted its report on 28.6.2013. The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) No Sir. Levy of royalty on a mineral is as per the rate specified in the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957.

Sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the MMDR Act, 1957 states as follows:

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.”

(c) The Central Government’s approval is required for amending the Second Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 which specifies the rate of royalty payable in respect of minerals. The Ministry is in the process of obtaining the approval of the Central Government which, *inter-alia*, includes inter-ministerial consultations.

Admission of children in schools

†*228. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the Right to Education Act, there is a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provision of imparting education to the children compulsorily in the schools nearest to their residence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it would be a violation of the Fundamental Right to Education if parents wish to get their children admitted in schools comparatively far away from their residence due to some reasons; and

(d) whether Government has received any complaints or suggestions in this regard, and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Section 3(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. The provision is based on the principle that for young children, school premises should be within walking distance, generally regarded as one kilometer for primary and three kilometer for upper primary schools.

Section 10 of the RTE Act states that it is the duty of parents/guardians to admit his or her child or ward, in elementary education in a neighbourhood school.

In a democratic system, parents could choose schools for their children, which may even be a private school beyond the neighbourhood, based on need and affordability.

Since admission to schools which are not neighbourhood schools is a choice for parents to exercise, the question of any complaints does not arise, in this context.

Construction of rural roads in Karnataka

*229. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government had submitted four

major proposals under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the Central Government involving construction of over 11,000 kms of rural roads in the State during the last three years;

(b) whether these proposals were considered in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, by when these proposals would be approved and the State Government be advised accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Government of Karnataka had submitted five proposals of about 10,437 Kms. for consideration under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the years 2010-11 to 2012-13. These proposals include Technology Promotion Projects (260 Kms.), Upgradation Projects (4,997 Kms.) and New Connectivity projects (5,180 Kms.). The Ministry of Rural Development had considered the above proposals and sanctioned 65 roads covering 260 Kms length of road under Technology Promotion projects. The balance proposals were returned to the State due to the following reasons:-

- (i) In respect of 791 roads, the State did not have any balance target left under upgradation.
- (ii) In respect of the balance proposal, *i.e.* providing connectivity for 1497 unconnected habitations (5,180 kms length), these habitations were shown as already connected in the Core Network, and were therefore not eligible.

Implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme

*230. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are ensuring that the mid day meal is cooked and delivered in a safe and hygienic manner to beneficiaries/children in schools;

(b) whether the State Governments have also initiated any scheme to fortify these requirements;

(c) the number of complaints received with regard to the poor quality of meal served to students and the action taken by the Central Government; and

(d) the details of monitoring mechanism adopted under the Mid Day Meal Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality food grains of at least Fair Average Quality from Food Corporation of India (FCI) go-downs, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. The MHRD has sanctioned a total of 9.79 lakh kitchen-cum-stores; out of this 6.26 (64%) lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in the states so far. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The states are also encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

(b) Yes, sir. In Jharkhand, School childrens' mothers association called Saraswati Vahini is actively involved in cooking and effective delivery of the food to the children. Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Green Channel Scheme for prompt release of funds for MDMS to the schools. Many states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Punjab and NER States have initiated kitchen gardens in the school premises for serving the vegetables in the MDM. In addition, most of the States/UTs have already conducted capacity building programmes for cooks/ inspectors/organizers.

(c) During the last one year, 12 complaints of poor quality of MDM have been received at the national level in this Ministry. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, which have taken necessary action in all cases. The allegations were found baseless in 2 cases. In other cases action was taken by

the State Governments, which included a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal/ Headmaster, the suspension of erring officials, termination of services of Block Resource Person, the registration of criminal cases against the Head teacher and other responsible persons for negligence.

(d) There is a detailed mechanism for supervision of the scheme through Periodical reports, and monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions (JRM) visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 7 JRMs have been conducted; and 13 more are planned. In addition, surprise visits are made from time to time; three such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; J and K and Assam.

The implementation of the scheme is monitored during the PAB meetings; and by the District, State and National Level Steering-cum-monitoring Committees. The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district has also been activated.

The Central Government has asked National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) recognized labs to collect the samples from the field for testing on parameters such as microbiological-presence or absence of e-coli, chemical parameters such as moisture content, fats, proteins and calorific value of the meal, for enhancing the effectiveness of the Scheme. The States/UTs have also been requested to consider engaging Food Safety Standards Authority of India/CSIR Institutes/NABL recognized labs for carrying out sample checking of MDM, to ensure quality meal to the children.

Illegal mining

*231. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) by when Government is going to constitute a Mining Authority;

(b) as on date, in how many States, the Special Task Force is probing cases of-illegal mining and what are the remedial actions taken by Government in this regard;

(c) what action has been taken by the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, to curb illegal mining and to impose severe punishment on culprits involved in illegal mining activities; and

(d) whether the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, has conducted any latest scientific survey to identify new mining areas during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which was referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 5.1.2012. The MMDR Bill, 2011 provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority for, *inter-alia*, conducting investigation and to launch prosecution in cases of illegal mining of major minerals on large scale or on organised basis or takes place inter-state. The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel has submitted its Report on 07.5.2013 containing its recommendations on the MMDR Bill, 2011. The Government will move an official amendment(s) to the Bill after considering the recommendations of the Committee. The Government, however, cannot comment on the time by which the MMDR Bill is likely to be passed by the Parliament.

(b) and (c) As per section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining, specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (20 States have framed Rules).

- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 State Governments *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) State Governments were advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments on 4.3.2009. The Committee is holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vi) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (vii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (viii) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.

- (ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (xi) The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The extended tenure of the Commission is till 16th October, 2013.

(d) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of the Ministry of Mines, has identified new mineral rich areas through mineral survey during the last three years. GSI interacts with all the State Governments and all the stake holders for formulation of mineral specific programmes and draws action plan as per the national priorities. The details of the new mineral rich areas identified during the last three years are as follows:

States	Commodity	New mineral rich area identified
Odisha	Iron ore	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi area, Sundergarh district
Odisha	Manganese ore	Damurda (North) block, Kendujhar district
Odisha	Manganese ore	Damurda (South) Block, Kendujhar district
Tamil Nadu	Iron ore	Kelur area, tirrunnamalai district
Tamil Nadu	Molybdenum ore	Vallampatti area, Dharampuri district

States	Commodity	New mineral rich area identified
Tamil Nadu	Molybdenum	Vellakkal Central Block, Krishnagiri district
Tamil Nadu	PGE	C1 sector of Chettiyapalayam Block Namakkal district
Rajasthan	Limestone	Miniyun ki Dhani, Jaisalmer district
Rajasthan	Phosphorite	Shivpura area, Banswara district
Rajasthan	Copper and lead ore	Mahawa block, Sikar district
Rajasthan	Copper and gold ore	Danva block, Sirohi district
Rajasthan	Copper and gold ore	Khera block, Mundiawas-Khera, Alwar district
Rajasthan	Gold ore	Deowara west block, Banswara district
Rajasthan	Gold ore	Gundelpara Block, Bhukia gold prospect, Banswara district
Rajasthan	Gold ore	NW and SE of Gundelapara village, Banswara district
Rajasthan	Gold ore	Gundelpara NW block, Banswara district
Karnataka	Limestone	Lokapur area, Bagalkot district
Karnataka	Gold ore	Ajjanahalli Block-C and D, Tumkur district
Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	Vaddemanu Block and Gargeypuram Block, Kurnool district
Haryana	Copper ore	Gangutana and North of Gangutana block, Mahendragarh district

States	Commodity	New mineral rich area identified
Haryana	Gypsum	Saharwa-Daryapur area, Hissar and Bhiwandi districts
Chhattisgarh	Gold ore	Sonadehi gold prospect, Kanker district
Madhya Pradesh	Phosphorite	Eastern extension of Khatama Block, in Dhanpura-Khatama and in Piploda block, Jhabua district
Madhya Pradesh	Zinc ore	Jangaldehi block, Chhindwara district
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite	Tantar block, Dindori district
Maharashtra	Manganese ore	Savali and Mohgaon blocks, along the Parseoni extension, Nagpur district
Jharkhand	Gold ore	Sindaori east block, Ranchi district
West Bengal	Apatite	Bhelaidih Block, Purulia district
West Bengal	Talc	Gol-Karmi area, Darjeeling district
Uttar Pradesh	Gold ore	Sonapahari, Sonbhadra district
Meghalaya	Limestone	Umphyluh block, Jaintia hills district

Allocation of coal linkages

*232. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests received from the States for allocation of coal linkages, State-wise, along with the status thereof; and

(b) whether there has been an inordinate delay in disposing of these requests, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of requests received from the States for allocation of coal linkages are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Number of application
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Karnataka	5
8.	Kerala	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5
10.	Maharashtra	13
11.	Odisha	1
12.	Punjab	3
13.	Rajasthan	6
14.	Tamil Nadu	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	9
16.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		75

Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary coal companies have issued 176 Letters of Assurance (LoA) for coal supply, covering the capacity of about 1,08,000 MW. During the last three years of Eleventh Plan, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of about 82,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during Twelfth Plan period and beyond. Since LoAs amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up the power projects already exist and subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) are reporting negative coal balance, there is prima facie no scope for the grant of new coal linkages/LoAs for Twelfth Plan Power Projects.

Inclusion of railway works under MGNREGA

*233. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to take up some of railway works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is also considering to take up the afforestation on railway land as well as the earthwork for railway embankments under MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The category of works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is defined in Para 1B, Schedule I of the Act. Execution of railway projects is not amongst the list of such permissible works under MGNREGA. However, in accordance with the provisions of Para 1B (xvi) Schedule I of the Act, the Central Government can add any other work to the list of permissible work.

A request has been received from the Ministry of Railways on 9/7/2013 for executing works with unskilled labour element in some Railway projects. The matter is being jointly examined by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Railways.

Price pooling mechanism for coal

*234. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is unable to take a decision on implementation of the price pooling mechanism for coal, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has constituted a Group of Ministers on pooling of coal prices; and

(c) if so, whether the Group of Ministers has suggested any measures for its implementation, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The issue of pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The CCEA considered various options to augment coal supplies to the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) in the country including the proposal of pooling of price of imported coal with domestic coal. The CCEA in its meeting held on 21.06.2013 approved the proposal to sign Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for supply of coal to the power projects with a capacity of 78,000 MW during the remaining four years of Twelfth Plan. Actual coal supplies would, however, be available when the required long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are tied up. Supply of domestic coal to these projects has been restricted to 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% during these four years, keeping in view the availability position of coal. To meet its balance Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) obligations Coal India Limited (CIL) may import coal and supply the same to the willing power plants on cost plus basis. Power plants may also directly import coal themselves, if they so opt. Government has not constituted a Group of Minister on pooling of prices.

Uniform wages under MGNREGA

†*235. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wages paid per head under Mahatma Gandhi

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) differ from State to State:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the wages given in various States including Bihar under MGNREGA are lower than the minimum wages given in the State; and

(d) if so, the action Government is planning to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Section 6 (1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the unskilled wage rates are notified by the Central Government State-wise. The wage rates so notified were indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) with effect from 01.01.2011. The wage rates have further been revised with effect from 01.04.2012 and 01.04.2013. Since the base price lines in CPI-AL for different States are different and the wages under MGNREGA are on the basis of price movements in CPI-AL, the notified wage rates differ from State to State.

(c) and (d) The wage rates for unskilled labour under non-government schemes are notified by State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, and different rates are notified for different types of unskilled work given in Part II of the Schedule of that Act. It is not possible to compare State-wise wages paid under the two enactments. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in its Order dated 23.09.2011 had ruled that MGNREGA wage rates cannot be less than the minimum wage rate for unskilled agricultural labourers fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and directed the Central Government to make payment of arrears. In a Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 379-390 of 2012 filed by Government of India against the aforesaid judgement of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted interim stay to the orders of the Karnataka High Court. The matter is, thus *sub-judice*.

Panel to review Mid Day Meal Scheme

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

(a) whether, in the light of recent incidents of food poisoning, Government

is planning to set up a new panel to review the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for monitoring the quality of food and ensuring the hygiene standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development setup Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble HRM with eminent expert from various disciplines with following Terms of Reference. The Committee will meet at least once in a quarter.

- (i) Access, safety, hygiene and quality aspects in the implementation of the MDMS.
- (ii) Mechanisms in place for ensuring convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj etc.
- (iii) Governance mechanisms in place and their effectiveness in the implementation of MDMS.
- (iv) Review mechanisms in place to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.
- (v) Mechanisms in place for community participation in the Scheme and its effective monitoring.

The Committee will meet at least once in a quarter.

Demands of staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

†*237. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2878 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 2013 and state:

(a) the details of demands put forward by teaching and non-teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the date from which the demands of the representatives of various staff associations of these vidyalayas would be considered in a time-bound manner and by when this process would be completed; and

(c) the reasons for not considering their demands so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The teaching and non-teaching staff of some of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) had proceeded on strike with effect from 6.02.2013 for fulfillment of various demands relating to their service conditions. The studies of the students were seriously disrupted due to this strike close to the annual examinations and it was of serious concern to the Government as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up to enable talented students from rural areas to progress at faster pace to compete with their urban counterpart on an equal footing. After detailed discussions with the representatives of various Staff Association of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the strike was called off with effect from 15.2.2013 with an assurance to the employees for a sympathetic consideration of all the genuine demands. A list of 23 demands put forward by teaching and non-teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is given in Statement (*See* below).

2. The major demand of the employees was for introduction of Pension-cum-GPF Scheme under Pension Rule 1972 for the employees recruited before 1.1.2004. For this inter-ministerial consultations have already been started and are presently at an advanced stage. Some demands related to service conditions like up-gradation of pay scales, sanction of additional posts, some allowances and other miscellaneous demands relating to day to day working conditions of the JNVs.

3. Detailed discussions have already been held by the Ministry and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti with the representatives of the employees. Several demands require consideration by different Ministries/Department of Government of India and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS). 15 of the 23 demands have already been settled.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

*The list of 23 demands put forward by teaching and non-teaching staff of
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas*

Sl.No.	Demands
1.	Govt. of India CCS Pension to all employees joined prior to 01.01.2004
2.	10% Special allowance to non-teaching staff
3.	Defining working hours for all categories of employees
4.	MACP to teaching staff
5.	Appointment of Warden and Matron on permanent basis.
6 & 7	Discrimination with the Assistants/Audit Assistants/Legal Assistants/ Personal Assistants and up-gradation of Grade pay of section officers.
8.	Sanction of post of Mess staff
9.	Conducting the departmental promotion test yearly.
10.	Restoration of EL to teaching staff/vacation staff in addition to Half Pay leave.
11.	Timely promotion to all staff.
12.	Stepping up of pay of Seniors with that of their juniors.
13.	Enhancement of HM/AHM allowance
14.	Implementation of Nursing allowance to the Staff Nurses of JNVs.
15.	Up-gradation of Grade Pay of Catering Assistant in NVS.
16.	Nomenclature of post of UDC to Accountant.
17.	Providing free education to the children of expired staff.
18.	Admission of ward of Headquarters and RO staff under staff ward quota.

Sl.No.	Demands
19.	Timely compensation and entitlement to dependents on accidental expiry of any staff.
20.	Timely benefit for retiring staff
21.	MACP/Senior scale to the Drivers in NVS.
22.	Creation of PGT posts in Modern Indian Languages.
23.	Extension of the retirement age for the teachers.

Villages connected by roads

*238. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 45,967 villages have been connected through all weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Utrakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

The unit for the implementation of this programme is a Habitation and not a Revenue village. Under PMGSY, 92,882 habitations have been provided road connectivity (upto June, 2013).

(b) The State-wise details of habitations connected under PMGSY, including Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement.

Statement

Habitations Connected under PMGSY upto June' 2013

Sl.No.	States	Habitations connected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	321
3.	Assam	7016
4.	Bihar	10695
5.	Chattisgarh	6439
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	2691
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1872
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1205
11.	Jharkhand	4038
12.	Karnataka	269
13.	Kerala	365
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11625

Sl.No.	States	Habitations connected
15.	Maharashtra	1178
16.	Manipur	304
17.	Meghalaya	156
18.	Mizoram	152
19.	Nagaland	90
20.	Odisha	7160
21.	Punjab	410
22.	Rajasthan	11190
23.	Sikkim	195
24.	Tamil Nadu	1934
25.	Tripura	1542
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11129
27.	Uttarakhand	676
28.	West Bengal	8841
GRAND TOTAL		92882

Grants received by the universities and colleges in Tamil Nadu

*239. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants have been received by the universities and colleges in Tamil Nadu from the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) the details of the criteria for receiving such grants, and year-wise amount given by UGC for the purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the number of degree colleges in Tamil Nadu which are not in receipt of UGC grants as on 31st March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided general development assistance to 16 Universities/Deemed to be Universities and 234 Colleges in Tamil Nadu during the Eleventh Plan.

(b) The UGC provides grants to those Universities/College which are fit to receive such grants as per the norms laid down by the section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956.

Any university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act automatically falls under section 2(f) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. Proposals for declaration of colleges under section 12B of UGC Act, 1956 are received in the UGC through respective affiliating universities.

The Universities/College, listed under 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956, are subsequently examined by the UGC, in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 12B of the Act, for fitness to receive grants. A copy of these rules is available at *www.ugc.ac. in*.

At the beginning of each Plan Period, the UGC indicates allocations against various Universities, eligible under Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956, for the entire duration of the plan period. It thereafter invites proposals, under its various schemes, from these Universities and after assessing the suitability of these proposals, as per the guidelines of the scheme, and the status of submission of Utilization Certificates for previous grants, releases grants under the scheme.

Proposals are also invited from the colleges, listed under 12B, for general development assistance as per the schemes of the UGC. Grants are released to the

colleges after assessing the suitability of these proposals, as per the guidelines of the scheme, and the status of submission of Utilization Certificates for previous grants.

The plan grants released by the UGC to Universities/Deemed to be Universities and colleges in Tamil Nadu the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Grant Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
2010-2011	17359.32
2011-2012	19414.85
2012-2013	22753.78

(c) As on 31.3.2012, out of 311 colleges in Tamil Nadu eligible to receive grants under section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956, 234 colleges were assisted by the UGC under its General Development Grants Scheme. No general development assistance has been released to the colleges by the UGC during 2012-13.

Rehabilitation of homeless mentally ILL person

*240. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Central Government as on date, in coordination with the State Government, for rehabilitation of mentally ill persons living helplessly without home with nobody to take care of them as it has been observed that very few NGOs are working on this very important social matter and there are a large number of such persons in need of urgent rehabilitation; and

(b) whether the Ministry has issued or is in the process to issue any advisory to all the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Disability and Housing and Slum Development is a State subject.

It is upto the State Government concerned to provide housing and related civic amenities to urban poor including mentally ill persons and to rehabilitate them, depending up availability of financial resources. The Central Government does not set Up Homes for mentally ill persons.

2. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities. Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for providing various services to mentally ill persons.

3. Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist States/UTs in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including physically handicapped in 65 select cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other Cities/Towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of Mission was upto 31.03.2012 and has been extended by 2 years, upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution has been stipulated under the guidelines of the JNNURM-Scheme which is 10% in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections. As on 06.02.2013, total 527 projects comprising of total project, project cost of Rs. 29786.22 crores and 1083 projects comprising of total project cost of Rs. 11936.91 crores have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 1005917 DUs and 563807 DUs respectively. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). As per the RAY Guidelines, a minimum beneficiary share of 12% (10% in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker Sections) of the cost of the shelter. It is recovered from the beneficiary, so that it has value to him/her; and where the beneficiary is a vulnerable female-headed household, a household with one member physically or mentally handicapped, etc. the State may not ask for more than the minimum contribution.

4. National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 advocates

the promotion of sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. There is no specific scheme to provide shelters for the physically handicapped and mentally challenged. However, under the scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban poor (ISHUP), interest subsidy is provided to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries on availing loans from the Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) to enhance affordability of these income segments. Under this scheme, an interest subsidy of 5 percent per annum will be given upfront on loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-. Guidelines of the scheme advocates that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) should give preference to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Minority, Person with Disabilities and Women (subject to beneficiaries being from EWS/LIG segments) in accordance with their proportion in total population of the city/town while identifying the beneficiaries.

5. There is no proposal to issue any advisory to the State Governments in the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Fatalities in coal mines

1706. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal mine workers involved in fatal and serious accidents during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that more fatalities /serious injuries have taken place in SCCL during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Details of coal mine workers involved in fatal

and serious accident during last three years in CIL and SCCL are given below:

Company	Fatal Accident			Facilities			Serious Accidents			Serious Injuries		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ECL	12	8	11	12	8	11	111	81	64	111	84	67
BCCL	8	6	8	8	7	8	60	37	28	61	42	30
CCL	8	6	6	10	6	7	11	12	9	11	12	9
NCL	12	5	6	12	5	6	11	10	9	11	12	9
WCL	12	9	8	15	10	9	42	34	29	46	37	29
SECL	19	11	11	32	11	12	51	58	37	62	59	38
MCL	2	4	2	2	4	2	6	10	7	6	10	7
NEC	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL	74	51	53	92	53	56	292	242	183	308	256	189
SCCL	10	8	11	12	8	12	302	319	339	312	320	341

Above figures are self explanatory.

Allocation of coal block of under ground coal gasification in Gujarat

1707. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended the proposal of Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited for allocation of South of Rajpardi block in the State for its under ground coal gasification project with ONGC, under State PSU's dispensation; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering the proposal since major critical parameters are achieved in the project for its early implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the amended provisions of Section 11 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) (MMDR Act) the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the MM (DR) Act, 1957, notified 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012 and the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012. It contains detailed terms and conditions of allocation of area containing coal for the purpose of mining and also for the purpose of specified end-use.

All the coal/lignite blocks in future are to be offered for allocation under the aforesaid rules. In accordance with the above rules, Notice Inviting Applications dated 29.07.2013 from the state Government Companies/Corporations located in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan was issued in respect of five lignite blocks, out of which one is Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) block *viz.* Vastan in Gujarat.

De-allocation of coal blocks.

1708. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that in spite of putting September 15, 2012, as deadline for de-allocation of coal blocks to 58 allottees, whom show-cause notices have been issued, their coal blocks have not been cancelled;

(b) whether the issue was discussed at the Inter-Ministerial Group;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same with regard to each of the coal block;

(d) whether any extended time-frame has been fixed by the Ministry to de-allocate coal blocks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (f) The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and 'Inter-ministerial Group (IMG)' now. The review is an ongoing process. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and IMG, Govt. has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of 47 de-allocated coal blocks, 2 coal blocks were again allocated to eligible companies in 1999 and 2005 respectively. In addition, de-allocation order in respect of 3 coal blocks allocated to M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and 2 coal blocks allocated to Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) respectively were subsequently withdrawn.

Show-cause notices to corporate houses

1709. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued show-cause notices to six corporate houses for their failure to develop the allocated coal mines in the stipulated period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any reply from these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and 'Inter-ministerial

Group (IMG)' now. Based on the recommendations of the IMG, show cause notices have been issued recently to the allocattees of 30 coal blocks due to unsatisfactory progress of development of coal blocks and linked end use projects. The name of the allocattee company (ies) and date of allocation of these coal blocks are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Replies have been received from all the block allocattees and have been sent to the concerned State Governments where coal blocks are located for their comments.

Statement

The name of allocatee company(ies) and date of allocation of these coal blocks

Sl.No. of Block	Name of the Block	Name of the allocatee company	Date of allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	07.01.2002
2-3.	Gangaramchak and Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	23.06.2003
4.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	29.10.2003
5.	Badam	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	03.11.2003
6.	Utkal BI	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	29.09.2003
7.	Jamkhani	Bhusan Steel and Power Ltd.	12.11.2003
8.	Pakri Barwadih	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	11.10.2004
9.	Talaipalli	-do-	25.01.2006

1	2	3	4
10.	Gondulpara	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006
11.	Radhikapur (West)	Rungta Mines Ltd., OCL India Ltd. and Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006
12.	Suliyari	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007
13.	Ramchandi Promotional Block	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	27.02.2009
14.	North of Akrapal	Strategic Energy Tech. System Ltd.	27.02.2009
15.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nallah)	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. and Topworth Steel Ltd.	03.06.2009
16.	Bikram	Birla Corporation Ltd.	02.08.2008
17.	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007
18.	Kosar Dongargaon	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007
19.	Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	17.09.2007
20.	Khappa and Extn.	Sunflag Iron and Steel Ltd. and Dalmia Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009
21.	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007
22.	Warora	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007
23-25.	Brinda, Sasai and Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	26.05.2005

1	2	3	4
26.	Urtan North	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. and Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	12.10.2009
27.	Kesla North	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008
28.	Sondiha	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007
29.	Mandakini A	Tata Power Ltd., Jindal Photo Ltd. and Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008
30.	Amarkunda Murgadangal	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. and Gagan Sponge Iron Ltd.	17.01.2008

CIL ventures abroad

1710. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd (CIL) is considering to acquire coal mines abroad on the lines of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Videsh Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL has identified the coal mines to be acquired abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PAUL): (a) and (b) In view of the increasing gap between coal demand and domestic supply. Coal India Limited (CIL) embarked upon the venture of acquiring coal mines abroad. These foreign acquisition initiatives are being pursued

through Coal Videsh Division of CIL with the strategic intent of acquiring coal assets abroad, explore, develop and operate these assets and bring the produce to India with a view of enhance the energy security of the nation.

(c) and (d) Till date, CIL has acquired two coal blocks in Mozambique which are under exploration.

Allocation of open cast mines

1711. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to offer even open cast mines of about 25 million tonnes capacity to mine developer-cum-operators during this year end to increase coal production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 14 blocks for power, and three for mining had been put on offer recently under Government's dispensation route and that the allocation of these blocks would be completed shortly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has identified 5 Opencast projects to be developed through Mine Developer and Operator route. The aggregate estimated capacity of these projects is 22 Million Tonnes per year (MTY).

(c) and (d) Under the amended provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) (MMDR Act) the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the MM (DR) Act, 1957, notified 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 2nd February, 2012 and "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines (Amendment) Rules, 2012" on 27th December, 2012. Accordingly, under Rule 4 of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mine

Rules, 2012', Notice Inviting Applications was floated on 31st December, 2012 for the 14 coal blocks for power and 03 coal blocks for mining end-use.

The applications received in respect of 03 coal blocks for mining viz. Kerwa (Chhattisgarh), Gowa (Jharkhand) and Brahmani (Odisha) are under process and as per the prescribed pre-determined evaluation criteria and in consultation with the concerned State Government and Central Ministries, the power generating companies have been allocated the 14 coal blocks as per details given-below:-

Sl. No.	Coal Block	Proposed Applicant State/CPSU	Proposed Govt. Company	Proposed allocated Coal Reserves (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tentuloi	Odisha	Odisha Thermal Power Corp. Ltd.	1234.00
2.	Bhalumuda	NTPC	NTPC Ltd.	550.00
3.	Banai	NTPC	NTPC Ltd.	629.00
4.	Chandrabila	NTPC	NTPC Ltd.	550.00
5.	Kudanali- Luburi	NTPC Jammu and Kashmir	NTPC Ltd. J and K State Power Dev. Corp. Ltd.	266.00 130.00
6.	Baisi	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Gen. Co. Ltd.	150.00
7.	Pachwara- South	NLC	Neyveli U.P.Power Ltd./Ghatampur	279.00
8.	Jilga-Barpali	NLC Chhattisgarh	NLC/Sirkali (Tamil Nadu) Chhattisgarh State Power Gen. Co. Ltd.	396.00 150.00
9.	Sarapal- Nuapara	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	701.00

1	2	3	4
10. Kente Extn.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam	200.00
11. Mahajanvadi	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO GSECL	170.00
	Gujarat		170.00
12. Gondbahera Ujheni	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	532.00
13. Deocha- Pachami	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd.	382.00
	West Bengal	The West Bengal Power Dev. Corp.	584.00
	Bihar	BSPGCL (Pirpainti/Lakhisarai) SJVN Ltd./BUXAR	486.00
	Punjab	Punjab State Power Corp. Ltd.	229.00
	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation and Dist. Corp Ltd.	171.00
	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	250.00
14. Kalyanpur- Badalpara	Haryana	HPGCL	51.00
	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	51.00

Allocation of coal blocks

1712. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a list of companies which were allocated mines without any end use projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of 195 coal blocks allocated, so far, for captive mining, 30 blocks have started coal production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal blocks have been allocated for captive mining to eligible private sector companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 for approved and specified end-use projects (EUPs) to be set up as well as existing ones *viz.* generation of power, production of iron and steel, production of cement, washing of coal obtained from a mine and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction, and some of the public sector companies have also been allocated coal blocks without any restriction of specified EUPs, in pursuance of provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) and (d) As on date 178 coal blocks stand allocated. Out of these, 35 coal blocks have gone into production.

Irregularities in coal block allocation

1713. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has not given all the files asked for by CBI in respect of irregularities in coal block allocation;

(b) what are the reasons for not giving these files to CBI;

(c) what are the details of these files along with their brief subjects; and

(d) by when all the files would be given to CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) after registering the Preliminary Enquiries has since requisitioned files/documents/

applications/feedback forms/agenda forms etc. in original from the Ministry of Coal. So far 769 files/folders/application forms/agenda booklets/feedback-from booklets, etc. in original have been handed over to the CBI for investigation comprising of 497 files, 163 applications, 40 agenda papers, 10 feedback-form booklets and 33 miscellaneous documents. In addition, 26 CDs have also been handed over. In response to Ministry of Coal's letter dated 11th July, 2013 requesting CBI to indicate list of specific documents which need to be furnished, the CBI sent a consolidated list of documents that were yet to be made available to them vide their letter dated 14th August, 2013. The list sent by CBI contains 43 files relating to coal block allocations, 19 applications, 157 applications of companies who had applied during the period 1992 to 2005 but were not allocated coal blocks and 17 other documents.

The position in this regard is as under:

- Of the 43 files, 21 have already been handed over to the CBI, 15 are available for handing over and CBI has been requested to collect the same. Efforts are being made to locate the rest 7 files.
- Out of 19 applications, 3 applications have already been made available to CBI. The remaining 16 applications along with 157 applications mentioned above are being searched.
- Out of the 17 other documents, 06 have been supplied, 02 are available for handing over and 09 are being searched.

Further, for the purpose of locating these records, an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) with representatives from Ministries/Departments of Power, Steel, Industrial Policy and Promotion as well as Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Central Mine Planning and Development Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL constituted on 11th July, 2013. The mandate given to the committee is to examine and review non-availability of any file or document and suggest appropriate action for locating the same. The committee has held three meetings so far and requested the members to locate the copies of documents/applications in their respective organizations. As soon as the remaining files/applications/documents are located, the same would be handed over to CBI.

Allocation of coal blocks

1714. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's reaction to Supreme Court's remark that the Ministry does not have power to allocate coal blocks and it rests with the coal bearing States; and

(b) what legal explanation has been given by Government to Supreme Court on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The case is sub-judice; however, the submission made by the Government in this regard in the Affidavit filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court is reproduced below:

“The two main statutes applicable for Coal mining are (i) The Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973–(CMN) and (ii) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957–(MMDR). CMN Act provides for acquisition of rights, title and interest of the owners of coal mines and also specifies who can carry on coal mining in India. MMDR Act provides for regulation and development of minerals, including coal. Entities permitted to carry on coal mining in India under the CMN Act, follow the provisions of MMDR Act and Rules thereunder for acquiring minerals rights, mining lease and other matters related to mineral administration, apart from those Government companies in whom such rights have been vested under the relevant provisions of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.

Power to Grant Mining Lease lies with State Government–Section 10

Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act provides that no person shall undertake any mining operations in any area except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a mining lease granted under the MMDR Act and the rules made thereunder. Sub-clause (2) of Section 4 further provides that no mining lease shall be granted otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the MMDR Act and the rules made there under.

Section 10(1) of the MMDR Act provides that an application for a mining lease in respect of any land in which the minerals vest in the Government shall be made to the State Government concerned in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Sub-clause (3) of section 10 provides that on receipt of an application under section 10, the State Government may, having regard to the provisions of the MMDR Act and any rules made thereunder, grant or refuse to grant the lease.

Before the introduction of competitive bidding as a method for selection of applicants for coal blocks for captive use, Section 11 of the MMDR Act governed the preferential right of certain persons applying for grant of mining lease under the Act. Section 11(2) provided for preference in favour of the earlier applicant in cases where the State Government had not notified in the Official Gazette the area for grant of reconnaissance permit or prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be. In cases where more than one application were received on the same day or deemed to have been received on the same day as provided in the first proviso to sub-section (2) and in sub-section (4), the State Government was empowered to grant the mining lease to one of the applicants after taking into consideration the factors specified in sub-section (3) of section 10 [such as special knowledge of or experience in mining, financial resources of the applicant, nature and quality of technical staff, proposed investment in the mines and in the end-use industry, etc.].

Need for Prior Consent of Central Government—Section 5(1)

Since Coal and Lignite are specified as minerals in Part A of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, the proviso to Section 5(1) comes into play, which provides that in respect of any mineral specified in the First Schedule, no mining lease shall be granted by the State Government except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

Thus, by virtue of the proviso to Section 5(1), any person desirous of getting a mining lease for a coal block must obtain the previous approval of the Central Government.”

Accidents in coal mines

†1715. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of accidents that have taken place in various coal mines during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons injured/killed in these accidents during the said period;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out to identify the causes of accident that took place in these coal mines and whether responsibility has been fixed for such accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of fatal accidents and fatalities and serious accidents and serious injuries in different subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL during last three years from 2010 to 2012 are given below.

Company	Fatal Accident			Facilities			Serious Accidents			Serious Injuries		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ECL	12	8	11	12	8	11	111	81	64	111	84	67
BCCL	8	6	8	8	7	8	60	37	28	61	42	30
CCL	8	6	6	10	6	7	11	12	9	11	12	9
NCL	12	5	6	12	5	6	11	10	9	11	12	9

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WCL		12	9	8	15	10	9	42	34	29	46	37	29
SECL		19	11	11	32	11	12	51	58	37	62	59	38
MCL		2	4	2	2	4	2	6	10	7	6	10	7
NEC		1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL		74	51	53	92	53	56	292	242	183	308	256	189
SCCL		10	8	11	12	8	12	302	319	339	312	320	341

(c) and (d) Yes, investigations/inquiries of fatal mine accidents have been conducted to find out the causes and circumstances leading to those mine accidents and also to fix responsibility for those accidents. The law enforcing agency/regulatory authority under the Mines Act, 1952 *i.e.* the Director General of Mine safety (DGMS) under the aegis of Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) has conducted the statutory enquiry/investigation to find out the causes and circumstances leading to such mine accidents as per the relevant provisions under Mines Act, 1952. Further, all mine accidents are also inquired/investigated by the Mine Manager or any Asst. Manager authorized by the Mine Manager and the Safety Officer of the respective mine as per provisions made under the Coal Mine Regulation, 1957.

Apart from the above investigations/enquiries made under various provisions of statutes, the Internal Safety Organization (ISO) of each subsidiary company also conducts enquiry in case of fatal accident.

On the basis of findings of the ISO enquiries appropriate actions are taken or initiated against those persons who are held responsible, after due review and approval of the concerned competent authority. Details of number of persons held

responsible in those ISO enquiries along with the action taken/proposed to be taken are given in the Statement.

Statement

Disciplinary action taken against the persons held responsible in ISO enquiry in last 3 years and current year

Comp	Year	Responsible	Action taken	Under Process
ECL	2010-11	19	19	0
	2011-12	19	19	0
	2012-13	13	13	0
BCCL	2010-11	19	19	0
	2011-12	15	13	2
	2012-13	15	15	0
CCL	2010-11	19	19	0
	2011-12	16	15	1
	2012-13	13	7	6
NCL	2010-11	31	31	0
	2011-12	15	15	0
	2012-13	23	23	0
WCL	2010-11	54	49	5
	2011-12	31	31	0
	2012-13	38	26	12

Comp	Year	Responsible	Action taken	Under Process
SECL	2010-11	66	66	0
	2011-12	32	32	0
	2012-13	21	20	1
MCL	2010-11	10	10	0
	2011-12	18	13	5
	2012-13	5	5	0
NEC	2010-11	1	1	0
	2011-12	2	2	0
	2012-13	1	1	0
CIL	2010-11'	219	214	5
	2011-12	148	140	8
	2012-13 '	129	110	19
SCCL	2010-11	352	352	0
	2011-12	311	311	0
	2012-13	350	350	0

GMDC's mining proposal

1716. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for prior

approval of the Ministry for GMDC's mining lease application of lignite bearing areas of 3319 hectares in district Kutch, last year; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for prior approval on GMDC's mining lease application of lignite bearing area of 3319 hectares in Kutch district was received.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010, provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- ❖ where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- ❖ where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can only be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

Revision of prices of non-coking coal

1717. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has revised the prices of almost all grades of non-coking coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the price hike is expected to accrue additional revenue of about Rs. 21.2 billion to the company during the remaining period of 2013-14; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The prices of non-coking coal for all the coal producing companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) and the Non-linked Washery (NLW) coal of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have been revised by Coal India Limited *w.e.f.* 28.05.2013. The prices of the higher grades of non-coking coal for Gross Calorific Value (GCV) bands G1, G2 and G5 has been kept same for all the Subsidiary Companies including NEC as it was applicable under the price notification dated 31.01.2012. The prices of the higher grades of non-coking coal for GCV band G3 and G4 are reduced by 12% in respect of all the Subsidiary Companies including NEC. The prices of the non-coking coal for GCV bands G6 to G17 are increased by 10%. There is a 10% add-on for Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) over and above the prices applicable for other Subsidiary companies for both regulated and non-regulated sector for GCV bands G6 to G17. The 10% increase in the price of NLW coal of BCCL is applicable for consumers in the regulated sector.

An additional price of Rs. 300.00 extra per tonne over and above the notified price in respect of the coal produced from Rajmahal mine of Eastern Coalfields Limited has been done to make up the shortfall in revenue due to reduction in prices of higher bands of non-coking coal.

The dual pricing policy in respect of regulated and non-regulated sector as-prevalent has been continued. The overall positive impact on revenue due to the above price revision is estimated to be to the extent of around 4.77% only.

(c) It is estimated, that the above mentioned price revision would bring an additional revenue to the extent of about Rs. 2119 Crores for CIL for the remaining months of the fiscal 2013-14 (*i.e.* 28th May to 31st March). The reasons for the price revision are as follows:

- (i) There has been substantial increase in the cost of inputs since the last revision in coal price in February 2011. Considering the weightage of 50:50 for All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the average increase in the inflationary indices during the period from March 2011 to March 2013 works out to 17.59%.
 - (ii) The prevailing rate of diesel (Kolkata prices) during the month of November 2010 was at Rs. 40.06 per litre which has gone upto Rs. 51.51 per litre in the month of January, 2013 which is higher by 28.58%.
 - (iii) CIL Board in its 294th meeting held on 13th Feb, 2013 approved the revised wage of contractor's workers engaged in mining activities with effect from 01.01.2013. The expected impact of contractual wage increase on CIL (Consolidated) is projected to the tune of Rs. 750 Crores annually.
 - (iv) The National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) IX wage revision has been implemented *w.e.f* 1st July 2011 which required this revision to be made.
- (d) The Coal Company wise details are as below:

Coal Companies	Estimated additional revenue for the balance period of the fiscal 2013-14 (<i>i.e.</i> 28th May to 31st March) (Rs. in crores)
1	2
3	3
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	-99

1	2	3
	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	103
	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	248
	Northern Eastern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	664
	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	22
	South Eastern Coalfield Limited (SECL)	495
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	686
	North Eastern Coalfields Limited (NEC)	0
	Coal India Limited (CIL)	2119

Coal mining in Chhattisgarh forests

1718. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to undertake coal mining in dense Chhattisgarh forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received clearances for the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) In the state of Chattisgarh, Coal India Limited (CIL) operates through a coal producing subsidiary namely South Eastern Coal fields Limited. In order to conduct mining activities in the state, final forestry clearances have already been obtained for 28 projects, involving an area of 5413.16 Ha. Further, final clearances are awaited for 23 projects involving an area of 8908.93 Ha and Stage I clearances are awaited for 29 other projects, involving an area of 3649 Ha.

Coal linkage to power station in Karnataka

1719. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for grant of Long Term Coal Linkage of Godhna Super Thermal Power Station (2x800 MW) was made by the Karnataka Government in 2009 to Government;

(b) whether the desired clarifications on the proposal have been furnished by the State Government;

(c) what is the present stage of consideration of the case; and

(d) by when the proposal is expected to be cleared and the State Government is informed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Proposal has been received from Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for grant of long-term coal linkage for its proposed 2x800 MW (1st Phase) and 2x800 MW (2nd Phase) power plants to be set up at Godhna, Janjir, Champa Chhattisgarh.

(b) to (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary coal companies have issued 176 Letters of Assurance (LoA) for coal supply, covering the capacity of about 1,08,000 MW. During the last three years of Eleventh Plan, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of about 82,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during 12th Plan period and beyond. Since LoAs amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up the power projects already exist and subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) are reporting negative coal balance, there is prima facie no scope for the grant of new coal linkages/LoAs.

FSA with power producers

1720. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to sign the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for a total capacity of 78,000 MW which are likely to be commissioned by March 31, 2015 and the Ministry had issued a Presidential directive to sign FSA with the power producers assuring them of at least 80 per cent of the committed coal delivery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued again another Presidential directive to CIL to enter into FSA with power projects since out of 78,000 MW only 60,000 MW has been agreed FSA, so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) Presidential Directive has been issued by the Ministry to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 17.07.2013 for signing of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for a total capacity of 78,000 MW during the remaining four years of 12th Plan subject to fulfillment of all formalities by the concerned party. Actual coal supplies would, however, be available when the required long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are tied up. Supply of domestic coal to these projects has been restricted to 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% during these four years, keeping in view the availability of coal. To meet its balance Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) obligations, Coal India Limited (CIL) may import coal and supply the same to the willing power plants on cost plus basis. Power plants may also directly import coal themselves, if they so opt.

Lobbying by companies

1721. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US-companies Boeing, Dow Chemicals, Morgan Stanley and Wal-Mart are indulging in aggressive lobbying in the country;

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

(c) what are the rules or guidelines for lobbying in the country; and

(d) whether some industry bodies like FICCI, etc. are also engaged in lobbying on behalf of big industrial houses and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Industry bodies like FICCI, other Chambers and Associations act to pursue causes and concerns of their members with a view to obtain redress and remedial actions from the relevant authorities. Such bodies, do not maintain details of their advocacy activities. The report of the Committee appointed to go into media reports on disclosure of Wal-Mart before the US senate regarding its lobbying activities and whether it undertook any activity in India in contravention of any Indian Law, has been received and is under examination in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

Damodaran Panel's report on business climate

1722. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

DR. CHANDAN MITTRA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed Damodaran Panel to suggest steps to improve the overall business climate in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Panel has submitted its report to Government and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government on the recommendations of the Panel;

(c) if not, by when the report is likely to be submitted to Government; and

(d) the details of other steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the business climate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Chairman of the Committee has circulated the draft report for comments, if any, by 26th August, 2013. The report will be submitted to the Government soon thereafter.

(d) The Companies Bill, 2013 which has been passed by the Parliament incorporates certain important provisions with regard to following matters to facilitate ease of doing business in India:-

(i) Faster incorporation/registration of companies through fully electronic MCA-21 Registry provided;

(ii) Companies allowed to maintain records and hold meetings through e-governance mode;

(iii) Companies empowered to function in a manner which is 'self-regulated with disclosures/transparency' rather than 'Government/regulatory approval based regime';

(iv) Concepts of 'One Person Company' and 'Small Company' recognized to allow new entrepreneurs to take advantage of corporate form of business;

(v) Faster mergers and acquisitions including short form of merger and cross border mergers allowed;

- (vi) Time bound approvals through National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT);
- (vii) Summary liquidation process for a class of companies provided.

Corporate frauds

1723. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study report by Thought Arbitrage Research Institute (TARI) revealing that the scale and size of corporate frauds in the country has zoomed in the last 15 years with half the cases of fraud dealing with siphoning of funds by promoters/top management and defrauding the lenders; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the report and Government's reaction with regard to the observations made regarding the failure of the market regulators like SEBI and the auditors of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Reports appearing in a section of media indicate that a Section 25 Company, "Thought Arbitrage Research Institute" has published a study indicating *inter-alia* occurrence of frauds in companies due to factors like inadequate internal control procedures, diversion of funds by promoters/top management, failure of auditors in detection of frauds, etc. These factors are in any case widely recognised causes of frauds in companies.

Government has initiated a number of measures to prevent and deal with occurrence of frauds in the companies. Attention may, in particular, be invited to the following:

- Creation of "Fraud" as a substantive offence in the recently passed Companies Bill, 2013;
- Stricter norms of Corporate Governance and their implementation in the Companies Bill;

- Statutory status to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);
- Amendments in securities laws through Securities Laws (Amendments) Ordinance amending the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA) and the Depositories Act enabling SEBI to deal effectively to violations of laws by companies and individuals including those running Ponzi schemes;
- Increasing application of technology for early detection of frauds through data mining and Forensic Audit, etc.

Strategic plan for rural drinking water sector

1724. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Strategic Plan 2011-22 prepared by the Ministry for rural drinking water sector;
- (b) how this plan addresses the arsenic affected habitations in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the funds provided for the Plan and the details of the action plan to implement Strategic Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Strategic Plan prepared by the Ministry for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, 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 connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household connections.

(b) The Strategic Plan provides that highest priority should be given to provision of safe drinking water in arsenic affected habitations of the country, including in Andhra Pradesh. The Strategic Plan mentions adoption of the following

measures to tackle drinking water contamination due to arsenic

- (i) **Short-term Measures:** Supply based on Hand pump fitted tube wells at deeper aquifers; Ring wells.
- (ii) **Medium-term Measures:** Supply with Arsenic treatment unit attached to existing hand pump fitted tubewells; Arsenic removal plants for existing ground water based piped water supply schemes; Large diameter deeper aquifer tube wells for existing/new piped water supply schemes; New ground water based piped water supply schemes.
- (iii) **Long-term Measures:** Supply with surface water based water supply schemes.

The Plan suggests the setting up a concurrent monitoring system for illnesses arising out of chemical contamination which *inter-alia* includes Arsenic contamination.

(c) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-17), an outlay of Rs. 68768 crores has been made for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the NRDWP every year, States in consultation with the Ministry, implement their Annual Action Plans, which is aimed towards attaining the objectives laid out in the Strategic Plan.

Funds allocated to Uttarakhand

†1725. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated to Uttarakhand under drinking water and sanitation campaign for the current financial year;
- (b) whether State Government has utilized the funds allocated during previous financial year;
- (c) whether Ministry has verified utilization of funds by the States; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The allocation and release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to the State of Uttarakhand during the year 2013-14, as on 21.8.2013, is as below

(in Rs. crores)

Allocation	Release	Expenditure
154.82	68.79	0.17

As NBA is a demand driven programme, only tentative allocation of Rs. 20.56 crore has been made to Uttarakhand for the year 2013-14 under NBA, based on the projections made by State in its Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and unspent balances available as on 31/03/13. The same is subject to change based on the performance of the State during the year.

(b) Under the NRDWP, the allocation, release and utilization of funds by Uttarakhand in 2012-13 is as below:

(in Rs. crores)

Allocation	Release	Total Available Fund	Expenditure
159.74	74.28	216.02	139.62

Opening balance, central share released and expenditure during the year 2012-13 for Uttarakhand under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Opening Balance as on 1-4-2012	Funds released during 2012-13	Expenditure reported during 2012-13	Opening balance as on 1-4-2013
6.53	25.41	13.53	18.41

(c) and (d) Under the NRDWP the States are required to enter the data regarding the utilization of funds and coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply and other activities on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as per their Annual Action Plan. States submit the Utilization Certificates (UC) authenticating, the utilization of funds along with physical achievements of targets. The utilization of funds is also verified through Audit reports of State Accounts.

As per NBA guideline, States are required to submit the Utilization Certificate (UC) as well as Audited Statement of Accounts (ASA) of previous year before release of 2nd installments during current year. Uttarakhand has not submitted these documents for verification. In this regard, it is to be mentioned that no release has been made to Uttarakhand during 2013-14 due to high opening balance available with the State as on 1-4-2013.

Projects to address water quality problem

1726. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state whether 21 Mega Projects are being undertaken to address water quality problem and a mega project in Bramhgiri of Puri district and if so, the current position of these projects, and by when they are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

As reported by the Government of Odisha, 21 mega piped water supply schemes have been proposed to provide safe drinking water facility in 1,331 habitations of Nuapada district of Odisha State at an estimated cost of Rs. 264.91 crore. Out of these 21 mega projects, 4 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.32 crore have been taken up for commissioning of which 2 projects are likely to be completed by March' 2014 and remaining two projects by March' 2015.

Of the remaining 17 projects, preparation of Detailed Project Report has been taken up and are be likely to be ready by October' 2013 so that out of these, 10

projects-could also be taken up and completed by March' 2015, subject to availability of funds.

Steps are being taken up for preparation of Detailed Project Report for the balance 7 projects by December' 2013 so that the project completion is expected to be completed by March' 2015, subject to availability of funds.

As reported by the Government of Odisha, in Puri district one mega piped water supply scheme covering 59 villages of Brahmagiri block has been taken up with financial assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the project is likely to be completed by March' 2018.

Safe drinking water in heavy metal affected rural areas

1727. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the heavy metal affected rural areas of the country where provision of 100 per cent safe drinking water facility has been achieved, so far;

(b) the details of target for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas during last three years and the achievements made therein, State-wise;

(c) the details of districts affected by heavy metals has been provided 100 per cent safe drinking water during the current year, so far, along with the target for the same;

(d) whether Government's plan to provide safe drinking water in heavy metal affected rural areas has failed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Drinking water supply is a State

subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, the Ministry focuses primarily on contamination of rural drinking water sources for 5 elements *viz.*, arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate affected habitations and monitors the coverage/achievement of these habitations with safe drinking water facility as they are more evenly distributed in the country. There is no standard definition for “Heavy metals”. In general, Heavy metals have a high atomic number, atomic weight, specific gravity and may include some of the metalloids like arsenic. The Ministry does not monitor achievements of these habitations affected with heavy metals at the Central level since they are restricted only to certain pockets in the country. However, heavy metals include arsenic and iron whose achievements are monitored at the Central level and as reported by the States, year-wise achievements of number of arsenic and iron affected rural habitations provided with safe drinking water facility as reported by the States during the last 3 years and the current year (as on 16/8/2013) is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As reported by the States/UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System of the. Ministry, the State/UT-wise number of rural habitations targeted and achieved by provision of safe drinking water facility during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below)

(c) District-wise details of heavy metal (arsenic and iron affected habitations only) affected habitations targeted and achieved by provision of safe drinking water facility during the year 2013-14 as on 20/8/2013 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below)

(d) and (e) Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in rural habitations including water quality affected and heavy metal affected areas. States may like to set up community water purification systems as a short/medium term measure for immediate provision of safe drinking water or provide piped water supply facility from alternate safe surface/ground water source as a long term sustainable solution since powers to plan,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	478	4692	169	3095	194	2830	11	232
3.	Chattisgarh	0	1748	0	1477	0	1748	0	61
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	17	737	4	356	0	267	0	3
6.	Karnataka	4	737	6	239	7	237	0	0
7.	Kerala	0	39	0	47	0	14	0	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	16	0	1	0	45	0	0
9.	Maharashtra	0	364	1	278	0	118	0	1
10.	Odisha	0	1269	0	1324	0	1923	0	348
11.	Punjab	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	3	6	3	8	0	5	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	295	0	29	0	6	0	3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	709	465	322	30	9	5	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16.	West Bengal	1564	1195	422	1015	565	217	1	15
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	57	2797	931	2410	626	2633	9	98
19.	Manipur	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	17	0	4	0	13	0	0

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[26 AUG, 2013]					<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
21. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22. Nagaland		0	4	0	36	0	50	0	0	
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Tripura		0	871	0	833	0	1038	0	231	
25. Puducherry		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		2832	15476	1858	11184	1401	11171	21	999	

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of rural habitations targeted and achieved by provision of safe drinking water facility during the last three years***(As reported by the State/UTs in the Online Integrated Management Information System)**

Sl.No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13				
		Habitations as on 1/4/2010	Target	Achievement	Habitations as on 1/4/2010	Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72108	6843	6971	72407	5700	6183	72387	5477	5699
2.	Bihar	107642	18774	14221	107642	16600	11243	107642	15015	10960
3.	Chattisgarh	72329	11255	7847	72329	11454	7977	72231	12641	9111
4.	Goa	347	0	0	347	0	0	347	0	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	1100	1079	34415	1126	1165	34415	1150	1856
6.	Haryana	7385	1007	752	7385	943	859	7385	955	895

7. Himachal Pradesh	53205	5000	5094	53201	2557	2558	53201	2532	2650
8. Jammu and Kashmir	12826	1709	903	12826	1451	536	13938	1279	1153
9. Jharkhand	120061	14735	11399	120154	19559	17425	119191	16583	17335
10. Karnataka	59203	13925	6130	59532	9695	8757	59575	10403	13284
11. Kerala	11883	744	405	11883	824	419	11883	696	668
12. Madhya Pradesh	127197	13399	13937	127197	16744	15644	127197	17074	17483
13. Maharashtra	98098	9745	8987	98842	6502	6364	100683	5940	4637
14. Odisha	141928	5354	7525	141928	8642	6782	141928	12209	19484
15. Punjab	14519	2023	1658	15338	1630	643	15170	1473	617
16. Rajasthan	121133	8878	7254	121133	14262	7885	121133	9137	3943
17. Tamil Nadu	93699	7318	7039	94500	6000	6000	94614	7000	7203
18. Uttar Pradesh	260110	2142	1879	260110	23300	23134	260110	24000	23727

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	1565	1324	39142	1359	1102	39142	1085	983
20.	West Bengal	95394	6630	5967	95395	6096	4619	95395	4152	4236
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	517	601	5612	308	415	5612	292	358
22.	Assam	86976	8467	6467	86976	7304	6601	86976	7230	7110
23.	Manipur	2870	333	227	2870	330	234	2870	250	197
24.	Meghalaya	9326	760	380	9326	781	510	9326	628	510
25.	Mizoram	777	124	121	777	128	122	777	57	5
26.	Nagaland	1386	105	128	1432	109	116	1460	175	178
27.	Sikkim	2498	175	100	2498	200	50	2498	280	101
28.	Tripura	8132	834	976	8132	982	1024	8132	1052	1323

29. Andaman and Nicobar	491	0	0	491	0	0	491	0	0
30. Chandigarh	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
33. Lakshadweep	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
34. Puducherry	248	17	12	248	0	0	248	30	0
TOTAL	1661058	143478	119383	1664186	164586	138367	1666075	158795	155706

Statement-III

District-wise target and achievement of number of arsenic and iron affected habitations reported to be covered with safe drinking water facility by the States/UTs during the current financial year, 2013-14 (as on 20/8/2013)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the District	Remaining Number of		Number of Targeted		Number of Covered					
			Arsenic	Iron	Arsenic	Iron	Arsenic	Iron				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Affected Habitations as on 1/4/2013		Affected Habitations in 2013-14		Affected Habitations as on 20/8/2013					
			Arsenic	Iron	Total	Arsenic	Iron	Total	Arsenic	Iron	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	11	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	0	17	17	0	2	2	0	0	0
18.	Bihar	Araria	0	955	955	0	402	402	0	3	3
19.	Bihar	Banka	0	108	108	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Bihar	Begusarai	38	1083	1121	38	559	597	1	29	30
21.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	160	52	212	160	0	160	9	0	9
22.	Bihar	Buxar	139	0	139	139	0	139	0	0	0
23.	Bihar	Darbhanga	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
24.	Bihar	Katihar	2	555	557	2	225	227	0	4	4
25.	Bihar	Khagaria	33	113	146	33	112	145	0	19	19
26.	Bihar	Kishanganj	0	561	561	0	432	432	0	7	7
27.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	73	26	99	73	0	73	0	0	0

28.	Bihar	Madhepura	0	605	605	0	300	300	0	8	8
29.	Bihar	Munger	111	368	479	106j	0	106	0	0	0
30.	Bihar	Patna	23	0	23	20	0	20	0	0	0
31.	Bihar	Purnia	0	764	764	0	351	351	0	0	0
32.	Bihar	Rohtas	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Bihar	Saharsa	0	1371	1371	0	350	350	0	123	123
34.	Bihar	Samastipur	99	0	99	99	0	99	1	0	1
35.	Bihar	Saran	10	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	0
36.	Bihar	Supaul	0	1759	1759	0	742	742	0	39	39
37.	Bihar	Vaishali	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	0	0
38.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	0	65	65	0	59	59	0	1	1
39.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	0	203	203	0	19	19	0	0	0
40.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0	439	439	0	251	251	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Chattisgarh	Bemetara	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
42.	Chattisgarh	Bijapur	0	94	94	0	83	83	0	0	0
43.	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	0	146	146	0	128	128	0	4	4
44.	Chattisgarh	Dantewada	0	353	353	0	154	154	0	0	0
45.	Chattisgarh	Dhamtari	0	450	450	0	136	136	0	11	11
46.	Chattisgarh	Gariyaband	0	10	10	0	8	8	0	0	0
47.	Chattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.	Chattisgarh	Jashpur	0	441	441	0	134	134	0	21	21
49.	Chattisgarh	Kanker	0	358	358	0	202	202	0	0	0
50.	Chattisgarh	Kawardha	0	152	152	0	55	55	0	2	2
51.	Chattisgarh	Kondagaon	0	563	563	0	254	254	0	0	0

52.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0	379	379	0	234	234	0	15	15
53.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	0	365	365	0	270	270	0	1	1
54.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	0	31	31	0	6	6	0	1	1
55.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	0	78	78	0	59	59	0	0	0
56.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	0	96	96	0	32	32	0	0	0
57.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0	300	300	0	151	151	0	0	0
58.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	0	266	266	0	73	73	0	5	5
59.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	0	123	123	0	97	97	0	0	0
60.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	0	115	115	0	6	6	0	0	0
61.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	0	211	211	0	63	63	0	0	0
62.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.	Jharkhand	Gumla	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
64.	Jharkhand	Latehar	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
65.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
66.	Jharkhand	Pakur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0	16	16	0	0	6	0	2	2
68.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
69.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
70.	Jharkhand	Simdega	0	21	21	0	21	21	0	1	1
71.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
72.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
73.	Karnataka	Bangalore Urban	0	8	8	0	5	5	0	0	0
74.	Karnataka	Belgaum	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	14	14
75.	Karnataka	Bellary	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

76.	Karnataka	Bijapur	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
77.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	0	30	30	0	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
78.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
79.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	0	16	16	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Karnataka	Davangere	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
81.	Karnataka	Gadag	3	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
82.	Karnataka	Hassan	0	14	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
83.	Karnataka	Kolar	0	5	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
84.	Karnataka	Mandya	0	119	119	0	105	0	105	0	0	0	0	0
85.	Karnataka	Mysore	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
86.	Karnataka	Raichur	6	5	11	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
87.	Karnataka	Shimoga	0	5	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
88.	Karnataka	Tumkur	0	265	265	0	123	0	123	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
89.	Karnataka	Udupi	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	0	0
90.	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
91.	Karnataka	Yadgir	7	1	8	7	1	8	0	0	0
92.	Kerala	Alappuzha	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
93.	Kerala	Ernakulam	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
94.	Kerala	Idukki	0	13	13	0	3	3	0	0	0
95.	Kerala	Kannur	0	56	56	0	1	1	0	0	0
96.	Kerala	Kasaragod	0	47	47	0	8	8	0	0	0
97.	Kerala	Kollam	0	62	62	0	6	6	0	5	5
98.	Kerala	Kozhikode	0	78	78	0	7	7	0	0	0
99.	Kerala	Malappuram	0	35	35	0	1	1	0	0	0

100.	Kerala	Palakkad	0	134	134	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
101.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0	21	21	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
102.	Kerala	Thrissur	0	72	72	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
103.	Kerala	Wayanad	0	18	18	0	5	5	0	1	1	1
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0	8	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0	107	107	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
110.	Maharashtra	Beed	0	29	29	0	29	29	0	0	0	0
111.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
112.	Maharashtra	Buldana	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
113.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0	20	20	0	12	12	0	0	0
114.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
115.	Maharashtra	Gondia	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	0	0
116.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
117.	Maharashtra	Jalna	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
118.	Maharashtra	Latur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
119.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
120.	Maharashtra	Nashik	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
121.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	0	0
122.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	0	0
123.	Maharashtra	Sangli	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

124.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
125.	Maharashtra	Thane	0	102	102	0	94	94	0	0	0	0	0
126.	Maharashtra	Wardha	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
127.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0	26	26	0	13	13	0	1	1	1	1
128.	Odisha	Angul	0	395	395	0	26	26	0	33	33	33	33
129.	Odisha	Balangir	0	17	17	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
130.	Odisha	Balasore	0	89	89	0	24	24	0	6	6	6	6
131.	Odisha	Bargarh	0	34	34	0	10	10	0	3	3	3	3
132.	Odisha	Bhadrak	0	17	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
133.	Odisha	Boudh	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134.	Odisha	Cuttack	0	735	735	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
135.	Odisha	Debagarh	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	0	68	68	0	19	19	0	2	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
137.	Odisha	Gajapati	0	91	91	0	9	9	0	2	2
138.	Odisha	Ganjam	0	16	16	0	3	3	0	0	0
139.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	0	97	97	0	70	70	0	5	5
140.	Odisha	Jajpur	0	21	21	0	4	4	0	0	0
141.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	3	3
142.	Odisha	Kalahandi	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	3	3
143.	Odisha	Kandhamal	0	305	305	0	1	1	0	6	6
144.	Odisha	Kendrapara	0	325	325	0	27	27	0	7	7
145.	Odisha	Kendujhar	0	448	448	0	8	8	0	27	27
146.	Odisha	Khurda	0	311	311	0	22	22	0	35	35
147.	Odisha	Koraput	0	1070	1070	0	71	71	0	51	51

148.	Odisha	Malkangiri	0	330	330	0	79	79	0	15	15
149.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	0	892	892	0	135	135	0	38	38
150.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	0	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
151.	Odisha	Nayagarh	0	449	449	0	72	72	0	24	24
152.	Odisha	Puri	0	1122	1122	0	23	23	0	20	20
153.	Odisha	Rayagada	0	746	746	0	114	114	0	62	62
154.	Odisha	Sambalpur	0	36	36	0	7	7	0	0	0
155.	Odisha	Subarnapur	0	80	80	0	11	11	0	2	2
156.	Odisha	Sundargarh	0	49	49	0	10	10	0	1	1
157.	Punjab	Kapurthala	0	221	221	0	2	2	0	0	0
158.	Rajasthan	Baran	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
159.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
160.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
161.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
162.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
163.	Rajasthan	Kota	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
164.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	0	13	13	0	13	13	0	0	0
165.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	0	273	273	0	273	273	0	0	0
166.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
167.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	0	121	121	0	121	121	0	3	3
168.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
169.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
170.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	98	0	98	96	0	96	0	0	0
171.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
185.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	25	25	0	9	9	0	0	0
186.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
187.	West Bengal	Hooghly	1	262	263	0	5	5	0	0	0
188.	West Bengal	Howrah	0	8	8	0	7	7	0	0	0
189.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	0	199	199	0	51	51	0	11	11
190.	West Bengal	Maldah	21	43	64	0	9	9	0	1	1
191.	West Bengal	Medinipur	0	67	67	0	45	45	0	0	0
192.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	218	3	221	108	2	110	0	0	0
193.	West Bengal	Nadia	187	74	261	12	6	18	1	2	3
194.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	93	79	172	8	3	11	0	0	0
195.	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	0	175	175	0	17	17	0	1	1

196.	West Bengal	Purulia	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197.	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	0	221	221	0	209	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	0	31	31	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	0	11	11	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	0	11	11	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	0	27	27	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare (Itanagar)	0	65	65	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203.	Assam	Baksha	7	454	461	1	87	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204.	Assam	Barpeta	26	374	400	22	52	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205.	Assam	Bongaigaon	14	1	15	14	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206.	Assam	Cachar	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207.	Assam	Chirang	0	335	335	0	164	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
208.	Assam	Darrang	29	667	696	6	152	158	1	11	12	1	11	12	1	11	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
209.	Assam	Dhemaji	0	902	902	0	144	144	0	0	0
210.	Assam	Dhubri	37	98	135	24	4	28	0	0	0
211.	Assam	Dibrugarh	0	787	787	0	293	293	0	7	7
212.	Assam	Goalpara	7	255	262	4	86	90	0	11	11
213.	Assam	Golaghat	133	671	804	14	151	165	0	10	10
214.	Assam	Hailakandi	2	41	43	0	37	37	0	0	0
215.	Assam	Jorhat	170	538	708	70	95	165	5	0	0
216.	Assam	Kamrup	0	853	853	0	179	179	0	53	53
217.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	0	171	171	0	7	7	0	0	0
218.	Assam	Karimganj	0	238	238	0	26	26	0	4	4
219.	Assam	Kokrajhar	0	305	305	0	116	116	0	0	0

220.	Assam	Lakhimpur	0	314	314	0	115	115	0	3	3
221.	Assam	Marigaon	9	116	125	3	71	74	0	0	0
222.	Assam	Nagaon	1	1181	1182	1	313	314	0	0	0
223.	Assam	Nalbari	25	155	180	22	81	103	0	0	0
224.	Assam	Sibsagar	22	670	692	21	131	152	0	10	10
225.	Assam	Sonitpur	14	1581	1595	1	421	422	9	76	85
226.	Assam	Tinsukia	0	823	823	0	65	65	0	0	0
227.	Assam	Udalguri	0	836	836	0	114	114	0	0	0
228.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
229.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	0	86	86	0	61	61	0	0	0
230.	Nagaland	Dimapur	0	64	64	0	51	51	0	0	0
231.	Nagaland	Kohima	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
232.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
233.	Nagaland	Mon	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
234.	Nagaland	Wokha	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
235.	Tripura	Dhalai	0	709	709	0	222	222	0	71	71
236.	Tripura	Gomati	0	775	775	0	144	144	0	22	22
237.	Tripura	Khowai	0	554	554	0	51	51	0	48	48
238.	Tripura	North Tripura	0	390	390	0	45	45	0	40	40
239.	Tripura	Sepahijala	0	621	621	0	37	37	0	15	15
240.	Tripura	South Tripura	0	919	919	0	75	75	0	11	11
241.	Tripura	Unakoti	0	259	259	0	58	58	0	10	10
242.	Tripura	West Tripura	0	776	776	0	213	213	0	14	14
243	Puducherry	Puducherry	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			1918	43646	45564	1217	12250	13467	27	1100	1127

Irregularities in Total Sanitation Campaign

†1728. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints regarding the construction of illegal toilets under, Total Sanitation Campaign are being received by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the complaints regarding the construction of toilets on the land of other land owners have also been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is contemplating to take legal action against such Sarpanches and constructors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Complaints are received from various quarters, basically on implementation of TSC/NBA programme. The same are immediately forwarded to respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measure. However, no such complaints regarding construction of illegal toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been received by the Ministry as per records available.

(c) No Sir.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Availability of safe drinking water

†1729. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (a) whether a large number of people living in rural areas of the country are not getting safe drinking water;
- (b) if so, details of areas fully covered, partially covered and those areas where water quality is affected, State/Union Territory-wise including Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) the details of schemes started to provide safe drinking water and the steps taken to provide safe drinking water to all habitations of the country;
- (d) the details of funds released for this purpose during each year of last three years and in current year, State/Union Territory wise; and
- (e) whether Government has reviewed the performance of drinking water schemes and if so, the details of its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per reports entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013, out of 16,90,870 rural habitations in the country, there were 11,14,877 fully covered, 4,91,701 partially covered and 84,292 water quality affected habitations. The details of the rural habitations which are fully covered, partially covered and quality affected, State/Union Territory-wise including Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India administers the centrally sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which it provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes, to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. Upto 67% of the NRDWP allocation provided to states can be utilised for the coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations.

(d) The details of, funds released under NRDWP, to States/UTs during each year of last three years and in current year, State/Union Territory wise, are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The physical and financial progress of the implementation of the NRDWP as reported by the State/UTs on the IMIS is regularly monitored by the Ministry. The Ministry also reviews the performance of the programme through periodic meetings of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video conferencing, etc. Senior officers/Area Officers/Technical officers of the Department visit the States to see the implementation of the programme. Further, under the Annual Action Plan, State Governments are required to identify and target remaining partially covered and quality affected habitations and mark them in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), achievement of which is monitored by the Ministry. The expenditure under the programme is also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG).

Statement-I

Status of coverage of Habitation with Drinking Water Supply

Sl.No.	State	Total No of Habitations	Fully Covered No of Habitations	Partially Covered No of Habitations	Quality Affected No of Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72176	18674	49953	3549
2.	Bihar	107642	28191	68864	10587
3.	Chattisgarh	73563	17607	50368	5588
4.	Goa	347	279	68	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	34415	32177	2031	207
6.	Haryana	7336	5539	1786	. 11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	29911	23693	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	225	13713	0
9.	Jharkhand	119960	64863	55021	76
10.	Karnataka	59753	5581	50965	3207
11.	Kerala	11883	859	10131	893
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	84760	40486	1951
13.	Maharashtra	100683	685	98704	1294
14.	Odisha	157296	45999	102297	9000
15.	Punjab	15335	6949	8147	239
16.	Rajasthan	121133	9170	86459	25504
17.	Tamil Nadu	98179	480	97213	486
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259272	52	786
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	618	38485	39
20.	West Bengal	98120	13285	82128	2707
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	152	5346	114
22.	Assam	87888	1850	73159	12879
23.	Manipur	2870	4	2866	0
24.	Meghalaya	9326	31	9205	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Mizoram	777	38	739	0
26.	Nagaland	1500	97	1330	73
27.	Sikkim	2084	32	2052	0
28.	Tripura	8132	106	3023	5003
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	503	285	218	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	2	237	9
TOTAL		1690870	627721	978857	84292

(As on 1.4.2013)

Statement-II*Opening balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and current year*

		(Rs in Crore)									
Sl.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*			
No.		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491.02	558.74	546.32	462.47	563.39	485.14	551.19	237.45		
2.	Bihar	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.3	440.01	0		
3.	Chhattisgarh	130.27	122.01	143.57	139.06	168.89	148.64	141.75	17.13		
4.	Goa	5.34	0.00	5.20	5.01	6.07	0.03	5.94	0		
5.	Gujarat	542.67	609.10	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47	526.96	84.93		
6.	Haryana	233.69	276.90	210.51	237.74	250.24	313.41	241.80	63.68		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	133.71	194.37	131.47	146.03	153.59	129.9	148.69	0		

8. Jammu and Kashmir	449.22	468.91	436.21	420.42	510.76	474.5	499.44	149.26
9. Jharkhand	165.93	129.95	162.52	148.17	191.86	243.43	185.23	45.02
10. Karnataka	644.92	703.80	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24	668.60	173.21
11. Kerala	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04	165.13	19.58
12. Madhya Pradesh	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56	428.70	102.76
13. Maharashtra	733.27	718.42	728.35	718.35	897.96	846.48	766.32	0
14. Odisha	204.88	294.76	206.55	171.05	243.91	210.58	233.25	69.23
15. Punjab	82.21	106.59	88.02	123.44	101.9	144.27	88.29	30.93
16. Rajasthan	1165.44	1099.48	1083.57	1153.76	1352.54	1411.36	1317.56	352.36
17. Tamilnadu	316.91	393.53	330.04	429.55	394.82	570.17	287.80	77.35
18. Uttar Pradesh	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06	860.55	0
19. Uttarakhand	139.39	136.41	136.54	75.57	159.74	74.28	154.82	68.79
20. West Bengal	418.03	499.19	343.60	342.51	523.53	502.36	453.29	166.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	123.35	199.99	120.56	184.83	145.32	223.22	142.18	82.52
22.	Assam	449.68	487.48	435.58	522.44	525.71	659.21	506.21	231.07
23.	Manipur	54.61	52.77	53.39	47.60	69.99	66.21	63.12	15.11
24.	Meghalaya	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61	72.67	9.20
25.	Mizoram	46.00	61.58	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92	41.27	0
26.	Nagaland	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2	59.86	31.87
27.	Sikkim	26.24	23.20	28.10	69.19	36.69	32.36	17.86	0.70
28.	Tripura	57.17	74.66	56.20	83.86	70.66	100.59	63.68	30.00
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78	1.12	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.40		0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0

32. Daman and Diu	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
33. Delhi	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
34. Lakshadweep	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
35. Puducherry	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	1.71	0.06	
TOTAL	8550.00	8941.81	8330.00	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2	9135.00	2058.31	

As on 08/08/2013

Drinking water and sanitation targets

1730. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any targets in regard to providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in villages and tribal areas of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred and the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-17) the Ministry aims to provide at least 50% of rural households with piped water supply with at least 35% of rural households with a house connection. The targets for coverage of habitations in the States including those in tribal areas is decided annually at the beginning of each financial year in consultation with the Ministry. As per Census 2011, only 32.67% rural households are having access to latrines. To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas including villages and tribal areas of country, Government of India under Nirmal -Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has set the goal to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining 'Nirmal' status. As per 12th plan objectives of NBA, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017, which implies open defecation free (ODF) Gram Panchayats having proper arrangement for Solid and Liquid waste Management (SLWM).

(c) During the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-17) an outlay of Rs. 68,768 crores has been provided for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

Since 2011- 12, at the national level, 10% of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) budget is earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). States are required to utilize allocation under TSP for coverage of tribal concentrated habitations. For 12th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 37,159 crore has been allocated for Rural Sanitation.

Nodal agency for gas hydrate exploration

1731. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) has been mandated as the nodal agency responsible for implementation of the scientific aspects of the study related to gas hydrate exploration in the country;

(b) if so, how it is different from the consortium named National Gas Hydrate Programme (NGHP) constituted in 1997 under Directorate of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as a nodal head for research and exploration of gas hydrates: and

(c) what would be the role of NCAOR when study regarding exploration part of gas hydrates in the country is over?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) NCAOR, in association with National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) and National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has been mandated by the Ministry of Earth Sciences to implement science component of the programme on gas hydrates. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is responsible for implementation of the technology development component. The role of NGHP is more exploratory in nature and site-specific, aimed at estimating the potential reserves of gas hydrates, whereas gas hydrate programme of Ministry of Earth Sciences is focused on scientific research and development of technology.

(c) NCAOR is responsible for assimilation of marine geo-scientific data collected under the programme, development of database management system and data archival.

National Monsoon Mission

1732. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched the National Monsoon Mission to set up a state-of-the-art climate model; and

(b) if so, the details of the Mission and also the details of persons belonging to SC/ST communities involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government has launched the National Monsoon Mission to set up a state-of-the-art climate model for (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days). Among the 52 additional posts recommended for creation in a phased manner under the program, about 20 positions at the level of Scientist 'B' that are yet to be approved for creation by the Finance Ministry would be falling under the category of posts to be dully filled, subsequently upon their creation, as per the extant norms of recruitment involving SC/ST and other communities.

Reservation of employees in central universities

†1733. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central universities operating in the country and whether the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes have been selected on the basis of reservation ratio in these universities;

(b) if so, the details of such central universities and the percentage of reservation given therein, university-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether admission into these universities to the students of Scheduled Castes/Tribes is given on the basis of reservation; and

(d) the number of such students admitted during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There are 40 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. The CUs follow the Government's reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) in teaching and Group 'A' and 'B' non-teaching posts and State Government's reservation policy for remaining non-teaching posts. The CU-wise percentage of SCs and STs, in teaching and non-teaching posts, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 provides for 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for the admission of SC, ST and OBC students, respectively, subject to exemptions provided in the Act. Some of the CUs have achieved their specified quota of reservation in admission, while others have not.

(d) The year-wise number of SC/ST students admitted in the CUs is as under:

Year	Students Admitted	
	SCs	STs
2008-09	44907	45119
2009-10	48746	55729
2010-11	57041	45585
2011-12	59096	52659
2012-13	57240	52350

Statement*Details of Reservation of Employees in Central Universities*

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Teaching Posts				Non-Teaching Posts					
		Total sanc- tioned posts	SCs %	In position %	STs	Total sanc- tioned posts	SCs %	In position %	STs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	283	17	6.01	8	2.83	376	34	9.88	11	3.2
2.	Hyderabad University	556	37	6.65	12	2.16	1340	209	21.01	61	6.13
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	235	26	11.06	16	6.81	442	65	27.66	25	10.64
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	331	27	8.16	13	3.93	494	48	13.6	47	13.31
5.	Delhi University	1703	44	2.58	14	0.82	3315	327	18.65	37	2.11
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	850	68	8	20	2.35	1238	57	4.98	8	0.7
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	813	33	4.06	13	1.6	1565	368	31.59	58	4.98

8.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	460	67	14.56	33	7.17	2298	304	13.22	143	6.22
9.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	329	12	3.65	3	0.91	1133	159	21.84	37	5.08
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarasriya Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	77	12	15.58	4	5.19	115	14	12.17	6	5.22
11.	Pondicherry University	460	52	11.3	17	3.7	682	83	14.04	24	4.06
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	468	13	2.78	1	0.21	880	95	13.85	43	6.27
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	1887	0	0	0	0	6005	0	0	0	0
14.	Banaras Hindu University	1862	97	5.21	26	1.4	7222	610	11.72	178	3.42
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	15	11.54	4	3.08	163	29	13.95	1	1.14
16.	University of Allahabad	852	16	1.88	2	0.23	1386	158	14.79	0	0
17.	Visva Bharati	802	79	9.85	32	3.99	1756	214	19.80	58	5.37
18.	Assam University	370	41	11.08	17	4.59	327	22	7.31	18	5.98
19.	Tezpur University	243	21	8.64	11	4.53	279	32	12.85	14	5.62
20.	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	5	3.18	26	16.56	258	3	1.44	91	43.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Manipur University	266	6	2.26	4	1.5	417	12	4.17	53	18.04
22.	North Eastern Hill University	443	17	3.84	19	4.29	1033	30	3.87	451	58.12
23.	Mizoram University	337	27	8.01	14	4.15	504	1	0.22	152	33.93
24.	Nagaland University	243	11	4.53	14	5.76	611	4	0.72	127	22.84
25.	Tripura University	222	17	7.66	16	7.21	245	21	18.42	29	25.44
26.	Central University of Bihar	140	7	5	2	1.43	99	4	4.21	2	2.11
27.	Central University of Gujarat	140	12	8.57	3	2.14	99	1	1.59	2	3.17
28.	Central University of Haryana	140	0	0	0	0	102	2	2.67	0	0
29.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	10	7.14	3	2.14	98	1	1.33	1	1.33
30.	Central University of Jammu	140	4	2.86	7	5	36	0	0	0	0
31.	Central University of Kashmir	140	3	2.14	2	1.43	88	0	0	0	0

32. Central University of Jharkhand	140	6	4.29	2	1.43	156	3	2.27	4	3.03
33. Central University of Karnataka	140	6	4.29	2	1.43	117	1	0.99	0	0
34. Central University of Kerala	140	2	1.43	1	0.71	102	0	0	0	0
35. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	140	13	9.29	7	5	76	2	3.13	10	15.63
36. Central University of Odisha	140	2	1.43	1	0.71	100	0	0	0	0
37. Central University of Punjab	140	1	0.71	0	0	112	1	1.09	0	0
38. Central University of Rajasthan	140	9	6.43	1	0.71	118	2	1.77	1	0.58
39. Sikkim University	201	5	2.49	13	6.47	59	1	2.56	15	38.46
40. Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	4	2.86	1	0.71	94	1	1.43	1	1.43

Advanced increments on completion of Ph. Ds

1734. SHRI ALOK TIWAR

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has granted three advanced increments for Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors in Central universities on completion of their Ph.Ds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is not being extended to Librarians, Physical Directors etc. posted in Central Universities like Jamia Milia Islamia and BHU;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government would take to grant three increments to Librarians, Physical Directors etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, 2010 on the subject, those teachers who complete their Ph.D. Degree while in service are entitled to 3 non-compounded advance increments if such a Ph.D. is in the discipline of employment and has been awarded by a University complying with the process prescribed by UGC for enrolment, course work, evaluation etc.

(c) to (e) As MHRD has been informed by UGC, the benefit of three non-compounded advance increments has been extended to the Assistant Librarian/ College Librarians but not to the Assistant/College Director of Physical Education of all the Central Universities including the Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) and the Banaras Hindu University (BHU). However, as reported by JMI, the requests for the grant of advance increments to some of the Assistant Librarians could not be acceded to as they acquired their Ph.D. degrees prior to the notification of UGC Regulations, 2010.

Engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu

1735. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges existing in Tamil Nadu and how many new engineering colleges have been sanctioned in the State for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) whether there is any competent authority existing at the State level to monitor the facilities and performances of these institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The number of engineering colleges existing in the state of Tamil Nadu till 2012-13 is 498, and 24 new of engineering colleges have been sanctioned in the State for the year 2013-14. The process for the grant of approval for the 2014-15 session has not been started yet.

(b) to (d) All the engineering colleges are affiliated with the Universities of concerned States. The affiliating Universities have to give a No Objection Certificate for the setting up of new technical institutes, the closure of course/programmes/reduction in intake or closures of institutes etc. The monitoring of technical education at the State level is done through the Director of Technical Education. The monitoring of the quality of education imparted in an institution is also done by the University to which the institute is affiliated.

Pending Bills in Parliament

1736. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Bills of the Ministry pending in Parliament;

- (b) the substance of each of the Bills; and
- (c) the reasons for which the Bills could not be passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has 11 pending Bills in Parliament.

(b) The substance of each of the Bills is mentioned at page no. 13, 14 and 15 of the Annual Report, 2012-13 of the Ministry, which has been laid in Parliament.

(c) These Bills could not be passed for various reasons, including examination by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee, non-functioning of Parliament as a result of disruptions and the limited number of bills that have been discussed and passed during the current Parliament.

Disappearing of Sanskrit language

1737. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what action taken by Central Government as on date, in coordination with State Governments on the fact that our ancient Sanskrit language is disappearing and if corrective action is not taken by Government, this language may become extinct in future; and

(b) whether Government is concerned about this issue and if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of India is promoting the Sanskrit Language through its three Deemed Universities, *viz.* the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati and through an autonomous organization, *viz.*, the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan (MSRWP), Ujjain. The RSKS and

the MSRVP are directly funded by the Government of India whereas the SLBSRSV and the RSV are funded by the UGC. Besides, the UGC also provides funds to the selected Universities for the development of Higher Education and Research in Sanskrit under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP). The Government of India does not provide grants directly to the State Governments for the promotion of Sanskrit education. However, it does provide financial assistance to the schools, colleges and universities located in different States through the UGC and the RSKS. The RSKS also implements various schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit *viz.*, financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidhyalayas/Shodh Sansthans, Shastra Chudamani Sanskrit teachers, NGOs and Sanskrit scholars living in indigent circumstances. It also gives financial assistance for the award of scholarships to students, the publication of books, free distribution of books etc. Besides, there are also prestigious awards *viz.*, the Presidential Award of Certificate of Honour to 15 Indian Sanskrit Scholars and one NRI or foreigner for their life time achievements and the Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman to 5 young Indian scholars who have made a breakthrough in inter-disciplinary studies involving Sanskrit or ancient Indian wisdom, to the process of synergy between modernity and tradition. In CBSE affiliated schools in all States, Sanskrit is introduced from Class VI to VIII on an optional basis and interested students can further study Sanskrit as a subject from Classes IX to XII.

Assistance to Goa by UGC

1738. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the grants/assistance given by UGC to the Goa University since inception;
- (b) the items on which the grants/assistance given to the university;
- (c) the grants/assistance given by Goa Government to the Goa University, so far; and

(d) the details of items for which the State Government has given grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per information furnished to us by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of grants/assistance given by the UGC to the Goa University during the 10th, 11th and 12th Plan periods are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The funding of state universities and colleges is primarily the responsibility of the concerned state governments. The information relating to grants/assistance given by the state government to state universities is not maintained centrally.

Statement*Statement showing grants allocated, released and expenditure incurred by Goa University*

Item	Tenth Plan (in lakhs)		Eleventh Plan (in lakhs)		Twelfth Plan (in lakhs)				
	Alloca- tion	Released	Alloca- tion	Released	Alloca- tion	Released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. General Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	1513.00	605.20	-
Staff/books and Journals/ Equipment	162.00	-	166.29	367.0	-	386.09	-	-	-
International hostel/ buildings/Computerisation/	224.50	-	176.76	433.5	-	51.92	-	-	-
Distance education/ Maintenance/ Virtual Instt. of Training/									
Others	18.50	-	-	212.0	-	160.11	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)	405.00	364.50	343.05	1012.5	506.25	595.76	1513.00	605.20	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. General Development (Under Merged Scheme)									
Travel Grant/Conference/ Publication Grants/	-	-	-	151.00	75.50	34.12	-	-	-
Visiting professor/Day Care Centre /Development of sports infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Development Grant	-	-	-	100.00	50.00	60.44	-	-	-
Construction of Women's Hostels/ Basic facilities for women/Faculty Improvement programme	-	-	-	170.00	125.00	119.60	-	-	-
Equal opportunity cell/ Coaching scheme for SC/ ST/OBC, Establishment of Career and Counselling Cell	-	-	-	74.00	26.00	9.89	57.00	18.25	-
Facilities for differently abled persons	-	-	-	500.00	290.00	229.04	-	-	-

Additional grants/Silver Jubilee grant/ Dispora Chair	60.75	60.75	60.75	245.00	202.50	46.79	-	-	-
TOTAL (B)	60.75	60.75	60.75	1240.00	779.00	499.88	57.00	18.25	-
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	465.75	425.25	403.80	2252.50	1285.25	1095.64	1570	623.45	-

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1739. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas have any guidelines for admission of children residing in and around the 10 km. range of the school; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) does not prescribe any guidelines regarding distance of child's residence from school as one of the criteria for admission. However, the KVS follows the norms of the RTE Act, 2009 for the purpose of Admission in Class-I, as per which, the limits of a neighborhood have been prescribed as under:

(i) Major cities and Urban areas (All District Hqrs. and Metros) - 5 kms. Radius,

(ii) Places and areas other than included in (i) above - 8 kms. Radius.

JNVs for SCs and OBCs in Maharashtra

1740. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open or has opened Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) for the Scheduled Castes and OBCs in the country including Maharashtra on the model of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

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

(c) whether State Governments have also demanded for setting up of JNVs and also sent proposal in this regard or had deliberations/meetings over this issue in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Such a proposal is not in conformity with the defined objectives of the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) envisages setting up of one JNV on an average in each district of the country to bring out the best in rural children with special talent or aptitude by providing opportunities to progress at faster pace by making good quality education available to them and to enable such students to compete with their urban counterparts on an equal footing. Seats are reserved for children from SC and ST communities in proportion to their population in the district but not less than the national average. Of the 628 districts in the country, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been approved in 576 districts located in 34 States/UTs all except Tamil Nadu State. Apart from the above, the Government of India has also sanctioned the opening of 20 additional JNVs in the districts having large concentration of SC/ST population and 02 JNVs in Manipur State as a Special Case. In the State of Maharashtra so far 33 JNVs have been set up.

(c) and (d) A Statement showing the details of the proposals pending in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for new JNVs received from the State Governments is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the district
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
2.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
3.	Haryana	Palwal
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipura
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama
6.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh

Sl.No.	State	Name of the district
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
8.	Karnataka	Kolar
9.	Karnataka	Ramanagra
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
12.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
13.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
14.	Tripura	South Tripura
15.	West Bengal	Malda

KVs and JNVs in Karnataka

1741. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Karnataka and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to set up new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The expansion of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs)/Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country is a

continuous process. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to open 500 new KVs and 378 JNVs. But the Government has been unable to grant formal approval for the setting up of any of these new Vidyalayas in view of the paucity of funds. The locations of all these Vidyalayas, including those to be opened in Karnataka, will be decided as and when the approval of the competent authority is received and when the necessary funds are made available.

Scholarships in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1742. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a provision of giving admission to the wards of Government or non-Government employees in all KVs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no scholarship scheme for the students belonging to any specific category as the Kendriya Vidyalayas are substantially supported by the Government, due to which the fee structure of these Vidyalayas is much lower as compared to other schools.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has laid down the following priorities in granting admissions under the Civil/Defence Sector:-

- (i) Children of transferable and non-transferable Central Government employees including ex-servicemen. This will also include children of foreign national officials, who come on deputation or transfer to India on invitation by the Government of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (ii) Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/Institute of Higher Learning of the Government of India.
- (iii) Children of transferable and non-transferable State Government employees.
- (iv) Children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies/Public Sector Undertakings/Institute of Higher Learning of the State Governments.
- (v) Children from any other category including the children of foreign nationals who are located in India due to their work or for any personal reasons. They would be considered only in case there are no Indian Nationals waitlisted for admission.

Target of Saakshar Bharat

1743. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 'Saakshar Bharat' scheme, the new variant of National Literacy Mission has achieved its target of 70 million adult literates by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The shortfall in achieving the targets of Saakshar Bharat is due to various factors such as a long gestation period for preparatory activities *viz.*, environment building and mobilization, household survey, identification of

beneficiaries and volunteer teachers, training of resource persons, production and distribution of teaching learning material along with other factors such as the non-availability of administrative structures, capacity building and orientation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and developing a framework for transparent and effective fund flow have resulted in slow progress initially.

Difficulties in implementation of Government schemes

†1744. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties are being faced in the implementation of Government schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether funds, allocated for the said purposes, have been utilised completely and effectively; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) There are no difficulties in implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Schemes at the central level. However, the main bottlenecks in implementing these schemes, especially the MDM scheme, at the State/district level are the delay in release of funds at various levels by the States/UTs, the occasional lack of quality, hygiene and safety standards, lower coverage of beneficiaries against enrolment, delay in the payment of honorarium to cooks-cum-helpers and poor monitoring by the State Government concerned.

The funds allocated for these schemes are being utilized effectively, in 2012-13, against the central budgetary outlay, the utilisation was 99.93% in the SSA,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

99.99% in the RMSA and 94.50% in the MDM programmes. Regular monitoring of releases and scheme implementation is being done at the Central and State levels to ensure the effective utilization of funds.

Policy to attract more students in research

‡1745. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one per cent students, out of the total population of 125 crores, are entering into the field of research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to attract more students in the field of research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the data provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of students enrolling in research oriented courses in 2011-12 was 1,60,872 against the total enrolment of 20,327,478 in universities and colleges. Thus the percentage of students enrolling in the field of research out of total enrolments in higher education is about 0.79%.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of post-graduate level studies and research in the country. In scientific areas, these include the continuous increase in successive plan allocations for Scientific Departments, the setting up of new institutions for science education and research, the creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, the establishment of new and attractive fellowships, of strengthening of the infrastructure of Research and Development (R and D) in universities, encouraging public-private R and D partnerships, the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

recognition of R and D units and national awards for outstanding R and D for industries etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma, which has now been converted into an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is also implementing the schemes of Universities with Potential for Excellence, Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area, College with Potential for Excellence, Major Research Projects/Minor Research Project, Special Assistance Programme, Basic Scientific Research and Research Fellowships. These schemes are all aimed at expanding the enrolment and the output of research in the country.

The All India Council for Technical Education has informed MHRD that it is implementing various schemes to encourage research in technical subjects such as Career Awards, Post Graduate Course and Research Work, Research promotional Work, National Doctoral Fellowships, Faculty Development Programme, Setting up of Research Parks, Innovation Promotion Schemes, Post Doctoral Fellowships, Teachers Research Fellowships etc.

The MHRD is also funding research in the Social Sciences and Humanities through its various research councils, *viz.*, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI).

Hostel facilities in model schools

†1746. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government would provide the facility of hostel in 74 schools being run under the model school scheme in Chhattisgarh as the students of remote areas are not getting the benefits of this scheme in the absence of hostel facilities there;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether the Central Government would consider to open residential schools upto high school level in the naxal areas which are most required; and

(c) whether approval would be granted to 522 schools for upgradation from primary to secondary and from secondary to higher secondary level which was due but has not been granted by the Central Government during 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the State Sector Component of the Model School Scheme, 74 Model Schools have been sanctioned in all the 74 EBBs (Educationally Backward Blocks) of the State of Chhattisgarh at the rate of one Model School per block. The Model School Scheme does not have the provision of a hostel facility. However, the Construction of Girls' Hostel Scheme of Central Government envisages setting up a 100-bedded Girls' Hostel in each of these EBBs in the country. A Girls' Hostel has been sanctioned in each of the 74 EBBs of the State of Chhattisgarh and out of these 74 Girls Hostel, 8 hostels have been constructed within the premises of the model schools. At present, there is no specific proposal to open residential schools upto high school level in the Naxal-affected areas.

(c) No such proposal for the upgradation of 522 schools was received from the State in 2012-13. The Annual Work Plan and Budget proposed by the State for 2013-14 under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for the upgradation of 81 Primary schools into Secondary Schools was considered by the Project Approval Board, and based on appraisal as per the norms of the RMSA, the upgradation of 16 schools located in the Special Focus Districts has been approved.

Instructions on Mid Day Meal Scheme

1747. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions issued by the Central Government to the State

Governments regarding Mid Day Meal Scheme after recent incident of irregularities detected in serving the meal to children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has appointed any committee to suggest on quality, safety and hygiene in the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the composition and the terms of reference thereto; and

(e) by when the said committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure that strict compliance with the quality, safety and hygiene standards under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is ensured. The Government has also issued additional instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the reiterated guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc., with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Awareness about Mid Day Meal Scheme.

- (vi) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking. This is being done in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

(c) and (d) An expert Nutrition Committee has been set up with Dr. Prema Ram Chandran, Director, Nutrition Foundation of India as its Chairperson for assessing the adequacy, improving the quality and the safety of the Mid-day Meal served in schools with the following terms of reference:-

- (i) To examine the current norms for quantity and quality of food stuffs to be used in MDM for nutrient adequacy.
- (ii) To assess the nutrient adequacy of the varying menus currently used for providing MDM in different States.
- (iii) To examine current guidelines for food safety of hot cooked meal served in MDM in rural settings where food is cooked in individual schools

and in the metro settings where food is cooked in centralized kitchens and transported to the schools.

- (iv) To develop systems for continuous monitoring of quantity and quality of food stuffs used in cooking MDM and food safety in MDM in urban and rural areas.
- (v) To estimate the cost of establishing and operating the monitoring system developed under point iv above.
- (vi) To assess the feasibility of providing nutrition education messages using MDM as the focus.
- (vii) To suggest measures for convergence between school health and MDM for assessment of nutritional status of school children and provide appropriate interventions for management of under and over nutrition in children.
- (e) The Committee is yet to complete its deliberations and submit a report.

Admission of poor children in schools

†1748. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received against school administrators for their procrastination in admitting 25 per cent poor children due to which such children are not admitted as per the fixed quota;
- (b) the present status of admission of poor children;
- (c) whether children belonging to general category are admitted against the seats meant for poor children later by citing various reasons; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Section 12(l)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, those children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. A total of 13 States have admitted children under this provision in 2012-13.

No such incident has come to knowledge of the Ministry where children belonging to general category have been admitted against seats meant for the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

Implementation of RTE in KVs

1749. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right to Education (RTE) Act has been fully implemented in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending the teaching hours of seven and a half for the students of KVs;

(c) whether the teacher and taught ratio of 1:30 has been implemented in KVs;

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

(e) whether the teachers working in KVs are compelled to focus more on clerical and tabulation work than engaging themselves in academic pursuits; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is a pace setting organization and the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 is mandatory. The Board of Governors of the KVS in its 91st Meeting held on 19th January, 2012 has approved 45 working hours per week for a teacher as per the norms prescribed in the RTE Act, 2009 and directions have been issued for compliance accordingly. This has been challenged in the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, Delhi and as such, the matter is sub-judice.

(c) and (d) The ratio prescribed by the Right to Education Act, 2009 between pupils and teachers is 40:1 for Primary and 35:1 for Upper Primary respectively. Against this the overall teacher to student ratio in the Kendriya Vidyalayas is at 1:29.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Admission of SC/ST students in schools

†1750. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to give admission in schools under reservation to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the children belonging to such categories are being discriminated against by teachers on the ground of untouchability and the caste; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children, including children of SC/ST categories, in the age group of six to fourteen years. The Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act provides that all non-residential private unaided schools shall admit in class I or pre-primary, as the case may be, to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of that class, there children belonging to the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections from the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education. The RTE Act defines “disadvantaged groups” as children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the socially and educationally backward classes or such other groups having disadvantages owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate Government. Admissions at the secondary stage in Government Schools are as per the extant policy of reservation of the respective States/UTs Governments both under the RMSA and the Model Schools Schemes.

There have been isolated media reports of discrimination against children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections admitted schools. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action.

The RTE Act provides for monitoring of the rights of the child by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs), and redressal of grievances by the local authorities. The State Governments have set up State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for the purpose and notified decentralized grievance redressal systems.

The Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of sections 8 and 9 of the RTE Act regarding non-discrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools, for the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines.

Participation of backward and deprived sections in higher education.

‡1751. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to enhance the participation of country's backward and deprived sections of the society in higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (CEI) (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, the CEIs are reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively in admissions to every branch of study.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is providing enhanced allocations for its schemes for universities and colleges, namely Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minority students at UG and PG level, Coaching for Entry into Services for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minority students, and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Coaching for NET for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minority Students, that contribute to improving the participation of the backward and the deprived sections of society in higher education.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Cabinet has approved the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Rashtriya Uchattar Siksha Abhiyan for incentivising states to address critical gaps (including equity gaps) in access to higher education,

Gross enrolment ratio in higher education

1752. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gross enrolment ratio for higher education in the country, which stands at 18 per cent, is substantially lower than the global gross enrolment ratio;

(b) whether the ratio has improved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the measures being adopted by Government to further improve enrolment in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The GER in higher education in India at the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was around 12% and which has now increased to 18.8% in 2011-12. However, it is still below the global average of around 29%.

(c) The Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the establishment of one model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts (EBDs) having a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national average. The Government has also approved a new Centrally

Sponsored Scheme (CSS) known as the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which will focus on improving equity, excellence and access in higher education. It aims to achieve a national GER of 30% by the year 2020 through measures such as the creation of new institutions, improving the overall quality of existing institutions, ensuring academic reforms, accreditation of institutions and correcting regional and social imbalances.

Opening of extended branches of institutions abroad

1753. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open extended branches of engineering, management and legal institutions abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made twinning arrangements with some foreign universities/institutions in the regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of educational courses to be offered under such arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received a proposal from the Institute of Technology and Management (IMT), Ghaziabad in 2010 for offering their Programmes in Dubai. This was approved by the Council on 20th September, 2010 for collaboration between IMT Ghaziabad and IMT Dubai.

(c) and (d) The AICTE has permitted twinning arrangements of running courses in collaboration with foreign universities or institutions. The students admitted to these programmes should spend at least one semester of the course work of the programmes in Foreign Universities/Institutions in their parent countries.

Indian Technical Institutions have been granted AICTE approval for starting Twinning Programmes in collaboration with Foreign Universities. The list of approved institutes having Foreign Collaboration in the 2013-14 academic session is given in Statement. (*See below*). The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also formulated the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 for the regulation and rationalization of the operations of foreign universities in India including for twinning arrangements.

Statement**List of Approved Institutes having Foreign Collaboration 2013-2014**

Sl. No.	Application Number	State	Institute Name	Affiliating Foreign Body	Course Approved Year	Level of Course	Course	Shift	P/F	NRI	PIO	Approved Intakes
									Time	Appro-ved	Appro-ved	Year
												13-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	1-1349316647	Andhra Pradesh	SR International Institute of Technology	University of Massachusetts	2011	Under Graduate	Information Technology	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
2.	1-1349316647	Andhra Pradesh	SR International Institute of Technology	University of Massachusetts	2011	Under Graduate	Electronics and Communications Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	120
3.	1-1349316647	Andhra Pradesh	SR International Institute of Technology	University of Massachusetts	2011	Under Graduate	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	1-1349316647	Andhra Pradesh	SR International Institute of Technology	University of Massachusetts	2011	Under Graduate	Computer Science and Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	120
5.	1-1439643151	Andhra Pradesh	GMR School of Business	Schuuch School of Business, York University, Toronto, Canada	2013	Post Graduate	Masters in Business Administration	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
6.	1-1506816543	Haryana	National Institute of Financial Management	Edinburgh Business School, Heriot-Watt University	2001	Post Graduate	Masters in Business Administration (Executive)	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
7.	1-1364106042	Jharkhand	Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI)	Case Western Reserve University, Tongji University	1994	Post Graduate	Global Management	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60

8.	1-1340155770	Maha-rashtra	S.P. Jain Institute of Management and Research	Schulich School of Business, York University, Toronto, Canada	1994	Post Graduate	Masters in Business Administration	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	NA	50
9.	1-1372249502	Maha-rashtra	Institute of Hotel Management	University of Huddersfield School of Applied Sciences Queensgate, No. 13 DH, United Kingdom	2004	Under Graduate	Hotel Management	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	NA	120
10.	1-1372249502	Maha-rashtra	Institute of Hotel Management	University of Huddersfield School of Applied Sciences, Queensgate, No. 13 DH, United Kingdom	2004	Post Graduate	First Year/Other	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	NA	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	11. 1-14764952263	Maharashtra	Universal Business School	Cardiff Metropolitan University	2012	Post Graduate	Master in Business Administration	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
	12. 1-1386460267	Punjab	Swift Technical Campus	Coventry University, UK	2011	Under Graduate	Computer Networking	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
	13. 1-1386460267	Punjab	Swift Technical Campus	Coventry University, UK	2011	Under Graduate	Civil Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
	14. 1-1386460267	Punjab	Swift Technical Campus	Coventry University, UK	2011	Under Graduate	Mechanical Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
	15. 1-1386460257	Punjab	Swift Technical Campus	Coventry University, UK	2011	Under Graduate	Electronics Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
	16. 1-1386460267	Punjab	Swift Technical Campus Institute	Coventry University, UK	2011	Under Graduate	Automotive Technology	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60

17. 1-1417664242	Rajasthan	Management Research Jaipur	Johns Hopkins University	1996	Post Graduate	Master Public Health	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	60
18. 1-1339417603	Tamil Nadu	Sona College of Technology	Syracuse University	1997	Post Graduate	Computer Science and Engineering	1st Shift	Full Time	NA	NA	18

Teaching of NCERT books

†1754. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased, to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the National Curriculum Framework, the Central Board of Secondary Education had issued directions to all the schools in 2007 to teach the books of NCERT, as per the curriculum prescribed by the Board;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that some school managers and private publishers are flouting these directions by printing the books on NCERT pattern and selling them to the students at very high rates; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) *vide* circular no. 38/07 dated 02.08.2007 has given direction to schools that the practice of recommending the books of private publishers in different subjects at senior secondary level from the academic year 2005-06 has been stopped. The CBSE now prescribes only National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) published books for classes IX to XII.

(b) and (c) As per available information, the Government is not aware of any such practice.

Normalisation formula for entrance to IITs

1755. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the normalization formula for school boards governing entrance to IITs through the Joint Entrance Examination is mired in confusion;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether the Ministry has consulted the Australian Council for Educational Research in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of their advice and if their advice is negative, why the Ministry went ahead with the normalization formula;

(d) whether bungled education policies not only create confusion and invite litigation but also have far reaching implications for students and eventually institutions; and

(e) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to undo the damage caused to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. The normalisation formula for School Boards is not applicable for entrance to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) through the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). However there has been some confusion about IIT admissions this year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER) was one of the agencies consulted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for combining the All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) scores and the Board Assessment for Tertiary Selection Purposes in India.

(c) The advice of ACER was not negative. It was, *inter-alia*, to apply a transformation to the AIEEE total score of a candidate, adjust the mean and standard deviation of this normalized distribution, apply a transformation to each set of Board score, adjust the mean and standard deviation of this normalized distribution, and form a composite score.

(d) No, Sir. The policy to include the marks of Board examinations for normalising on a percentile basis was taken by the Government primarily based on the reports of the Acharya Committee and Ramasami Committee. The issues raised in these reports were also discussed and consulted extensively with the experts, the IIT Council, the NIT Council, the State Boards and the Central Advisory Board on

Education (CABE). As per the aforementioned reports the rationale for including the Board marks for entry into Professional Colleges was to reduce the impact of private coaching on selection by giving weightage to school performance and to promote more inclusion.

(e) In view of above, this question does not arise.

Systemic failure of Mid Day Meal Scheme

1756. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Mid Day Meal tragedy is just one of several systemic failures that have come to light;

(b) whether reports of contaminated Mid Day Meals and drinking water are pouring in from all over the country; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to appoint a new committee to look into these egregious failures and put the systems in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Bihar Mid Day Meal tragedy is a case of gross negligence by the head teacher in allowing the use of organophosphate-contaminated oil for cooking and not tasting the meal before serving it to the children. She is also charged with gross negligence in fleeing from the school after the incident and not ensuring the timely provision of medical facilities to the affected children.

(b) In the last one year 12 complaints of contaminated Mid-Day Meals have been received. However, no case of contamination of drinking water has come to the notice of the MHRD.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided to set up Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister with eminent experts from various disciplines with following Terms of Reference:-

- (i) Access, safety, hygiene and quality aspects in the implementation of the MDMS.
- (ii) Mechanisms in place for ensuring convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj etc.
- (iii) Governance mechanisms in place and their effectiveness in the implementation of MDMS.
- (iv) Review mechanisms in place to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.
- (v) Mechanisms in place for community participation in the Scheme and its effective monitoring.

The Committee will meet at least once in a quarter.

Shortage of teachers in Tamil Nadu

1757. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of teachers in colleges/universities in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the universities there are not able to meet the demand of industry and institutions for IT professionals; and
- (c) what steps Government would take to provide suitable IT professionals in that State and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the report of the Task Force on 'Faculty Shortage and Design of Performance Appraisal System' under the chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande, about 34.4% of the faculty positions in the State Universities and Colleges of Tamil Nadu are vacant.

(b) No, Sir. As per information provided by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), there are sufficient numbers of seats available in AICTE-approved institutions in Computer Engineering and Information Technology (IT) both at the Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels in the country including Tamil Nadu.

(c) The model curriculum for Computer Science and Engineering has been designed by AICTE, keeping in view the requirement of the IT industry. The AICTE also supports proposals from approved institutes for imparting training to improve their employability through 'Finishing Schools', which aim at equipping the students with industry relevant skills including those required in the IT industry.

The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is a joint project of the seven older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The NPTEL's goal is to create and disseminate high quality content for online learning. The NPTEL, along with the National Associations Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) and software companies Cognizant, Infosys and Tata. Consultancy Service (TCS), has designed online courses in three Computer Science streams, *i.e.* Programming, Algorithms and Data Structures, for employment in the Information Technology (IT) sector and other hi-tech industries.

Outsourcing of Mid Day Meal supply

1758. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been outsourcing the flagship programme to sundry NGOs for supplying Mid Day Meals in schools;

(b) if so, the number of NGOs engaged by the Central Government/State Governments specially in Maharashtra during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of criteria fixed by Government for engaging NGOs under this programme; and

(d) the details of cases, where the norms were flouted by NGOs in providing meals by cutting the prescribed costs and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines emphasize the promotion of school-based cooking in kitchens-cum-stores in the school with the help of cooks-cum-helpers through local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self-Help Group (SHGs), Mothers' organisations and the local community. NGOs/Trusts/Centralized kitchens may however, be engaged for serving the meal to the children of the schools located in the urban areas and where there is no space for the construction of a kitchen-cum-store in the school premises. The information on the number of NGOs engaged by the State Governments is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines have laid down the following criteria for engaging NGOs:-

- (i) The decision to award the supply work to an NGO will be taken by a body empowered by the State Government, *e.g.* the Gram Panchayat, VEC/SMC/PTA, Municipal Committee/Corporation, etc.
- (ii) The agency should be a body registered under the Societies Registration Act or the Public Trust Act, and should have been in existence for a minimum period of two years. It should have a properly constituted Managing/Governing Body with its powers and duties clearly defined in its constitution.
- (iii) A contract/MoU between the NGO and the local authority responsible for engaging the NGOs shall be signed to define the liabilities of the parties and the consequence of non performance on their parts. It should also include a stringent mechanism to check and supervise the quality and quantity of meal supplied by the NGO to the children.
- (iv) The chosen supplier shall supply the mid-day meal on a no-profit basis

and shall not entrust/sub-contract the programme or divert any part of the assistance.

- (v) The performance of such NGOs engaged in serving MDMS to children should be assessed every year through a credible system of evaluation. The renewal of the MOU with a NGO for the next year should depend on its performance being found satisfactory in the current year.

(d) Six complaints of violation of MDM norms by NGOs have come to the notice of MHRD. These complaints were referred to the respective States for investigation and report. In four of these cases, the State Governments have made proportionate recoveries from the bills of the concerned NGOs.

Statement

Details of information on the number of NGOs engaged by the State Government for outsourcing of Mid Day Meal Supply

Sl.No.	State	No. of NGOs engaged in 2013-14	No. of NGOs engaged in 2012-13	No. of NGOs engaged in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	10	9
2.	Assam	1	0	0
3.	Bihar	14	18	31
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	3
5.	Gujarat	7	5	4
6.	Haryana	4	4	0
7.	Jharkhand	2	0	0
8.	Karnataka	102	105	106

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7
10.	Maharashtra	3	3	3
11.	Odisha	7	4	1
12.	Punjab	5	2	2
13.	Rajasthan	21	0	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	185	373	357
15.	West Bengal	57	11	9
16.	Delhi	21	24	27
TOTAL		447	569	559

Controversy on NCERT/CBSE text books

1759. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain contents in NCERT/CBSE text books had generated controversy recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to remove those controversial lessons/sections from the books;

(d) whether Government has set up any committee to review those text books from the point of view of identifying educationally inappropriate materials, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has received the report of the said committee, if so, the details thereof, the follow-up action taken thereon and the implementation of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The major issues about textbook content that were recently received by the MHRD from various quarters are listed below:

- (i) References made to Shri Narayana Guru (Textbook on History for Class VIII-Our Pasts-III, Part-I).
- (ii) References to Nadar Community (Textbook on History for Class IX-India and the Contemporary World-1).
- (iii) Reference to two illustrations and related content given in the theme The Central Islamic Lands (Textbook on History for Class XI-Themes in World History).
- (iv) Reference made to Mirabai (Textbook on History for Class XII-Themes in Indian History, Part-II).
- (v) Objection raised regarding certain cartoons and other content in the Text books in Political Science for Class IX-XII.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has carried out the necessary changes in the Social Science/History textbooks and in the Political Science textbooks.

(d) and (e) The NCERT under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, enjoys academic autonomy in the matter of developing, printing and distribution of its text books. NCERT had constituted a six-member Committee on 14.05.2012 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Thorat, the then Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) to review the textbooks of Social Science/Political Science for classes IX-XII with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To review the classes IX-XII Social Science/Political Science textbooks of the NCERT from the point of view of identifying educationally inappropriate materials.

- (ii) Providing suggestions for alternatives to be placed in the textbooks so that the material can be immediately made available to the learners concerned.

The NCERT received the report of the Committee on 27.06.2012. The Committee had recommended some changes in four textbooks namely, “Democratic Politics I-Class IX”, “Democratic Politics II- Class X”, “Indian Constitution at work-Class XI” and “Politics in India since Independence–Class XII”. In addition, the Committee had also made certain general recommendations to be considered at the time the books were reviewed. The National Monitoring Committee (NMC) constituted to oversee the syllabi and textbooks developed by the NCERT in its meeting held on 17.07.2012 discussed the Thorat Committee Report, and recommended changes in the textbooks of Political Science. The NMC also decided that the concerned Textbook Development Committee (TDC) would work with the NCERT to suggest changes. The TDC in its meetings during 30th July to 1st August, 2012 recommended necessary changes including the deletion of six cartoons in the Political Science textbooks. The NCERT has accordingly, carried out the necessary changes.

Building of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Mahoba

†1760. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh is being run even today in a rented/leased building;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan would get its own school building constructed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) At present, the Kendriya

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Vidyalaya (KV) at Mahoba in the State of Uttar Pradesh is functioning in a temporary building provided by the District Administration. The rent of this building is being paid by the State Government.

(c) The sponsoring authority *i.e.* District Administration, Mahoba (Uttar Pradesh), so far has not transferred the title of land to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) for the construction of a permanent building. The construction of the school buildings is a continuous process, which depends on the transfer of the title of a suitable plot of land by the sponsoring agency in favour of KVS as well as on the availability of funds.

Medium of instruction in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1761. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the policy of Government, each Kendriya Vidyalaya in the country is required to be provided with teachers to impart education in the State's regional language;

(b) whether all the KVs in Maharashtra have since been covered under this facility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The medium of education in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is bilingual (Hindi and English). However, as per Article 112 of the Education Code of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), there is a provision for the teaching of a State's regional language in the KVs as follows:

“Additional arrangement for teaching of the regional language/mother tongue shall be made, provided 20 or more students are willing to opt for the same. For this, part-time contractual teachers shall be appointed after obtaining sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, KVS of the State/region concerned.”

Reservation of seats for EWS under RTE Act

†1762. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 per cent reservation for the children of economically weaker sections (EWS) under the Right to Education Act, 2009 is being implemented uniformly in all private schools in the country;

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

(c) the details of amount reimbursed to private schools and the claims of providing free education to students belonging to economically weaker sections during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to provide quality education to poor children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, those children belonging to the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. A total of 13 States have admitted children under this provision in 2012-13.

(c) Section 12(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 also provides for the reimbursement of per child expenditure so incurred by the school, as per the norms notified by the concerned State/UT, The reimbursements are done at the State/district level after the verification of the enrolment of children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, as per the State/UT's prescribed procedure. Since this exercise is done at a decentralized level by States/UTs, no record of these reimbursements is maintained centrally.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) For improving the quality of education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports States/UTs for opening new schools as per neighbourhood norms, additional teachers as per the pupil teacher ratio (PTR), free text books, teaching learning materials, teacher training, specific programme for early grades reading, writing and mathematics and learning assessments.

Suicide by SC/ST students

1763. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are increasing number of cases of suicide by SC/ST students in the institutions of higher learning, due to harassment and discrimination on the grounds of caste;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the authorities;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of its findings and the steps taken by Government to wipe out this unfortunate trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) There are sporadic reports in the media of suicides committed by the students of various categories. The Government takes each incident of suicide in Government run institutions extremely seriously, irrespective of the caste category of the victim. However, education being in the Concurrent List, the Central Government and State Governments are, therefore, equally responsible for eliminating such unfortunate incidents. Moreover, in some cases fact finding committees/inquiry committees were constituted by some of the premier educational institutes like the IITs and the NITs, which are autonomous bodies, governed by their respective Acts and Statutes. As per the findings of the committees, the reasons for suicides mainly include depression, academic load, peer pressure and also emotional/inter-personal issues. In addition, increased pressure on

the wards by the parents to achieve high academic and professional targets unmindful of the ground realities has also contributed to increase stress and depression leading occasionally to suicides. While the Government is sensitive to the incidence of suicides in institutions of higher learning and makes all possible efforts to understand the causes of suicide and take concrete steps to remove them, each suicide however unfortunate is also the outcome of individual temperament and circumstance and no Government policy can eliminate entirely all resort to suicide.

Based on the reasons identified, the Institutes have put in place various mechanism to ensure that the interests of the students belonging to weaker sections not suffer. These include, provisions of faculty advisors for SC/ST students who look into their problems and advise accordingly, appointment of Student Counsellors to address personal, academic, psychological and family related problems, providing sports and extra curriculum activities, setting up yoga centres/counseling centres, provision of anxiety helpline, appointment of students' ombudsman, introduction of slow pace programme for academically weaker students and setting up disciplinary action committee to take urgent action in case of any complaint of reported ragging, discrimination based on caste, creed, religion and gender etc.

Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have notified regulations for prevention and prohibition of ragging in higher education institutions. The UGC also provides financial assistance to the universities to establish Equal Opportunity Cells to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes implemented for the welfare of the disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance diversity within the campus. The UGC also provides financial assistance to establish Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy to support focused research on the issue of social exclusion related to dalits, tribals and religious minorities. The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 notified on 19.1.2013, provides for the establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells and the appointment of an Anti-Discrimination Officer in each higher educational institution to give effect to the Regulations.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development have taken several specific anti-ragging measures such as advertisement campaigns in the print, audio and audio-visual media in order to sensitize various stakeholders towards the menace of ragging. An anti-ragging 'Helpline' is also functional with call centre facilities in English, Hindi and other Regional Languages for facilitating communication pertaining to incidents of ragging as well as to provide information on ragging and related issues. The Ministry also issues advisory letters from time to time to all Centrally Funded Educational Institutions to emphasize that all officials/faculty members should desist from any act of discrimination against students on grounds of their social origin.

Permission to open colleges

1764. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any guidelines for giving permission to B.Ed., D.Ed, and M.Ed. colleges on the basis of the requirement;

(b) whether such colleges are in the proportion of the requirement of the State; and

(c) whether the engineering colleges are also sanctioned by the need of the country, and if so, the details of such colleges, courses conducted and students enrolled during the last three years, college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has promulgated the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 stipulating the requirements for grant of recognition of various teacher education course/increase of intake in existing recognized Teacher Education Institutions. In those States, where there is the excess of teacher preparation capacity in relation to teacher demand, NCTE has imposed a ban on inviting applications for new teacher education institutions/courses and additional intake in the existing teacher education institutions. The

views of the State Government are also taken into account before giving approval to the expansion of further teacher education capacity in the State.

(b) There is a shortage of teacher education institutions in the Eastern and North-Eastern Region States of the country while there is excess capacity in some Western and Southern States. The NCTE has been making consistent efforts to regulate the growth of teaching education in the country, based on the study on “Demand and Supply estimates of school teachers and teacher educators” conducted by NCTE and the views of the respective State Governments. The views of the State Government/UT are a critical input in the decision regarding the further growth of teacher education institutions in the States/UTs.

(c) The Engineering Colleges are being setup by the Society/Trust/Companies registered under the section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/Central Government/State Government etc. under the AICTE Act, 1987. The AICTE has written to all the State Governments to provide a perspective plans for the development of technical education in their respective states.

The details of number of Engineering Colleges (State-wise) and the details of Approved seats and students admitted in the Engineering Colleges in the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of number of Engineering Colleges (State-wise) and details of approved seats

States	Number of Engineering Colleges			Students admitted		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	705	704	704	162164	181029	207134
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1		281	368

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	1			
Assam	14	11	11	1911	2457	2106
Bihar	1	19	19	4200	3945	3400
Chandigarh	6	5	5	280	298	1485
Chhattisgarh	53	53	53	10767	11427	16401
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	–	450	240
Delhi	22	20	20	211	310	5253
Goa	3	4	4	270	270	1785
Gujarat	88	101	101	33278	38750	65243
Haryana	163	166	167	23830	28902	45329
Himachal Pradesh	21	21	21	3843	4176	3173
Jammu and Kashmir	8	9	9	902	1090	2902
Jharkhand	12	14	14	1488	2209	4966
Karnataka	181	188	188	52669	59441	100946
Kerala	130	148	148	17379	20979	41503
Madhya Pradesh	214	227	227	27987	28344	60164
Maharashtra	306	350	350	115298	125935	159323
Manipur	1	2	2	–	–	115
Meghalaya	2	1	1	45750	135	270

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	0	0	0	135	135	90
Nagaland	0	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	101	101	101	37059	38033	39869
Puducherry	13	13	13	1802	2223	3293
Punjab	107	105	105	22095	22808	49610
Rajasthan	137	131	131	29397	31764	40722
Sikkim	1	1	1	—	—	852
Tamil Nadu	487	498	498	133385	152656	186965
Tripura	1	1	1	—	8286	270
Uttar Pradesh	23	329	329	29587	33643	90051
Uttarakhand	4	33	33	4249	5429	10015
West Bengal	86	88	88	8949	10458	22624
GRAND TOTAL	2892	3345	3346	768885	815863	1166467

Buildings of Government schools in Assam

1765. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the city Government schools have poor buildings in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to improve its structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Schedule to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for an all-weather building consisting of at least one class-room for every teacher, an office-cum-store-cum-Head teachers's room subject to enrollment norms, barrier-free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children, a kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school, playground and arrangements for securing the school building by a boundary wall or by fencing. Further, funds are provided under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for major repairs of school building subject to the SSA's programmatic and financial norms.

The Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 10994 primary schools, 1171 upper primary schools, 66909 additional class rooms, 788 drinking water facilities, 37450 toilets and 48808 posts of teachers to the State of Assam till 30th June, 2013 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme since its inception in 2001-02. Out of these, 10736 primary schools, 1170 upper primary schools, 59954 additional class rooms, 788 drinking water facilities and 31352 toilets have been completed during the same period. Every year the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) of States is appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in which civil works proposals are also sanctioned. The sanctions under the civil works for the State of Assam during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were of Rs. 400.31 crore, Rs. 776.54 crore, Rs. 968.54 crore and 99.46 crore respectively.

The PAB approved the total outlay of Rs. 726.57 crore, Rs. 1555.83 crore, Rs. 2227.91 crore and Rs. 1605.90 crore during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively under the SSA to the Government of Assam. Out of these, the Government of India released Rs. 649.54 crore, Rs. 1188.21 crore and Rs. 1308.82 crore to Assam during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 respectively under the SSA to the State of Assam. So far, the Assam SSA has been released Rs. 332.30 crore during 2013-14. The released amounts are being used for all the activities including that of civil works.

Medium of Ph.D entrance test in DU

†1766. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students appearing for Ph.D. entrance test through Hindi medium in Delhi University (DU) in this session were denied to appear in the exam through Hindi medium;

(b) if so, whether this is not a violation of the official language; and

(c) the details of languages in which students may appear in the entrance tests as per the University rules and the number of students appeared in the entrance tests this year, language-wise and course-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the University of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints on Mid Day Meal Scheme

1767. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about frequent complaints from various States regarding Mid Day Meal Scheme and the supply of poor quality of foodgrains by FCI; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure safe and hygienic food to school children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During the last one year, 12 complaints of the poor quality of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) have been received in this Ministry. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in all cases. However, no complaint of supply of poor quality of food grains by the FCI has been received by MHRD.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene standards under MDMS and also issued additional instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc., with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children,
- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Awareness about the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- (vi) Convening of the District-level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cooks-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking. This is being done in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions,

- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

Transfer of DEC to UGC

1768. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether recently the Distance Education Council (DEC) of IGNOU has been transferred to UGC through an executive order, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the present structure of DEC, comprising of enormous physical and intellectual resources, has been delegated to UGC/AICTE without any proper plan;

(c) the details of strength of academic and non-academic employees with erstwhile DEC and whether all staff has been absorbed in present UGC set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to protect the interest of staff of erstwhile DEC *viz.* pay-scales, service-conditions, etc. and

(e) whether Government plans to make DEC an independent body free from UGC/IGNOU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Based on the resolutions of the Distance Education Council (DEC) and the Board of Management (BOM) of the IGNOU, the approval of the Visitor was obtained to repeal Statute 28 of IGNOU. Pursuant to the approval of the Visitor, IGNOU dissolved the DEC through its Notification dated 1st May, 2013. In order to avoid the functional gap arising on the dissolution of the DEC in IGNOU and the resumption of responsibilities by the UGC

and the AICTE, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers conferred by sub section 1 of section 20 of the UGC Act, 1956 and the AICTE Act, 1987, issued directions to the UGC and the AICTE on 29.12.2012 to take all necessary steps to ensure that as soon as the notification regarding the dissolution of DEC is issued by IGNOU, the UGC and the AICTE should be in a state of readiness to take over the responsibility of the regulator, which they are empowered to discharge under their respective Acts. Immediately upon the issue of Notification about the dissolution of DEC by IGNOU, the UGC and the AICTE have started functioning as the regulators in higher education (excluding technical education) and technical education respectively.

(c) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the erstwhile DEC had a total strength of 31 employees (academic-18 and non-academic-13) at the time of its dissolution. The UGC *vide* its order dated 31.05.2013 has taken over the entire setup at the time of dissolution including its manpower on 'deemed deputation' basis. The interest and service conditions of the staff of the erstwhile DEC is fully protected as per the resolution of the DEC and the BOM of the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Implementation of Lyngdoh committee recommendations

1769. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) the details of central universities where Lyngdoh committee recommendations pertaining to student unions have been implemented, so far, university-wise;

(b) the details of central universities where recommendations of the said committee have not been implemented so far, university-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementing the recommendations by central universities, university-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Distribution of Aakash tablet

†1770. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bookings were made at a large scale for tablet named Aakash and students from Delhi based colleges had deposited advance amount for this, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some defects have been found in the process of manufacturing of the said tablet and the need for its upgradation has been felt;

(c) the details of its present status; and

(d) whether Aakash tablets would be provided to those who have made bookings for it and the details of further expected time required for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Sir, neither has any advance booking been done nor has any advance deposit been taken from the students of colleges any where in the country including Delhi, by the Government.

However it is intimated that under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, IIT Bombay is implementing a project only for achieving the following deliverables after acquiring the LCADs (Aakash 2) for teacher empowerment:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (i) The acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) The hardware and software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

In the first phase 1,00,000 tablets procured by IIT Bombay are for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions. Since these tablets are for the purpose of testing, no criteria for the distribution of the tablets have been laid down.

After the launch on 5th October 2011, initial feedback showed the areas where improvements were required in the Aakash tablets. These included (i) overheating of the device, (ii) need for longer battery life, (iii) need for capacitive instead of resistive touch screen and (iv) need for a better processor. The matter was taken up with the vendor and he agreed to make changes. The advanced version of the low-cost tablet called Aakash 2 was launched on 11th November, 2012 after addressing the deficiencies in the original tablet. As compared with Aakash-1 launched in October 2011, this advanced version has a processor which is about 3 times faster, memory which is twice as large, improved battery life and capacitive touch screen as compared to resistive touch screen. The Government does not maintain any data about the number of private individuals who have ordered any version of the Aakash tablet directly from the vendor or through any authorized resellers.

Seats in MBA and engineering courses

1771. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of seats in MBA and engineering courses are expected to remain vacant;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps Government is taking to provide more job opportunities to engineering and MBA students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The expected vacancies in MBA and engineering courses for the 2013-14 academic session are not yet available as the admission process for the 2013-14 session is still going on. However, on an average, around 22% seats of Engineering and 30% seats of Management have been vacant during the last three years.

(b) Many institutions are located in remote and backward areas and hence they do not have industry linkages and other collaborations. Whereas placement is a very important criteria in a student admission, a student is most likely to go for admissions to institutions which have a track record of certain employment through campus placement. There are several disciplines like Instrumentation, Production, Bio-technology etc. which do not find favour with students because they perceive that these disciplines provide less employment opportunities compared to other disciplines like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical etc. Some of the institutions do not provide adequate infrastructure or teaching facilities or learning opportunities because of which students do not take admissions in such institutions. The demand and supply of technical education are both highly dynamic and responsive to a range of economic and social factors.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has introduced a Employability Enhancement Training Programme and developed a model curriculum for management, pharmacy, architecture and town planning courses at the degree level and for engineering courses at the diploma level in line with the requirements of industry and to enhance the employability of engineering graduates. The AICTE has also signed an MoU with BSNL to facilitate technical institutions to respond to the need for providing state of the art telecom equipment-based operational skills to engineering graduates to enhance their qualification, competence and employability by enhanced skill up-gradation. The AICTE has also notified a regulation under the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical

training to enhance the employability of a person who is either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or has discontinued their pursuit of a degree or diploma course to increase their employability.

Hunger strike by IIT, Kharagpur faculty

1772. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the faculty of IIT, Kharagpur is going on hunger strike;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Members of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, Teachers' Association were on a token hunger strike on 17.07.2013 from 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. after taking vacation leave for that day to agitate about the issue relating to the appointment of a regular Director of the Institute. The regular Director has since taken charge on 27.07.2013 (AN).

Teaching standards in schools

1773. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has shown concern over the poor teaching standards in schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has contemplated any plan to improve the teaching standards in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The quality of teaching is reflected in the learning achievements of the students. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes-III, V and VIII, which have revealed a slight improvement in pupil achievement learning levels, even though the overall level of achievement remains low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicates that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The Government is making continuous efforts to improve teaching standards in schools across the country. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, the training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, the recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies the statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. For secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme similarly, provides for in-service teacher training and academic support to schools for improving teacher performance.

Amenities in schools

1774. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is ensuring that all schools will get RO systems, toilets and desks with the cooperation of private organizations and other companies particularly under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh particularly in the agency areas during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans; and

(c) the funds allocated, released and spent for the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for the construction of new schools, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities and ramps as per the Schedule of Rates notified by the State Government. This assistance is available only to Government run school buildings. Every year the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) of States is appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in which civil works proposals are also sanctioned.

The Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 8143 primary schools, 1940 upper primary schools, 103502 additional class rooms, 9041 drinking water facilities and 42351 toilets for the State of Andhra Pradesh till 30th June, 2013 under the SSA programme since its inception in 2001-02. Out of these, 7739 primary schools, 1940 upper primary schools, 90919 additional class rooms, 9041 drinking water facilities and 36666 toilets have been completed during the same period. The sanctions under the civil works for the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2010-11,

2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were of Rs. 694.13 crore, Rs. 1450.76 crore, Rs. 1739.28 crore and Rs. 351.32 crore respectively.

The PAB-approved the total outlay of Rs. 1736.14 crore, Rs. 4376.41 crore, Rs. 3372.48 crore and Rs. 2808.75 crore during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively under the SSA for Aridhra Pradesh. Out of these, the Government of India released Rs. 810.00 crore, Rs. 1835.52 crore and Rs. 1360.49 crore to Andhra Pradesh during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 respectively under the SSA to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. So far the Andhra Pradesh SSA has been released Rs. 675.16 crore during 2013-14. The released amounts were used for all the activities undertaken as part of the SSA including that of civil works.

Setting up of new universities of world class standards

1775. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up new universities aimed at attaining the world class standards in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose;
- (c) whether the concept for these universities has been finalized, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when these universities would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has tentatively identified 14 places/locations for establishment of such universities in the public funded mode at Amritsar (Punjab), Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Kolkata (West Bengal), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Kochi (Kerala), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Mysore (Karnataka), Pune (Maharashtra), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Odisha).

(c) Yes, Sir. The concept of world class universities has been further developed and it has now been decided to call them Universities for Research and Innovation. The Central Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' in Parliament on 21.05.2012, which aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of such universities. The Universities for Research and Innovation are expected to provide for the knowledge needs of the country, in training professionals, specialists, scientists and researchers needed by the society and economy. The Universities would focus on one area or problem of significance to India and to build an ecosystem of research and teaching around different related disciplines and fields of study and search for solutions that are globally valid and in the process develop education at under-graduate and higher levels. These universities would be set up in the public mode, the purely privately funded mode and in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode. A copy of the Bill is available at http://164.100.24.219/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/asintroduced/61_2012_LS_ENG.pdf.

(d) These universities can be set up only after the Bill is passed by Parliament.

Fake Ph.D. degrees

1776. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private university in Meghalaya had sold over 400 fake Ph.D. degrees and registered an equal number during the last one year and the Governor of Meghalaya had lodged a complaint against the university;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has set up an expert committee to look into the irregularities committed by the university; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University

Grants Commission (UGC) has been receiving complaints about the Ph.D. programmes run by the CMJ University, a Private University in Shillong (Meghalaya) without following proper procedure. These complaints were about back-dated registration, not holding the entrance examination and about not following the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009. As per the information provided by the University to the UGC, 490 students were enrolled for the Ph.D. alone. These students are enrolled in different parts of the country and the course was not conducted at the main campus. There are allegations that the degrees of the University are being sold.

His Excellency the Governor of Meghalaya in his capacity as Visitor has taken action against CMJ University for irregularities committed by it. The Principal Secretary to the Governor of Meghalaya has informed us that His Excellency, the Governor of Meghalaya has recommended to the State Government of Meghalaya the dissolution of CMJ University in terms of Section 48 of the CMJ University Act, 2009.

(c) and (d) In order to enquire into the alleged irregularities of the CMJ University, Shillong, as reported by the Governor's Secretariat, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee chaired by Prof. Mihir K. Chaudhari, Vice Chancellor, Tezpur University. The Committee visited University on 1st August, 2013 and has submitted its report.

New courses in IITs

†1777. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that six new courses have been included in IIT courses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these courses would be started?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Curricula of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are revised periodically and new courses are introduced based on their relevance to Industry. As per the details reported, the following IITs have introduced new courses as per the details given below:

Institutes	New courses introduced during the academic year		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
IIT- Bombay	Nil	M.Sc. + M.Tech. (Dual Degree) in Physics and Materials.	M.Sc. + M.Tech. (Dual Degree) in Electrical Engineering. M.Tech. in Civil Engineering with Specilisation in Ocean Technology.
IIT- Madras	M.Tech. in Offshore Structural Engineering in Ocean Engineering and Photonics in Electrical Engineering. PG Diploma in Metro Rail Technology and Management in Civil Engineering.	Dual Degree in B.Tech. and M.Tech. in Biological Engineering. Dual Degree in B.S. and M.S. in Biological Sciences.	Nil
IIT- Roorkee	Nil	M.Tech. in Disaster Mitigation and Management and Seismic	M.Tech. in Infrastructure Systems. B.Tech. in Polymer

1	2	3	4
		Vulnerability and Risk Assessment.	Sciences.
IIT-Jodhpur	UG and PG in System Science.	Nil	UG and PG in Biological Inspired System Science.
IIT-Hyderabad	Ph.D. in Biomedical Engineering, Biotechnology and Liberal Arts. M.Tech. in Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering and Geotechnology), Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing) and Electrical Engineering (Micro-economics and Very Large Scale Integration). M.Sc. in Physics. B.Tech. in Chemical Engineering.	M.Tech. in Civil Engineering (Environmental and Water Resources), Biomedical Engineering and Biotechnology. M.Phil, in Liberal Arts. B.Tech. in Civil Engineering and Engineering Science.	M.Tech. in Computer Science Engineering (Information Security). M.Sc. in Mathematics. B.Tech. in Engineering Physics.
IIT-Indore	Ph.D. in Engineering (Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering);	Ph.D. in Engineering (Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering); Ph.D. in Humanities and Social Sciences (Psychology).	Ph.D. in Engineering (Bio-Sciences and Bio-Engineering); Ph.D. in Humanities and Social Sciences (Sociology).

1	2	3	4
	Ph.D. in Basic Sciences (Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics); Ph.D. in Humanities and Social Sciences (English, Economics and Philosophy). B.Tech. in Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.		M.Tech. and M.Tech. + Ph.D. (Dual Degree) in Communication and Signal Processing and Production and Industrial Engineering. M.Sc. and M.Sc. + Ph.D. (Dual Degree) in Physics and Chemistry.

Budget under RTE Act

†1778. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States whose budget has been increased under the Right to Education Act, State-wise;
- (b) the budget received by Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the amount spent by the State Government and the amount remaining unspent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) After coming into force of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Central budget released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has increased for all the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh, as given in Statement (*See* below). The total expenditure incurred by the State of Uttar Pradesh (inclusive of State share) was Rs. 3350.48 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 4390.92 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 5158.04 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 6815.27 crore in 2012-13. The unspent balance in the State of Uttar Pradesh at the close of the financial year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 was Rs. 333.42 crore, Rs. 612.10 crore, Rs. 891.65 crore, Rs. 637.79 crore and Rs. 690.22 crore respectively. The unspent balance of the previous year is treated as the opening balance of the next financial year.

Statement

Central budget released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Releases				2013-14 as on 31.7.2013
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.70	810.00	1835.52	1410.49	675.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	114.28	204.02	238.80	437.65	93.26
3.	Assam	474.80	768.54	1069.21	1308.82	332.31
4.	Bihar	1217.39	2047.90	1851.08	2754.62	835.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.93	878.63	698.70	850.16	300.44
6.	Goa	5.51	6.71	10.79	10.13	4.50
7.	Gujarat	200.32	440.65	880.28	1139.18	572.37
8.	Haryana	276.00	327.86	404.61	338.10	180.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.08	137.87	141.93	107.37	61.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.63	403.49	300.71	508.06	400.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	709.40	895.62	579.03	561.84	450.11
12.	Karnataka	442.21	669.03	627.88	684.51	348.51
13.	Kerala	119.90	196.61	170.22	134.49	110.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1132.49	1767.83	1904.27	1353.43	909.54
15.	Maharashtra	564.32	855.37	1179.63	1068.55	336.59
16.	Manipur	15.00	132.54	39.41	173.62	41.46
17.	Meghalaya	93.83	185.41	144.11	186.71	87.50
18.	Mizoram	66.18	101.15	108.14	153.18	36.39
19.	Nagaland	49.13	86.37	97.98	112.32	33.13
20.	Odisha	630.62	731.78	927.20	1043.08	458.92
21.	Punjab	200.44	396.13	481.12	494.73	173.36
22.	Rajasthan	1271.24	1461.82	1485.81	1535.20	911.23
23.	Sikkim	17.36	44.69	40.23	26.94	6.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	483.66	690.69	681.42	716.37	278.74
25.	Tripura	74.73	171.21	174.94	120.10	37.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1960.12	3104.63	2636.83	3754.76	1912.23
27.	Uttarakhand	160.06	257.94	208.92	179.41	95.13
28.	West Bengal	1041.42	1747.03	1776.53	2580.57	874.18
29.	A and N Islands	4.12	3.58	9.07	10.89	4.40
30.	Chandigarh	11.01	21.56	16.11	17.73	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra and N. Haveli	3.50	4.14	5.64	6.53	3.86
32..	Daman and Diu	1.69	1.63	2.57	4.33	1.46
33.	Delhi	30.89	35.53	37.83	42.93	58.23
34.	Lakshadweep	1.44	1.27	1.28	0.58	0.00
35.	Puducherry	6.70	4.85	7.58	9.19	2.99
TOTAL		12781.08	19594.07	20775.38	23836.56	10627.10

Gap between general and tribal literacy

1779. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the gap between general and tribal literacy has widened;
- (b) if so, the details thereof covering the period from 2005 to 2015;
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to narrow this gap to establish equality in the States; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to improve this situation in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No Sir. The gap between the general literacy rate and the tribal literacy rate has narrowed from 22.61% in 1991 to 17.74% in 2001. The literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Tribes has not been reported by the Census 2011 so far.

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) and launched the Saakshar Bharat, a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise literacy levels in the age groups of 6-14 years and 15 years and above respectively in the country. Both have a special focus on Scheduled Tribes. The Saakshar Bharat Programme has been sanctioned in 20 districts in Jharkhand.

Chair in the name of Satguru Ram Singh

1780. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Satguru Ram Singh Ji, who belongs to Namdhari Sect. and the founder of Kuka Movement, has contributed a lot in the freedom movement of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from Namdhari Sect that a chair in his name be set up in any of the central universities; and

(c) if so, whether Government is planning to set up a chair, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has received letters from Shri Inder Singh Namdhari and Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, both Hon'ble M.Ps, in this regard.

(c) The setting up of a Chair in the name of Satguru Ram Singh Ji at the Central University of Punjab has already been approved by the University Grants Commission.

Vacancy of teachers

1781. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancy of teachers from primary to P.G. and in technical education, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the teachers have to perform other duties like preparation of voter list, etc., and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to stop this practice, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is aware of the news reports in this regard, published in India Today Hindi edition dated 7th August, 2013, and if so, the details thereof and the reaction and action of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A State-wise statement of teacher vacancies under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) reported by State Governments/UT administrations is given in Statement (*See* below). In addition, States/UTs also have vacancies on the teacher cadre borne by the State Governments. Information in respect of teacher vacancies on the state cadre, in Secondary Schools and higher educational institutes is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) The news report published in India Today Hindi edition dated 7th August, 2013 related to deployment of teachers for non academic purposes. Section 27 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that “no teacher shall be deployed for any non educational purpose other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to election to the local authority or the State Legislature or Parliament, as the case may be”. All the States/UTs have notified the State RTE Rules in order to implement the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The mandate of the RTE Act has been reiterated to the States/UTs in order to ensure compliance in various training programmes and review workshops.

Statement

State-wise details of Teacher Vacancies under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post under SSA	Working	Vacancies as on 31.03.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	210	198	12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39189	38319	870
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6334	928
4.	Assam	48808	40756	8052
5.	Bihar	403413	201536	201877
6.	Chandigarh	1390	1390	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193	10314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	937	427	510
9.	Daman and Diu	119	92	27
10.	Delhi	7104	3834	3270
11.	Goa	169	169	0
12.	Gujarat	58688	31430	27258
13.	Haryana	13435	13399	36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653	2203
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	42268	1203
16.	Jharkhand	120396	80857	39539
17.	Karnataka	29055	24278	4777
18.	Kerala	2925	2783	142
19.	Lakshadweep	38	17	21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	169557	4298

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	42091	15387	26704
22.	Manipur	2871	2719	152
23.	Meghalaya	13262	9050	4212
24.	Mizoram	2485	2175	310
25.	Nagaland	3147	3147	0
26.	Odisha	89901	79936	9965
27.	Puducherry	48	37	11
28.	Punjab	14090	10661	3429
29.	Rajasthan	114132	100889	13243
30.	Sikkim	724	405	319
31.	Tamil Nadu	33214	33214	0
32.	Tripura	6980	5711	1269
33.	Uttar Pradesh	423553	277216	146337
34.	Uttarakhand	14316	5046	9270
35.	West Bengal	198253	136895	61358
TOTAL		1982894	1400978	581916

Source: AWP and B 2013-14

Levying of mineral rent resources tax

1782. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider the recommendation of the Odisha Government regarding levying of mineral rent resources tax @ 50 per cent on supernormal profits (Surplus rent) earned by the lessees; and

(b) if not, the details of hindrances which come in the way of considering the recommendation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The proposal of State Government of Odisha for imposition of Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) on iron ore on account of super normal profits being made by mining companies has been considered by the Government. The Government is of the view that the provisions of the National and State Mineral Funds, District Mineral Foundation payments, provision of revenues to be raised through competitive bidding as proposed in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Bill, 2011, can be used for the benefit of the mining areas and the local people displaced by the mining activities, and therefore will be an effective substitute for MRRT. The MMDR Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which was then referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (Standing Committee) on 05.1.2012. The Standing Committee has submitted its Report on the MMDR Bill, 2011 on 07.5.2013. Comments of State Governments and Central Ministries/ departments concerned have been sought on the Report of the Standing Committee. The Government will move an official amendment(s) to the Bill after considering the recommendations of the Committee.

Ban on export of iron and chrome ores

1783. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider to discourage/ban export of iron

and chrome ores which can be effectively utilized on value addition in the country; and

(b) whether the Central Government has received any request in this regard from the Odisha Government, and if so, the steps taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Export of minerals, including iron ore and chrome ore is guided by the Export-Import policy (EXIM). To conserve natural resources and to meet the domestic demand, duty on export of iron ore has been increased from 20% to 30% ad valorem basis on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011. Export duty on chrome ore increased from Rs. 3000/- per tonne to 30% ad valorem from the year 2012-13 with annual export ceiling of Rs. 3.00 lakh tonne per annum.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government of Odisha has requested to ban export of Chromite. Export of chromite is regulated through EXIM Policy and Chromite export is canalized through MMTC. Government has imposed an export duty of 30% ad valorem on chrome ore and has also put an annual export ceiling as mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Financial crunch in National Commission for Minorities

1784. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will be Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is financial crunch in National Commission for Minorities;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The year-wise allocation and expenditure incurred thereupon for the last three years by National Commission for Minorities are given as below:

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation (B.E.)	Allocation (R.E.)	Expenditure	Fund Surrendered
1.	2010-2011	52600	51900	44505	7395
2.	2011-2012	56500	56175	47175	9000
3.	2012-2013	63640	57676	43897	13779

From above it may be seen that adequate funds were provided to National Commission for Minorities (NCM), which they could not be spent and fund surrendered on regular basis.

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

Skill development for minorities

1785. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's initiatives in promoting and conserving traditional skills of minorities under 'Skill Development of Minorities' scheme has yielded desired results, so far;

(b) if so, the details of the traditional skills of minorities identified, so far; and

(c) the steps taken to improve and promote these skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has formulated a new scheme in 2013-14 for skill development of minorities under the brand name

“Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)”. The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youths in various Modular Employable Skills (MES) including Traditional trades depending upon their educational qualification, aptitude and capability, present economic trends and industry readiness. The scheme aims at 75% employment including 50% in organized sector to the youths trained in MES. The component of skill up-gradation in traditional trades envisages identification and collectivization of the minority youths involved in traditional trades into Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Producer companies and provide forward (customer access) and backward linkages (vendor access) including support in getting financial assistance from lending institutions for self-employment. Ministry has already started the process of implementation of the scheme during current financial year.

In addition, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under administrative control of the Ministry, also implements promotional Vocational Training programme through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) in trades having high self/wage employment potential. NMDFC has imparted training to 10963 minority candidates till date under this scheme in various States. NMDFC has recently launched a new Skill Development programme in 10 (ten) Minority Concentration Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The programme aims to provide at least 80% placement to the trained youths.

Employment opportunities and other welfare steps for minorities

1786. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status till 2012 regarding creation of employment opportunities for minorities in Central and State Public Sector Undertaking as also in the private sector from the time of carving out a separate Ministry for minority affairs about seven years back;

(b) whether the Ministry has become another layer of bureaucracy to vet minority related initiatives by other Ministries / Departments of Government; and

(c) if not, what are the specific minority welfare steps formulated in addition to doling out scholarships and free coaching sops and the funds spent for the same from 1st January, 2012 to 31st January, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) As per the information furnished by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), the data on recruitment of Minorities in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) since 2006-07 to 2012-13 is as below.

Minorities recruited in CPSEs

(% age of minorities recruited to total recruitment)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1453	1234	2107	1322	1218	1776	750
(11.88%)	(5.52%)	(7.8%)	(5.92%)	(7.02%)	(6.91%)	(7.44%)

Further, a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs has been created to look into the recruitment of minorities in public and private sectors.

(b) No Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has initiated various programmes for the educational empowerment of minorities, economic empowerment of minorities, addressing the development deficit of minority concentration areas and other minority specific issues like Wakf, etc. Further, the Ministry has also launched the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities which either earmarks 15% of targets/outlays for minorities in different schemes of the Government or provides for specific monitoring of flow of funds/benefits to minorities or minority concentration areas.

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken various initiatives by implementing the following schemes for the welfare of the minority communities in the country:

- (i) For the educational empowerment of minorities, the Ministry is implementing three scholarship schemes, namely, Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Schemes, covering students from Class I to Ph. D. In addition, the Ministry is implementing Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for students of M. Phil, and Ph. D. Also, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, Support for Students clearing Prelims and Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation based on the corpus fund granted by the Government, have been implemented for the benefit of minority communities.
- (ii) The Ministry is implementing Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in the areas with substantial minority population.
- (iii) For economic empowerment of minorities, the Ministry is implementing 'Seekho aur Kamao'—Scheme for Skill Development of Minorities, schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for extending credit for self employment, income generating ventures, educational loans for facilitating job oriented education for the minorities and scheme for Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies of NMDFC.
- (iv) For empowerment of minority women, 'Nai Roshni'—Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women is being implemented.
- (v) The Ministry is also implementing a scheme for Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards.

The details of physical achievements/funds spent on minority welfare steps by this Ministry during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of physical achievement/funds spent during 2011-12 and 2012-13 on minority welfare by other Ministries/Departments covered under PM's New 15 Point Programme are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Details of number of beneficiaries and funds spent under the schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries		Amount Released (Rs. in crores)	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	5528557	6436984	615.47	786.19
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	701950	755643	362.99	326.55
3.	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship	42476	68096	115.72	181.21
4.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	2266	754	51.98	66.00
5.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	7830	6716	15.98	13.99
6.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for meritorious girl students.	17700	25153	21.18	30.19
7.	Term Loan and Micro Finance schemes under the National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation (NMDFC).	82630	99401	271.37	380.19
8.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme	*	*	779.91	646.42
9.	'Nai Roshni' Leadership Development of Minority Women	#	36950	#	10.45
10.	Computerisation of Wakf Records	@	@	0.62	0.89

* Minority area specific development scheme.

Scheme implemented from 2012.

@ Record Management Scheme.

Statement-II

*Details of physical achievements/funds spent during 2011-12 and 2012-13 on
Minority Welfare*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme (Ministry/Deptt.)	Physical Achievements related to Minority Welfare	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
1.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (M/o Rural Development)	378907	361912
2.	Swarojgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme {formerly Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)} (M/o Rural Development)	150128	106207
3.	Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	11611	15431
4.	Skill Training imparted to Urban Poors under SJSRY (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	48011	87467
5.	Operationalization of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS, (M/o Women and Child Development)	3489	3804
7.	Coverage of Habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), (M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation)	15415	16692
8.	Number of Madarasas under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), (M/o Human Resource Development)	5934	9905

1	2	3	4
9.	Number of Teachers under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), (M/o Human Resource Development)	14412	23146
10.	Number of Institutions under Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI), (M/o Human Resource Development)	259	174
11.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), (M/o Human Resource Development)		
	(a) Number of Primary Schools constructed	1241	176
	(b) Number of Upper Primary Schools constructed	66	98
	(c) Number of New Primary Schools Opened	1251	175
	(d) Number of New Upper Primary Schools Opened	356	216
	(e) Number of Additional Classrooms constructed	36895	34158
	(f) Number of Posts for Teachers sanctioned	7603	10072
	(g) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned	75	3

Details of funds spent on minority welfare steps by other Ministries/Departments

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme (Ministry/Deptt.)	Amount sanctioned/released related to Minority Welfare (Rs. in crore)	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
1.	Indira Awas Yojana(IAY), (M/o Rural Development)	1333.60	1533.62

1	2	3	4
2.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	34.58	30.38
3.	Upgradation of ITIs, (M/o Labour and Employment)	13.65	8.82
4.	Priority Sector Lending to Minorities (PSL), (Deptt. of Financial Services)	164748.00	185234.35
5.	Basic Service to the Urban Poor* (BSUP), (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	7174.67	7254.84
6.	Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme* (IHSDP), (M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation)	1962.34	2235.83
7.	Urban Infrastructure and Governance* (UIG), (M/o Urban Development)	9049.09	9097.24
8.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns* (UIDSSMT), (M/o Urban Development)	1838.99	2642.19
9.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), (M/o Water Drinking and Sanitation)	6828.12	1443.79
10.	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), (M/o Human Resource Development)	139.53	182.49
11.	Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI), (M/o Human Resource Development)	48.43	28.38

* Figures for the financial year are the cumulative figures as at the end of that financial year

Welfare of minorities

1787. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any programme has been undertaken for minority concentrated districts under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of its monitoring status;
- (d) the details of State Level Committees included for the implementation of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities; and
- (e) the details of percentage of minority population identified, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008-09 and implemented in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/UTs during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme has been restructured and 710 Minorities Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) falling in 196 backward districts of 26 States have been identified for implementation of the programme during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The programme aims at improving the socio-economic condition and providing basic amenities for improving the quality of life of minorities. Projects undertaken by the programme relate to construction of IAY houses, health centers, anganwadi centers, school buildings, additional classrooms in schools/madarsa, hostels for boys and girls, ITIs, polytechnics, drinking water supply works etc.

(c) There is a robust mechanism in place for monitoring the implementation of MsDP at the State and Central Level. The District and State Level Committees for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme are responsible to review the progress of

implementation of the programme at the district and State levels. Further the Empowered Committee at the Centre serves as the oversight committee and monitors the implementation of the programme at the national level. The progress under MsDP is also reviewed on half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) along with the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and then reported to the Union Cabinet. Monitoring is also done through conferences at the national, regional and State levels as well as through visits of officials to the project sites.

(d) State Level Committees for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities are headed by the Chief Secretary with members consisting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments implementing the schemes under the 15 Point Programme, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, three representatives from reputed non-government institutions dealing with minorities and three such other members considered appropriate by the State Government/UT Administration. Upto two MPs from Lok Sabha and one MP from Rajya Sabha representing the State, are nominated by the Central Government and two MLAs, are nominated by the State Government. However, one of the members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the minority concentration district in those states which have these minority concentration districts (MCDs).

(e) The State-wise detail of percentage of minority population as per Census 2001 is given in Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of percentage of minority population as per census 2001

Sl.No.	State/UTs	% of Minorities
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.33
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.53

Sl.No.	State/UTs	% of Minorities
3.	Punjab	62.85
4.	Chandigarh	21.06
5.	Uttaranchal	14.89
6.	Haryana	11.48
7.	Delhi	16.85
8.	Rajasthan	10.07
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19.21
10.	Bihar	16.64
11.	Sikkim	36.43
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.8
13.	Nagaland	91.85
14.	Manipur	43.02
15.	Mizoram	96.08
16.	Tripura	14.29
17.	Meghalaya	74.86
18.	Assam	34.89
19.	West Bengal	26.27
20.	Jharkhand	18.24
21.	Odisha	4.58
22.	Chhattisgarh	4.54
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7.24

Sl.No.	State/UTs	% of Minorities
24.	Gujarat	9.75
25.	Daman And Diu	10.06
26.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	5.97
27.	Maharashtra	17.94
28.	Andhra Pradesh	10.8
29.	Karnataka	14.91
30.	Goa	33.64
31.	Lakshadweep	96.32
32.	Kerala	43.74
33.	Tamil Nadu	11.65
34.	Puducherry	13.06
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	30.45

Multi-sectoral Development Programme

†1788. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme named Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is being run in the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated under this scheme could not be fully utilized so far;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(e) whether any modification is proposed to be carried out in this scheme;

and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008-09 and implemented in 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of 20 States/UTs during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme is being implemented in 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) falling in 196 backward districts of 26 States/UTs during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The programme aims at improving the socio-economic condition and providing basic amenities for improving the quality of life of minorities.

(c) and (d) Out of the total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for MsDP during 11th Five Year Plan, approval to plans/projects of Rs. 3733.90 crore (99% of allocation) has been given and Rs. 2935.93 crore has been released to the States/UTs as on 31.03.12. During Twelfth Five year Plan, approval to plans/projects of Rs. 1687.02 crore has been given and Rs. 1017.01 crore has been released to the States/UTs so far. The entire amount of allocation could not be utilized during Eleventh Five Year Plan mainly because of non-submission of adequate and complete proposals by the States/UTs, delay in submission of utilization certificates by the States/UTs for the fund released, non-availability of land, inordinate delay in transfer of funds by the States to the district/implementing agency, delay in identification of implementing agency, and long gestation period for big projects.

(e) and (f) The Programme has been restructured to sharpen the focus on targeted minorities by making Minority Concentration Block as unit area of planning instead of MCDs. The coverage of programme has been expanded to other deserving minority concentration areas like towns/cities and the approval of the projects has been decentralised to the States/UTs.

Leadership Development of Minority Women

1789. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women is under implementation;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and
- (c) how the scheme is being implemented especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The implementation of the scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women" has started from financial year 2012-13 with the objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, not exceeding 25% of a project proposal, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country including Maharashtra. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 14,25,480/- has been sanctioned to two Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) of Maharashtra for providing training to 450 women in Nanded and Nagpur Districts. The scheme has been revised during 2013-14 and branded as "Nai Roshni."

15 Point Programme for minorities

1790. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities earmarks 15 per cent of target/schemes for minorities;
- (b) if so, details in this regard so far Jharkhand is concerned;
- (c) whether any road map has been drawn for Jharkhand in this regard; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of different Ministries/Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/ financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/ funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population. The schemes under Prime Minister's New 15 point Programme are being implemented in all States/UTs including Jharkhand. The achievements of the schemes under PM's New 15 PP with respect to Jharkhand during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, the targets/ outlays earmarked for minorities at National Level, are distributed among the States/ UTs, including Jharkhand, in proportion of the BPL population of minorities in a particular State/UT subject to norms and designs of the scheme. There is a structured monitoring mechanism to ensure that the benefits go to deserving members. As per the guidelines for the PM's New 15 Point Programme, at the State and District levels, the monitoring is done by the State Level and District Level Committees constituted for this programme.

Statement

*Status of Prime Minister's new 15 point programme in Jharkhand
Performance of schemes of other Ministers included under PM's new 15 PP
Schemes where physical targets for minorities are earmarked*

Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy

Scheme (Min/Deptt.)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)						
(i) Primary School constructed	226	226	32	32	-	State-wise

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Upper Primary School constructed		331	331	26	26	-	data not received
(iii) Addl. Classroom constructed		2300	2300	1556	1556	4255	
(iv) Teacher sanctioned		1011	47	142	56	5217	
(v) New Primary School opened		183	183	32	32	-	
(vi) New Upper Primary School opened		215	215	0	26	-	
(vii) KGBV sanctioned	Not available			3	3	-	

Ministry of Rural Development

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (Aajeevika)	15740	7007	14228	4426	13677	3620
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	25154	21305	9522	7262	10425	13612
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation						
Urban Self Employment Programme under SJSRY to set up Micro Enterprises	97	86	201	10	278	190
Skill Training for Employment promotion amongst Urban Poor under SJSRY	775	459	799	51	1558	600

Schemes where financial outlays for minorities are earmarked

(Rs. in crore)

Ministry of Rural Development

Scheme (Min./Deptt.)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	113.1913	84.7555	44.6327	44.98	49.45	51.11

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana	0.9557	0.4437	0.9602	0.10	1.07	0.8542
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Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services

Priority Sector Lending	1563.41	1590.79	2054.61	1753.00	2228.24	1893.00
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Ministry of Labour and Employment

Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence	2.2714	2.2018	0.7124	0.338	0.37	0.31
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*Schemes where flow of funds/benefits to minorities are monitored***Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Project Cost	Project Cost	Project Cost
	for Substantial	for Substantial	for Substantial
	Minority Area	Minority Area	Minority Area
1	2	3	4
Basic Services to Urban Poor*	263.58	263.58	263.58
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme*	39.79	39.79	39.79

* Cumulative figures

*Schemes where flow of funds/benefits to minorities are monitored***Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme (Min/Deptt.)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Project Cost	Project Cost	Project Cost
	for Substantial	for Substantial	for Substantial
	Minority Area	Minority Area	Minority Area
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	Rs.72.79 Cr. covering 1235 Habitations	Rs. 490.54 Cr. covering 2237 Habitations	Rs.67.17 Cr. covering 2603 Habitations

Ministry of Urban Development

Scheme (Min/Deptt)	2010-11 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	2011-12 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area	2012-13 Project Cost for Substantial Minority Area
1	2	3	4
Urban Infrastructure and Governance*	339.79	339.79	339.79
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town*	5.69	2.36	5.69

* Cumulative figures

Performance of schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities included under PM's new 15 pp

Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achievement Released (Rs. in Cr)	Target	Achievement Released (Rs. in Cr)	Target	Achievement Released (Rs. in Cr)
Pre-Matric Scholarship	51909	26107	88245	51082	103818	45878
Post-Matric Scholarship	10382	9825	13626	14418	12800	10112
Merit-cum-means Scholarship	519	916	519	941	1557	1279
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	773	1511	792	2266	State-wise data not available	
Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)	467	556	519	537	648	718
Scholarship for meritorious girl students						
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	-	200	-	500	-	0
						0.00

Task force on terror-related matters

1791. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up a separate task force that would look into terror-related matters involving minorities, as suggested by the Minister in July, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed modus operandi; and

(c) the ways in which this force shall coordinate with other existing security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) to (c) The matter has been discussed at an appropriate level and referred to Ministry of Home Affairs to set up a separate task force in the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into terror-related matters involving minorities. Ministry of Minority Affairs has no role in this regard.

Encouragement of solar parks

1792. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to encourage development of solar parks in the country to generate power;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the status of such projects in the country;

(c) whether the Central Government bears the full cost of development of such parks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has identified development of Solar parks as one of the

thrust areas to facilitate speedy installation of solar power plants utilising common infrastructure and to achieve reduction in cost of solar power. It has requested Governments of major solar potential rich States to identify at least 2000 acres of land for such parks in their State.

The first Solar Park was set up at Charanakha, District Patan, Gujarat under the Gujarat Solar Policy over an year ago with capacity for setting up 500 MW solar power plants, out of which a capacity of around 214 MW is reported to have been established so far.

Foundation stone has been laid recently for another Solar Park at Bhadla, District Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a capacity for setting up 3000 MW capacity solar power plants and with separate zones for manufacturing, research and development and training centres and other amenities.

(c) No, Sir. However, the developers of solar power projects in such parks can avail the incentives under different schemes of the National Solar Mission announced from time to time.

(d) Not applicable.

Biogas units in rural areas

1793. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides Central assistance to States to promote setting up of biogas units in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Central assistance provided to Maharashtra for this purpose during the last four years, year-wise;

(d) the number of biogas units established in the rural areas of the State during the said period; and

(e) the other measures Government proposes to initiate for setting up of bio-gas units in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States for promotion and setting up of family type biogas plants under the Programme on National Biogas and Manure Management Programme. Most of these biogas plants are in the rural areas of the country, including the State of Maharashtra. The Programme provides CFA for setting up of biogas plants besides support for training, Turn-Key Job Fee, and communication and publicity activities. The details of the CFA is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) About Rs. 29 crore has been provided to Maharashtra as CFA for the purpose of implementing the programme during the last four years. Year-wise details of funds released during the last four years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) About 74,000 family type biogas plants have been set up in the State of Maharashtra during the last four years *i.e.* from 2009-10 to 2012-13 in the State. The details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) MNRE has also initiated support for the projects for production, purification and bottling of biogas for uses in addition to cooking and lighting as technology demonstration in the country including the State of Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Pattern of Central Financial Assistance under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme w.e.f. 1st November, 2009

Sl. No.	Items for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and Regions	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP**	
		1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Central Financial Assistance to beneficiaries of Biogas Plant (in Rs. per plant)					
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong and Kalimkpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	All others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
B.	Turn-Key Job Fee including warranty for five years (in Rs. per plant)	7,00		1,500	
C.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)	5,00		1,000	
D.	Incentive for saving Diesel and other conventional fuels by using biogas in engines/gensets and/or biogas based refrigerators (in Rs. per plant)	2,500		5,000	
E. Administrative Charges—for target range of plants (in Rs.)					
1.	100-3,000	50,000@		1,00,000^	
2.	3,001-7,000	8,90,000#		10,50,000^^	
3.	Above 7,001	14,90,000\$		24,50,000*	

1	2	3	4	5	6
F. Training Courses (in Rs.)					
1.	Users' Course	1,000		2,000	
2.	Staff Training Course	5,000		8,000	
3.	Refresher/Construction-cum-Maintenance Course	19,000		35,000	
4.	Turkey-key operator and management course for workers of companies/entrepreneurs	38,500		67,500	
G	Biogas Development and Training Centers	As per existing pattern		As per the existing pattern and the revised pattern of CFA and staff strength/positions conveyed vide Ministry's sanction letter No. 19-3/2011-BE (Pt.) dated 16th November, 2011 and dated 02nd March, 2012	
H. Communication and Publicity—for target range of plants (in Rs.)					
1.	Up to 1,000	1,00,000		1,00,000	
2.	1,001-10,000	2,50,000		2,50,000	
3.	More than 10,000	5,00,000		5,00,000	
I	Support for Repair of Non-functional Plants with the	Nil		50% of applicable CFA category subject to	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	restriction of utilization of upto 5 % of the outlay of the programme in that year of the concerned State/ UT				sharing of 50% of the cost of repair by the beneficiary.
	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM				Family type Biogas plants under NBMMP
	@ Extra Rs. 300 per plant in excess of 200 biogas plants.			**	Maximum of 50% of the cost of the biogas plant for low cost models.
	# Extra Rs. 150 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.			^	Extra Rs. 350 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants.
	\$ Extra Rs. 100 per plant in excess of 7000 biogas plants and maximum of Rs.30 lakh.			^^	Extra Rs. 300 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.
				*	Extra Rs. 250 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of Rs. 50.0 lakh.

Statement-II

The details of the Central Financial Assistance provided to Maharashtra State, during the last four years for setting up of biogas units

Sl.No.	Year	Central Financial Assistance provided (Rs. in crore)
1.	2009-10	2.09
2.	2010-11	12.00
3.	2011-12	6.87
4.	2012-13	8.05
	TOTAL	29.01

Statement-III

Family Type Biogas plants installed in Maharashtra State, during the last four years

Sl.No.	Year	No. of family type biogas plants
1.	2009-10	11237
2.	2010-11	21456
3.	2011-12	22220
4.	2012-13	19023
TOTAL		73936

Review of subsidy component on solar pumps

1794. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Punjab Government recently to review the programme of solar pumps for agriculture and restore the subsidy component to the 80 per cent with 10 per cent contribution by the State and the balance 10 per cent by the beneficiary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry has been extending a subsidy of 30% of the cost of solar water pumping system limited to Rs. 57,000/- per kWp having module capacity upto 5 kWp for irrigation and other purposes. The Chief Minister of Punjab has recently written a letter requesting for a review of the programme of solar pumps for agriculture and

restoration of subsidy to the pre 2004-05 levels of 80% with a 10 % contribution by the State and balance 10% by the beneficiary.

Wind potential in Karnataka

1795. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka is one of the wind potential State of the nation for the generation of wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to tap the wind potential of the State in a big way to produce wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Karnataka has a wind power potential of 13600 MW out of total 1,02,000 MW in the country at 80 m hub height.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in certain potential States.

Wind power generation by Oil India

1796. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India proposes to go in for wind power generation projects abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has vast potential in the above sector, especially in Odisha and coastal regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the action plan of Government to harness such sources in the above areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As per wind resource estimates made by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), India has a potential of 1,02,000 MW at 80 m above ground level, including for the State of Odisha and coastal regions.

(d) A target of installing 15000 MW of grid connected wind power projects has been set for Twelfth Plan period, out of total of 30000 MW from all renewables. The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. Ten years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. In addition, preferential tariff is being provided in certain States.

Generation of renewable energy

1797. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of renewable energy generated by the States;

(b) whether there is still significant potential for States to increase their renewable energy and the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives given for States to take up renewable energy initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The total installed capacity of power generation from renewable energy sources in the country is 28,709 MW.

(b) The estimated potential of power generation from renewable energy is 2,45,000 MW. There is considerable potential to expand utilization of renewable energy in the country.

(c) The Government is providing various incentives for setting up renewable energy based projects both in public and private sector. The details are given in Statement (*See below*) This apart, various fiscal incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties are also available for the renewable energy projects.

Statement

Incentives/Subsidy available under various renewable schemes.

A. Grid-intructive renewable power programmes:

1. Wind Power:

Demonstration projects in:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J and K, HP and Uttarakhand) Rs. 3.00 crore X C^{0.646}

Other States Rs. 2.50 crore X C^{0.646}

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

2. Small Hydro Power Projects*Support to new SHP projects in State sector:*

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1MW-25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000/KW	Rs 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs.50 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 25,000/KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 40 lakh/MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in Category private/co-operative/joint sector:

Category	Above 1000 KW	Above 1MW-25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 /KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000/KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh/MW for each additional MW

3. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:*Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:*

	Special Category and NE States			Other States	
1	2	3	4	5	
Biomass Power projects	Rs. 25 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}			Rs. 20 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	

1	2	3	4	5
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs. 18 lakh X(C MW) ^{0.646}		Rs. 15 lakh X (C MW) ^{0.646}	
Bagasse co-generation	Rs. 40 lakh		Rs. 40 lakh	
projects by coopera-	Rs. 50 lakh		Rs. 50 lakh	
tive/public sector sugar	Rs. 60 lakh		Rs. 60 lakh	
mills				
40 bar and above	Per MW of surplus power		Per MW of surplus power	
60 bar and above	(maximum support of		(Maximum support of Rs. 8.0	
80 bar and above	Rs. 8.0 crore per project)		crore per project)	

B. Off-grid/decentralized renewable energy programmes

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
4.	Family Type Biogas Plants	
	NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	Rs.11,700 to Rs.14,700 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
	J and K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, A and N Islands	Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
	All Others	Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 8,000 per plant depending on capacity of plant and CDM benefits availed
5.	Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost and/or 5% interest bearing loans. For solar light through NABAAD, RRD and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.
6.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of Rs. 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir.
7.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	Rs. 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application Rs. 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application
8.	Biomass Gasifier	
	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J and K, HP and Uttarakhand)	Rs. 18,000/kW
	Other States	Rs. 15,000/kW

Quality and price of solar equipments

1798. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made rules and administrative mechanism for standardizing the quality and price of solar panels and other equipments produced and imported; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry has indicated minimal technical requirements and quality standards to be followed for the solar photovoltaic panels and other components to be installed.

The Ministry has also defined the benchmark costs of solar energy systems and off-grid solar power plants. The benchmark costs include the cost of hardware, transportation, insurance, civil works, installation and commission, annual maintenance contract etc.

Renewable energy projects in Karnataka

1799. SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by the Ministry in Karnataka to provide electricity generated through renewable energy; and

(b) how much fund has been allocated for each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable Energy based power projects are set up either by State Governments/State Government Agencies or by the private sector. Ministry of New

and Renewable Energy provides fiscal and financial support to such projects. In the State of Karnataka, so far, 2170 MW of wind, 988 MW of small hydro, 491 MW of bio-mass, 14 MW of solar and 1 MW of waste to energy have been set up.

(b) State-wise allocations are not made under renewable energy schemes/ programmes. The Ministry has released a sum of Rs. 74.09 crores during 2012-13 as central financial assistance for projects in the State of Karnataka.

Delay in projects under JNNSM

1800. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are delayed;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to complete the projects and to take action against those responsible for such delays?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Out of a total 159 nos./1152 MW grid-connected solar power projects allotted under the JNNSM, 132 nos./627 MW projects have been commissioned within their scheduled commissioning date (SCD). Installation of only 5 nos./32 MW Solar PV projects and 6 nos./420 MW Solar Thermal projects has been delayed beyond initially specified time limit with payment of penalties.

In case of Solar PV projects, developers have reported the delays due mainly to local law and order problem and to delays in construction of transmission lines. In case of the Solar Thermal projects, the main common reason for the delay reported by the developers has been the low direct solar radiation (DNI) levels found by them at the project sites as per actual measurements made after the projects were allotted than those estimated initially, necessitating significant oversizing of solar collectors field and re-engineering of their plants designs.

(c) In case of the Solar PV Projects, Performance Bank Guarantees given by the developers have been en-cashed and Liquidated Damages have been charged as per initial provisions under Ministry's Guidelines/PPAs. It has been decided to accept such projects with payment of additional penalties (in case of projects allotted through NVVN)/reduction in tariff (in case of projects allotted through IREDA).

In case of the Solar Thermal Projects, the Government has extended the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (SCOD) of the delayed solar thermal power projects by 10 months from May, 2013 to March, 2014 to allow the solar thermal power developers to complete their projects without imposition of penalties.

Insolation in Jharkhand

1801. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand has one of the best solar insulations in the country for power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fully utilize the solar potential of the State by commissioning new solar technologies including concentrating photovoltaic and other such technologies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per the NREL satellite data, Jharkhand is having Solar insolation between 5.0 to 5.5 kwh/m²/day. However, Ministry through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, an R and D institution of the MNRE, is installing two Solar Radiation stations at Deoghar and Jamshedpur or Ranchi in Jharkhand State, for assessment of actual ground level solar radiation potential under Solar Radiation Resource Assessment project.

(c) As part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), under

IREDA scheme, eight Solar Photovoltaic power projects having 2 MW each capacity is installed in Jharkhand. These projects have been commissioned using Polycrystalline and Thin film technologies.

New type of solar heater for domestic and industrial purposes

1802. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased .to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that three techies of the North-East Regional Institute of Science and Technology have designed a new type of solar heater which can be new for both domestic and industrial purpose;

(b) whether Government is aware that it is one-time investment and does not require highly skilled person to operate the device;

(c) if so, whether Government would come forward with financial help, if need be, in order to produce the heater commercially;

(d) whether Government also aware that new type solar heater can be uses in a remote region where there is no access to fuel; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government on the above ?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) No, Sir. Ministry has not received any proposal or documents from North-East Regional Institute of Science and Technology regarding design of new type solar heater.

However, Under Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost in general category States and 60% subsidy of benchmark cost to special category States including North Eastern Region for solar water heating systems.

Distribution of wages under MGNREGA

1803. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has identified ways and means to disburse wages to labourers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) at the work place itself; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) With a view to ensure timely payment, transparency and enhance the integrity of wage payments, Schedule II of MGNREGA, has been amended to provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices. MGNREGA workers are entitled to open accounts with a zero balance in accounts. MGNREGA Job Card has been accepted as an officially valid document under Know Your Customer (KYC) norms of banks for opening of accounts. Keeping in view the limited institutional outreach of Banks and Post offices as well as special circumstances prevailing in the areas like in IAP Districts, the State Governments concerned were allowed to make MGNREGA wage payments through cash in IAP districts subject to certain conditionalities. Government is continuously striving to improve the efficiency of payment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) by exploring all new technologies including mobile banking, smart cards, electronic transfer, UID based authentication etc. To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement upto the village level State Governments have been instructed to roll out the Business Correspondent (BC) Model to make wage payment with Bio-metric authentication. Ministry has also developed an Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) to ensure timely availability of funds at all levels and transparent usage of MGNREGS funds. This improves efficiency of the programme on the whole and also has a positive effect on timely payment of wages to MGNREGA workers.

Study under MGNREGA Projects to increase ground water level

1804. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted a study under MGNREGA projects to increase the ground water level in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the above success has reduced migration from rural areas with increase in employment opportunities in the rural sector and agriculture production;
- (d) whether this success proposed to be tried in the urban water-thirsty sectors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A recent Synthesis Report on a study conducted, by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development, on '*Environmental Benefits and vulnerability reduction through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*' has concluded that Implementation of MGNREGS works such as water conservation and harvesting works, drought proofing, irrigation provisioning and improvement works and renovation of traditional water bodies have contributed to improved water levels, increased water availability for irrigation, increased area irrigated by ground and surface water sources and finally improved drinking water availability for humans and livestock. The report indicates that MGNREGA works such as Check dams, percolation tanks and desilting of tanks have had positive impacts on ground water depth in the villages where it was measured in 2012. The Ground Water levels have either increased or remained at the pre-MGNREGA level despite continued and perhaps increased extraction. These works have also contributed to an increase in area irrigated by bore wells and open wells, potentially leading to increased and sustained crop yields in many villages,

with percentage of beneficiary households reporting an increase in the range of 7% to 10% as well as an increase in the irrigated area.

(c) MGNREGA; a wage employment programme, also seeks to create durable assets to augment land and water resources, improve rural connectivity and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created on a sustainable basis. MGNREGA also provides for unemployment allowance if employment is not provided within 15 days of receipt of job seeker's application, provision of employment within a radius of 5 Km of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying for job; and payment of additional 10% wage rate, in case employment is provided outside such radius. Various studies have concluded that implementation of MGNREGA has significantly curbed distress migration of people from rural areas.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As the name itself implies, MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme backed by legislation and is restricted to the rural areas only.

Problems in updation of transaction in MGNREGS-MIS

1805. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding updation of transaction in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)-Management Information System (MIS) due to heavy traffic in the website;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received requests from various States for exclusive servers for these States;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any State have been provided with exclusive server;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken to improve the efficiency of MGNREGS-MIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (g) Ministry receives messages from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Management Information System (MIS) users relating to slow response time on NREGA soft during peak data entry period (*i.e.* February-March). The slow response is a temporary phenomenon and may happen because of slow internet speed at user/ server end, slow server speed, slow client Computer speed, increased concurrent users on server etc. To speed up server capacity and on the basis of requests received from various states, exclusive servers have been provided in 16 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Improvement the efficiency of the website is a continuous process. This is being carried out by National Informatics Centre (NIC) as per guidelines issued by the Department of Information Technology from time to time.

Funds for MGNREGA

1806. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and released by the Central Government for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether some North-Eastern States including Sikkim Government are facing financial crisis in meeting the increasing cost of wages under MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a demand-driven scheme. No allocation is made under MGNREGA state wise. Funds are released to States as per their requirement which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. Year-wise and State-wise amount released to various States/UTs under MGNREGA since inception till date is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No Sir. As per Section 22 of MGNREGA 2005, the Central Government meets the entire cost towards payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the scheme as notified and implemented by States/UTs under MGNREGA.

Statement*Year-wise and State-wise amount released to various States/UTs under MGNREGA*

Sl.No	State	Central fund released									
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 till 22/08/2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	287921.32		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	6276.25		
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	29524.51		
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	104663.62		
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	82102.31		
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.20	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	23090.02		

7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	14919.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	12754.06	40974.63	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	23382.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	32815.73
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	37958.42
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	25869.52	39851.14	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	77450.23
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	42817.93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	168882.62
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	115292.02
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	5600.00
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	15579.37
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	15474.27
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	11062.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Odisha	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	51760.49
20.	Punjab	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	7380.80
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43	115838.68
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	2180.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	284377.40
24.	Tripura	2754.66	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	37527.15
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.13	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	146933.87
26.	Uttarakhand	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	33000.50
27.	West Bengal	38868.84	88262.88	92275.09	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	221438.19
28.	Andaman and Nicobar		135.00	702.75	241.15	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	803.95

29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.00	45.10	39.20	47.73	100.00	39.56	0.00	
30.	Daman and Div	90.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Goa	114.00	618.21	20.72	507.76	259.64	241.16	0.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	45.00	262.26	200.00	233.58	35.00	117.55	16.93	
33.	Puducherry	45.00	419.44	459.93	2982.05	100.00	885.75	0.00	
34.	Chandigarh	45.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL		864085.53	1261039.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	1996070.44

Check dams under MGNREGA

1807. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of check dams constructed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) works in the country till now;
- (b) the number and location of such check dams which are unfit for use;
- (c) whether Government has devised monitoring and regulatory checks to monitor the quality of work constructed under the MGNREGA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural people by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion so that the process of employment generation is maintained and durable assets are created on a sustainable basis. Construction of check dams is a component of the water conservation and water harvesting works taken up as permissible works under the programme. The number of completed water conservation and water harvesting works since inception of MGNREGA (2006-07) is indicated as under:

Year	Number of water conservation and water harvesting works completed
1	2
2006-07	123095

1	2
2007-08	195661
2008-09	248167
2009-10	629833
2010-11	537848
2011-12	632135
2012-13	414803
2013-14 (as on 12.8.2013)	43076
TOTAL	2824618

The MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2013 has dedicated Chapter No. 14 entitled 'Quality Management of MGNREGA works' for emphasizing the need to have a 3 pronged quality aspects viz. quality control at site, quality supervision and quality monitoring. Technical manuals on Watershed, Natural Resource Management and Forestry were prepared and circulated. For gap filling and value addition, Convergence Guidelines of MGNREGA with the ongoing schemes of different Ministries have been circulated. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been assigned to do survey of works. The feedbacks of such surveys are shared with the respective State Governments. The social Audit unit of the implementing states are instructed to have Quality Monitors to facilitate evaluation of asset quality during Social Audit.

Scaling up private investment in infrastructure

1808. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector resources continue to fall short of rural infrastructure investment requirements;

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

(c) whether Government plans to scale up private sector investment in infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) (a) and (b) Government of India has launched in 2005 the Bharat Nirman Programme to build rural infrastructure for the development of rural areas of the country. The programme was launched in two phases. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10. The Bharat Nirman Programme, has six components of rural infrastructure namely, Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana), Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) and Rural Telephony. Total amount spent on various components of Bharat Nirman is shown in the table below:

Components	Amount spent (Rs. in Crores)
Rural Drinking Water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme)	50,926.40 (up to Sep, 2012)
Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)	67155. 16 (up to Sep, 2012)
Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme)	37616.34 (up to Oct, 2012)
Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	166514.71 (from 2007-08 to Oct, 20 12)
Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana)	26154.33 (upto Sep, 2012)
Rural Telephony	226.08 (up to Sep, 2012)

* PMGSY as a whole including Bharat Nirman Programme.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Plan has projected to increase private investment in infrastructure to 48% during the Plan (2012-17) against 36.61% anticipated in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12).

Coverage of IGNWPS

1809. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is implementing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of widows covered, so far, under IGNWPS in Maharashtra, district-wise; and

(d) by when all the widows of the State proposed to be covered under IGNWPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is implemented in the country both in the rural as well as urban areas. Under the IGNWPS, a monthly pension of Rs. 300/- per beneficiary is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) widows in the age group of 40-79 years. On reaching the age of 80 years, they are migrated to the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNNOPS) and a pension of Rs. 500/- per month is provided per beneficiary.

(c) and (d) The NSAP was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03 and States/Union Territories have been given requisite flexibility in implementation of schemes. Hence the identification of beneficiaries as well as sanctioning and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP is the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration concerned. Therefore, the district-wise information is maintained at the State level. Maharashtra State has reported coverage of 5000 beneficiaries under IGNWPS as on 31st March, 2013.

Achievement of NRLM

1810. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BPL families freed from poverty, so far, under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) launched in 2011, State/Union, Territory-wise;

(b) the total assistance obtained from International Development Agency (IDA) and the funds released to States/UTs for the purpose, so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government had proposed a special package for certain States under NRLM, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the network of women self help groups across the country in order to reach out to more and more BPL families to bring them above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), renamed as Aajeevika has been launched on 3rd June, 2011. As per the revised guidelines, the target group is rural poor and is identified through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P). Under NRLM, the State Governments are required to constitute State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) to oversee the implementation of all NRLM related activities in the respective States. SRLM is an autonomous body incorporated as a society, trust or company. SRLM implements the NRLM activities through State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) consisting of professionals from various fields and headed by a full time State Mission Director. At the District level, District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) of the SRLM are set up which would be responsible for meeting NRLM objectives and implementing NRLM activities in the district and also guide and monitor the functions of the sub-district level units. Most States have only now started/are in the process of starting ground level programme implementation. Moreover, from past experience it is seen that for a poor family to be brought above poverty line, it takes 6 to 8 years of

continuous hand holding support and a minimum investment of at least Rs. 1 lakh per family, in repeated doses of finance at affordable rates over the same period. Since this process takes a long time and the actual implementation process has just started, as such it is too early to assess the number of rural poor families freed from poverty on account of the programme.

Under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme, which is one of the components of NRLM, time bound training and capacity building is provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for bringing them above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment. From 2011-12 to 2013-14, about 3.70 lakh beneficiaries have been trained under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASD)

(b) The Government of India had earlier signed an agreement with IDA/ World Bank in July 2011, for credit of all amount of US \$ 1 billion for National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) to be availed over a period of five years, However, keeping in view the low disbursement position, it was decided that the project can be undertaken in two phases. Accordingly, the present project has been restructured to US \$500 million by partial cancellations and is called as Phase-I. Once 80% expenditure is achieved in Phase-I, the Phase II of the project of US \$500 million would be considered as a follow-on project. A statement indicating State-wise release of NRLP funds is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Keeping in view the specific socio-economic problems of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has given special package to this State under NRLM, namely, HIMAYAT, and UMEED. HIMAYAT is a 100% Centrally Assisted Programme launched on 17th December, 2011, to facilitate the training and placement of one lakh Jammu and Kashmir youth over a period of 5 years. The objective of the Himayat Programme is to provide options and opportunities to all youth in Jammu and Kashmir, ranging from school dropouts to college educated, to select training programmes for salaries or self-employment as per their interest. Under Himayat Programme till July 2013, 11182 youths have been trained and 7582 youths have been placed. UMEED has recently been extended as a special case to cover around 2/3rd of the rural population of Jammu and Kashmir, aiming to organize all families

into Self Help Groups (SHGs) at the local level and further network them into SHG federations at village and higher levels. The programme will support these networks to access financial services from banks, improve their livelihoods, etc. The total requirement of funds for covering two thirds households over a five year period, starting from 2013-14, is estimated to be Rs. 755.32 crore. Further, the funding pattern under UMEED will be in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the State.

(d) Under NRLM it is proposed to cover all rural poor families, in a phased manner. It is estimated that around 7.0 crore rural poor women need to be supported to come out of poverty. A woman member from each household will be organized into SHGs, and all SHGs will be provided continuous hand holding and capacity building support. Each SHG will be nurtured for a period of 6-8 years. The SHGs will be federated at village level and at cluster level, for a group of villages. They will be enabled to access financial services, livelihoods promotion services, enabled to access their entitlements, etc. NRLM is a demand drive programme. The States prepare their action plan which details their strategy and implementation plan for bringing the women from all poor families targeted under NRLM into the SHG network. In addition, NRLM provides for dedicated, professional implementation structure for supporting building of viable and healthy SHGs and SHG federations and providing them continuous hand holding support.

Statement

*Status of Central releases under National Rural Livelihoods Project during
2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in Lakh)					
Sl.No	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 21.08.2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	570.00	815.73	1691.93	3077.66
2.	Bihar	4646.00	6969.00	63.07	11678.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh		1348.45	1234.20	2582.65
4.	Gujarat		1841.00	0.00	1841.00
5.	Jharkhand		1120.93	2401.13	3522.06
6.	Karnataka		78.27	1167.94	1246.21
7.	Kerala	100.00	225.00	301.35	626.35
8.	Madhya Pradesh		3979.00	2993.52	6972.52
9.	Maharashtra		3763.74	3998.30	7762.04
10.	Odisha		2389.84	1250.00	3639.84
11.	Rajasthan		1493.63	0.00	1493.63
12.	Tamil Nadu		3279.10	1414.50	4693.60
13.	Uttar Pradesh		200.00	2618.43	2818.43
14.	West Bengal		155.26	4172.64	4327.90
TOTAL		5316.00	27658.93	23307.01	56281.94
North Eastern States					
1.	Assam		4357.80	3445.01	7802.81
TOTAL			4357.80	3445.01	7802.81
GRAND TOTAL		5316.00	32016.73	26752.02	64084.75

Funds under PMGSY for Uttarakhand

†1811. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds provided to every district of Garhwal Division in Uttarakhand under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2007 to 2013;

(b) whether these are such districts also in the State which have not been provided funds under PMGSY from 2008 to till date; and

(c) the details of the proposals received from Tehri district under PMGSY, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are released taking State as a unit. State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) of the respective State Government has a single account from which funds are released to Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) from time to time for payment to contractors for execution of work under PMGSY. During the year 2007 to 2013 funds were released to Uttarakhand under PMGSY as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds Released
1.	2007-08	78.74
2.	2008-09	114.89
3.	2009-10	164.95
4.	2010-11	237.96
5.	2011-12	295.32
6.	2012-13	149.24
7.	2013-14 (upto July, 2013)	'Nil'

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) The details of project proposals received and sanctioned for Tehri District under PMGSY during 2006-07 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Sl.No.	Date	Length in km.	Cost in Rs. cr.
1	13-11-06	162.45	26.92
2	20-09-07	45.33	9.35
3	28-11-07	64.21	20.09
4	13-02-09	139.29	35.32
5	23-03-10	164.79	58.15
6	06-12-12	216.42	95.76

Funding for MGNREGA

1812. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the funding, pattern of MGNREGA;
- (b) the amount released to various States under the scheme during the years 2007-08 to 2011-12, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) what is the amount released to Gujarat during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 22 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 lays down the funding pattern of MGNREGA. As per the funding pattern, the Central Government meets the cost of (i) amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme, (ii) Up to three-fourths of the material cost of the Scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of

Schedule II of the Act (iii) 6% of the total cost of the Scheme towards administrative expenses. The State Government meets the cost of (i) Unemployment allowance Payable under the Scheme (ii) One-fourth of the material cost of the scheme including Payment of Wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II of the Act and (iii) administrative expenses of the State Council.

(b) and (c) Year-wise and State-wise amount released to various States/UTs under MGNREGA during the years 2007-08 to 2011-12 including Gujarat, as reported by States/UTs, is given in Statement.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise amount released to various states/UTs under MGNREGA

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Central fund released				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137105.40	321910.19	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58
3.	Assam	.52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80
4.	Bihar	46707.83	138819.05	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	114415.71	166449.34	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88
6.	Gujarat	5915.71	16419.20	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03
7.	Haryana	4840.97	13656.65	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12754.06	40974.63	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7071.37	10472.53	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96
10.	Jharkhand	65069.07	180580.14	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08
11.	Karnataka	25869.52	39851.14	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92
12.	Kerala	6900.55	19887.32	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28
14.	Maharashtra	2923.75	18756.08	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62
15.	Manipur	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73
16.	Meghalaya	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33
17.	Mizoram	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72
18.	Nagaland	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57
19.	Odisha	53695.69	87843.67	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72
20.	Punjab	2972.32	6775.32	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36
21.	Rajasthan	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60
22.	Sikkim	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77
23.	Tamil Nadu	51609.09	140126.58	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22
24.	Tripura	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	166589.89	393390.13	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00
26.	Uttarakhand	11003.65	10116.44	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42
27.	West Bengal	88262.88	92275.09	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	135.00	702.75	241.15	768.63	1643.85
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.00	45.10	39.20	47.73	100.00
30.	Daman And Diu	90.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	114.00	618.21	20.72	507.76	259.64
32.	Lakshadweep	45.00	262.26	200.00	233.58	35.00
33.	Puducherry	45.00	419.44	459.93	2982.05	100.00
34.	Chandigarh	45.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1261039.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94

Construction of roads in Bundelkhand

†1813. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under which roads have been constructed and are being constructed during the last four years in Jalon, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur areas of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) when the construction of the roads which are under-construction was started and by when these construction works would be completed;

(c) whether attention is being paid on the quality of construction of the said roads;

(d) if so, the steps taken for monitoring the quality; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) the roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and other Central schemes in Bundelkhand area on which construction work has been started/proposed to be started during the financial year 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Rural road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is onetime special Central intervention for creation of rural infrastructure by way of construction of roads in rural area of the country which is implemented by the State Rural Road Development Agencies through their Executing Agencies. As reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, the State has completed 151 roads measuring 790 km with an expenditure of Rs. 263 crores in the districts of Jalon, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur of Bundelkhand area in Uttar Pradesh during last four years as per details in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As intimated by the State, the road from Amora to Nagwana in block Mehroni of district Lalitpur is under construction and is targeted to be completed by 30th Sept, 2013.

(c) and (d) To bring execution of PMGSY to the desired quality standards, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of works has been envisaged. The third-tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, which are selected at random.

(e) The work on the 65 Nos of roads measuring 417 Km with sanctioned amount of Rs. 167 crore under PMGSY, has started/proposed to be started during the year 2013-14 in the districts of Jalon, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Jhansi, Lalitpur of Bundelkhand area in Uttar Pradesh as per details in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the roads constructed and being constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the last four years (from the year 2009-10 to Year 2012-13) in different districts of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the districts	No. of roads completed	Length constructed in Km.	Amount utilized (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Hamirpur	13	50.63	23.75
2.	Jalaun	19	120.18	38.28
3.	Jhansi	19	144.87	55.02
4.	Banda	49	120.63	41.01
5.	Lalitpur	36	193.97	61.38
6.	Mahoba	15	159.87	43.81
TOTAL		151	790.14	263.24

Statement-II

The details of the roads started/proposed for construction under the PMGSY in the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2013-14

Sl.No.	District	No. of Roads	Length (Km)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Banda	7	68.75	2520.00
2.	Chitrakoot	14	67.35	2597.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Hamirpur	5	28.70	872.00
4	Jalaun	11	75.55	3765.00
5	Jhansi	14	79.47	3145.00
6	Lalitpur	8	60.30	2603.00
7.	Mahoba	6	37.30	1213.00
TOTAL		65	417.42	16715.00

Non-release of funds under PMGSY to Odisha

1814. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received the letter no. 285817000/2011/RD dated 24th May, 2013 from Odisha Government regarding release of programme funds and administrative expenses funds under PMGSY to the State;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in releasing funds as this likely to affect the progress of PMGSY; and

(c) by when the release of funds would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The funds for the projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are made available to the State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in the States based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works undertaken and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the Programme Guidelines for release of funds.

Based on the demand by the State on 24th May, 2013, the Ministry has recently released Rs. 748.91 crore to the State Government of Odisha towards Programme Funds on 05th Aug, 2013. Administrative Funds of Rs. 10 crore has been released to the State on 22nd Aug., 2013.

Pension for senior citizens and disabled persons

1815. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to increase the pension given to the old age persons physically and mentally handicapped persons to Rs. 1000/- minimum and to give pension by Aadhar Card bank payment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ministry had constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force has considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on enhancement of pensions, current targeting criteria, age criteria, inclusion criteria, and indexing pensions to inflation. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

With effect from 1st July, 2013, the pension schemes under NSAP has been brought under the ambit of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), wherein the money is directly transferred into the bank account of beneficiaries. Many of the bank accounts are linked to Aadhaar Numbers. 121 Districts in 26 States/Union Territories were selected under the Phase I and Phase II for implementation of the DBT. Now it has been decided to roll out DBT all over the country.

Construction of roads in villages in Uttarakhand

1816. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages Government proposes to connect by Jeepable road with main motorable road in Bironkhal Block in Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand;

(b) whether Government has proposed/approved the proposal to connect the villages including village Sukai and Bapta in Biornkhal Block by Jeepable road with Tehri-Moradabad Highway;

(c) if so, the details of the progress of work on such proposed/approved connecting roads and funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the reasons why work on Jeepable roads connecting village Sukai and Bapta with the highways has not been completed till date as the work had started two-three years back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity, by way of an All-weather road (with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year) to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of "Special Category States" (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal areas (Schedule V) and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per Census 2001).

(b) to (d) Population of Sukai and Bapta habitations of block Biorkhal is 421 persons and 166 persons respectively and these habitations are directly benefitted by T-01 *i.e.* Tehri-Moradabad road (State Highway). No proposals have been received from the State Government for connecting these two habitations under PMGSY.

Out of 2,684 targeted habitations, 1,049 habitations have been cleared/sanctioned and 676 habitations have been connected upto June, 2013 in the State of Uttarakhand.

Irregularities under PMGSY

1817. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been reported in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh during 2012 and 2013, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the irregularities reported during last three years in UP, district-wise; and

(c) the details of action Government has taken in above cases, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) A complaint dated 06.10.2012 from S/Shri Suresh Pratap Singh and Munna Singh Trisundi, Members, UP Congress Committee about misappropriation of funds and poor quality of construction of road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Sultanpur district of Amethi Parliamentary Constituency was received in this Ministry. In view of the seriousness of the complaint, the matter was enquired through a team of two National Quality Monitors and an officer of SE level of the State Government. Report submitted by the inquiry team has been sent to the State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State. The district-wise and case-wise details of complaints in respect of UP, received and action taken in the Ministry are given in Statement.

Statement*Status of complaints received during years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
Year 2010-11				
1.	Siddharthnagar	Shri Jagdambika Pal, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Hardoi	Issue raised during the discussions in the meeting of the Standing Committee of Parliament dated March 29, March, 2010.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Hardoi	Ms. Usha Verma, Hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
4.	Farrukhabad	Shri Jaikant Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Corporate Affairs.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
5	Farrukhabad	Shri Hariveer Singh, Bhagwanpur Village, Farrukhabad.	Corruption charges against Shri Anil Kumar Saxena, Executive Engineer, Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh.	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
6.	Etawa	Shri Jaikant Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Corporate Affairs.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

7. Sultanpur Shri Vijayvir Singh, Sultanpur Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
8. Basti A note from PS to Hon'ble State Minister of RD. Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
9. Lalitpur A note from PS to Hon'ble State Minister of RD. Irregularities in tendering process. The complaint forwarded to the State Government of UP for necessary action through a letter from DG, NRRDA to Principal Secretary (RD), UP.
10. Lalitpur (1) Brij Bhushan Katare, former General Secretary, district Congress Committee, Lalitpur. NQM deputed. No Irregularities found.
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Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
		(2) Shri Rajiv and Company, Lalitpur		
		(3) Shri Rajiv Kumar Khadiaya Contractor, Chaubyna Mauhalla, Lalitpur		
11.	Baghpat	Shri Ajit Singh, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO, UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
12.	Hathras	Shri Yashpal Singh Chouhan, Hon'ble MLA, Sikandrara.	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
13.	Mahoba	Hon'ble Minister of State for RD, Government of India	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.

14. Shajahanpur Shri Mithilesh Kumar, Hon'ble
M.P. Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
15. Lakhimpur Kheri Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble
Minister of State for Petroleum
and Natural Gas, Government
of India. Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
16. Lakhimpur Kheri Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble
Minister of State for Petroleum
and Natural Gas, Government
of India. Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
17. Kanpur Dehat Shri V.K. Saxena, KapurDehat. Poor quality of road work NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
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Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
18.	Gorakhpur	Shri Yogi AdityaNath, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
19	Barabanki	Shri P.L. Punia, Hon'ble MP of Barabanki, UP.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
20.	Chitrakoot	Shri R.K. Singh Patel, Member of Parliament, Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
21.	Banda	Shri Vivek Kumar Singh, MLA and Ex-Minister, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	As per observations of NQM the road work mentioned in the complaint letter is not related to PMGSY Scheme.

22. Lucknow E-mail from Bhartiye Marte Dam Tak, Rajeev Thakur. Irregularities in tendering process and 2nd tier monitoring. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
23. Raibareli Shri Rajaram Tyagi, Uttar Pradesh. Poor quality of road work. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
24. Sonbhadra (Robertsganj) Shri Pakauri Lal, Hon'ble Member of Parliament. Poor quality of road work. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
25. G.B. Nagar Smt. Usha Singh, Chairman, Nagar Panchayat, Rabupura, G.B. Nagar. Poor quality of road work. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
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Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
Year 2011-12				
1.	Kanpur Dehat	Shri Sanjay Dixit, Member, Central Employment Gurantee Council, MoRD	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Pratapgarh	Shri Vikas Chander, Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Paryavaran Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Faizabad	Shri Ram Nath Yadav, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha, district Faizabad	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

- 4 Basti Shri Narvadeshwar Shukla, Poor quality of road work. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee, Lucknow. State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
5. Saharanpur Shri Dusyant Kumar, Advocate, Poor quality of road work and embezzlement of funds NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
6. Ballia Shri Ramashanker Rajbhar alias Poor quality of road work. NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to Vidhyarthi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament. State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
State Government.
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Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
Year 2012-13				
1.	Lakhimpur	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Shajahanpur	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Devaria	Shri Akhilesh Pratap Singh, MLA, Devaria, UP	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

4. Shrivasthi
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey,
Hon'ble MP.
Poor quality of road work.
NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
5. Balrampur
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey,
Hon'ble MP.
Poor quality of road work.
NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
6. Fatehpur
Shri P.L. Punia, Hon'ble
MP (LS)
Poor quality of road work.
NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
7. Banda
Shri Daljit Singh, MLA,
Banda district, Uttar Pradesh.
Poor quality of road work.
NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
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Sl.No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
8	Gorakhpur	Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
9.	Sultanpur	Shri Suresh Pratap Singh and Shri Munna Singh Trisundi, Sultanpur.	Misappropriation of funds and poor quality of road work.	A Team of NQMs deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to the State Government by the Ministry of Rural Development for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
10.	Lalitpur	Shri Pradeep Jain Aditya, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

Implementation of MGNREGA in naxal-affected areas

†1818. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the working days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the works done under MGNREGA in naxal affected States during last three years;

(d) whether due to fear of naxalites, people in these areas do not come out of their house to work under MGNREGA and for private labour works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Section 3(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) the State Governments shall provide to every household, work not less than one hundred days in accordance with the Scheme to be made under the Act. Section 3(4) reads, "The Central Government or the State Government may, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make provisions for securing work to every adult member of a household under a Scheme for any period beyond the period guaranteed under sub-section (1), as may be expedient". The enabling provision under Section 3(4) of the Act is however, exercised by the Government in special circumstances like natural calamities.

(c) The number of works completed under MGNREGA during the last three years in the States with Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts is indicated in Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) and (e) MGNREGA is being implemented in all rural areas including the IAP districts and no such instances of rural people not venturing out of their houses for work under MGNREGA due to fear of naxalites have been brought to the notice of the Central Government by any of these States.

Statement

The number of works completed under MGNREGA during the last three years in States

No.	State	Works Completed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	455739	553229	202637
2.	Bihar	86095	36451	15907
3.	Chhattisgarh	86562	81359	62077
4.	Jharkhand	60383	34476	9872
5.	Madhya Pradesh	185809	152648	75341
6.	Maharashtra	9800	65752	27078
7.	Odisha	90203	40917	15830
8.	Uttar Pradesh	601154	566083	177710
9.	West Bengal	202259	220336	158766
	TOTAL	1778004	1751251	745218

NB: The figures are as reported by the States.

Meeting of State Monitoring and Vigilance Committee

1819. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are required to hold meetings at fixed periodicity;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have held only one meeting and that too after several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Reports available with the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that after the formation of 15th Lok Sabha, four meetings of the State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VMC) of Tamil Nadu were held on 08.01.2010, 16.04.2010, 30.08.2010 and 19.06.2013.

Functioning of MGNREGS

1820. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS) has recently been witnessing decline in demand and popularity;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether the scheme has constantly received criticism from various

quarters due to the unskilled nature of work performed and non-durability of assets created;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether Government proposes to revamp and restructure the scheme including the measures proposed to link it with skill development programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Being a self-selecting wage-employment programme, the increase or the decline in the demand for labour under MGNREGA may arise due to a myriad of factors external to the programme management *viz.* available of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA, rain fall pattern, prevailing unskilled wage rate in rural, semi-urban/urban areas, better connectivity to semi-urban/peri-urban/Urban areas etc. As per the information available with the Ministry, the year 2012-13 witnessed a better performance under the Act than the year 2011-12. The volume of wage-employment grew from 216.34 crore person-days in 2011-12 to 228.16 crore person-days in 2012-13. The average person-days per household and women participation rate were 43, 46 person-days and 48 per cent and 52 per cent during 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

(c) and (d) MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural people by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created on a sustainable basis. The MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2013 has dedicated Chapter No. 14 entitled 'Quality Management of MGNREGA works' for

emphasizing the need to have a three pronged quality aspects viz. quality control at site, quality supervision and quality monitoring. Technical manuals on Watershed, Natural Resource Management and Forestry were prepared and circulated. For gap filling and value addition, Convergence Guidelines of MGNREGA with the ongoing schemes of different Ministries have been circulated. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been assigned to do survey of works. The feedbacks of such surveys are shared with the respective State Governments. The social Audit unit should have Quality Monitors to facilitate evaluation of asset quality during Social Audit in the implementing States.

(e) and (f) Based on suggestions received from State Governments and other stakeholders, the list of permissible activities is revised from time to time. As primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security of the unskilled rural households, the focus of the scheme has been to permit works that create employment opportunities for unskilled labourers. Skill development of the rural youth is the objective of another programme, 'Ajeevika' (National Rural Livelihood Mission) of this Ministry, whose mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

Release of central share of grant under DRDA Administration

1821. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central share of 75 per cent of grant to the State cell under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has not yet been released;

(b) whether the second instalment under MGNREGA amounting to Rs. 2100 crores against the claim submitted in September, 2012 has not been released, so far; and

(c) by when these amounts would be released to the State agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The DRDA Administration is a scheme being implemented by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for meeting administrative expenses comprising salary and contingency expenditure only of DRDA establishments. Funding under this scheme is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 in case of NE States) and 100% in case of Union Territories (UTs). An amount of Rs. 388.53 crores was released during 2012-13 under the DRDA Administration Scheme to DRDAs and no grant is released to the State cell.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and Central funds are released to the State/UTs/Districts on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds. 1st tranche of Central share under MGNREGA is released to States/UTs/Districts taking into account availability and requirement of funds as per agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year before last and 2nd tranche is released provided Utilization Certificates of previous year and current year are submitted. The detail of funds released by the Central Government to the States/UTs under MGNREGA including 2nd and subsequent releases during 2012-13 is given in Statement.

Statement

Central funds released to NREGA districts during 2012-13

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds release to districts	Funds release to state employment guarantee fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.P.		321673.590	321673.590

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ar. Pd.	6834.190		6834.190
3.	Assam	53445.670		53445.670
4.	Bihar	0.00	122781.450	122781.450
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	203136.310	203136.310
6.	Gujarat	0.00	47440.770	47440.770
7.	Haryana	0.00	34935.890	34935.890
8.	H. P.		36129.500	36129.500
9.	J and K	76276.160		76276.160
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	80916.842	80916.842
11.	Karnataka		123193.690	123193.690
12.	Kerala	0.00	131117.810	131117.810
13.	M. P.		161015.370	161015.370
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	157324.330	157324.330
15.	Manipur	59023.091		59023.091
16.	Meghalaya	22610.820		22610.820
17.	Mizoram	25229.244		25229.244
18.	Nagaland	46012.382		46012.382
19.	Odisha		84797.880	84797.880
20.	Punjab		11421.270	11421.270

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan		258534.430	258534.430
22.	Sikkim	7406.510		7406.510
23.	Tamilnadu	0.00	354605.420	354605.420
24.	Tripura	0.00	76889.880	76889.880
25.	Uttaranchal	26827.098		26827.098
26.	Uttar Pradesh		129202.490	129202.490
27.	W. B.		339547.956	339547.956
28.	A and N Islands	1381.490		1381.490
29.	D and N Haveli	39.560		39.560
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00		0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	117.550		117.550
32.	Pondicherry	885.750		885.750
33.	Goa	241.160		241.160
TOTAL		326330.675	2674664.878	3000995.553

Changes in land transfer policy

1822. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any changes in the land transfer policy in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State in this regard;
- (c) how people would be benefited ultimately; and
- (d) if not, by when changes would be made in the land transfer policy in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The following relaxations in the instructions circulated by the Cabinet Secretariat *vide* their D.O. letters dated 21st March, 2011 and 21st November, 2011 have been approved by the Government.

- (1) All cases of land transfers from Ministry to statutory authorities or PSUs may be allowed, subject to the requirements of Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules;
- (2) All cases of land transfer on lease or rent or license to a concessionaire which have been appraised through the PPAC route and approved by the Finance Minister or by the Ministers concerned or by the Cabinet, as the case may be depending upon the value of the project.
- (3) Development and use of railway land by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) as per provisions of Railways Amendment Act, 2005 and the Rules framed thereunder and in accordance with the prevalent policies and guidelines of the Railway Ministry and the Government.

A number of references were received from the Ministries/Departments seeking clarifications on or exemption from the instructions contained in D.O. letter dated 21.03.2011, in terms of which specific approval of the Cabinet in each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to the Government and Government controlled statutory authorities was mandatory, till a policy is framed in this regard.

Rural Management Institutes

1823. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T.RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from the States to set

up more rural management institutes on the lines of the institute at Anand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, particularly from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects under PMGSY in backward districts

1824. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of the projects undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the backward districts of the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of these have been completed;

(c) the details of the projects yet to be completed; and

(d) the reasons for delay in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The details of Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) along with number of road works and length of road works sanctioned, completed and under construction are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Rural Road 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 lies with the State Governments. The executing agencies of the State Government are expected to complete the road projects within time period stipulated in the

programme guidelines. In case of the delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and in case of persistent delay, the termination of contract is attracted. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government. The States have indicated the following constraints in execution of PMGSY schemes:

- (i) Inadequate Institutional capacity.
- (ii) Limited contracting capacity.
- (iii) Non availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel.
- (iv) Non availability of land and forest clearance of the land falling in forest areas.
- (v) Law and order problem in some parts of the country.

*Statement**PMGSY**Physical Progress in selected Tribal and Backward Districts*

(Report upto July 2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State(s)	District	No. of roads sanctioned	No. of road works completed	Length of road works sanctioned (in km)	Length of roads completed (in km)	No. of road works yet to be completed	Length yet to be completed (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	364	326	1315.67	1207.16	38	108.51
2.		Adilabad	488	347	1914.01	1461.65	141	452.36
3.		Srikakulam	283	281	755.86	755.06	2	0.8
4.		Vizianagaram	244	216	703.68	617.91	28	85.77
5.		Visakhapatnam	509	249	1786.2	784.48	260	1001.72

6.	East Godavari	444	425	1292.51	1235.36	19	57.15
7.	Karimnagar	325	322	923.6	923.6	3	0
8.	Warangal	379	288	964.43	841.34	91	123.09
	TOTAL	3036	2454	9655.96	7826.56	582	1829.4
1.	Bihar (RWD)						
	Aurangabad	241	103	854.74	415.93	138	438.81
2.	Gaya	322	126	1067.71	363.57	196	704.14
3 and 4	Jahanabad and Arwal	235	85	494.04	183.52	150	310.52
5.	Nawada	246	103	776.21	314.05	143	462.16
6.	Jamui	169	130	643.18	445.88	39	197.3
7.	Rohtas	422	163	1178.95	412.88	259	766.07
8.	Munger	45	36	88.58	67.62	9	20.96
9.	Kaimur	63	45	319.42	218.18	18	101.24
10.	Sitamarhi	356	233	1051.85	609.07	123	442.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	West Champaran	417	283	1654.69	1071.93	134	582.76	
	TOTAL	2516	1307	8129.36	4102.63	1209	4026.73	
						0	0	
	Bihar (NBAs)							
	Aurangabad	96	90	458.96	416.26	6	42.7	
	Gaya	88	80	483.8	435.95	8	47.85	
	Jahanabad and Arwal	48	39	231.7	188.96	9	42.74	
	Jamui	62	55	381.72	359.69	7	22.03	
	Nawada	28	27	182.34	177.49	1	4.85	
	Rohtas	144	97	812.15	482.99	47	329.16	
	Munger	34	15	180.16	107.91	19	72.25	
	Kaimur	146	142	916.17	882.42	4	33.75	
	Sitamarhi	94	93	416.19	409.29	1	6.9	

	West Champaran	44	40	233.28	204.95	4	28.33
	Total	784	678	4296.47	3665.91	106	630.56
1.	Chhattisgarh	567	413	2633.57	1770.47	154	863.1
2.	Narayanpur	30	0	93.38	4	30	89.38
3.	Bizapur	34	1	217.64	32.58	33	185.06
4.	Dantewada	186	81	1223.93	485.78	105	738.15
5.	Jashpur	317	191	1641	1096.35	126	544.65
6.	Kanker	296	223	1159.16	745.2	73	413.96
7.	Kawardha	347	210	1492.31	988.77	137	503.54
8.	Korea	227	177	1244.12	945.59	50	298.53
9.	Rajnandgaon	626	438	2268.87	1595.97	188	672.9
10.	Surguja	907	678	4636.48	3242.86	229	1393.62
	Total	3537	2412	16610.46	10907.57	1125	5702.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	196	159	833.69	663.82	37	169.87
2.		Chatra	96	34	503.28	235.51	62	267.77
3.		Garhwa	154	73	749.74	411.52	81	338.22
4.		Gumla	278	49	1304.8	348.33	229	956.47
5.		Hazaribagh	190	97	1098.43	494.31	93	604.12
6.		Ramgarh	83	51	82.1	230.87	32	-148.77
7.		Latehar	115	31	627	211.84	84	415.16
8.		Lohardaga	95	20	463.46	100.63	75	362.83
9.		East Singhbhum	393	199	1329.76	811.3	194	518.46
10.		Palamau	213	153	838.07	590.61	60	247.46

11.	West Singhbhum	220	118	1059.34	555.84	102	503.5
12.	Koderma	57	34	272.54	192.71	23	79.83
13.	Saraikela	133	57	497.78	217.69	76	280.09
14.	Simdega	199	25	872.11	168.56	174	703.55
15.	Giridih	205	131	1023.51	716.67	74	306.84
16.	Ranchi	256	105	741.12	372.11	151	369.01
17.	Khunti .	200	53	724.58	304.54	147	420.04
	TOTAL	3083	1389	13021.31	6626.86	1694	6394.45
1.	Madhya Pradesh	233	206	1029.95	933.9	27	96.05
2.	Balaghat	516	445	2119.81	1867.16	71	252.65
3.	Chhindwara	712	418	3115.89	2043	294	1072.89
4.	Dindori	393	309	1564.5	1287	84	277.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Mandla	464	369	1759.4	1473	95	286.4	
6.	Seoni	686	440	2814.01	1948	246	866.01	
7.	Shahdol	324	251	1459.01	1227.21	73	231.8	
8.	Sidhi	265	179	1823.62	1459	86	364.62	
9.	Singrauli	201	150	1422.22	1055.91	51	366.31	
10.	Umania	218	113	1140.47	744	105	396.47	
	TOTAL	4012	2880	18248.88	14038.18	1132	4210.7	
1.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	226	162	1072	628.08	64	443.92
2.	Gondia	242	241	853	827.19	1	25.81	
	TOTAL	468	403	1925	1455.27	65	469.73	
1.	Odisha	Deogarh	121	57	604.29	347.01	64	257.28
2.	Gajapati	299	114	1240.68	347.63	185	893.05	

3.	Malkangiri	249	32	1236.94	164.05	217	1072.89
4.	Rayagada	417	204	2181.75	1007.44	213	1174.31
5.	Sambalpur	359	250	1315.39	1002.68	109	312.71
6.	Bolangir	560	299	1944.03	1227.6	261	716.43
7.	Kalahandi	474	277	2188.33	1285	197	903.33
8.	Keonjhar	571	386	2420.18	1654.87	185	765.31
9.	Koraput	395	250	1749.02	1022.55	145	726.47
10.	Mayurbhanj	800	603	2735.84	2034.94	197	700.9
11.	Nowrangpur	427	313	1869.83	1344.16	114	525.67
12.	Nuapada	200	102	1029.53	562.44	98	467.09
13.	Kandhamal	213	126	879.74	423.26	87	456.48
14.	Sonepur	240	152	967.07	661.95	88	305.12
15.	Sundargarh	529	322	2029.48	1240.02	207	789.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Jajpur		267	203	1018.3	727.53	64	290.77
17.	Ganjam		362	266	1396.2	969.78	96	426.42
18.	Nayagarh		219	101	825.51	371.71	118	453.8
	TOTAL		6702	4057	27632.11	16394.62	2645	11237.49
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	183	132	953.88	729.42	51	224.46
2.		Chandauli	247	192	721.47	548.83	55	172.64
3.		Mirzapur	296	216	847.88	627.18	80	220.7
	TOTAL		726	540	2523.23	1905.43	186	617.8
1.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	482	152	2923.53	1015.54	330	1907.99
2.		Bankura	298	130	1622.27	970.55	168	651.72
3.		Purulia	253	100	1504.72	914.34	153	590.38
	TOTAL		1033	382	6050.52	2900.43	651	3150.09
	GRAND TOTAL:		25897	16502	108093.3	69823.46	9395	38269.84

Expenditure under MGNREGA in Madhya Pradesh

†1825. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated during the last five years under various heads under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA) being implemented in Madhya Pradesh, year-wise;

(b) the amount spent out of the allocated funds and the amount left unspent, so far; and

(c) the reasons for the funds remaining unspent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Programme under which no State-wise allocation of fund is made. Central funds are released to the States/UTs/Districts on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds by the States/UTs/Districts. The details of funds released, total available fund, expenditure under various heads and unspent balance during last five years under MGNREGA being implemented in Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) MGNREGA is a demand driven programme and the responsibility of implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs. Thus, utilization of funds under the Act depends on the demand situations in the state concerned and the increased absorption capacity of the State through effective implementation of provisions as contained in MGNREG Act 2005.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

The details of funds released, total fund available expenditure under various heads under MNREGA in Madhya Pradesh

	(Rs. in lakh)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	(Provisional)				
Central fund released	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37
Total Available fund	507517.11	567823.00	553552.80	523134.26	358590.40
Expenditure:					
TOTAL	355496.2	372228.1	363724.9	341037.8	303846.25
On unskilled wage	215621.79	219623.79	214931.94	192553.87	174049.73
On material	125998	141434.8	137256.3	127466.9	112292.05
Admin expenses	13876.43	11169.53	11536.69	21017.04	17504.46
Unspent Amount	152020.90	195597.92	189827.90	182096.50	54744.15

Note: As reported by State Government of Madhya Pradesh

Irregularities in MGNREGA

†1826. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of irregularities have been received under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) being implemented by Government in order to provide employment in the rural areas and development of villages;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during 2007 to 2012, year-wise;

(c) whether any special action is being taken to contain such type of irregularities and monitor the funds being spent under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. Since the implementation of the Act is vested with the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The number of complaints that have been received and monitored at the Ministry level since 2008-09 is indicated State-wise in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Quarterly Regional Reviews, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers are also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action.

Enquiry reports are analyzed at the central level and suitable advisories are issued to the State Governments for initiation of departmental inquiry, proceedings for disqualification/termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent official(s) in case prima-facie a criminal intent is established, recovery

of amount misappropriated etc. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs and have been displayed on website www.nrega.nic.in.

Other important measures taken up under MGNREGA to ensure transparency and accountability are:

- The Ministry has notified MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act was amended to ensure wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices (unless specifically exempted).
- To reduce time required in payment of wages, State Governments have been instructed to roll-out electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS).
- To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, State Governments have been instructed to roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Biometric authentication at GP/village level.
- Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/utilised,

social audit findings, registration of grievances, etc. Uploading of Photographs of works has been instructed.

- Instructions have been issued for affixing photographs to the existing job cards.
- States have been instructed to switch to e-Muster Rolls to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls.
- Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been established for monitoring of the scheme.

Statement

Complaints under MGNREGA as on 31.07.2013

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	4	14	18	15	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	20	16	6	35	7	3
4.	Bihar	71	34	25	61	48	58
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	11	17	55	22	14
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	11	18	9	7	2
8.	Haryana	15	8	19	29	30	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	10	12	8	7	3
10.	J and K	0	4	4	5	3	17

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
11.	Jharkhand	67	15	10	44	16	48
12.	Karnataka	4	7	12	13	12	2
13.	Kerala	3	3	2	5	4	2
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	171	153	135	88	107	53
16.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	1	3	0
17.	Maharashtra	8	7	6	6	8	8
18.	Manipur	5	1	1	8	14	3
19.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	3	2	1	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	28	19	19	53	9	1
22.	Punjab	3	8	4	5	17	0
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	2	0
24.	Rajasthan	34	81	30	115	31	15
25.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	7	5	1	0
27.	Tripura	2	1	0	1	1	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	201	168	266	605	393	96

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
29.	Uttarakhand	4	9	8	18	5	0
30.	West Bengal	23	10	0	8	2	1
31.	A and N Island	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		645	528	621	1091	761	339

Indigenous research projects

1827. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had pursued indigenous research projects rather than execute projects for foreign multinational companies in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the various States including Karnataka; and

(c) the present status thereof for the Twelfth Five Year Plan especially in the rural and scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Sir. The projects supported by the Government are for pursuing indigenous research only.

(b) Government has taken a number of steps in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to rejuvenate indigenous research in the country. About 3800 extra-mural research projects were sanctioned per year during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

The Government has established Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB would significantly enhance the level of basic research funding in the coming plans

and also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. The launch of new initiatives like Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open Source Drug Discovery, Translational research, Network Projects, National Biotechnology Development Strategy in the Eleventh Plan period demonstrates the commitment of the Government to encourage, promote and develop an innovative ecosystem for indigenous research in the country.

(c) The Government has put in several enabling mechanisms especially in the socio-economic development sector in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period. The Government supported several programmes in several States including Karnataka in the socio-economic sector that included waste management for value addition and income generation to rural people; water technology initiative; solar energy research initiative; and setting up Rural/Women Technology Parks. Apart from these initiatives, the Government has also promoted R and D in emerging areas of Geo Information Science and Technology to develop methods and techniques for operationalising the concept of local level planning relating to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. Knowledge extensions to Society and Stake holders were refocused for their objectives and methodologies. The Ministry has taken steps to build synergy with socio-economic ministries in science and technology. Two new programmes for Technological Intervention for Addressing Societal Needs (TIASN) and Technological Intervention for Elderly (TIE) have been initiated by the Ministry during the end of 11th Plan period with the objective of developing technologies for societal benefit. Similarly, the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in its endeavor of ensuring enhanced participation of weaker sections of the society in research and development activities, has, at the beginning of the Twelfth Plan, implemented a special initiative "Empowerment and Equity Opportunities for Excellence in Science" through which it drives special programmes to ensure enhanced participation of candidates belonging to SC/ST community in the research and development field. These new initiatives and other ongoing programmes are aimed at providing technology to the weaker sections of the society so that they derive benefit in terms of enhanced income, reduced drudgery and in general an improved quality of life.

Identification of OBC population

1828. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have identified the population of OBCs, so far;

(b) the funds allocated for the implementation of beneficiary schemes for the OBCs, State-wise;

(c) the action Government has taken, if the States have not yet identified OBCs;

(d) whether Jammu and Kashmir has identified OBCs, and if so, the number thereof; and

(e) the details of the benefits given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (c) The information regarding the States which have identified the population of OBCs is not maintained centrally.

(b) This Ministry is implementing the following Schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs):

Scheme	Budget Allocation during 2013-14 (Rs. in crore)
(i) Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to OBCs;	150.00
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to OBCs;	900.00
(iii) Construction of Hostels for the OBC Boys and Girls; and	45.00
(iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of OBCs	5.00

During 2013-14, State-wise details of funds allocated under the Schemes of Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarships and construction of Hostels for OBCs are given in Statement (*See* below). State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of OBCs.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that the population of OBCs in the State has not yet been identified. The State is implementing Schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship and Construction of Hostels for the welfare of OBCs.

Statement

Notional allocation and release of funds under the OBC Welfare Schemes during 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Pre-Matric Scholarship Notional Allocation	Post Matric Scholarship Notional Allocation	Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls Notional Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
Rest of the Country (ROC)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	984.00	5980	195.00
2.	Bihar	1206.00	7328	239.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	1800	59.00
4.	Goa	18.00	106	. 3.00
5.	Gujarat	702.00	4264	139.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	295.00	1793	58.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	487	16.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	882	29.00
9.	Jharkhand	-384.00	2330	76.00
10.	Kerala	388.00	2358	77.00
11.	Karnataka	710.00	4314	141.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	5125	167.00
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	7935	259.00
14.	Odisha	487.00	2958	96.00
15.	Punjab	322.00	1956	64.00
16.	Rajasthan	797.00	4843	158.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	838.00	5090	166.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	14092	459.13
19.	Uttarakhand	117.00	713	23.00
20.	West Bengal	1061.00	6446	210.00
	TOTAL	13300.00	80800	2634.13
NE States				
1.	Assam	1228.35	7370	203.00
2.	Manipur	106.30	638	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tripura	141.73	850	23.00
4.	Sikkim	23.62	142	4.00
	TOTAL	1500.00	9000	248.00
UTs (With Legislature)				
1.	Delhi	93.33	93	Separate UT-wise
2.	Puducherry	6.67	7	allocation is not
	TOTAL	100.00	100	made.
UTs (Non Legislature)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.11	11	
2.	Chandigarh	61.11	61	
3.	Daman and Diu	11.11	11	
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.67	17	
	TOTAL	100.00	100	550.00
GRAND TOTAL		15000.00	90000	3432.13*

*Rs. 1067.87 lakh has been kept for remaining instalment to States/Universities which were sanctioned earlier.

Earmarking of budget for SCSP and TSP

1829. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to enact a Central

legislation to ensure 22.5 per cent of the Union Budget exclusively for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and for its effective implementation; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Final decision in the matter has not been taken by the Government.

- (b) Does not arise.

District disability rehabilitation centres in Andhra Pradesh

1830. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what kinds of rehabilitation activities in each of the above centres have been undertaken during the last three years, year-wise and centre-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Ministry to these centres during the last three years, year-wise and centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) 19 District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRCs) have been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Statement indicating the DDRCs in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) Information is being collected.

(c) Statement indicating year-wise, centre-wise details grant released is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

List of Districts Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Andhra Pradesh is as under:

1. Vishakhapatnam
 2. Anantpur
 3. Karimnagar
 4. Srikakulam
 5. East Godavari
 6. Nalgonda
 7. Kurnool
 8. Chittoor
 9. Nellore
 10. Vizianagaram
 11. Prakasam
 12. Cuddapah
 13. Guntur
 14. Warangal
 15. Mahabubnagar
 16. Khammam
 17. West Godavari
 18. Rangareddi
 19. Medak
-

Statement-II

Grants released by the Ministry to the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) during the last three years:

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	Implementing Agency	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srikakkulam	District Rural Development Agency, Srikakulam	0	0	0	1720000
2.	East Godavari	Uma Education and technical Society, East Godavari	0	0	0	1720000
3.	Nalgonda	Indian Red Cross Society, Nalgonda	0	0	0	1720000
4.	Kurnool	Indian Red Cross Society, Kurnool	0	0	0	1720000
5..	Chitoor	Indian Red Cross Society, Chitoor.	0	0	0	1720000
6.	Nellore	Indian Red Cross Society, Nellore	0	0	0	1720000
7.	Vazianagaram	National Environment and Education Development, (NEED), Salur	0	0	0	1720000
8.	Prakasam	Indian Red Cross Society, Prakasam	0	0	0	1720000
9.	Cuddapah	Indian Red Cross Society, Cuddapah	0	0	0	1720000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Guntur	Leprosy Rehabilitation Project, Mangalagiri, Guntur	1720000	0	0	0	0
11. Warrangal	Manochetthana Warangal Rehabilitation Centre, Cherial, Warangal	0	0	1720000	0	0
12. Mehbubnagar	Indian Red Cross Society, Mahabubnagar	0	1720000	0	0	0
13. Khammam	Rotarian Community Service Foundation, Kothagudem, Khammam	District identified but DDRC is yet to be set up				
14. West Gadavari	Indian Red Cross Society, West Godavari	District identified but DDRC is yet to be set up				
15. Rangareddi	District Rural Development Agency-DRDA-JKP, Rangareddy	District identified but DDRC is yet to be set up				
16. Medak	Manjeera Zilla Mahila Paraspara Podupu and Parapathi Saghala Federation Ltd, Sangareddy, Medak Distt.	District identified but DDRC is yet to be set up				
17. Vishakapatnam	Indian Red Cross Society (Vizag) Visakhapatnam	No grant released during the last three years				
18. Anantpur	Women Development Trust, Bangalore Highway, Anantpur	No grant released during the last three years				
19. Karimnagar	DDRC, Karimnagar.	No grant released during the last three years				

Credit facilities to persons with disabilities

1831. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation and (NHFDC) and the Punjab National Bank to facilitate credit facilities to persons with Disabilities in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by NHFDC with other banks also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which NHFDC has been able to achieve the objectives of such MoUs, so far, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Punjab National Bank (PNB) on 3.06.2013 for implementation of Schemes under its jurisdiction under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of Government of India and education loan. The details of the agreement are as under:

(i) Persons with disabilities can avail collateral free loan of upto Rs. 25 lakh for self-employment for activities covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of Government of India.

(ii) Education loans are also to be provided to Persons with Disabilities.

(iii) Scope of the agreement extends throughout the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Similar MoA have been signed with the following three Public Sector Banks and twenty two (22) Regional Rural Banks of Seven States:-

A. Public Sector Banks

1. Andhra Bank
2. IDBI Bank
3. Bank of Baroda (in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand)

B. Regional Rural Banks

Assam

1. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank

Haryana

2. Gurgaon Gramin Bank
3. Haryana Gramin Bank

Uttar Pradesh

4. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank .
5. Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank
6. Gramin Bank of Aryavart,
7. Sarva UP Gramin Bank
8. Prathama Bank
9. Purvanchal Gramin Bank
10. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank

Uttarakhand

11. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Gujarat

Gujarat

12. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank
13. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank
14. Saurashtra Gramin Bank

Maharashtra

15. Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank
16. Maharashtra Gramin Bank
17. Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank

Madhya Pradesh

18. Sharda Gramin Bank,
19. Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank
20. Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank
21. Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank
22. Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank

(e) NHFDC has released a total amount of Rs. 43.91 crore to Regional Rural Banks for further disbursement to PwDs. Utilization details for Rs. 5.36 crore have been received so far. A national allocation of Rs. 10.00 crore has been conveyed to each of the 4 Public Sector Banks during the current financial year. A Statement showing details of amount released by NHFDC to banks, amount utilized and number of beneficiaries is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of amount released by NHFDC to banks, amount utilized and number of beneficiaries

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Banks	Amount Released	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Refunded	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gujarat	5.00	10	0.00	0.00
2.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Gujarat	75.50	151	58.78	0.00
3.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Haryana	587.75	1137	5161.63	64.87
4.	Haryana Gramin Bank, Haryana	302.00	604	300.35	1.65
5.	Vidbharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Maharashtra	24.00	48	24.00	0.00
6.	Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	303.50	607	286.70	16.80
7.	Aryavart Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	918.00	1754	479.25	71.16
8.	Baroda UP Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	500.00	1000	258.44	191.56
9.	Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	21.63	56	0.00	21.63
10.	Kashi Gomti Samyukt Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	450.00	900	230.48	22.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	150.91	307	20.00	59.91
12.	Shreyas Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	63.84	120	50.00	13.84
13.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	50.00	100	50.00	0.00
14.	Prathama Bank, Uttar Pradesh	38.50	71	15.45	23.05
15.	Uttarachal Gramin Bank, Uttar Pradesh	900.00	1800	651.35	48.65
TOTAL:		4390.63	8665	2941.43	535.77

Performance of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

1832. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the performance made under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to introduce Public-Private Partnership in the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has some special focus for various States/UTs under this scheme including Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) A statement indicating the financial and physical performance under the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Scheme, Non-Governmental Organisations are eligible for Central assistance for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Central assistance for construction of hostels for SC students is provided on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/UTs and other implementing agencies, subject to provisions of the Scheme and availability of the funds. Priority is given to areas having 20% or more Scheduled Caste population and without adequate hostel facilities. Based on the proposals received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 600.00 lakhs were released during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) for construction of 3 hostels.

Statement

Performance under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), State-wise

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel		Boys Hostel	
		Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Hostels sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	3	0	0
2.	Assam	100.00	1	75.00	4

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[26 AUG, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		309
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	687.74	4	631.40	8
4.	Gujarat	220.99	6	409.32	6
5.	Haryana	665.00	6	90.00	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	496.40	3	108.10	2
7.	Jharkhand	245.00	5	100.00	4
8.	Karnataka	340.00	2	0	0
9.	Kerala	200.00	1	60.00	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	342.00	3	168.60	3
11.	Maharashtra	3244.10	20	2437.00	27
12.	Manipur	51.61	4	123.81	2
13.	Punjab	0	1*	90.00	1
14.	Rajasthan	684.00	6	675.00	9
15.	Tripura	0	0	47.04	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	688.10	4	393.00	3
17.	West Bengal	1819.47	18	2089.83	14
18.	Puducherry	0	0	100.00	1
TOTAL:		10384.41	87	7598.10	87

*(2011-12): One girls hostel was sanctioned to Punjabi University, Patiala in 2011-12. The unspent balance of previous grant Rs. 99.318 lakhs has been adjusted and treated as 1st instalment for 2011-12. No fund was released in 2011-12.

Tribunals under Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and

Senior Citizens Act, 2007

1833. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made mandatory for all the State Governments to constitute Tribunals under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007;

(b) if so, the names of the States/UTs which have constituted these Tribunals under the said Act and the action taken on the defaulting States/UTs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effectively implement the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Section 1(3) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 envisages that the Act shall be brought into force in a State on such date as the State Government may appoint by notification in the Official Gazette. States/UTs which have notified the Act are required to take the following steps for effective implementation of the Act:

- Frame Rules u/s 32 (1);
- Appoint Maintenance Officers u/s 18(1);
- Constitute Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals u/s 7(1) and 15(1) respectively.

(b) and (c) State Governments were requested from time to time at various levels to take necessary steps for effective implementation of the various provisions of the Act. As per information available, 25 States and all Union Territories have brought the Act into force. Out of which 19 States and 6 Union Territories have constituted Maintenance Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals. While Arunachal

Pradesh has constituted Appellate Tribunal, it has not constituted Maintenance Tribunal. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

*States/Union Territories which have constituted Maintenance Tribunals and
Appellate Tribunals*

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
 2. Assam
 3. Bihar
 4. Chhattisgarh
 5. Goa
 6. Gujarat
 7. Haryana
 8. Jharkhand
 9. Karnataka
 10. Kerala
 11. Madhya Pradesh
 12. Odisha
 13. Punjab
 14. Rajasthan
 15. Tamil Nadu
-

16. Uttarakhand
17. West Bengal
18. Sikkim
19. Tripura
20. Arunachal Pradesh (constituted Appellate Tribunal only)

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 2. Chandigarh
 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 4. Daman and Diu
 5. Delhi
 6. Puducherry
-

Non-utilization of funds for eradicating manual scavenging

1834. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the allocation made for eradication of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers in the Union Budget for 2012-13 had remained unutilized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has found any diversion of funds or irregularities in utilization of funds meant for the said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the schemes where such funds have been diverted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Under this Ministry's Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) an allocation of Rs. 100 crore was made for the year 2012-13. Based on the proposals received from the States/UTs an amount of Rs. 20 crore was released for incurring expenditure under the Scheme. The remaining amount of Rs. 80 crore could not be utilized due to non-receipt of proposals.

(c) and (d) No report of diversion of funds has been received from any State/UT.

Welfare of older persons

1835. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of old and helpless citizens in the country has increased during the last few years;

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

(c) the number of old and helpless care/ welfare oriented Government and registered private institutions operational in the country;

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments, including Kerala, to assist these old and helpless persons; and

(e) if so, the details of the appropriate action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per Census 2001, the population of senior citizens in the country was 7.7 crore which is 7.5 per cent of the total population. The age data of census 2011 has not yet been released. The Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population in its report published in May 2006 has projected that

the population of Senior Citizens will increase from 7.7 crore in 2001 to 9.84 crore by 2011 (7.5 % to 8.3 %). A statement of size of elderly population (aged 60 +) by residence in States and Union Territories as per census 2011 including Kerala is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) There is no data available/maintained with regard to the private institutions engaged in the case/welfare of Senior Citizens. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Scheme namely Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which Grant-in-aid is given to NGOs and Panchyati Raj Institutions. The details of the project proposals under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) received from States/UTs including Kerala, number of projects and NGOs assisted are given in Statement.

Statement-I

Size of elderly population (aged 60+) by residence in States and Union Territories

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number (in thousands) of persons aged 60 and above		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	India	57445	19177	76622
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4506	1282	5788
2.	A and N Islands	13	4	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	4	50
4.	Assam	1361	199	1560
5.	Bihar	4966	535	5501

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	1	42	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	1271	234	1504
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	2	9
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4	8
10.	Delhi	43	677	720
11.	Goa	61	51	112
12.	Gujarat	2319	1180	3499
13.	Haryana	1192	392	1584
14.	Himachal Pradesh	510	37	548
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	515	160	675
16.	Jharkhand	1275	304	1579
17.	Karnataka	2890	1172	4062
18.	Kerala	2497	857	3336
19.	Lakshadweep	2	2	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3265	1016	4281
21.	Maharashtra	5709	2746	8455
22.	Manipur	102	43	145
23.	Meghalaya	86	20	106
24.	Mizoram	26	23	49

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	81	9	90
26.	Odisha	2684	355	3039
27.	Puducherry	27	54	81
28.	Punjab	1581	611	2192
29.	Rajasthan	3025	786	3810
30.	Sikkim	27	2	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	3223	2285	5507
32.	Tripura	191	42	233
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9625	2025	11649
34.	Uttarakhand	523	131	654
35.	West Bengal	3808	1892	5700

Source: Population Census 2001.

Statement-II

State-wise no. of proposals received and assisted under the Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) Scheme from State Governments including Kerala for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Proposals received	No. of NGO's covered	No. of projects assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	68	116

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	4	3	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	3
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	18	11	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	55	32	45
11.	Kerala	3*	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9	2	4
13.	Maharashtra	28	22	30
14.	Odisha	96	37	100
15.	Punjab	10	2	4
16.	Rajasthan	4	1	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	61	46	63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	15	27
19.	Uttarakhand	5	2	4
20.	West Bengal	36	10	16

1	2	3	4	5
UTs				
21.	A and N Island	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	3	5	6
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
NE Region States				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	1
			(grant for 2011-12 released during 2012-13)	(grant for 2011-12 released during 2012-13)
29.	Assam	19	12	21
30.	Manipur	32	21	31
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	2	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0
35.	Tripura	3	2	2
TOTAL		519	296	496

- * Three ongoing project proposals were received from the State Government in the last quarter of the financial year 2012-13. Grants for these projects could not be released during 2012-13 due to certain deficiencies in these proposals. These proposals have been processed for release of grant during 2013-14.

People with mental disorders

1836. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons in the country, including children, affected by mental disorders and the number of women among them;
- (b) the number of those in need of special care and how many receive it;
- (c) the number of special schools and rehabilitation centres functioning in the country for such people and how many of them are Government-owned;
- (d) how many people were admitted in these institutions during the last year; and
- (e) the amount earmarked and spent for these people in the budget during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) As per Census 2001, the total number of persons affected with mental disorders in the country is 22.63 lakhs which includes women and children.

- (b) Information is not centrally maintained.
- (c) The primary responsibility for programmes for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities lies with the State Governments as per entry No. 9 in the "State List." However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The Central Government does not set up special schools for such children. However, under the Central Sector

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organization for providing various services to persons with disabilities including Special schools/residential schools for such children/persons. Further, as per information provided by the National Institute of Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, there are an estimated 1400 special schools providing services for persons with mental retardation throughout the country including the north eastern states. Majority of these schools and centres are run by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Two Special Schools at Secunderabad and NIMH Model Special Education Centre in Delhi are run by the National Institute of Mentally Handicapped of the Ministry and 24 Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRCs) are functioning under the Ministry of Labour.

(d) Information is not centrally maintained.

(e) The amount earmarked and spent during the last three years, year-wise under Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) by way of financial assistance to NGOs in the country is as under:-

(Rs. in Cr.)			
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Amount earmarked/Budget outlay	120.00	120.00	120.00
Amount released/spent for all projects under DDRS	82.27	86.16	46.99
Approximate amount released to Special Schools for Mentally Retarded children.	23.12	37.98	19.71

Schemes for SC/OBC students in Jharkhand

1837. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational schemes functioning in Jharkhand for the

students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes along with the assistance provided by the Central Government to the State for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Central Government has issued any directives to the State for providing education to all students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The Ministry provides Central Assistance to the States/Union Territories under various Centrally-sponsored Scholarship Schemes for the students belonging to Scheduled castes and Backward Classes. A statement showing the Central Assistance provided to Jharkhand under the above Schemes during the last three, years and this year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Apart from the above, the Central Government is also implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for elementary and secondary level of education for all the students in the State.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance provided to Jharkhand

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Central assistance released			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 22.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	100.00	1045.93	82.68	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Students studying in class IX and X*	N.A.	N.A.	1202.87	Nil
Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	1385.00	1798.00	2663.81	Nil
Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	31.45	Nil	68.55	Nil
Upgradation Merit of SC Students	7.00	Nil	Nil	Nil

* This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented *w.e.f.* 01.07.2012.

N.A.=Not Applicable.

Special schools for children with disabilities

1838. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are special schools for children with disabilities; and

(b) if so, in the light of the enactment of the Right of Education, which mandates inclusive education, what approach does Government proposes to adopt towards such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 26 (b) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides that appropriate Government and local authorities shall endeavour to promote the integration of students with disabilities in the normal schools. Section 26 (c) mandates the appropriate Governments and local authorities to promote setting up of special schools in Government and Private Sector for those in need of special education, in such a manner that children with disabilities living in any part of the country have

access to such schools. While the Government's approach continues to be one of promoting inclusive education, special education should be available to those who need it.

Definition of disability in Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill

1839. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what measure of disability has been adopted to include conditions/ impairments in the list of disabilities in the draft Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill;

(b) whether petitions were received for inclusion/relief under this Bill which were rejected/excluded;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The Central Government had constituted, an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Sudha Kaul, Vice Chairperson, Indian Institute of Cerebral Palsy, Kolkata on 30th April, 2010 to draft a new Bill. The Committee comprised of representatives of Central Ministries, State Governments, civil society, disability specific organisation such as the National Trust, Rehabilitation Council of India, and Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities etc. The Committee held several meetings including a National level Consultation with civil society representatives and consultations with legal experts. It also held State-level consultations in 28 States and two Union Territories across the country to ascertain the views of various stakeholders. The Committee submitted its report on 30 June, 2011 alongwith the draft Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011. The Committee suggested 20 disabilities for inclusion in the proposed legislation as against 7 disabilities enumerated in 'The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995'.

(b) to (d) Petitions are received from time to time for inclusion of certain new types of disabilities. The final decision on the petitions and the said report will be taken after due consultation with State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments.

Separate commission for denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes

1840. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling over a proposal for a separate commission for the much neglected denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes (DNT) of the country;

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

(c) the differences between such a commission and the existing provisions in place for such tribes;

(d) whether any special provisions would be made for tribals displaced due to mining activities in mineral-rich States like Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT ((SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (e) The Central Government had constituted a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Commission has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

Shelter for mentally challenged girls in the Capital

1841. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the Capital there are no shelter for mentally challenged girls;

(b) if so, whether they are citizen of the country and vulnerable from both within and outside homes;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to provide shelters to those under privileged girls; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The primary responsibility for programmes for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities lies with the State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The Central Government does not set up shelters/homes for mentally challenged girls. Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organization for providing various services to persons with disabilities including special schools/residential schools/half way homes for such children/persons.

As per information received from Government of NCT of Delhi, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is running following residential homes for mentally challenged girls:

- (i) School and Home for mentally retarded (Girls) (SHMR) which has sanctioned capacity of 75 in which at present there are 219 residents.
- (ii) Institution for Severe and Profound Mentally Retarded (Girls) (ISPMR) which has a sanctioned capacity of 100 in which at present there are 247 residents.

Both these institutions/homes are situated at Asha Kiran Complex, Avantika, Rohini, Delhi.

Further, the National Trust under this Ministry, for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities is implementing a residential care scheme named 'Samarth' for providing respite care

and long term stay facility for adult persons. Orphan/destitute below 18 years, including mentally challenged girls, are also eligible under this scheme. Presently, this scheme is running at 106 places in the country, including 2 in the Capital at following places:

- (i) Manovikas Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Research Centre, A-267, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi.
- (ii) Society for Child Development, Apne Sahare, 7/27 A, Ground Floor, Roop Nagar, Delhi.

Besides, a lifelong shelter and care facility scheme namely Gharaunda is being implemented by the National Trust for adult persons both men and women at 4 places in the country including one in the Capital at DERA Mandi, Dera, Near Chhattarpur (by Muskaan), Sector-B, Pocket-2, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.

Inclusion of minor irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh under AIBP

†1842. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for including 171 minor irrigation schemes in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 2012-13

(b) whether for 67 minor irrigation schemes an amount of Rs. 217.69 crore is proposed on priority basis and out of which Rs. 14.761 are meant for farm irrigation by tractors and whether the Government would help the farmers by providing the above-said amount; and

(c) whether the amount of Central assistance for Kelo and Maniyari projects under the major irrigation scheme of that State is insufficient and whether any immediate assistance is likely to be given?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted the proposals of 171 number of new minor irrigation schemes for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 2012-13.

(b) As per information provided by the State Government, no such minor irrigation schemes have been proposed by Government of Chhattisgarh for financial assistance.

(c) The Central Assistance under AIBP is released on year to year basis to the projects based on the budget provision by the State Governments, as per the annual State-wise ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission and annual work plan of the State Governments. During 2013-14, funds could not be released to these projects under AIBP due to non-fulfilment of eligibility criteria as per the AIBP guidelines.

Share of Rajasthan in Ravi Beas water

†1843. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan has major share in Ravi Beas river water;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to direct the Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) for installing automatic gauge recorder at the site agreed to by the partner States and if so, by when; and

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to direct BBMB for finalizing the rest of the sites and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The supply of surplus Ravi-Beas waters to Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana was decided in the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in 1982 as 49%, 30%, and 21% respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) BBMB has already identified 22 sites for installation of automatic gauge recorder. As the minutes of the meeting of the Technical Committee of BBMB held on 29.05.2013, six automatic gauge recorders have already been installed. BBMB has planned to complete the installation of the remaining 16 automatic gauge recorders under Hydrology Project II by June, 2014.

Policy for open borewells

†1844. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several incidents of small children falling into borewells have taken place;

(b) whether any rules in this regard are being followed in several States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals for policy formulation with regard to open borewells is under consideration of the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government is aware of occurrence of such incidents of small children falling into open borewells. The Honourable Supreme Court has directed all the States and UTs through Orders dated 11th February, 2010 and 6th August, 2010, to take preventive actions on cases of children falling in borewells. The action taken by the State Governments on the directives issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A committee was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources in March, 2009 to examine possibilities of preventing such fatal accidents, look into the legal and statutory measures available, action required for preventing such accidents and to suggest other administrative and technical measures for prevention of such accidents. The Committee had framed guidelines to be followed by the States/Union Territory Governments for this purpose.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Honourable Supreme Court has directed all the States to cap all discarded and abandoned borewells in their territories and to properly fence all the working wells to prevent small children falling into them, erecting barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction, filling of abandoned tubewells by clay/sand/boulders/pebble, from bottom to ground level. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that in rural areas, monitoring and execution should be done by Panchayat Raj Institutions and in urban areas by the Municipal Corporations/Public Health Departments.

Statement

*Action taken by State Governments on the directives issued by Hon'ble
Supreme Court*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Action taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Instructed all the District Collectors and other Departments concerned <i>vide</i> G.O. Ms. No. 163 of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department dated 11.7.2011 to follow guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
2.	Assam	All the borewells are provided with proper threaded/welded lids.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Instructions issued to all Chief Engineers of Water Resources Department to take necessary precautions.
4.	Gujarat	Instructions issued to all field level officers of the State Ground Water and Surface Water Departments to take precautions. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) has verified that all the borewells are capped/ covered.
5.	Haryana	Instructions issued to all Deputy Commissioners for compliance.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action taken
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Necessary instructions issued to all the field functionaries.
7.	Karnataka	Remedial measures taken by initiating closure of abandoned borewells.
8.	Kerala	State Ground Water Department circulated the Order to all the District Officers to give publicity and adhere to safety guidelines.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Instructions issued to all field officers.
10.	Maharashtra	Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court circulated to all concerned agencies for strict implementation.
11.	Odisha	Wide publicity given through TV channels.
12.	Puducherry	Appropriate, measures being taken in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order.
13.	Punjab	Issued instructions to all concerned.
14.	Rajasthan	Instructions of Hon'ble Supreme Court circulated to all District Collectors and progress is being reviewed regularly. Legal action taken against offenders. Efforts are made to create awareness among people.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Instructions issued to all field level officers of State Ground and Surface Water Resources Departments to take precautions. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) has circulated the Hon'ble Supreme Court's instructions to all District Collectors/Chief Engineers/ Superintending Engineers of TWAD Board.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action taken
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Issued orders in this context.
17.	West Bengal	Issued necessary instructions to the concerned Circle level authorities for strict compliance. Top cap is normally provided on the mouth of housing pipe on the bore well.

Drawings pending with CWC

†1845. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether six civil drawings and thirty-six hydro-mechanical drawings are pending with the Central Water Commission (CWC) for approval/sanction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when CWC would grant approval/sanction to these pending drawings received from Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Six civil drawings and thirty six hydro-mechanical drawings pertaining to Kalisindh Project, were submitted by Government of Rajasthan to Central Water Commission (CWC). As per the current status, all the hydro-mechanical drawings have been finalized and recommended for approval *vide* letter No. 290/1/2013/GD (N & W)/298-99 dated 15.07.2013. As far as civil drawings are concerned, observations on the submitted drawings were forwarded to the project authorities by CWC on 22nd June, 2013. Against this, response has been received by CWC on 17.07.2013 only in respect of four drawings, which is presently under scrutiny. Compliance in respect of two drawings is still awaited from project authorities.

The drawings can be finalized/recommended for approval by CWC only after the compliance of the comments with requisite information and proper compliance are received.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Design of Polavaram dam

1846. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Telangana leaders and experts are opposing the present design of Polavaram dam in Andhra Pradesh and have been requesting for changing the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action the Ministry has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, some Telangana leaders have represented the case related with alternative design of Polavaram Project. The proposal submitted by Shri T. Hanumanth Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN Consultant was examined by the State Government and found not feasible both technically and economically. A proposal from him for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river was also received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament in December 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river were termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. The proposal was examined by Central Water Commission (CWC) and the main observations of CWC were as under.

1. Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.
2. A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city etc.
3. The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram project.

Supervisory committee on Cauvery

1847. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Supervisory Committee on Cauvery has been constituted by Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the terms and reference of the said Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has held any meeting so far;

(d) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the details of the decisions so far taken by the Committee; and

(e) the details of action, so far, taken on such decisions by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) (a) and (b) In pursuance to the direction dated 10th May, 2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) notified the constitution of Pro tem Supervisory Committee on 22.5.2013 comprising Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. The terms and reference of the Committee is to ensure implementation of the final order dated 5th Feb., 2007 of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT).

(c) to (e) Till now, three meetings have been held. The Committee has finalised its rules of business and reviewed the release position from time to time. The third and last meeting of the Supervisory Committee was held on 15th July, 2013. The Committee noted that the observed flow at Biligundulu Gauge and Discharge site from 1.6.2013 to 15.7.2013 is 34.18 TMC which is higher than 26.45 TMC (on prorata basis) *i.e.* the quantum of flow prescribed in Clause-IX of Final Order dated 5.2.2007 of CWDT for the corresponding period.

Meghalaya as flood-prone State

1848. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Commission, in its report submitted to Government in 2006, had identified Meghalaya as one of the flood-prone States qualifying for its share of Central funds under the Flood Management Programme;

(b) whether the Expert Committee, set up jointly by the Planning Commission and Central Water Commission excluded that State while carrying out the scientific assessment of flood-prone areas in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether large extent of habitations in Garo Hills region of the State is inundated during rainy season along the banks of rivers Ringgi and Jinjiram tributaries of Brahmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No Sir. The Committee headed by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission had in 2006 identified 39 flood-prone districts in 5 States only namely Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources had constituted an Expert Committee in July, 2012 for scientific assessment of flood-prone areas in the entire country including the State of Meghalaya.

(c) As per data base maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on the basis of information received from various States including the State of Meghalaya, no inundation or area affected due to floods has been reported by the State Government of Meghalaya since 2006 onwards.

Depletion of ground water level

†1849. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that level of ground water in many parts of the country particularly Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the north-west of the country is depleting alarmingly;

(b) whether Government is of the opinion that excess water of flood affected areas can be supplied to the drought affected areas facing water scarcity through inter reservoir transfer for solving the problem of depleting level of ground water; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to solve this problem in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Ground water is exploited for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes, due to which ground water levels in many parts of the country are declining. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water monitoring wells located in the country including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the North-West of the country. Ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicate that out of 10121 wells analysed 5688 wells have shown decline. In the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, decline is to the extent of 50%, 69% and 76% respectively. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out technical studies to establish the feasibility of inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins. Under the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development (1980), so far, NWDA has identified 14 links for Himalayan Component and 16 links for Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links for Peninsular Component and 2 links for Himalayan Component (Indian portion) have been prepared.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement*Details showing decline in ground water level in various States*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of wells analysed	Rise in water level		Fall in water level	
			Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed	Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	731	349	47.74	382	52.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
3.	Assam	194	105	54.12	89	45.88
4.	Bihar	181	88	48.62	93	51.38
5.	Chandigarh	16	7	43.75	9	56.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	403	223	55.33	180	44.67
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
8.	Delhi	119	43	36.13	76	63.87
9.	Goa	43	19	44.19	24	55.81
10.	Gujarat	699	311	44.49	388	55.51
11.	Haryana	311	107	34.41	204	65.59
12.	Himachal Pradesh	68	34	50.00	34	50.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	133	83	62.41	50	37.59
14.	Jharkhand	172	90	52.33	82	47.67
15.	Karnataka	783	242	30.91	541	69.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Kerala	606	172	28.38	434	71.62
17.	Madhya Pradesh	910	526	57.80	384	42.20
18.	Maharashtra	849	421	49.59	428	50.41
19.	Manipur	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	27	9	33.33	18	66.67
21.	Nagaland	12	6	50.00	6	50.00
22.	Odisha	743	329	44.28	414	55.72
23.	Puducherry	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
24.	Punjab	210	57	27.14	153	72.86
25.	Rajasthan	830	428	51.57	402	48.43
26.	Tamil Nadu	457	109	23.85	348	76.15
27.	Tripura	28	13	46.43	15	53.57
28.	Uttar Pradesh	777	360	46.33	417	53.67
29.	Uttarakhand	47	22	46.81	25	53.19
30.	West Bengal	756	269	35.58	487	64.42
TOTAL:		10121	4433	43.80	5688	56.20

Note: Ground water levels are not being monitored in Mizoram, Sikkim, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. Data is not available for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Funds for irrigation

1850. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation and utilization of funds for irrigation by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) how much funds were allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on irrigation during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of State-wise and year-wise grant ceilings (Allocations) of Planning Commission for Water Resources Projects including Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and the Central Assistance released under AIBP during the Eleventh Plan period for the Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) Funds allocated and utilized by Government of Gujarat on irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Fund allocations in Eleventh Plan (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	2000.00	2000	963.00	800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	30.00	20	50.00	49.63
3.	Assam	49.50	74.50	69.09	449.00	500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	115.00	450.00	600	382.00	300.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	187.22	300	245.60	350.00
6.	Goa	50.00	25.00	25	25.00	7.07
7.	Gujarat	800.00	800.00	800	1179.73	1000.00
8.	Haryana	10.00	10.00	40	35.00	35.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	150.00	200	175.00	160.00
10.	Jharkhand	135.00	136.38	130	200.00	339.96
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	130.00	254.27	600.00	500.00
12.	Karnataka	500.00	265.00	500	1027.47	1133.30
13.	Kerala	22.00	40.00	40	40.00	40.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	550.00	605.00	1167	1142.00	942.00
15.	Maharashtra	1100.00	1700.00	2200	1065.00	2156.42
16.	Manipur	110.00	192.00	190	250.00	226.75
17.	Meghalaya	10.00	30.00	40	130.00	166.84
18.	Mizoram	22.50	22.50	50	59.60	67.00
19.	Nagaland	49.00	60.00	97.3	114.00	121.00
20.	Odisha	800.00	800.00	1200	1068.00	890.23
21.	Punjab	200.00	100.00	110	175.00	365.81
22.	Rajasthan	250.00	200.00	300	300.00	314.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	40	45.00	70.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.00	3.00	4.86	5.00	25.00
25.	Tripura	29.70	50.00	72.97	95.00	99.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	175.00	500	600.00	387.55
27.	Uttaranchal	330.00	510.00	500	421.15	297.09
28.	West Bengal	50.00	150.00	300	250.00	50.00
TOTAL (STATES)		6909.70	8899.60	11750.49	11091.55	11395.84

Statement-II

Central assistance released under the AIBP during Eleventh Plan

Sl.No.	State	Amount Rs in crore					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GRANT							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	3564.3502
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	194.3406
3.	Assam	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	1904.3810

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300	321.1394
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660	727.1661
6.	Goa	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500	132.2100
7.	Gujarat	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000	1211.8297
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050	497.2738
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180	1145.1709
11.	Jharkhand	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560	815.7878
12.	Karnataka	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	2695.3103
13.	Kerala	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000	14.7337
14.	Madhya Pradesh	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640	2865.0290
15.	Maharashtra	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	7894.4243
16.	Manipur	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	662.7471
17.	Meghalaya	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	239.9576
18.	Mizoram	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100	214.7133
19.	Nagaland	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	289.0409
20.	Odisha	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	3426.9925

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	229.1960
22.	Rajasthan	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	538.0220
23.	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	53.9232
24.	Tripura	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	170.3588
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	1416.6274
27.	Uttarakhand	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	1157.1256
28.	West Bengal	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	228.7764

Statement-III

Details of the funds allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on Irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Annual Plan	Allocated fund	Expenditure
Annual Plan 2007-2008	64520.00	64040.84
Annual Plan 2008-2009	31532.00	31357.80
Annual Plan 2009-2010	5305.97	9037.53
Annual Plan 2010-2011	37235.86	37386.16
Annual Plan 2011 -2012	18593.00	8588.33
TOTAL OF ELEVENTH PLAN PERIOD	157186.83	150410.66

Construction of dams by Karnataka

1851. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government has been constructing many small and medium dams across the rivers passing through that State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such constructions are posing severe problems to Tamil Nadu, being a riparian State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to amicably share the waters among the riparian States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a), (b) and (c) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List-II in 7th Schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as such the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities. States are required to share the detailed project report of major and medium irrigation projects situated on inter State rivers for concurrence of the basin States. State Governments are also supposed to implement these projects based on inter-State agreements, orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court/High Courts, awards of Tribunals, whichever applicable. Ministry of Water Resources examines the projects from inter-State aspect before clearing it from techno-economic consideration. Ministry does not maintain information of unapproved projects.

Filling up of dams upto full reservoir level

†1852. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhakra and the Pong dams are not filled up to Full Reservoir Level (FRL);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether dams can be filled up to FRL by using latest technology appropriate planning and the technology of weather forecast; and

(c) whether Government proposes to direct BBMB for conducting a study on the issue of filling up empty dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As informed by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Real Time Decision Support System (TRDSS) can be able to monitor the water levels in dams on real time basis.

(c) BBMB has further informed that it has already taken up the World bank aided Hydrology Project Phase-II and is in the process of developing RTDSS.

Assistance under AIBP

1853. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received letter(s) from the Chief Minister of Gujarat for considering DDP areas for financial assistance under AIBP;

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to fulfil the said request;

(c) whether the Central Government has in the past, provided assistance under AIBP by treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas, in cases of two projects in Punjab and one project in Karnataka; and

(d) by when the Central Government proposes to extend the similar benefits to Sardar Sarovar Project and other eligible projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) scheme formulated for the Twelfth Plan proposes Central Assistance (CA) for projects benefits Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas on a par with those benefitting Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) areas. The scheme requires clearance from the Union Cabinet.

(c) CA under AIBP has been provided to one project of Punjab and one project of Karnataka by treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas

(d) After approval of the proposal by the Union Cabinet, the projects benefitting DDP areas on par with DPAP areas including Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat will be considered for providing CA as per their eligibility of the modified norms of AIBP for Twelfth Plan.

Implementation of modified AIBP

1854. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas has been duly approved by the Planning Commission and by the Union Cabinet and is duly incorporated under the nomenclature of modified AIBP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan document in view of the above provision; and

(b) by when Government proposes to implement the modified AIBP?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has appraised Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the Twelfth Plan. The scheme requires approval of Union Cabinet.

Assistance to Rajasthan to develop water bodies

1855. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of water bodies in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the State Government to develop these water bodies or their repair, renovation and restoration;

(c) the details of the financial assistance given and achievement thereon, till date; and

(d) whether the State Government has developed these bodies for their proper utilization?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) According to 3rd Minor Irrigation Census conducted by Ministry of Water Resources, the number of water bodies identified in the Rajasthan were 2813.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 5.21 crore of Central assistance was released to Government of Rajasthan for taking up works on 5 water bodies under Pilot Scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" during Tenth Five Year Plan. Works on all 5 water bodies were completed.

During Eleventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 7.07 crore of Central assistance was released to Government of Rajasthan for taking up works on 16 water bodies under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support. As per information provided by State Government, works have been completed on 13 water bodies.

Clearance to water resources proposals of Rajasthan

1856. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by the Rajasthan Government regarding water resources to the Central Government for clearance during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals, out of these, cleared by the Central Government along with the number of proposals lying pending; and

(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A number of proposals regarding water resources have been submitted by Rajasthan Government to Central Water Commission (CWC) during the last three years and the current year, as per details below:

Sl.No.	Item	No. of Proposals submitted	No. of Proposals cleared	Details of clearance
1.	Pre-feasibility report for Major/Medium irrigation projects	1	1	in-principle consent has been accorded by CWC
2.	Detailed Project Reports for Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects	6	3	Accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources.
3.	Water Bodies (to be funded under Repair, Restoration and Renovation [RR & R] Scheme of MoWR)	61	16	Approved for funding under RR & R in the Twelfth Plan.

(c) The proposals can be finalized /recommended for approval by CWC only after the compliance of the comments with requisite information and proper compliance are received/ the relevant funding scheme is approved for continuance in current Plan.

Flood control measures for coastal areas

†1857. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating certain measures to mitigate the effects of floods in coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to construct reservoirs on large scale for storing flood waters for irrigation or for planned marketing of flood waters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Flood Management Programme during Eleventh Plan for providing Central assistance to various State Governments for undertaking works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, restoration of earlier damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion. Under this Programme, Central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore was provided to the Government of Gujarat for construction of sea walls and anti-erosion works in Jamnagar and Surat districts of Gujarat. Continuation of Flood Management Programme during Twelfth Plan is envisaged.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply under part (c) above.

Promotion of water conservation and management

1858. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government organizes awareness/training programmes for promotion of water conservation and management;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such programmes organized and the number of participants imparted training during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the success achieved through these programmes; and

(d) the other methods Government proposes to take to ensure water conservation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources organises awareness/training programmes for promotion of water conservation and management and to build capacity of various stakeholders.

(b) State/UT-wise details of the programmes and number of participants imparted training by the National Water Academy and the Central Ground Water Board are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively.

(c) The awareness/training programmes help in building the capacity of multiple stakeholders involved in water conservation and management including women, students and teachers. Evaluation study and impact assessment of mass awareness programme of Information, Education and Communication Scheme (Eleventh Five Year Plan) conducted by the Ministry of Water Resources indicates positive change in respect of awareness and attitude about water, its quality and proper use.

(d) The other methods Government proposes to take to ensure water conservation are given in Statement-III

Statement-I

Details of training programmes on water resources conservation and management organised by the National Water Academy during the last three years are as below:

Name of the programme	Date	Total No. of Trainees attended
2010-11 (Maharashtra)		
Water Resources Management for school teachers	3.12.2010	37
2011-12 (Maharashtra)		
Introductory programme on “Water resources of India” for school teachers	24.2.2012	25
2012-13 (Maharashtra)		
Water Resources of India for school teachers	5.12.2012	47

Statement-II

*Training programmes on water conservation and management conducted by the Central Ground Water Board during the last three years (*No programme was conducted during 2012-13).*

Sl.No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participants	No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participants	No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	2	78	0	0	2	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	1	16	0	0	1	16
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	1	33	0	0	1	33
7.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2	114	2	78	4	192
9.	Bihar	2	140	1	100	3	240
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Chandigarh	1	23	0	0	1	23
12.	Punjab	1	36	0	0	1	36
13.	Haryana	1	32	0	0	1	32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	271	2	145	4	416
15.	Chhattisgarh	2	140	0	0	2	140
16.	Delhi	1	19	0	0	1	19
17.	Karnataka	2	76	0	0	2	76
18.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Gujarat	2	80	2	61	4	141
20.	Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Himachal Pradesh	2	269	2	70	4	339
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	85	0	0	2	85
23.	Kerala	2	77	2	132	4	209
24.	Maharashtra	2	54	0	0	2	54
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	2	61	0	0	2	61
27.	Rajasthan	2	70	2	400	4	470
28.	Tamil Nadu	2	103	2	74	4	177
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2	73	0	0	2	73
30.	Uttarakhand	2	47	1	80	3	127
31.	West Bengal	2	85	1	24	3	109
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL :		40	1982	17	1164	57	3146

Statement-III

The other activities the Ministry of Water Resources proposes to undertake for water conservation and management

I. National Water Mission (NWM)

The Ministry of Water Resources established National Water Mission (NWM) in 2011 under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

with the objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”. The Comprehensive Mission Document for implementation of NWM, approved by the Union Cabinet on 6th April, 2011, identifies five goals: (1) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (2) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservations; (3) Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas; (4) Increasing water use efficiency by 20% by 2017; and (5) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

II. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources was launched as a Central Plan Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan with the aim of creating awareness among various target groups about the importance of development and management of water resources in a holistic manner for addressing various water related issues. Various activities proposed to be undertaken during the Twelfth Plan are as under:

Sl.No.	Activity
1.	Organizing events for students
2.	Publicity through Print Media
3.	Exhibitions in prominent places
4.	Organization of Special Days/Week
5.	Organization/Participation in workshops/seminars
6.	Printing and distribution of Printed material

Sl.No.	Activity
7.	Display at prominent places as airports, bus stands etc.
8.	Organizing events for empowering peoples organizations
9.	Support to Non-Govt./autonomous bodies etc.
10.	Publicity through Electronic Media
11.	Production of documentaries, films etc.
12.	Traditional media campaign
13.	Evaluation study
14.	Mass Awareness activities in Tribal Areas under the Tribal Sub Plan Component

III. Observance of Water Conservation Year-2013

The Ministry of Water Resources has declared Year 2013 as water conservation year to promote water conservation and management.

IV. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) extends financial assistance to the States for creation of irrigation potential by completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects. As per the present pattern of assistance under the AIBP, the Centre is providing grant in the form of Central Assistance to the irrigation projects as an incentive to the States for creating irrigation infrastructure in the country. The AIBP is also partially meeting the demands of the Bharat Nirman programme under which a major thrust on irrigation is included. AIBP is also providing assistance to the irrigation projects under the Prime Minister's package for agrarian distressed districts. Presently, major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects are eligible for Central

Assistance under AIBP. The surface water minor irrigation schemes of Special Category States as well as such schemes satisfying specified criteria in Non-Special Category States are also eligible for Central Assistance under AIBP.

V. Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

The implementation of the scheme is helpful in increasing agricultural production and productivity in the irrigated command on a sustained basis. It will lead to enhancement in the water use efficiency, reduction of gap between irrigation potential creation and utilization and water conservation.

VI. Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies

In order to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential, the Government of India is implementing the scheme called "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" under State sector. So far about 15000 water bodies have been taken up for restoration. During Twelfth Five Year Plan, about 10000 water bodies with 6.235 lakh Ha. of Cultivable Command Area is proposed to be covered under the Scheme.

VII. Groundwater Conservation

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been implementing pilot/demonstrative projects for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in various States/UTs in the country. The purpose of the activity is to demonstrate recharge projects in different hydro-geological environments and further, to share the technological know how with State Government organizations enabling them to replicate such recharge projects in similar hydro-geological environments. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified a total of 162 areas (Districts, Blocks, Mandate, Talukas, Municipal areas, etc.) till

date, in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. CGWA has issued advisories for adopting water conservation measures like roof top rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in Residential Group Housing Societies/ Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas, National Highways, State Highways and other infrastructural project.

VIII. Review of National Water Policy

The National Water Policy 2012 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting was held on 28.12.2012 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The State Governments have been requested to review their water policies in line with National Water Policy, 2012.

Digging work in canals

1859. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that digging work in many canals has not been started due to the shortage of funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in many States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far, canal-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation (including digging of canals) thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and activities such as the planning,

execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including digging of canals are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities.

(b) and (c) To supplement the financial requirement of irrigation sector and to expedite creation of the irrigation potential, Government of India has launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and is providing Central Assistance (CA) to the State Governments for expeditious completion of the on-going major/medium/surface minor irrigation schemes (including digging of canals) which are part of major, medium and surface minor irrigation schemes. The details of CA released to the States and potential created and balance potential to be created of all ongoing projects under AIBP including Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement*Central assistance released under the AIBP during 1996-97 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State to 2001-02 (Loan)	(Amount Rs. in crore)													
		1996-97	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	630.6150	33.1860	205.5300	87.5470	311.3815	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	0.0000		5676.0317
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.0000	1.5000	20.0000	10.0000	18.0000	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	54.6650		355.5056
3.	Assam	84.7180	16.2738	19.2015	16.9300	34.9332	30.2685	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	414.0410		2520.7450
4.	Bihar	339.7250	14.4805	74.6440	37.2150	16.2380	3.2300	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300	9.7200		816.3919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Mahara-	305.8550	133.1341	164.3950	529.2860	167.3822	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	1019.0170		10679.0149
	shtra														
16.	Manipur	73.7500	19.5000	15.5000	13.0000	75.7035	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	375.0000		1391.5048
17.	Meghalaya	12.6758	1.5000	1.0880	1.7438	1.5750	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	59.8640		319.1542
18.	Mizoram	4.8660	0.7500	9.3000	5.0000	9.3150	14.2354	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100	0.0000		258.1797
19.	Nagaland	12.7300	2.6590	8.0000	4.0000	7.9987	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	76.9910		412.0191
20.	Odisha	563.9950	179.5700	154.6850	24.2230	151.3742	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	14.8180		4649.5423
21.	Punjab	378.8100	36.6600	0.0000	0.0000	26.3166	0.0000	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	0.0000		670.9826
22.	Rajasthan	466.1720	174.3850	499.8370	352.9040	90.2952	11.6000	156.5500	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	0.0000		2133.2152
23.	Sikkim	3.7600	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.9113	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	0.0000		64.1681
24.	Tripura	82.4470	13.3947	13.3769	11.0000	31.9950	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	17.7500		362.8355
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		20.0000

26. Uttar Pradesh	1154.5900	359.0000	274.7850	175.9200	133.1280	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	144.6380	3740.5838	
27. Uttara-khand	0.0000	25.1625	25.5525	38.9917	80.4387	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	148.8010	1560.8018	
28. West Bengal	125.4330	28.1330	3.1440	13.4610	0.0287	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	0.0000	405.6761	
Total	8480.02880	3061.7026	3128.7049	2867.3372	1900.3142	2301.9722	5445.7051	7598.2213	6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050	5904.1300	121.9050	60376.7205

Statement-II

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
<i>AIBP : Irrigation Potential Created</i>								
3.	Potential in Th.Hs.							
4.	State	Sl. No.	Project Name	Ultimate Potential	Project Potential Created before AIBP	Potential created under AIBP upto March 2012	Balance to be created	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6.							9	

7. Andhra Pradesh

8.	1.	Yerrakalva Res.	10.00	3.04	6.96	5.06	1.90
9.	2.	FFC of SRSP	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00

10.	3.	SRSP St.II	178.07	0.00	178.07	119.42	58.65
11.	4.	Tadipudi LIS	83.61	0.00	83.61	50.60	33.01
12.	5.	Pushkara LIS	75.24	4.05	71.18	48.56	22.63
13.	6.	Ralivagu	2.43	0.00	2.43	1.01	1.42
14.	7.	Gollavagu	3.85	0.00	3.85	0.61	3.24
15.	8.	Mathadivagu	3.44	0.00	3.44	2.02	1.42
16.	9.	Peddavagu	6.07	0.00	6.07	0.00	6.07
17.	10.	Gundlakdamma	32.40	0.00	32.40	23.44	8.96
18.	11.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	249.00	0.00	249.00	16.19	232.81
19.	12.	Neelwai	5.26	0.00	5.26	0.00	5.26
20.	13.	Sri Komaram Bheem	9.92	0.00	9.92	0.00	9.92
21.	14.	Thotapally Barrage	48.56	0.00	48.56	25.90	22.66
22.	15.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	16.	Palemvagu	4.10	0.00	4.10	0.00	4.10	4.10
24.	17.	Musurumilli	9.16	0.00	9.16	6.54	2.63	
25.	18.	Rajiv Bhima LTS	82.15	0.00	82.15	0.00	82.15	
26.	19.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	436.00	0.00	436.00	0.00	436.00	
27.	TOTAL		1289.25	7.09	1282.16	299.34	982.82	
28.	Assam						0.00	
29.	1.	Dhansiri	83.37	15.00	68.37	41.26	27.11	
30.	2.	Champamati	24.99	0.00	24.99	9.75	15.25	
31.	3.	Borolia	13.56	0.00	13.56	3.30	10.26	
32.	4.	Burbi Dihing lift	5.05	0.56	4.49	2.43	2.07	
33.	TOTAL		126.98	15.56	111.41	56.73	54.68	

34. Bihar						0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	1.	Western Kosi	234.80	22.75	212.05	145.68	66.38	
36.	2.	Durgawati	36.32	16.02	20.30	3.30	17.00	
37.		Bansagar [IS]	94.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	94.00	
38.	3.	Batane	12.13	7.32	4.81	0.00	4.81	
39.	4.	Punpun	13.68	0.00	13.68	0.00	13.68	
40.	TOTAL		390.92	46.09	344.83	148.98	195.86	
41. Chhattisgarh						0.00	0.00	
42.	1.	Koserteda	11.12	0.00	11.12	6.50	4.62	
43.	2.	Kelo Project	22.81	0.00	22.81	0.00	22.81	
44.	3.	Kharung (ERM)	15.80	5.50	10.30	5.00	5.30	
45.	4.	Sutiapat	6.96	4.06	2.90	0.60	2.30	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46.		5.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	14.52	3.04	11.48		11.48
47. TOTAL				71.21	9.56	58.61	12.10	46.51
48.	Goa						0.00	0.00
49.		1.	Tillari	14.52	0.00	14.52	8.75	5.77
50. TOTAL				14.52	0.00	14.52	8.75	5.77
51.	Gujarat						0.00	0.00
52.		1.	Sardar Sarovar	1792.00	0.00	1792.00	545.28	1246.72
53. TOTAL				1792.00	0.00	1792.00	545.28	1246.72
54.	Himachal Pradesh						0.00	0.00
55.		1.	Shahnehar Irr. project	24.76	0.00	24.76	18.03	6.73
56.		2.	Sidhata	5.35	0.00	5.35	0.82	4.53

57.	3.	Changer Lift	3.04	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00
58.	4.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	4.35	0.00	4.35	0.94	3.41
59.	TOTAL		37.51	0.00	37.51	22.83	14.67
60.	J and K			0.00	0.00		0.00
61.	4.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal*	15.27	1.60	13.67	7.44	6.22
62.	5.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	13.31	10.51	2.62	2.35	0.27
63.	7.	Rajpora Lift	2.43	0.00	2.43	1.59	0.84
64.	8.	Tral Lift	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.91	5.09
65.	12.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	4.65	2.08	2.57	1.97	0.60
66.	16.	Mod. Kandi Canal	3.23	0.00	3.23	0.00	3.23
67.	17.	Prakachik Khows Canal	2.26	0.00	2.26	0.40	1.86
68.	18.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	8.32	6.10	2.22	0.73	1.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
69.	19.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal		50.75	12.23	38.52	0.00	38.52
70.	TOTAL			106.21	32.52	73.51	15.40	58.12
71.	Jharkhand						0.00	0.00
72.	1.	Gumani		16.19	0.00	16.19	0.00	16.19
73.	2.	Sonua		8.01	0.00	8.01	0.00	8.01
74.	3.	Surangi		2.60	0.00	2.60	0.00	2.60
75.	4.	Upper Sankh		7.07	0.00	7.07	0.40	6.67
76.	5.	Panchkhero		3.09	0.00	3.09	0.00	3.09
77.	6.	Subernarekha Multipurpose		236.85	2.20	234.65		234.65
78.	TOTAL			273.80	2.20	271.60	0.40	271.20

79.	Karnataka							0.00	0.00
80.		1.	Upper Krishna St.I	458.89	215.00	243.90	148.80	95.11	
81.		2.	Malaprabha	218.19	161.56	48.09	49.03	-0.94	
82		3.	Karanja	35.64	4.67	30.97	18.12	12.85	
83		4.	Upper Krishna St.II	226.69	18.80	178.32	165.25	13.07	
84		5.	Varahi	15.70	0.14	15.56	0.38	15.18	
85		6.	Dudhganga	15.17	3.80	11.37	0.00	11.37	
86		7.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	177.34	153.22	24.11	147.56	-123.45	
87		8.	Hipparagi LIS	74.74	0.00	74.74	31.81	42.93	
88		9.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	3.60	2.80	0.80	0.00	0.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
89		10.	Bhima LIS	24.29	0.00	24.29	0.58	23.71
90		11.	Guddada Malapura Lift	5.26	0.00	5.26	0.00	5.26
91.	TOTAL			1255.51	559.99	657.42	561.53	95.88
92.	Kerala						0.00	0.00
93.		1.	Muvattupuzha	37.74	4.90	32.11	25.65	6.45
94.		2.	Karapuzha	9.87	0.00	9.87	0.61	9.27
95.		3.	Kanhirapuzha	9.71	8.47	1.25	1.24	0.01
96.		4.	Chitturpuzha	16.94	11.98	4.96	6.23	-1.26
97.	TOTAL			74.27	13.37	48.19	33.73	14.46
98.	Madhya Pradesh						0.00	0.00
99.		1.	Indira Sagar Unit-I	0.00			0.00	0.00
100.			Indira Sagar Unit-II (CCA)	169.00	0.00	62.20	41.73	20.47

101.	Bansagar Unit-II (CCA)	249.36	0.00	154.54	128.74	25.80
102.	Sindh Phase II	162.10	3.05	159.05	79.43	79.62
103.	2. Mahi	26.43	0.00	26.43	26.43	0.00
104.	3. Bariarpur LBC	43.85	0.00	43.85	32.46	11.39
105.	4. Bawanthadi	29.41	0.00	29.41	28.02	1.39
106.	5. Mahan	19.74	0.00	19.74	9.00	10.74
107.	6. Omkareshwar Phase I (CCA)	24.00	0.00	24.00	10.80	13.20
108.	7. Bargi Diversion Ph -I	245.00	0.00	21.19	15.25	5.95
109.	Bargi Diversion Ph -II		0.00	31.90	21.58	10.32
110.	Bargi Diversion Ph -III		0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00
111.	8. PENCH Div-I	96.96	0.00	28.27	0.00	28.27
112.	Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	19.58	0.00	19.58	0.30	19.28
113.	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	48.59	0.00	48.59	17.20	31.39
114.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.-III	20.70	0.00	20.70	0.00	20.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115.		9.	Upper Beda	9.92	0.00	9.92	8.69	1.22
116.		10.	Punasa LIS	35.01	0.00	35.01	17.60	17.41
117.		11.	Lower Goi	15.69	0.00	15.69	0.00	15.69
118.			Indira Sagar Unit IV	19.60	0.00	19.60	0.00	19.60
119.		12.	Bargi Diversion Ph-IV		0.00	34.00	0.00	34.00
120.		13.	Jobat	9.85	7.00	2.85	2.05	0.80
121.		14.	Sagar (Sagad)	17.06	0.00	17.06	0.00	17.06
122.		15.	Singhpur	10.20	0.00	10.20	0.00	10.20
123.		16.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)	17.81	0.00	17.81	0.00	17.81
124. TOTAL				1289.85	10.05	877.58	439.28	438.30

125.	Maharashtra					0.00	0.00	0.00
126.		1. Gosikhurd	250.80	0.00	231.08	25.19	205.90	
127.		2. Waghur	38.57	0.00	38.57	13.66	24.92	
128.		3. Upper Manar(W)	8.28	0.00	8.28	4.34	3.94	
129.		4. Upper Penganga	116.73	70.96	44.47	26.30	18.17	
130.		Bawanthadi	27.71	0.00	27.71	26.20	1.51	
131.		5. Lower Dudhna (W)	44.48	0.00	44.48	18.28	26.21	
132.		Tillari (Maharashtra Portion) (W)	6.68	0.11	6.57	4.76	1.81	
133.		6. Warna	150.88	3.56	54.75	5.88	48.87	
134.		7. Punad	10.85	0.00	10.85	8.90	1.94	
135.		8. Lower Wardha (W)	63.33	0.00	63.33	17.38	45.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
136.		9.	Khadakpurna (W)	24.86	0.00	24.86	13.90	10.96
137.		10.	Dongargaon Tank	3.94	1.18	2.77	1.98	0.79
138.		11.	Gul	3.03	0.00	3.03	1.33	1.69
139.		12.	Bembla	52.54	0.00	52.54	34.52	18.02
140.		13.	Uttermund	5.28	0.55	4.73	3.15	1.59
141.		14.	Sangola Branch Canal	11.29	0.00	11.29	5.82	5.47
142.		15.	Tarali	14.28	0.00	14.28	3.77	10.51
143.		16.	Dhom Balakwadi	18.10	0.00	18.10	5.68	12.42
144.		17.	Morna (Gureghar)	3.08	0.00	3.08	0.09	2.99
145.		18.	Arjuna	9.41	0.00	9.41	0.87	8.54
146.		19.	Lower Pedhi	17.02	0.00	17.02	0.00	17.02

147.	20.	Upper Kundalika	2.80	0.00	2.80	0.10	2.70
148.	21.	Wang Project	7.07	0.00	7.07	0.62	6.45
149.	22.	Lower Panzara	7.59	0.80	6.79	2.08	4.71
150.	23.	Aruna	9.03	0.00	9.03	0.00	9.03
151.	24.	Krishna Koyana Lift	109.13	4.96	104.17	20.27	83.90
152.	25.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	8.08	0.16	7.92	0.46	7.46
153.	26.	Gadnadi	4.30	0.82	3.47	0.50	2.97
154.	27.	Kudali	5.33	0.00	5.33	0.00	5.33
155.		Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	20.50	0.00	20.50	0.00	20.50
156.	TOTAL		1054.95	83.09	858.26	245.98	612.29
157.		Manipur				0.00	0.00
158.	1.	Khuga	15.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
159.		2.	Thoubal	33.45	4.00	29.45	10.86	18.59
160.		3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	7.55	0.00	7.55	0.00	7.55
161. Total				55.99	4.00	51.99	20.86	31.13
162.	Odisha						0.00	0.00
163.		1.	Upper Indravati(KBK)	86.39	0.00	86.39	66.34	20.05
164.		2.	Subernarekha	187.46	4.33	183.14	39.86	143.28
165.		3.	Rengali	143.49	0.00	143.49	22.52	120.98
166.		4.	Anandpur Barr Ph. -I / Integrated	65.88	40.80	5.88	5.88	0.00
167.		5.	Lower Indra(KBK)	38.87	0.00	38.87	17.16	21.71
168.		6.	Lower Suktel(KBK)	40.42	0.00	40.42	0.00	40.42

169.	7.	Telengiri(KBK)	13.83	0.00	13.83	0.00	13.83	0.00	13.83
170.	8.	RET Irrigation(KBK)	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	8.50
171.	9.	Kanupur	29.58	0.00	29.58	0.00	29.58	0.00	29.58
172.	10.	Chheligada Dam	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
173.	11.	Rukura-Tribal	7.65	0.00	7.65	0.00	7.65	0.00	7.65
174. TOTAL			625.07	45.13	560.74	151.75	408.99		
175.		Punjab					0.00		0.00
176.	1.	Shahpur Kandi Dam [NP]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
177.	2.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph. II)	\$23.33	0.00	23.33	17.73	5.60		
178.	3.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	68.62	0.00	68.62	61.60	7.02		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
179.		4.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal and Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	93.12	0.00	93.12	0.00	93.12
180.				34.55	0.00	34.55	0.00	34.55
181. TOTAL				219.62	0.00	219.62	79.33	140.29
182. Rajasthan							0.00	0.00
183.		1.	IGNP Stage-II			1071.00	407.00	664.00
184.		2.	Narmada Canal	245.88	0.00	245.88	216.09	29.79
185.		3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	96.51	5.65	69.69	68.33	1.37
186. TOTAL				342.39	5.65	1386.58	691.42	695.15
187. Tripura							0.00	0.00

188.	1.	Manu	7.60	0.00	7.60	3.18	4.42
189.	2.	Gumti	9.80	2.18	7.62	4.77	2.86
190.	3.	Khowai	9.32	0.00	9.32	8.64	0.68
191. TOTAL			26.72	2.18	24.54	16.59	7.95
192.	Uttar Pradesh						
193.	1.	Saryu Nahar	1076.00	92.00	505.00	563.80	-58.80
194.	2.	Bansagar Canal	150.13	0.00	150.13	0.00	150.13
195.	3.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	46.49	31.91	14.58	31.91	-17.34
196.	4.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	95.96	0.00	95.96	83.19	12.77
197.	5.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	146.53	0.00	146.53	33.96	112.57
198.	6.	Kachnoda Dam	10.85	0.00	10.85	3.26	7.60

Excess exploitation of groundwater

1860. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether water resources in many parts of the country are under severe stress leading to excessive exploitation of groundwater;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken for greater efficiency in water use, especially in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ground water is used for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes, due to which ground water levels in some parts of the Country are declining. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water monitoring wells located in the Country. Ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicate that out of 10121 wells analysed 5688 wells have shown decline. Details are given in Statement Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. **1849** (Part (a)).

(c) As per the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, the overall irrigation efficiency of surface water projects could be enhanced from present level of about 35-40% to about 60% through improvement in water conveyance efficiency as well as water application efficiency. Findings of several studies reported from time to time also indicate that through proper management of the canal system, the irrigation efficiency could be increased up to 15%. Emphasis is laid on extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) of the irrigation projects with a view to fully utilizing the created irrigation potential,

improving the water use efficiency and enhancing the irrigation potential. Government of India provides assistance for ERM projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Government of India also provides assistance to States under the scheme “Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM)” with the objective of ensuring optimal utilisation of the created facilities and thereby improving the water use efficiency etc.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जिस तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Notice Question, Shri Y.S. Chowdary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogan shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is an understanding. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is an understanding among the leaders of the party that slogan shouting is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It won't go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Declaration of irrigation projects as National Projects

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state;

- (a) The details of irrigation project declared/being declared a National Project across the country during the last five years;
- (b) Whether the Government is also considering to declare Indira Sagar Polavaram Project as National Project; and
- (c) If so, the details thereof; and
- (d) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government of India declared 14 projects as National Projects in February, 2008.

Subsequently, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects in 2012. The details of the 15 irrigation projects included under the scheme of National Projects are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Apart from the above, the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted the proposal of Indirasagar Polavaram Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects in April, 2009 to Central Water Commission. The project was recommended for inclusion as National Project by the High Powered Steering Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in August, 2009. The proposal was discussed in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum meeting held on 5.3.2010 and it was *inter-alia* decided that State Government may work out realistic cost and implementation programme of the project. The revised cost estimate of the project submitted by the State Government in August, 2010 has been found acceptable by Advisory committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for Rs 16010.45 crores (Price Level 2010-11). A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) /Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. Investment clearance from Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-I

List of projects declared as National Projects

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
		(2) 1000 MW	
		(3) Barrage	
2	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh	Punjab
		(2) 300 MW	
		(3) 0.016 MAF	
3	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect)	J and K
		(2) 1230 MW	
		(3) 1MAF	
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5	Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha	J and K
		(2) 280 MW	
		(3) 0.66 MAF	
6	Gyspa project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha	HP
		(2) 240 MW	
		(3) 0.6 MAF	
7	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh	Uttranchal
		(2) 420 MW	
		(3) 0.325 MAF	

1	2	3	4
8. Kishau	(1) 0.97 lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttanchal	
9. Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	HP	
10. Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh	
11. Kushi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam	
12. Upper Slang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh	
13. Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra	
14. Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh	
15. Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	(1) 14.04 lakh ha	Uttar Pradesh	

Statement-II

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects

Sl.No	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	The EFC in its meeting held on 06.12.2012 considered this proposal to include in the scheme of National Projects.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	The proposal is under process.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
5.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subemarekha Multipurpose Project	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	The proposal does not have investment clearance.
7.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.

Sl.No	State	Name of Project	Present status
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
12.	Maharashtra	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.

Sl.No	State	Name of Project	Present status
13.	Maharashtra	Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin	As per guidelines of National Project the project should <i>inter-alia</i> have investment clearance of Planning Commission for inclusion in the category of National Project. Presently the State Government has not obtained investment clearance of Planning Commission for proposal of "Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin", as out of the 6 projects included in the said Cluster, four projects are having investment clearance of Planning Commission. The State Government has been informed.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING REPLY TO QUESTION

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): It should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is indiscipline, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Y.S. Chowdary is not asking the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, that question is not answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question, Shri M.M. Pallam Raju. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, lay it on the table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Lay it on the table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I beg to lay a Statement correcting the reply to Starred

Question 442 given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th April, 2013 regarding 'Upgradation of infrastructure in schools'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi and related papers.**
- II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Centre for Soft Matter Research, Bengaluru and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9616/15/13]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Soft Matter Research (formerly Centre for Liquid Crystal Research), Bengaluru, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9291/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of BRB, Jhansi and related papers.**
- II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and related papers.**
- III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(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. 9415/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2011-12, 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9414/15/13]

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9416/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various Shiksha Mission/Abhiyan and institute and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Education Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mizoram, for the year 2011-12, 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9115/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Chhattisgarh, for the year 2011-12, 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 (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9271/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9666/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shiksha Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Maharashtra, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9667/15/13]

- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, 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 (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9766/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various National Institutes of Technology, IIMs and IITM and related papers.

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and EdCIL (India) Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, I lay on the Table —

- I. 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9682/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9678/15/13]

(iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9677/15/13]

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9679/15/13]

(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9676/15/13]

(iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9680/15/13]

- (iv)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM), Chennai, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9670/15/13]

- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9681/15/13]

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education) and the Educational Consultants India Limited [EdCIL (India) Ltd.], for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9671/15/13]...(Interruptions)...

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi and related papers.

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIMH, Secunderabad and related papers.

III. MOU between the Government of India and ALIMCO.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute

for the Physically Handicapped (IPH), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9605/15/13]

- II. (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9606/15/13]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library for (a) to (c). See No. L.T. 9607/15/13]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill 2013.**
- (II) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2013.**
- (III) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

- (I) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure

[Secretary General]

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 2013.”

- (II) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 2013.”
- (III) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 2013.”

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान विधेयक, 2013" के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का एक सौ ग्यारहवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the Sixty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on “Electoral Reforms - Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Anti- Defection Law.”

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy

(in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two Hundred and Fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty-Fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment...*(Interruptions)*...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Thirty-Sixth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants, for the year 2013-14, pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

...*(Interruptions)*...

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Sixty-Fourth Report of
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Thirty-Second Report
of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development pertaining to the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

Re. 84 Kose Yatra Crackdown

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने एक मुद्दा उठाया था, जिस पर और जगह बहस चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस मुद्दे पर यहां भी बहस हो जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है, हमारे कार्यालय पर तोड़फोड़ की गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बैठिए, मैं समझ गया। I will give you chance if you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अगर बैठेंगे, तो आपको चांस मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नोटिस हमारा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... परंपरा न तोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने नोटिस दिया था, इसलिए हम शुरुआत करेंगे। उसके बाद आप जिसको चाहें, उसको बोलने की अनुमति दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. आप सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Zero Hour is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour should be Zero Hour. After lunch break, there is no Zero Hour, everybody knows that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, however, on your request and on the request of some other hon. Members, I am allowing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I will call... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा नोटिस रूल 267 का है, ज़ीरो ऑवर का नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल 267? क्या नोटिस है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारा ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not.. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has not allowed that. ..*(Interruptions)*.. What can I do?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह कैसे हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जब इश्यू हमने उठाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब इश्यू हमारा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप जो बोलते हैं, वह ठीक है। आपने नोटिस दिया होगा, लेकिन चेयरमैन ने अलाउ नहीं किया है, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, चेसरमैन साहब को भी डिसअलाउ करने का प्रोसीजर अडॉप्ट करना पड़ेगा। अगर उसको डिसअलाउ करेंगे, तो उसके लिए प्रोसीजर अडॉप्ट करना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें लिए वे सदन के सामने resolution लाएंगे। अगर सदन उसको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसका इंटीमेशन मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन कोई resolution तो हुआ नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा नोटिस कहां है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसका इंटीमेशन मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए, आपको इंटीमेशन मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको इंटीमेशन मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You will get intimation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get intimation.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप प्रोसीजर देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 का प्रोसीजर देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसमें साफ-साफ लिखा हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसका इंटीमेशन मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You gave a notice under Rule 267 for suspension of Question Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा नोटिस है। हमारे पार्टी कार्यालय पर तमाम भाजपा के लोगों ने आकर अटैक किया, फायरिंग किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाजपा के तमाम *ने आकर अटैक किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, no. That is not a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): It should not go on record. ..*(Interruptions)*.. It should not go on record. ..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh ji, you raised it in the morning. Because of your own Members shouting slogans and coming to the well of the House, I had to adjourn the House. Now, please allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me now call Shri Vinay Katiyar.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह नहीं हो सकता है। ये ही * हैं और उन्हीं को मौका दिया जाए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: यह इसके बारे में नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... It is not about that. ..(Interruptions).. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... See, it is advantageous to you. You can reply to him also. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, ये क्या शब्द बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... ये क्या शब्द बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh ji, please sit down. Please cooperate.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ये जो शब्द बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I will see the record. ...(Interruptions)... Unparliamentary word is expunged. *word is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... See, don't allege anybody as * here. * word is expunged. यहां पर कोई * नहीं है, आप सब संत हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर समाजवादी पार्टी सुबह से * मचा रही है और समाजवादी पार्टी ने जिस प्रकार के रूख अख्तियार किया है, उससे मालूम होता है कि इनका चरित्र क्या है, इनकी चाल है और ये करना क्या चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रातःकाल से एक ही शब्द * का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, * कह रहे हैं, यह असंसदीय भाषा भी है, जिसका उपयोग यहां पर नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन ये लोग लगातार इस शब्द का उपयोग करते जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * is unparliamentary. It is expunged ...(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पार्लियामेंटरी ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस पर डिस्कशन कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी, इन लोगों ने जिस प्रकार से अदालत के आदेश का उल्लंघन किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance, Nareshji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी, अयोध्या के अंदर संतों की यात्रा निकलने की बात थी। वह यात्रा न तो बीजेपी की यात्रा थी और न वीएचपी की यात्रा थी, बल्कि वह संतों की

[श्री विनय कटियार]

यात्रा थी। वहां रोज़ डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ संत आने वाले थे। वह यात्रा 20 दिन तक लगातार चलने वाली थी। महोदय, यह यात्राओं का देश है। यात्राओं का कोई मुहूर्त नहीं होता है, यात्राएं कभी भी निकाली जा सकती हैं। आप पूरी अयोध्या को छावनी बना दिया गया है। मंदिरों के अंदर जूते पहनकर मंदिरों को अपवित्र किया जा रहा है, वहां पान, बीड़ी, सिगरेट आदि पिए जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन-सी संस्कृति है? अगर आप वहां केवल 50 पुलिस के जवान लगा देते, तो वह पूरी की पूरी यात्रा निकल जाती। वह यात्रा केवल अयोध्या की यात्रा नहीं थी, बल्कि वह तो 84 कोस की यात्रा थी। उसमें रोज़ लोग बदलने वाले थे, फिर उसमें कौन-सी आपत्ति हो सकती थी? हम अदालत में जिस राम जन्मभूमि की चर्चा करते हैं, उसके बारे में हाई कोर्ट के तीनों जजों ने एक स्वर में कहा है कि जहां पर इस समय विवाद चल रहा है, यही राम जन्मभूमि है, यही पुरानी राम जन्मभूमि का ढांचा है। इस चीज़ को हाई कोर्ट ने भी माना है कि यह राम की जन्मभूमि है। जब अदालत ने इसको राम की जन्मभूमि माना है, तो क्या अखिलेश जी की सरकार या समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 1990 की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती है? क्या ये चाहते हैं कि वहां नए सिरे से खून-खराबा हो और ये वहां पर जाकर राजनीति करें? हम ऐसा कदापि नहीं होने देंगे, इसीलिए वहां किसी कार्यकर्ता को बुलाया नहीं गया। वहां तमाम लोगों को गिरफ्तार करके रखा है, अस्थायी जेलें बना रखी हैं और उन्हें प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है। हमारे जगद्गुरु पुरुषोत्तमाचार्य जी के साथ मिसबिहेव किया गया। आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह जी बोल रहे थे कि किसके साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया गया? हम बता रहे हैं कि रामभद्राचार्य जी, जो कि जन्मांध हैं, उनको दिखाई भी नहीं देता, वे जगद्गुरु हैं, उनके साथ कल लखनऊ में जिस प्रकार से हाथापाई की गयी है, वह बड़ी दुःखद घटना है। (समय की घंटी)

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो यात्रा निकल रही है, यह संवैधानिक है यह गैरक़ानूनी नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से इनकी सरकार वहां पर * करती है...इन्होंने कहा है कि यह शब्द संसदीय है, इसलिए मैं इस शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा हूं, वैसे इसका प्रयोग करना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन वे अपना परिचय दे रहे थे। मैं ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहता हूं। ये अपने राज्य को शांतिप्रिय बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब से उनकी सरकार बनी है तब से पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 दंगे हो चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वह पूरी * सरकार हो गई है और वहां किसी का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है। वहां माताओं और बहनों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार हो रहा है। वहां कोई भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। वहां * पूरी तरह से खुले छोड़ दिए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. You have made your point.

..(Interruptions)..

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपको जो बोलना था, वह आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, मैं आधा मिनट लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: अब हो गया। हम भी हिन्दी समझते हैं।

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इनकी सरकार ने केवल आतंकवादियों को छोड़ने के लिए लिस्ट बनाई है। आतंकवादियों को उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर छोड़ा जा रहा है, जो पिछले दिनों बंद किए गए। यह *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री विनय कटियार: यह कैसे चलेगा? यह किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं हो सकता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस सरकार को तत्काल बर्खास्त किया जाए, भंग किया जाए और वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लगाया जाए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। इस सदन में दर्जनों बार यह बहस हो चुकी है। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे आर्टिकल 356 का दुरुपयोग करने के पक्ष में हैं? नेता प्रतिपक्ष इसका जवाब दें। यह तो कोई मतलब नहीं हुआ कि लीगली इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट को कोई भी ऐसे ही हटा दे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only his view...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: कोई सरकार अगर आतंकवादियों को छोड़ती है, तो वह सरकार भंग होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, that is only his view. ...(Interruptions).... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान).... That is only his view. आप बैठिए। He only expressed his view. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): आतंकवादी का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their view. त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री विनय कटियार: आतंकवादी छोड़े जा रहे हैं(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vinay Katiyarji, please sit down.
...(Interruptions)... He is expressing his view. नरेश जी, बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बधाई दूंगा, मुलायम सिंह जी को बधाई दूंगा और अखिलेश यादव जी को भी बधाई दूंगा कि देश की एकता के लिए, देश में साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बनाने के लिए उन्होंने ऐसा ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया जो इस देश के इतिहास के पन्नों में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी सरकार की तरफ से यह कहना चाहता हूँ चाहे कितना बड़ा नेता क्यों न हो, चाहे कितना बड़ा कद क्यों न हो, अगर हिन्दू-मुसलमान के बीच में जो एक मिठास है, जो एकता है, जो अपनापन है, उसको तोड़ने की साजिश अगर किसी ने की तो उसको उत्तर प्रदेश में गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे, यह पहले साफ-साफ सुन लें। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि विनय कटियार जी डर के मारे भाग कर यहां से चले गए। अगर वहां रहते, साधु-संतों के साथ यात्रा करते, तो शायद इनको पता लगता कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सख्ती क्या है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार किस हद तक निर्णय ले सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: देखिए ...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब आप बोल रहे हैं तो हम नहीं बोलेंगे।(व्यवधान) पहले आप बोल रहे थे तो हम नहीं बोले। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: विनय कटियार जी, प्लीज सिट डाउन। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान) मि. पुंज, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान) He is expressing his view. ...(Interruptions)... वे अपनी राय बता रहे हैं, आपकी राय नहीं हैं, क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान) प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मुझे एक बात कहनी है। हम बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं कि आपने इस बहस की अनुमति दी है। यह एक आवश्यक विषय था। मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो सम्मानित सदस्य इस हाउस में हैं, उनको लेकर ऐसी कोई टिप्पणी न की जाए, जिससे इस विषय पर गंभीरता कमज़ोर हो। विनय जी ने उस आंदोलन में जिस हिम्मत का परिचय दिया, हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। उसके लिए हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं। नरेश जी को भी समझना चाहिए कि वे इस हाउस के मेंबर हैं। अगर ऐसे नाम लेंगे, तो फिर जवाब आएगा, यह हमारा आपसे आग्रह है।

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, कोई नाम मत लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी का नाम लें, अखिलेश सरकार का नाम लें,

वह आप एलाउ कर देंगे और अगर ये डर कर भाग आए, हमने इनका नाम ले लिया तो आप एलाउ नहीं करेंगे। क्या बात करते हैं आप? ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take name in good sense. ...(Interruptions)... You can take name in good sense. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, इस यात्रा ने देश को यह संदेश दिया कि बी.जे.पी. में कोई राष्ट्र प्रेम नहीं है। सत्ता की जल्दी, सत्ता की लोलुपता, सत्ता का प्रेम इतनी जल्दी दिखाई दे रहा है कि हिन्दुओं के किसी धर्म में भादो के महीने में कोई 84 कोस की यात्रा नहीं होती। किसी हिन्दू धर्म में नहीं है, ऐसा शंकराचार्य जी ने भी कहा है। हम भी हिन्दु हैं, हमें बताएं कि कहां से यह 84 कोस आया और यह 84 कोस कहां से नाप लिए? कौन साधु-संत नापने गया था? भाजपा ने नाप लिया था किसने नाप लिया, यह 84 कोस की यात्रा कहां से बन गया? हमको यह पता ही नहीं है। विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के माध्यम से तमाम संतों को जोड़कर भादों के महीने में 84 कोस की यात्रा के द्वारा इस देश की अखंडता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है, इस देश के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की कोशिश हो रही है। हम लोगों ने साफ कहा कि यह संतों की यात्रा नहीं है, यह बी.जे.पी. की, आर.एस.एस. की, बजरंग दल की, हिन्दू सेना की और तमाम उन सब की यात्रा है। यह कोई संतों की यात्रा नहीं है। हम लोगों के संत हमको धर्म का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं, हमारे संत हम को धर्म सिखाते हैं कि हिन्दू धर्म क्या है। हिन्दू धर्म में सद्भाव है, सबको साथ लेने का। ये कैसे संत हैं? राजनीतिक संतों से न देश चलने वाला है और न कोई व्यवस्था पैदा होने वाली है। श्रीमन् ऐसे संतों को, ठीक है आप यह नहीं कर सकते, हमारी सरकार ने किसी संत का अनादर नहीं किया। जिस भी संत ने गिरफ्तारी दी, हम उनको सम्मानपूर्वक गिरफ्तार करके ले गए। आपके विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के अध्यक्ष को तो हमने उनकी उम्र का ख्याल रख कर नबाबगंज में रखा। लेकिन श्रीमन् उसके रिएक्शन में जिस तरीके से हमारे कार्यालय पर बी.जे.पी. के * ने फायर किया, जिस तरीके से तोड़-फोड़ की ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल सही बात है ...(व्यवधान)... बी.जे.पी. के * ने जिस तरीके से तोड़-फोड़ की ...(व्यवधान)... और मुझे कांग्रेस से भी आपत्ति है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह अन-पार्लियामेंट्री है ...(व्यवधान)... इसे एक्सपंज किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will examine and get it expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: इस तरह के शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना अनपार्लियामेंट्री हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप शकधर की किताब मंगवा लीजिए।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. Until and unless it is proved that that particular person or those people belong to a political party or a group, he cannot say that. He should substantiate and then only, he can be allowed. Otherwise without substantiation, he cannot say that. It is part of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say miscreants. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: देखिए विनय जी ने समाजवादी पार्टी * के कहा, आपत्ति नहीं की
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't allege without proof. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: और श्रीमन् हम को सब से ज्यादा तकलीफ यह है कि * और दिल्ली की पुलिस कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन् * अगर विरोध करना है तो खुलकर करो। अगर उनके रिएक्शन पर समाजवादी पार्टी भी रिएक्शन कर देती, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी का उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी कार्यालय नहीं रहता, लेकिन हम इस से सहमत नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... हम बहुत साफ कह देना चाहते हैं कि हम डरते नहीं हैं, घबराते नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं बहुत साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि बी.जे.पी. की जो इच्छा है कि किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को ले आओ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has to be proved by investigation.
...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जिस ने ...(व्यवधान).... खूनी खेल खेला हो और उसको देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनाने की बात कहे, तो समाजवादी पार्टी इसे पूरा नहीं होने देगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has to be proved in investigation as to who

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

has committed the crime. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay, don't make wild allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Km. Mayawati. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, I have called Km. Mayawati.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं पूरे सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि जब मेरे नेतृत्व में उत्तर प्रदेश में चार बार सरकार बनी, तो मेरे चार बार के शासनकाल के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बी.जे.पी. के सहयोगी वी.एच.पी. या अन्य संगठनों में से किसी भी संगठन की यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वे मेरी हुकूमत के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अयोध्या के अंदर 84 कोसी परिक्रमा यात्रा निकालने की पहल करें या मुझ से बात करें, लेकिन सोचने की बात यह है कि जब अब वहां समाजवादी पार्टी के नेतृत्व की सरकार चल रही है, वहां पर बी.एच.पी. या जो बी.जे.पी. के अन्य संगठन हैं, उनकी इस वर्तमान स.पा. सरकार में अयोध्या के अंदर 84 कोसी परिक्रमा यात्रा निकालने की हिम्मत, वैसे ही नहीं हुई है। ये समाजवादी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी, दोनों की अंदरूनी सांठ-गांठ की वजह से हुई है। इसका सबसे बड़ा प्रूफ यह है कि कल की परिक्रमा निकालने से कुछ दिन पहले जब बी.एच.पी. के नेता व उनके साथ गए अन्य संतों ने स.पा. के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष और वहां के सरकार की मुखिया से मिलने का जब समय मांगा तो उन्हें समय दे दिया गया और समय किस परपज से दिया गया, यह सब लोगों को मालूम है। तो यह कह देना कि हमें नहीं मालूम था, सही नहीं है क्योंकि जब किसी भी सम्मानित नेता को मिलने के लिए समय दिया जाता है, तो उससे पूछा जाता है कि आप किस परपज से मिलना चाहते हैं? तो उन्हें बी.एच.पी. के नेताओं ने परपज जरूर बताया होगा और उनके अन्य साथियों ने बताया होगा। उनको फिर समय दिया गया और लगभग और लगभग 2 घंटे तक उनकी बातचीत हुई और स.पा. के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, वी.एच.पी. के नेता व उनके साथियों को छोड़ने के लिए बाहर भी आए। उन्हें छोड़ने के बाद मीडिया के सामने वी.एच.पी. के नेताओं ने कहा कि सब ठीक हो गया है, बहुत अच्छे वातावरण में बातचीत हुई है और हमारी बातचीत सकारात्मक रही है।

25 अगस्त को हम अयोध्या से चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा यात्रा शुरू करेंगे, यह उन्होंने मीडिया को बताया। यदि इसमें कोई सांठ-गांठ नहीं होती, तो उसी दिन समाजवादी पार्टी के मुखिया को मीडिया से यह कहना चाहिए था कि वी.एच.पी. के नेता या इनके अन्य लोग जो कुछ बोल रहे हैं, वे गलत बोल रहे हैं। हमने इनको कोई परमिशन नहीं दी है, लेकिन वे चुप रहे और उसके अगले दिन से यह मामला गर्म हुआ। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी अपने संगठन, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद और अन्य संगठनों की आड़ में, ये दोनों पार्टियां अंदर ही अंदर आपस में मिलकर देश में होने वाले लोक सभा चुनावों को ध्यान में रखकर अपने-अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने में लगी हुई हैं और अयोध्या से चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा यात्रा आरंभ करने की आड़ से सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द बिगाड़ने की कोशिश में लगी हुई है। मुझे खुशी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने तुरन्त ही इनके इस राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के गेम-प्लान को समझ लिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट और लेने के लिए आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रही हूँ। इस वजह से समाजवादी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी को अपने इस राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के गेम-प्लान से पीछे हटना पड़ा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने इनको इतना बोलने दिया, 8 मिनट इनको बोलने दिया। सर, दो मिनट की रिक्वेस्ट और हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, इस परिक्रमा को लेकर न तो बी.जे.पी. के सहयोगी संतों के समर्थन में हिन्दू समाज के लोग खुलकर सामने आए और न मुस्लिम समाज के लोग समाजवादी पार्टी के समर्थन में खुलकर सामने आए। इसके लिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की आम जनता का और खासतौर से वहाँ के हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का दिल से आभार प्रकट करती हूँ, जिन्होंने इनके राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के इस गेम-प्लान की बहुत बुरी तरह से हवा निकाल दी, वरना उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द बिगड़ सकता था। ऐसी स्थिति में जनहित में और पूरे देश में सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से बिना कोई देरी किए केन्द्र सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में तुरन्त ही राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए, अन्यथा इन दोनों पार्टियों की ऐसी घिनौनी हरकत से पूरे देश में कभी भी किसी अन्य और मुद्दे को लेकर सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द बिगड़ सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

सुश्री मायावती: ऐसे हालात में केन्द्र सरकार ने यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए, तो ऐसे मामले में पूरे देश में स्थिति बिगाड़ने के लिए समाजवादी पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के साथ-साथ केन्द्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में चल रही यूपीए की सरकार भी पूरी दोषी होगी। धन्यवाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shivanand Tiwari, would you like to say something? ..**(Interruptions)**.. Take only two or three minutes. ..**(Interruptions)**... I will come to the issue of Andhra Pradesh.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, यह देश बहुत पुराना देश है। यहाँ हिन्दुओं की तरह-तरह की परंपराएं हैं। इनकी तरह-तरह की परिक्रमाएं होती रहती हैं, लेकिन सब के लिए एक निश्चित समय होता है, एक निश्चित अवधि हुआ करती है। मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, मैं पूजा-पाठ और इन सब चीजों में शामिल नहीं होता हूँ, इसलिए मुझे मालूम नहीं था, लेकिन मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि चैत्र और बैशाख महीने के बीच में चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा होने की

एक बहुत पुरानी परंपरा है। इसमें लोग आते हैं, परिक्रमा करते हैं, चले जाते हैं और किसी को पता भी नहीं चलता, लेकिन यह तो अचानक विश्व हिन्दू परिषद ने निर्णय किया। इसके बारे में नरेश अग्रवाल जी अभी बता रहे थे कि भादो के महीने में इस तरह का कोई धार्मिक शुभ काम नहीं होता है, लेकिन इन लोगों ने यह शुरुआत की है। इसका एकमात्र मकसद यह है कि चुनाव का समय आ रहा है, इनके पास वोट मांगने का कोई आधार नहीं है और इसलिए यह कोशिश हो रही है। केवल इस परिक्रमा के जरिए ही नहीं, इनके नेताओं का जो भी भाषण हो रहा है, जिस तरह के सिम्बल का इस्तेमाल भाषण में हो रहा है, उसका एकमात्र मकसद यही है कि कैसे इस देश के अंदर सांप्रदायिक ध्रुवीकरण करके वोट हासिल करें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद की बात हो रही है, हिन्दुत्व की बात हो रही है, इसने कभी देश का साथ नहीं दिया। 1942 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जो क्विट इंडिया मूवमेंट चला था, आज उस समय का इतिहास देखिए। उस समय हिन्दू राष्ट्रवादियों ने अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया था। * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह इतिहास का फैक्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिस्टॉरिकल फैक्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान (बिहार): ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह हिस्टॉरिकल फैक्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is a wild blanket allegation ...**(Interruptions)**.... मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have expunged it.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं चुनौती देता हूँ, अगर मेरी बात गलत हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is a wild blanket allegation, so I am expunging it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: अगर मेरी बात गलत हो तो ये लोग उसे प्रमाणित करें, मैं माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am expunging it. That is a wild blanket allegation. You can't do that.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह इतिहास का फैक्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1942 के मूवमेंट का विरोध किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया है। I have expunged it. I have expunged it immediately.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यही नहीं, हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिलकर तीन-तीन राज्यों में इन लोगों ने सरकार चलाई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make wild allegations.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: बंगाल में फज़ल उल हक साहब की सरकार में श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी शामिल थे। 1942 में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में जो आंदोलन चल रहा था, उस समय के सारे के सारे लोग जेल में बंद थे और तीन-तीन राज्यों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... फख्र के साथ सावरकर साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा है, मेरे आई पैड में है, मैं उस भाषण को पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आप कुछ भी बोलते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उन्होंने खुले आम कहा है कि तीन-तीन राज्यों में हिन्दू महासभा के लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: कभी देश का साथ नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, अब कनकलूड करिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: * ने देश का बंटवारा किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह का माहौल पैदा कर रहे हैं, घृणा और नफरत का माहौल पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसी माहौल में गांधी जी की हत्या हुई थी। सरादर पटेल ने * को बैन किया था और आरोप लगाया था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बस हो गया, अब बैठिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: जो घृणा और नफरत का माहौल बन रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बस हो गया, तिवारी जी, अब बैठ जाइए।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उसी के तहत गांधी जी की हत्या हुई। जो परिक्रमा है उसका मकसद समाज में घृणा और नफरत पैदा करना है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए सरकार को इस पर सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you later. Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise with a sense of very deep concern and anguish because what has been happening in the name of this Parikarma is actually a sort of sharpening of communal polarization that we are seeing in the country, which has not been for the good of the country ever in the past. In the last five years, we have never heard of this Parikarma. Yes, religious freedom is there. People can do what they want to do.

That is something that we will respect and we will, according to law, allow that to happen. But the fact that on the eve of the coming General Elections, 2014 to have this sort of polarization which is sought to be whipped up for political purposes, this has destroyed the secular fabric and the unity and integrity of our country in the past. As far as Ayodhya is concerned, we have seen the sort of communal polarization that has happened in the past, we have seen what led to the destruction of the Babri Masjid, we have seen what happened as the divide among the people through communal polarization ...(Interruptions)... and that is not ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: बाबरी मस्जिद तो है ही नहीं। वह तो राम जन्म भूमि है। बाबरी मस्जिद कभी नहीं रही। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, ये कह रहे हैं कि राम जन्म भूमि है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vinayji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... They heard you in patience and silence. They heard you in silence. Why don't you hear them.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वहां पर जो इमारत खड़ी थी, वह बाबरी मस्जिद थी। उसके नीचे क्या रहा, उसके बारे में इनका कहना है कि वहां पर मंदिर था। खोदिए, खोदकर देखिए कि क्या है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: खुदाई में नहीं निकला।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go to that.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मुझे फिराक गोरखपुरी साहब का एक चुटकुला याद आ रहा है। उनका नाम रघुपति सहाय था। वे अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते थे और उर्दू के शायर थे। उनका एक चुटकुला मुझे याद आ रहा है। एक बार उनके एक पड़ोसी ने उनके पास आकर कहा कि कल मुझे अपने घर के अंदर खुदाई करनी पड़ी। जब मैंने काफी गहराई तक खुदाई की तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर तार थे। तार मिलने का मतलब है कि प्राचीन हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता इतनी ऊंची थी कि उस समय भी उनके पास टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ वगैरह थे। तब फिराक साहब ने कहा कि यह अजीब बात है। मुझे भी अपने गार्डन में खुदाई करनी पड़ी। जितनी गहराई तक आपने खुदाई में उससे भी नीचे तक गया। मुझे वहां तार नहीं मिली। इसका मतलब है कि प्राचीन सभ्यता इतनी ऊंची थी कि उन्हीं दिनों में उनके पास वायरलेस था और टेलिकम्युनिकेशन भी था। महोदय, ये वहां खुदाई करके कहां पहुंचेंगे? आप आज की वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखिए और उसके आधार पर चलिए। हमने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान धर्मनिरपेक्ष जनतांत्रिक गणराज्य है। यह हमारा संविधान, जिसको हम सबने स्वीकार किया, जिसको प्रणाम करके हम इस हाउस में आए...। अब उस बुनियाद को भूलकर आप अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ के लिए लोगों की भावनाओं को भड़काएंगे और उससे फायदा उठाएंगे, इससे न तो देश का हित होगा और न समाज का हित होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारा यही कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले एक साल के अंदर 125 छोटे-बड़े दंगे हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अब जो माहौल को अपने चुनावी स्वार्थ के लिए बिगड़ा जा रहा है, वह हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम चाहेंगे कि कानून के आधार पर, कानूनी व्यवस्था के आधार पर आज जितने भी धार्मिक अधिकार हैं, उनको रहने दें, लेकिन कानून के आधार पर कोई भी हमारे देश के अंदर साम्प्रदायिक ज़हर को फैलाने की कोशिश करे, तो उसके विरुद्ध बड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यह हमारे पूरे सदन की सर्वमत मांग है।

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, kindly allow the Andhra Pradesh subject now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. Now, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, just give me half a minute. I do not want to disturb him but Mr. Yechury, for whom I have the highest regard, has said something. In the findings of the High Court, and, certainly, in the appeal with the Supreme Court, it has been clearly found that the other side failed to prove the

existence of Babri mosque. And, No.2, a proper archaeological digging was done under the Court's supervision, and a temple was found there. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not go into that controversy. *..(Interruptions)..* Mr. Yechury, I think, we should not go into that controversy. *..(Interruptions)..* What you said is on record and what he has said is also on record. That is okay. *..(Interruptions)..* Your view is there. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has been a counsel in that case and that is why I am telling you...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot decide it here. Your view is on record and his view is also on record. That is all. *..(Interruptions)..* Now, Mr. Chaturvedi. *..(Interruptions)..* I have given the floor to Mr. Chaturvedi. *..(Interruptions)..* साबिर अली, आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप इतने अच्छे दोस्त हैं, फिर भी झगड़ा करते हैं। आप बैठ जाइए.. आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): I have a strong exception to what he has said. The statement of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is not correct. That should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary, then, I will look into it. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री साबिर अली: सर, माननीय कोर्ट की ऐसी फाइंडिंग नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री साबिर अली: यह, रिकार्ड में नहीं आना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, जैसा येचुरी जी ने कहा है वर्डिक्ट वही है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali, please don't do this. *..(Interruptions)...*

श्री साबिर अली: सर, यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या करते हैं? आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Now, please take your seat. Yes, Shri Chaturvedi.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राम जन्म भूमि विवाद के सारे मामले से ओर उसके विभिन्न पहलुओं से यह देश बहुत अच्छी तरह से परिचित है। मैं

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

उसके विस्तार में जाकर समय व्यर्थ नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। आज स्थिति क्या है? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का उस स्थान पर, जो डिमार्केटेड स्थान है, यथास्थिति बनाए रखने का आदेश है इस स्थिति का बदला जाना सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश का उल्लंघन करना होगा। मेरे कई साथियों ने यहां शक की सुई घुमाई है। यह किस मकसद से हो रहा है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मेरे मित्र मुझसे बेहतर बता सकते हैं। इस चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा की याद साढ़े चार साल में किसी को नहीं आती है। साढ़े चार साल तक कोई भी राम मंदिर की बात नहीं करता है। साढ़े चार साल के बाद जब चुनाव नजदीक आते हैं, अचानक हिन्दुत्व जाग पड़ता है, राम मंदिर की बात उठ जाती है, परिक्रमाएं शुरू हो जाती हैं और यात्राएं शुरू हो जाती हैं। इस देश में कुछ लोगों ने यह मान लिया है कि हिन्दुत्व के ठेकेदार केवल वही हैं। क्या हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं? यहां बैठे हुए तमाम लोग क्या हिन्दू नहीं हैं? हमारे हिन्दुत्व पर शंका करने का किसी को क्या हक है और हम हिन्दू हैं, इसका सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए हमें उस तरफ तो जाना नहीं पड़ेगा। भगवान राम क्या आपकी मोनोपली हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... भगवान राम का मंदिर बने, इस बात पर इस देश में कहीं कोई विवाद नहीं है। विवाद इस बात पर है कि क्या हम दूसरा पूजा स्थल तोड़कर अपना पूजा स्थल बनाएं और वह भी इस माहौल की वजह से ताकि हम अपनी राजनैतिक रोटियां सेक सकें? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह है असली मकसद। अभी हमने साधु-संतों को सुना है। जो राम मंदिर के प्रमुख पुजारी हैं, आज सुबह टेलीविजन पर उनका स्टेटमेंट आ रहा था। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि सनातन धर्म के अनुसार और रीति-नीति के अनुसार तथा शास्त्रों के अनुसार आषाढ़ के बाद यानी बरसात के इस मौसम में चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा का कोई विधान नहीं है। अगर चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा का विधान है तो वह वैशाख के महीने में यानी अप्रैल-मई के महीने में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने साफ तौर पर यह कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे मित्र, जब आपके यहां से लोग बोल रहे थे, मैंने एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला था। आपकी यह बात मेरी समझ में आ रही है। चौरासी कोसी यात्रा का विधान है ही नहीं। इस समय पर चौरासी कोसी यात्रा आयोजित करना भगवान राम का अपमान करना है, क्योंकि इस समय, इस दिनों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि इन दिनों में भगवान राम ने सीता की खोज के उस उपाय को भी निरस्त कर दिया था और किष्किंधा में चार मास तक चतुर्मास किया था। वे बाहर ही नहीं निकले थे और कहीं पर भी यात्रा नहीं की थी। उन्होंने अपनी यात्रा ही बंद कर दी थी। वही राम भक्त कहलाने वाले लोग, आज उसी भगवान राम के उस विधान को ही तोड़ने में लगे हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इसको बड़ी शक्ति के साथ कह रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, यह चौरासी कोसी यात्रा नहीं है, यह मोदी जी की वह यात्रा है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो इन्होंने ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमित शाह को वहां भेजकर आरम्भ करवाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. (*Time-bell rings*) Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मेरा समय पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके चार मिनट हो गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मेरा समय पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)... चार मिनट हो गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप लोग बैठिए, आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे सिर्फ दो बातें कहनी हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay...(*Interruptions*)...Now, please conclude ...(*Interruptions*)... टाइम हो गया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: श्रीमान, मुझे सिर्फ दो बातें कहनी हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बाद में करना ...(*व्यवधान*)... मुझे सिर्फ इतना कहना है ...(*व्यवधान*)... मुझे सिर्फ दो बातें कहनी हैं,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. That is okay. You have made your point ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: नं. 1, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की उस जनता को सलाम करता हूँ, जिसने इस षडयंत्र की भीतरी तहों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया है और इनके साथ खड़ा होने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... श्रीमान जी, मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि चाहे सरकार इनकी हो या उनकी हो, पार्टियां चाहे जो हों, लेकिन एक बात बहुत साफ़ समझ लीजिए कि अब यह 1991 नहीं है, यह 2013 है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... पोलराइजेशन कराने या भूमिकरण कराने की कोशिश चाहे यहां से हो, चाहे वहां से हो ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए ..(*व्यवधान*)..

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अब इस पोलराइजेशन को उत्तर प्रदेश और हिंदुस्तान का आदमी स्वीकार करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं है। जनता इनके असली चेहरे को समझ चुकी है, धन्यवाद।

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Nalanda University (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Nalanda University Act, 2010.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up further consideration of the Marriage Laws Bill...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapil Sibal, one minute ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seat and speak. I will allow you. I have no problem. Mr. Y.S. Chowdary, see, you came into the Well. That is why I did not allow you. Since you are requesting me from your seat, I am ready to accommodate you and allow you to speak for three minutes. But, once you speak, don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to me...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M.RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we want reply...*(Interruptions)*...If we get reply, we don't come into the Well...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. I am on my legs. Sit down.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, if we get reply, we don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I cannot guarantee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Mr. Ramesh, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: After he speaks, reply has to come from the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am allowing you to speak. I have no problem. Once you speak, you don't come into the Well. If you come into the Well, I will take action.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: If we get satisfactory reply, we don't come into the Well ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kapilji, I am sorry. I am allowing Mr. Chowdary with your permission ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. ATTACK ON SEEMANDHRA ADVOCATES IN HYDERABAD BY LOCAL PEOPLE

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. Sir, I ask: Is it not killing of democracy by suspending Members to pass Bills? My colleagues of *.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; don't refer to Lok Sabha. Whatever reference is made to Lok Sabha is expunged. You are not expected to refer to Lok Sabha...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Yesterday, the Members from Andhra Pradesh were* ..*(Interruptions)*... No, no. There was a serious problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reference to Lok Sabha action is expunged.

MR. Y.S. CHOWDARY: There is a serious problem in Hyderabad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seemandhra Advocates were beaten by local people ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? There is no Cabinet Meeting, there is no governance in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Ministers are not going to Secretariat and you don't want us to voice this here! And, there is no guarantee that

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Y. S. Chowdary]

employees will come back home safety. Sir, this is what the entire nation should know. This problem which the Congress and the UPA Government created has to be resolved by them. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are demanding to restore peace immediately and put the decision in abeyance. They can appoint whatever committees they want to, but first they have to restore peace in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I demand, through you, that the Government should come to the House and make a statement regarding restoration of peace as well as the safety of the people in Andhra Pradesh. There is no law and order at many places in the State of Andhra Pradesh. No school is open. ...*(Interruptions)*... What for are we here in this House if we can't raise our voice against it, Sir? Sir, we demand that the Government should come to the House and make a statement immediately committing itself to restoration of peace in Andhra Pradesh. We demand that the Minister of Home Affairs should come and make a statement regarding the restoration of peace in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: The State is burning, Sir.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Is it fair, is it democratic, Sir, to suspend the Members and, then, pass the Bills? If this is the case, then, you keep on suspending the Members and passing your Bills! ...*(Interruptions)*... You have ignited the State of Andhra Pradesh. People have no safety. Yesterday, lawyers were beaten up. ...*(Interruptions)*... No employee is going to office. Should it not be the concern of the Central Government and this Parliament? Is it not the responsibility of the Parliament to take care of this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: It is a constitutional breakdown.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Yes, it is a constitutional breakdown. I request the Deputy Chairman to instruct the Minister to come to the House and explain how the Government wants to resolve this situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot continue, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, no. You have to ask the Minister to come to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You demand; I have no problem.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Government has to give some reply, Sir. This cannot be left at that. Is Andhra Pradesh a part of India or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are sitting there only because of your election from Andhra Pradesh, Sir. You are sitting there only because they have elected you. Otherwise, you would not have sat there.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: People are suffering, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Yesterday, they accepted my colleague's resignation also. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are partisan; there is no doubt about that. You cannot be partial, Sir. You are expected to resolve the issues without any partiality.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to do, but I can't.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: You have to order, Sir. What for are we here then?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, you have made your point. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, no. Why can't we demand that the Government should come to the House and make a statement? Otherwise, what for are we here, Sir?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: We demand a discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion was over on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We had a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, no. What is the solution? ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government does not have any moral right to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: We are giving notices, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further discussion.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Every day, we are giving notice. What is the use? The Government has to make a commitment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Government has to make some commitment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Mr. Chowdary, take your seat. I permitted you and that was the promise. You take your seat now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. That was the promise. ...*(Interruptions)*... That was the promise. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, we take up further consideration of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Dr. Najma Heptulla. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, how can she speak? The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can she speak, Sir? There is no order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the House is over, you talk to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, you have given an assurance that you will not come to the Well once you are allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to expel you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to expel you, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to take action, I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute... ...*(Interruptions)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। (व्यवधान)... One minute, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, one minute, you listen to me. See, I am only making a humble request that I will be forced to take action under Rule 255. So, I request you to go back to your seats...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless you go back, I will... ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? You approach the Government in your own way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach... ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, Government is only one

party. This is the House of the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... All States are represented here. I cannot direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to invoke Rule 255, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may interpret anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me to do that, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me to do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request other Andhra friends to persuade them. Don't make me to do the unpleasant job of invoking Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request other Andhra friends to persuade them. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हाउस चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد ادیب : سر، —(مداخلت)— ہاؤس چلنے دیجئے

—(مداخلت)—

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting you once again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting you once again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to invoke Rule 255. You will have to be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What humble request is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you talk to them? ...*(Interruptions)*... Parliamentary Affairs Minister, why don't you talk to them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, पिछली बार जब इस मामले पर सदन में बहस कराई गई थी, तो उसमें ये लोग भी सहमत थे। उन्होंने भी एक घंटे में अपनी बात रखी थी। उसके बाद श्री पी. चिदम्बरम ने, जो तत्कालीन गृह मंत्रालय का काम देख रहे थे, इनके कहने पर अपना पूरा बयान दिया था। सरकार की तरफ से ऑलरेडी बयान आ चुका है। उसी बयान को हम मानते हैं कि यह सरकार का बयान है। उसके बाद ये शांत हो गए, लेकिन आज अचानक फिर उन्होंने वही शुरू कर दिया। तो सरकार की तरफ से बयान आ चुका है। अब हम इनको कौन-सा नया बयान दे दें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... केबिनेट मीटिंग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you going back? ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me one

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Mr. Dututy Chairman]

minute, it is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is, give me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to convey something ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am requesting you to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, under the authority conferred on me by Rule 255 for Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House, I am hereby invoking Rule 255 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Council of States, and under that authority, I am directing Mr. Chowdary and Mr. Ramesh to leave the House immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please vacate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you, 'vacate'. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes
past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-six minutes
past three of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

GOVERNMENT BILLS--Contd.

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further consideration of The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The other day, we had decided to give a maximum of one hour only to this Bill. Now, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla.

एक माननीय सदस्य: एक घंटा तो बहुत कम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): आप बोलेंगे, तो मंत्री जी इस को बढ़ा देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे ज्यादा टाइम के लिए अलाउ कर देंगे और डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब भी बढ़ा देंगे। सर, जो पहला बिल आया था, उस पर हम सब लोग बोल चुके हैं। अब मंत्री जी इस लेजिस्लेशन को आठ अमेंडमेंट्स के साथ दोबारा इस हाउस में लेकर आए हैं, जब से मंत्री जी

इस लेजिस्लेशन को अमेंडमेंट के साथ लेकर आए हैं, तब से इन चार-पांच दिनों में मुझे कम से कम 400-500 मैसेज, एसएमएस और ईमेल के रूप में आए हैं। मंत्री जी, हम यदि कोई भी लेजिस्लेशन आते हैं, तो उसके बारे में क्लैरिटी होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में, हमारी सभ्यता में और हमारे कल्चर में मैरिज की कोई वैल्यू है। हम लोग मैरिज को अहमियत देते हैं, फैमिली को अहमियत देते हैं, उसकी यूनिटी को अहमियत देते हैं। भारत की सभ्यता और कल्चर divorce is a taboo, हमारे यहां इसे लम्बरी नहीं माना जाता, बल्कि इसे एक तरह से मजबूरी माना जाता है। यह मजबूरी तब है जब फैमिली नहीं चल पाती। लोग साथ नहीं रह पाते, तो यह मजबूरी हो जाती है, इसलिए डिवोर्स का सहारा लिया जाता है। कोई लड़का या लड़की खुशी से डिवोर्स नहीं लेता। मैं दोनों की बात करूंगी, मैं समानता की बात करूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे समाज में, हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में पुरुष और स्त्री बराबर हैं। फैमिली में दोनों का हक बराबर है। अगर कहीं असमानता है, तो वहां हम समानता लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिए कांस्टिट्यूशन में पॉज़िटिव डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात कही गई है, जहां तक महिलाओं का सवाल है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए)

मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान चाहूंगी। अगर किसी को समाज में ऐसा लग रहा है, खास तौर पर पुरुषों को, हालांकि कुछ महिलाओं ने भी मुझे फोन किया और वे आकर मुझ से मिली, कुछ लोगों को ऐसा लग रहा है कि आपके इन आठ नए अमेंडमेंट्स में से किसी अमेंडमेंट की वजह से असमानता पैदा होगी, किसी के साथ अन्याय होगा, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि यह सही नहीं है और आप इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे, क्योंकि कोशिश यही करनी चाहिए कि फैमिली स्ट्रक्चर न टूटे। हम वेस्टर्न सिविलाइज़ेशन से अपने आपको कम्पेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनका माहौल दूसरा है, उनके यहां का रहन-सहन अलग है और वे इस तरह की चीज़ों को बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं, जबकि हमारा समाज इन चीज़ों को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

मैं सिर्फ एक बात आपके सामने कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल से आपने कुछ लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया है। हम वहां ओथ लेते हैं, आपने भी ओथ ली। आप तो लॉ मिनिस्टर हैं, बड़े अच्छे वकील हैं। जब आप यहां बैठते थे तो बहुत अच्छा बोलते थे, वहां बैठते है तो अच्छा बोलते हैं, अच्छे मंत्री हैं और बहुत अच्छे लॉयर हैं, काबिल लॉयर हैं। हम यहां संविधान की, हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन की, हमारे आईन की ओथ लेते हैं कि हम अपने आईन का पालन करेंगे। जो ओथ हमने यहां ली है उस पर अमल करेंगे और कोशिश यह करेंगे कि हम गलती से भी अपने लाईन के खिलाफ न बोलें, लेकिन मुझे एक शिकायत है। हमारे प्रिपम्बल में लिखा है कि equal opportunities, equality की बात हो। आपको तो कानून पढ़कर सुनाने की

[डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला]

जरूरत नहीं है, आपको तो कंस्टीट्यूशन जुबानी याद होगा, मुझे तो बार-बार पढ़ना पड़ता है। जस्टिस की बात की गई तो, सबसे पहला है जस्टिस, फिर लिबर्टी, फिर इक्वलिटी। इस देश की 100 मिलियन, 10 करोड़ महिलाओं के हक के बारे में आपने नहीं सोचा। मुझे आज इस बात पर बड़ी खुशी है कि आप ऐसा कानून लाए हैं कि मेरी बहनों की जो समस्याएं है, उनका समाधान होगा। उम्मीद है कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटस अच्छा होगा। मगर मंत्री जी, इस देश में और भी महिलाएं हैं। कम से कम 100 मिलियन तो हैं, अगर मेरी गिनती गलत नहीं है, तो इससे कुछ ज्यादा ही हैं, जिनके बारे में इस बिल के कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं मुस्लिम महिलाओं की बात कर रही हूँ। इस हाउस में हम तीन मुस्लिम महिलाएं हैं, दो उधर, मोहसिना जी और नाज़नीन जी और मैं इधर अकेली, शायद मेरी पार्टी में मैं अकेली हूँ। लोक सभा में कांग्रेसी मुस्लिम महिलाएं होंगी, मुझे पता नहीं है। इतनी मालूमात नहीं की कि वहां कितनी हैं, क्योंकि मैं हिन्दू-मुसलमान की गिनती कभी करती नहीं हूँ। मैं सिर्फ महिला की गिनती करती हूँ। मगर मुझे यह लगा कि इतने सालों में आपने यह नहीं सोचा। कानून तो बार-बार आता है। हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट का, स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट का, मगर इसमें आप बांट क्यों रहे हो? आपको नहीं लगता कि आप 10 करोड़ महिलाओं के हित की हिफाजत नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या हम उन्हें इक्वल अपॉर्व्युनिटी दे रहे हैं? क्या हम अपने कंस्टीट्यूशन के प्रिपम्बल, हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स, हमारी फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं? उनको हक नहीं देकर क्या हमारे आईन का, हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन का, हमारे संविधान का हम उल्लंघन नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या आपको नहीं लगता कि उनको भी जरूरत है? उनके यहां भी तलाक होता है, उनके बच्चे रगड़ जाते हैं मुम्बई की जुबान में, कि उनका कोई वाली-वारिस नहीं होता। पढ़ने की उनको तकलीफ होती है, रोटी खाने के लिए भी उनके पास पैसे नहीं होते। मंत्री जी, आप क्यों नहीं उनके लिए बिल लेकर आए? मुझे याद है यहां इस हाउस में जब भी बात होती है, कभी हाउस के अंदर जिक्र होता है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह कलेक्टिव रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, इसलिए कोई भी जवाब दे सकता है। अगर आप पुराना इतिहास देखें तो अशोक सेन साहब, जो एक बड़े अच्छे वकील थे आप मानते होंगे, उन्होंने इस सदन में कई वायदे किए थे, जब शहबानों केस पर बिल आया था। उन्होंने कई प्रॉमिसेज किए थे कि हम जरूर उसमें तब्दीली लाएंगे। आज कितने साल हो गए हैं, क्या कोई तब्दीली हुई? मैं यकीनन यहां अकेली बैठी हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जिम्मेदारी से कह सकती हूँ कि मेरे भाई और मेरी बहनें, जो मेरे साथ बैठे हैं और लोक सभा में हैं, वे सब मेरे साथ इस बात पर सहमत थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की 100 मिलियन मुसलमान औरतों के बारे में यह सरकार कुछ सोचती नहीं है। उनके बारे में एक लेजिस्लेशन भी कभी लेकर नहीं आए। उनकी फलाहों बेहबूदी, उनकी बेहतरी के लिए आपने कभी कोई काम नहीं किया। मंत्री जी, आपकी कंस्टीट्यूंसी में तो वे लोग मजॉरिटी में हैं, काफी तादाद में हैं। क्या आपको उनका कभी ख्याल नहीं आता कि मुसलमान

औरतों के लिए भी हमें कुछ करना है? क्या आपको लगता है कि सभी मुसलमान मर्द बहुत अच्छे होते हैं? क्या मुसलमान औरतों के लिए आपको नहीं बोलना चाहिए? क्या वे इस देश की नागरिक नहीं हैं? आप सब लोग खामोश बैठे हैं, कोई एक तो खड़ा होकर बोले कि हां, हम समझते हैं कि यह गलत है। क्या पाबंदी है आपके ऊपर? क्या आप मेजॉरिटी महिलाओं की बात कर रहे हैं? एक मायनॉरिटी के लिए बोलने को कोई खड़ा नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए, मैं बहुत खुश होऊंगी।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): I am sorry, Najma ji. If you yield for a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am speaking for myself as well. There is no question of our looking at any woman, irrespective of which community or caste they belong to, in any way different from what we see ourselves. Women are fifty per cent of this country's population and there is no question of further dividing them or seeing that their needs are not met. So, there is no question of our not speaking for them. Let me tell you, cutting across all lines, we have always stood and spoken for women, particularly, for minority community women. They are our sisters, and, so, the question of not speaking for them does not arise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Renuka ji, if you want to intervene here, you can do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Najma, you please carry on.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I allowed her to speak. I mean, if it is from my time, I don't mind because I am very happy, at least, one woman got up from the other side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have three minutes more.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, आप महिलाओं के मामले में इतना अत्याचार कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भूवनेश्वर कालिता): आप अपना टाइम भी उन्हें दे रही हैं, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, दे दीजिए। देखिए, इस हाउस से हम कोई ऐसा गलत लेजिस्लेशन पास करें, जिसका हजारों, लाखों करोड़ों लोगों पर असर पड़े और सिर्फ इसलिए क्योंकि हमारे पास समय नहीं था, तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात होगी। क्या महिलाओं के विषय पर बात करने के लिए ऐसा कर के हम मुंह दिखा सकते हैं कि हमारे पास समय नहीं था? क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि हमने जल्दी-जल्दी बिल पास कर दिया, जिसका इफेक्ट फेमिलीज पर पड़ने वाला है, जिसका इफेक्ट लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों पर पड़ने वाला है? इस मुल्क

[डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला]

में 49 परसेंट महिलाएं हैं और उन 49 परसेंट में 100 मिलियम मुसलमान औरतें हैं, जिन के बारे में इस सरकार ने कभी एक लफज नहीं कहा, जिन के बारे में कभी एक आवाज नहीं उठाई। यहां के. रहमान खान साहब बैठे हैं, जो मायनॉरिटीज डिपाअर्मेन्ट के मंत्री हैं, मैं उनसे सवाल करना चाहती हूँ

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Madam, you please address the Chair.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: मैं आपके थू उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ, **I agree with you.** क्या आप कभी कोई लेजिस्लेशन लेकर आए? शहवानों केस के बाद कोई रिफॉर्म्स किए? उनकी बेहतर के लिए कुछ सोचा कि उनकी भी कुछ समस्याएं हैं? यह किसी ने नहीं सोचा क्योंकि खाली वोट की पॉजिटिक्स होती है। बोट के लिए, फिर तुम जेहन्नुम में जाओ। तुम्हारी औरतें और मर्दों की हमें कोई परवाह नहीं। सर, अगर यह सरकार कोई लेजिस्लेशन मुस्लिम महिलाओं के लिए लेकर आती हैं, तो मेरी पार्टी के सब लोग मेरे पीछे खड़े रहेंगे। मैं आपको वायदा करती हूँ कि सब आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे, कोई अपोज़ नहीं करेगा, लेकिन आप लेकर तो आइए। आप कोशिश ही नहीं करते। हमारी रेणुका जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि औरतों को डिवाइड नहीं किजिए। मैं भी यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि औरतों के लिए एक लॉ होना चाहिए। अगर मेरी तीन लड़कियां हैं, एक लड़की अगर मुसलमान से शादी करती है, तो उसके लिए एक कानून है, मेरी दूसरी लड़की अगर हिंदू से शादी करती है, तो उसके लिए दूसरा कानून है, अगर मेरी लड़की पारसी से शादी करती है, तो उसके लिए तीसरा कानून है। क्या आप औरतों को इस तरह कानूनों से बांट देंगे? एक घर की तीन लड़कियों को आप हिस्सों में बांट दोगे? यह कोई इंसाफ है? क्या आप नहीं समझते कि आप अपने संविधान का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं? **Are you giving equal opportunity to the three women in one family? What kind of law is it?** मंत्री जी, आप सुन लीजिए। उन्हें बाद में ब्रीफ कर दीजिए।

कानून एवं न्याय मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): मैडम, हमें जूनियर भी ब्रीफ करता है और कोर्ट भी बातें करती है और हम दोनों को सुनते हैं।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: ठीक है, आपके दो कान हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आप अपने दोनों कानों से अलग-अलग बात सुन लेते हैं, लेकिन मेरी बात को इस कान से सुनकर दूसरे कान से निकाल मत दीजिएगा। सर, मैं अहमियत की बात कर रही थी। आपको भी जवाब देना है। यह अदालत और यह पार्लियामेंट खत्म हो जाएगी, हम लोग यहां से रिटायर होकर चले जाएंगे, दुनिया से भी रिटायर होकर चले जाएंगे, लेकिन एक बड़ी अदालत भी है, खुदा की अदालत। जब मुझसे कोई इस बारे में वहां पूछेगा तो मुझे भी वहां जवाब देना है। हमें बनाने वाले ने औरत और मर्द को बराबर बनाया। अगर मुझसे कोई वहां पूछेगा कि जब औरतों

के साथ यह नाइंसाफी हो रही थी, तो मैं क्या जवाब दूंगी कि इतने बड़े सदन में बैठकर मैं उनके लिए आवाज़ नहीं उठा सकी? आप सुने या न सुने, आप अमल करें या न करें, मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी से पीछे नहीं हट सकती। मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि आप जब जवाब देंगे तो बताएंगे कि आप मुस्लिम महिलाओं के बारे में इस बिल में क्या करेंगे। आप महिलाओं को नहीं बांटेंगे, आप महिलाओं के लिए एक ही कानून लाइए। आप यह वादा कीजिए कि आप महिलाओं के लिए एक ही कानून लेकर आएंगे। चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म की महिला हो, किसी भी मज़हब को मानती हो, आप सबके लिए एक कानून लाइए, *one law for all the women of the country. Thank you.*

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): सम्मानीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह वह देश है, जिसने कभी "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" का नारा दिया था। उस देश में सांझे परिवार की इकाई टूट गयी और आज एकल परिवार भी टूट रहा है। इसलिए आज इस बात की जरूरत पैदा हुई है कि अगर विवाह सही तौर पर नहीं चल रहा है तो उसे खत्म होने की इजाज़त होनी चाहिए, अनुमति होनी चाहिए। यह परिवारिक समस्या हमारे पाश्चात्य चिंतन से जन्म लेती है। हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि पश्चिम एक ऐसी दिशा है, जहां जाकर सूरज भी डूब जाता है। हम अगर उसका अंधा अनुकरण करेंगे तो हमारी स्थिति भी उससे बेहतर नहीं होगी। यह परिवार इसलिए टूटा कि हमारी सोच में एक सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। हम यह तो चाहे है कि वह घर में बेटी बनकर रहे, लेकिन हमने कभी उसे बेटी नहीं समझा। उसकी वजह से उसके साथ दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं। अगर कांच का गिलास रास्ते में पड़ा है, उसे ठोकर लगती है, तो वह टूट जाता है। अगर वह बेटी से टूटता है तो मां कहती हैं, पांव में चोट तो नहीं लगी, लेकिन अगर वही गिलास बहू से टूट जाता है तो कहती है, अंधी हो रही है, सारे बर्तन इसी तरह तोड़ेगी? यह सोच का फर्क है, जिसकी वजह से आज हमारे सामने यह समस्या पैदा हुई है। अगर हम बहू को बेटी बनाना सीख जाएं तो शायद आज तलाक की जो समस्याएं हैं, वे आधी रह जाएंगी। इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि जीवन तबाह नहीं होना चाहिए। आज हर महिला का, हर पुरुष का जीवन में कुछ पोटेंशियल है, उसका पूरा लाभ उसे मिल सके ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) Sir, we are not able to hear. There is disturbance in the mike.

डा. राम प्रकाश: इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि अगर विवाह ठीक नहीं चल रहा है तो उसे समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। महोदय, यह समस्या इतनी ही नहीं है। आज दहेज के नाम पर विवाह टूटने के लाखों केस कचहरियों में पड़े हैं। बीस-बीस साल तक वे केस उलझे रह जाते हैं। वे एक दूसरे को सजा देने पर तुले होते हैं कि मेरी ज़िंउगी तो तबाह हो गयी, अब इसकी ज़िंदगी भी तबाह करूंगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री जी इस बिल में इस

[डा. राम प्रकाश:]

तरह का भी कोई प्रावधान कर पाएं कि जो बहुत लम्बे समय से तलाक के केस चल रहे हैं, उनको कोई समाधान हो पाए, तो शायद जो भाव हम लेकर चले हैं, उस भाव की गहराई के साथ पूर्ति हो सकेगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दहेज का कानून है, उसका बहुत दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। बूढ़ा बाप है, उसने हार्ट सर्जरी कराई है, लेकिन उसको जेल के अंदर डाला जा सकता है। बूढ़ी मां है, उसको भी तंग करने के लिए दहेज का केस बनाया जाता है। क्या बूढ़ी मां महिला नहीं है तो उसके साथ यह अत्याचार होता है? इसलिए जहां आप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, वहीं इस समस्या की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। जो लम्बे समय से केस चल रहे हैं वे भी ऐसे विवाह हैं जो किसी भी तरह दोबारा ठीक नहीं हो पाएंगे, जो नहीं निभा पाएंगे। जो 20-20 साल में नहीं निभ पाए, तो अब हम किस दिन का इंतजार कर रहे हैं? अगर हम इस बिल को पास करते हैं, जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, तो हमें उन लोगों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए जो अपनी योग्यता का, अपनी क्षमता का योगदान इस देश को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी कचहरियों के दरवाजे खटखटाते हुए सारी उम्र निकल जाती है।

मैं इस बारे में एक दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ कि तलाक दीजिए, लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे अपनी मां की तरफ देख रहे हैं, अपने पिता की तरफ देख रहे हैं, पति-पत्नी की आपस में नहीं निभा पाई, वे तो अपनी जिंदगी बसर करने के लिए अलग हो जाएंगे, लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, उनकी देखभाल कौन करेगा? यहां केवल आर्थिक संरक्षण की बात नहीं है, यहां भावनात्मक सुरक्षा बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से अपनी मां छिन जाएगी या उनसे पिता छिन जाएगा, इस बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अपनी मैरिज को नाकामयाब मानकर विवाह तोड़ रहे हैं, उन्हें विवाह तोड़ने दीजिए, लेकिन उनके ऊपर कोई ऐसी कंडिशन भी होनी चाहिए कि उनके जो बच्चे हैं, वे अनाथ बच्चे बनकर तड़पते हुए न रह जाएं बल्कि उनका भी कोई भविष्य हो, उनकी भी कोई जिन्दगी हो। वे भी अपना भविष्य देखते हैं, वे भी अच्छे इंजीनियर बनना चाहते हैं, डॉक्टर बनना चाहते हैं।

मैं आपसे अगली बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मेट्रिमोनियल प्रॉपर्टी में डिवोर्सड का हिस्सा है। आपने 50 परसेंट तक कर दिया, मुबारक हो, लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे पीछे रह गए जिनकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई होनी है, उनके लिए क्या हिस्सा है, उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है, मैं इसके बारे में जानकारी हासिल करना चाहूंगा मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि एक गरीब लड़का है, जिसका पिता भूमिहीन है, उस पिता ने मजदूरी करके, पेट पर पत्थर बांधकर, धरती को बिछोना और आकाश को अपना ओढ़ना मानकर, अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाया और उसके बाद वह बच्चा अच्छा इंजीनियर बन गया, नौकरी पर लग गया। विवाह हुआ, लेकिन वह निभ नहीं पाया, उसका विवाह टूट गया। आधी प्रॉपर्टी उसके पास से चली गई, तो वह बुढ़े मां-बाप का क्या सहारा बनेगा? उसके जो छोटे भाई-बहन हैं, उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी? जब हम कानून बनाते हैं, तो उसमें हमें इन सारे पहलुओं के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए कि जो छोटे

बच्चे हैं, उनका क्या होगा, जो डिपेंडेंट भाई और बहन हैं, उनका क्या होगा, जो डिपेंडेंट बूढ़े मां-बाप हैं, जिनकी कोई आर्थिक सुरक्षा नहीं है, उनका क्या होगा, इसके बारे में थोड़ा स्पष्टीकरण हो जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। मेरी अगली बात को हंसी में मत लिजिएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार 50 परसेंट प्रॉपर्टी मिल गई, उसने दूसरी बार तलाक पेश किया, तो फिर उसे 50 परसेंट मिलेगा। यहां तो ऐसे भी केस हैं जिन्होंने तीसरी बार तलाक लिया है। इसके बारे में हमें बिल में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए। समाज में अच्छे लोग भी हैं और समाज में बुरे लोग भी हैं। अच्छी महिलाएं हैं, पूजा के काबिल हैं, देवियां हैं, मैं उन्हें श्रद्धपूर्वक नमन करता हूँ, उनके पांव छूता हूँ। जो अच्छे आदमी हैं, मैं सिर झुकाकर उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, लेकिन समाज में जहां राम है, वहां रावण भी है। जब आप कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तो इस बारे में भी कानूनी व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है।

मैं आपसे एक अंतिम बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आजकल हमारे गांवों में इस तरह के केसेज़ हो रहे हैं। कोई विवाहित स्त्री है, उसके दो-तीन बच्चे हैं, वह घर में किसी को बताए बिना किसी दूसरे आदमी के साथ चली गई। मुझे यह भाषा मजबूरी में इस्तेमाल करनी पड़ रही है, मैं किसी देवी के बारे में ऐसे शब्द कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उसने जाकर किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति से विवाह कर लिया, उसने तलाक लिया नहीं, तो क्या मैट्रिमोनियल प्रॉपर्टी का हक उसके लिए भी है, यह बात भी थोड़ी स्पष्टीकरण मांगती है। एक बात और है जिसकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है हिन्दुस्तान में जो सबसे ज्यादा दुखिया है, वह माइग्रेटरी लेबर की महिला है, चाहे वह भट्टे पर काम करती हो, चाहे वह कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करती हो। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, बिल्डिंग में काम करती हुई एक महिला को, उसको देखकर आदमी को ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें सांस कहां से चल रही है? उसके साथ दो-तीन बच्चे थे। मैंने यह पूछा कि यह महिला मजदूरी क्यों करती है, इसके पति मजदूरी क्यों नहीं करते? मुझे कहा गया कि जब यह फलां प्रदेश से आई थी तब तो इसके साथ पति था, लेकिन वह तो इसे छोड़कर कहीं चला जाएगा। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमने कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया है? जो महिलाओं माइग्रेटरी लेबर इस तरह की असहाय, दुखिया और रोटी को मोहताज हैं तथा उनके साथ बच्चे हैं, क्या हम उनके लिए भी बिल में व्यवस्था करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका संकेत हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को आगे नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया।

श्री नरेन्द्र कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 का प्रभाव यकीनन देश की अधिकांश आबादी पर होगा। यह सदन इस मत का समर्थक है कि महिलाओं को देश में सशक्त रूप से आगे आना चाहिए। इस मत का समर्थन भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता परमपूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने किया था। जो देश के सबसे पहले कानून मंत्री बने थे और वे हिन्दू कोड बिल लेकर आए थे। हिन्दू कोड बिल के

[श्री नरेन्द्र कश्यप]

माध्यम से उन्होंने इस बात समर्थन किया था। चूंकि महिला देश के सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा का प्रतीक है, इसलिए महिलाओं के सम्मान व सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था देश की शासन प्रणाली को करनी चाहिए। देश की मौजूदा सरकार ने महिला सशक्तिकरण की योजना को इस बिल के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। हालांकि इससे पहले भी कई कानून हमारे देश में बने हैं, आईपीसी में संशोधन हुआ है, उसमें 498(a) जोड़ा गया है और एक नया दहेज अधिनियम 3/4 बनाया गया। सरकार की यह मंशा थी कि महिलाओं के हितों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो, लेकिन आज देश के सियासी लोगों पर एक सवालिया निशान लगता है कि देश आजाद होने के बाद तथा प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली के प्रयोग के बाद भी हम महिलाओं के हितों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल को दो भागों में बांटकर देखता हूँ। इस बिल के पहले भाग पर हमारे देश के योग्य माननीय मंत्री जी ने डिवोर्स के सिस्टम में और विस्तार करने की कोशिश की है। हम आपके इस विस्तार-रूप से सहमत हैं। आपने म्यूचुअल डिवोर्स के लिए तीन साल का समय निश्चित किया और बहुत से कानूनी प्रावधान भी दिए। हमें उन पर ज्यादा आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे इस बिल में एक चीज देखने को नहीं मिली कि अगर कोई महिला या व्यक्ति बहरा, गूंगा या अनपढ़ है और उनके आपस में संबंध अच्छे नहीं हैं, इस बात का जिक्र पहले भी कानून-वेत्ताओं ने किया है, तो उनके लिए विवाह-विच्छेद की प्रणाली कैसे लागू होगी, कैसे वे अपने परिवारिक जीवन से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि आपने परिवारिक सम्पत्ति में पत्नी की हिस्सेदारी पर अपनी व्यवस्था दी है। यह देश की महिलाओं की एक बड़ी मांग थी। पूरा देश, पूरा सदन इस बात से सहमत है कि सम्बन्ध विच्छेदन हो जाने के बाद महिलाओं को बेसहारा, असहाय न होना पड़े इसलिए पति की सम्पत्ति में से उसको हिस्सेदारी देने की व्यवस्था को हम एक अच्छे कानून की व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं। लेकिन उन सम्बन्धों से जन्में बच्चों का उस प्रॉपर्टी की हिस्सेदारी का क्या प्रतिशत होगा, इस पर कानून मौन है, इस पर विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नजर नहीं आई है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी विवाह से उत्पन्न ऐसे बच्चों के जीवन-भरण के लिए विवाह-विच्छेद के उपरांत पिता की सम्पत्ति में हिस्सेदारी में प्रतिशत तय करने पर भी विचार करेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): समाप्त कीजिए। आपका समय पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मुझे मालूम है कि समय की कमी है, लेकिन यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आज के भारतीय युग में बहुत सारे पुरुष अपनी सम्पत्ति का रजिस्ट्रेशन पत्नी के नाम भी कराते हैं, लेकिन अगर पति के पास जीवन गुजारने की व्यवस्था नहीं है और सम्पत्ति की मालिक भी पत्नी है, तो क्या उस सूरत में यह कानून पति को भी पत्नी की

सम्पत्ति में से कानूनी हक लेने का अधिकार दे सकेगा? यदि मंत्री जी इस पर भी अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी स्पीच समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। शायद आपने इस बिल के प्रभाव को हिंदू धर्म से जुड़े परिवारों तक सीमित रखा है। हमारा देश धर्म निरपेक्ष देश है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डाइवोर्स के बाद जो बाकी मज़हब के लोग हैं, उनकी महिलाओं को भी संपत्ति में हिस्सेदारी का कानूनी हक मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा? यदि मंत्री जी इस पर भी कोई व्यवस्था देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की शत-प्रतिशत महिलाओं का जीवन विवाह विच्छेद के बाद सुरक्षित हो जाएगा और आपके इस अधिनियम की महत्ता बढ़ेगी। माननीय मंत्री जी आप अच्छा कानून लाए हैं, आपने एक अच्छी शुरुआत की है और उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ने इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए, मैं दोनों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, we are moving an amendment to the official amendment proposed by the hon. Minister in clause 13F. We demand that this clause be deleted, and a new clause should be added. The official amendment is to give equal share in the immovable property (other than inherited or, inheritable immovable property) which is acquired during the subsistence of the marriage; and court will decide how much share is to be given. But our amendment is that the property acquired during the subsistence of marriage be divided equally between the husband and wife because of the three reasons. First, equal share on the property is a woman's right. Second, leaving the decision to court to fix the quantum of the share that should be given to the women would create adverse effects, since many courts are manned by persons who have patriarchal mindset and represent the male-dominated value system of our society. Third, by clubbing the share of wife and children together, the equal share of the wife gets reduced. इस बिल के आने के बाद हम लोग यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे पास बहुत सारे एस.एम.एस. आ रहे हैं। ये कहाँ से आ रहे हैं? ये मेल गुप्स से आ रहे हैं। यह कहा जा रहा है कि अगर यह बिल पास होगा तो फैमिली डिस्ट्रॉय हो जाएगी। मैं इस हाउस में यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि महिला के पास क्या है? महिला से यह कहा जाता है, उसको यह सम्मान दिया जाता है, यह माना जाता है कि वह आधा आसमान है, आधा आकाश है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं।

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

1.00 P.M.

हम लोग आकाश नहीं चाहते, आकाश तो इतनी दूर है। हम लोग जमीन चाहते हैं। हम लोग जमीन मांगते हैं। एक महिला को जमीन क्यों नहीं दी जाएगी?

महोदय, डिवोर्स की बात आती है। कोई भी महिला ऐसे ही डिवार्स नहीं चाहती है। जब घटनाएं होती हैं, तब वह डिवोर्स मांगती है। इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कहा है, मैं वह बताना चाहती हूँ। The Supreme Court of India has observed, "The Government should assess the value of the unpaid homemaker both in accident claims and in matters of division of matrimonial properties". The Court has also stated, "Parliament should make amendments to matrimonial laws to give effect to the mandate of Article 15(1) of the Constitution". (समय की घंटी)

सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रही हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि डिवोर्स में ईक्वल शेयर होना चाहिए। अगर ईक्वल शेयर नहीं होगा, तो we will move the amendments for equal share as we cannot be party to liberalization of divorce laws without necessary protection of women and safeguarding of their equal rights. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is an old saying which says, 'If you marry in haste, you repent in leisure'. Sir, you have given me only two minutes today; so I better make my points in haste, but make two very quick points before you ring the bell.

Firstly, I want to appreciate the Minister for including those amendments which were solely lacking in the original Bill, particularly, the one about inheritance and inheritable immovable property, and, of course, the other one about minor children. And now the adopted children are also included in that. These are very nice two-three amendments. I know it is a little bit of fait accompli because the Government and the leading Opposition Party have got together, so this is going to pass in any case, but we must flag this point, Sir. The point is, this is a wonderful idea to empower women and we are all for that, but while empowering women, why leave the men out? Our focus is, keep empowering women, especially in a country like India where women are empowered in so many different ways. But make it a gender-neutral approach. Replace the word 'wife or husband' with 'spouse'. This is

one point because as much as we want to empower women, we must empower women, but why should we empower women at the expense of men? Both can be empowered, and I know in 99 per cent of cases, it is the woman who is given the bad deal, but in those one or two per cent cases, if it is gender-neutral, if it is more forward-thinking, and if it takes a view that there is a lot of good thinking, which has happened in this Bill, including the amendments, so if that one more step is taken in the future, that would be even better; more power to women. Thank you.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार विवाह प्रमुख संस्कारों में से एक है। प्रायः यह भी कहा जाता है कि ये ऐसे रिश्ते होते हैं, जो जन्म लेने से पूर्व ही भगवान के घर में निश्चित हो जाते हैं। समाज में तमाम विकृतियाँ हैं। जिस तरह से स्वस्थ शरीर में बीमारी प्रवेश कर जाती है, उसी तरीके से स्वस्थ वैवाहिक जीवन में भी कड़वाहट प्रवेश कर जाती है। मंत्री जी हमने आपके बिल को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ा है। विवाह विच्छेद के बाद पत्नी अपना जीवनयापन ठीक से कर सके, इसके लिए नियम कानून अवश्य बनने चाहिए।

महोदय, आपने इसमें यह दिया है कि विवाह विच्छेद के बाद पति की अर्जित सम्पत्ति में पत्नी का हिस्सा होगा। गुजारा भत्ता कितना होगा, अदालत यह बाद में तय करेगी। इससे एक बात तो साफ हो गई है कि पति-पत्नी के बीच जो तलाक होता है, उसके लिए केवल पति जिम्मेदार होता है। इस संशोधन से यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि तलाक के लिए पूर्णतः पति को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पत्नी नौकरी कर रही हो और उसने तलाक की अर्जी डाली हो, पति बेरोज़गार हो, तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में तलाकशुदा पत्नी अपने बेरोज़गार पति को गुजारा भत्ता देगी? क्या इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था है? तमाम लोगों के फोन हमारे पास आ रहे हैं और लोग हमसे पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या यह कानून पूरे तरीके से गुलाम बनाने के लिए है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, सदन ने इस प्रकार के कई कानून बनाए, जिनका बहुत दुरुपयोग हुआ। अब जो कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं मैं सदन के माध्यम से आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून का भी बेतहाशा दुरुपयोग होगा और दुरुपयोग के बाद मंत्री जी, पुनः आप संशोधन के लिए तैयार रहिएगा। हम इसका विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन आपको यह बताना चाहते हैं कि इसका बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: तलाक के बाद हमारी मां को, हमारी बहन को सम्मान मिले, लेकिन जब इसका दुरुपयोग होगा, तो उसको रोकने के क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे, इस पर भी आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर लीजिएगा।

समय कम है, अंत में सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बात पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाए कि इस कानून के माध्यम से अलग हुए दम्पति को लाभ मिले। ऐसा न हो कि एक को तो लाभ मिले और एक को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो। इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ आपका हार्दिक धन्यवाद करते हुए हम अपनी बात समाप्त करते हैं। आपने सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय समाजवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Today, many of them here are concerned and worried about women misusing this Bill. I really can't understand that when it comes to a women's Bill, the first point, that is always raised, is that women will misuse it. Even here, somebody was talking about dowry cases. Now, we have heard of so many dowry deaths, so many women being burnt to death, acid injections being put, etc. So much is happening, and still, misuse and women using it as revenge against husband and mother-in-law is the only concern that we have! This is the kind of attitude that we have. My colleague, Shri Derek O'Brien, also spoke about a gender-neutral Bill. Of course, we all welcome a gender-neutral Bill when our country becomes equal, when it gives equal rights to women. I don't think this House, actually, has a right to pass any Bill about women because I can, hardly, see women here. When it becomes 50 per cent,—we have been fighting for 33 per cent—when we have achieved 50 per cent, then, we can talk about women's empowerment and gender-neutral things. Now, we have to be more concerned about the section of the society which is being oppressed, which is not being treated fairly and which doesn't get justice. Sir, this Bill is really progressive and I welcome the Minister for including adopted children along with minor children.

But there are certain concerns which I would like to raise here. It is not very clear when it comes to maintenance. Every time when there is a divorce case and it goes to the court, it is completely left at the mercy of the judge. There is nothing clear. There are no standards to be followed that, for sure, a woman or her children will get a particular portion as maintenance and alimony. In so many cases there is a maintenance or an alimony awarded but there is no mechanism put in place that it

should be paid every month or whatever the time interval is. If it does not come then, most of the women here do not have the choice to choose what they want to do or to choose the kind of education they want to have and they don't have the right to choose what kind of careers they want to pursue after marriage or before marriage. Everything else is restricted and you cannot expect a woman to be completely free to make economic decisions. That kind of right is not there. So, in this case, she completely depends on her spouse for her income or maintenance. We have to put in place a mechanism to make sure that it reaches her and her children properly. It is mentioned that minor children, unmarried girls and widowed daughters will continue to get the maintenance. At 18, many of the boys also have not finished their education. We also have to take care of their rights.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: About ancestral property, it has been mentioned that it will be decided in court. The value of the ancestral property will be decided in court and there will be a ruling on that. But I think, that also is very ambiguous. It leaves a lot of space for different kinds of interpretation in different cases. I think, we have to have something clear about maintenance in this Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Odisha): Respected Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate and share my views on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, I support this Bill which is brought for consideration before this august House. The Marriage Laws (Amendment Bill, 2010) has been brought before this House to further amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954. As part of the Hindu Code Bill, the Hindu Marriage Act was enacted in 1955 by the Indian Parliament. It is an Act to amend and codify the marriage laws among Hindus. Its purpose was to regulate personal life of Hindus, especially the institution of marriage, its validity, conditions for invalidity and applicability.

Sir, on the demand from various quarters for making irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Central Government referred the matter to the Law Commission of India for its consideration. The Law Commission, in its 71st Report titled, "The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage as a Ground of Divorce" submitted in April,

[Shrimati Renubala Pradhan]

1978 had examined the issue in detail and recommended amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Sir, based on the recommendations of the Law Commission, a legislation was proposed. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, by making divorce easier on ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage, was introduced in the Parliament in 2012. The Bill replaces the words “not earlier than six months” in Section 13B with the words “upon receipt of a petition.” It also provides a better safeguard to wife by inserting Section 13D by which the wife may oppose the grant of a decree on the ground that the dissolution of the marriage will result in...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: ...grave financial hardship to her and that it would in all the circumstances be wrong to dissolve the marriage.

The new Section 13E provides restriction on decree for divorce ... (time-bell)...affecting children born...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: ...out of wedlock and states that a court shall not pass a decree of divorce under Section 13C unless the court is satisfied that adequate provision for the maintenance of children born out of the marriage has been made consistently with the financial capacity of the parties to the marriage.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am calling the next speaker. Mrs. Vandana Chavan.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand to support the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, but I do so with mixed feelings. On the one hand, this Bill puts at rest a long-pending direction from several quarters—the hon. Supreme Court and the Law Commission Reports—to make irretrievable breakdown of marriage a ground for divorce.

Matrimonial relations are matters of delicate human and emotional relations. When they are broken, it is impossible for them to make up and it is useless to wash

dirty linen in public and, through 13B and 13C, naturally, this is, now, circumvented.

Realizing that I have a very few minutes at my disposal, I would like to say that there are several welcome provisions. The most welcome provision in this Bill is that the maintenance and upkeep of wife and children have been given supreme consideration while granting divorce under Section 13C.

Sir, I wish to air my concern. That is, we have to realize that the families are now becoming more and more democratic and more egalitarian. Women, as mentioned by several of my colleagues, in some cases, are earning as same as their husbands and in some case even more. While this Bill gives an opportunity to oppose the irretrievable breakdown of marriage for women, it is unfair that, under this Bill, a man cannot at all challenge a divorce petition filed by his wife. It may sound odd for a woman saying this. But, just as it is important that we fight for women's cause, I think, it is very important that we also fight for human rights which may be even more important. There is no doubt that women have suffered for centuries. So, we have to be protected and our children have to be protected. But that is no excuse to make the current generation of men suffer. In this case, I would like to substantiate my argument by inviting the hon. Minister's attention to the Law Commission Report No. 217. While making its recommendations in the last para 3.1, it recommended that immediate action be taken to introduce an amendment to the Hindu Marriage Act and the Special Marriage Act for inclusion of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as another ground for grant of divorce which we are doing now.

Sir, para 3.2 specifically says that the amendment may also provide that the court, before granting the decree of divorce on the ground that the marriage has been irretrievably broken down, should examine whether adequate financial arrangements have been made for the parties and children.

However, para no. 5 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, unfortunately, only says 'subject to certain safeguards to wife and affected children.' Now, Sir, the Commission talked about 'parties' and 'children.' My colleagues, Mr. O'Brien and Smt. Kanimozhi also voiced this. Of course, women need justice. But, it should be a gender neutral provision.

Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I do not know how much time you have allotted to me, but I would say that to bundle out such an important Bill in such a short period is not just. You should allow enough time for deliberations in this House. Having said so, I would try to confine myself to the time given to me.

This Bill has a very good intention and, therefore, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill. But, Sir, in today's modern society—we are living in the 21st century—every enactment should be gender-free and religion-free. Here, we should have been gender-neutral and religion-neutral. However, this Bill seems to be taking only the women into consideration. Also, it relates only to the Hindu marriage. I do not understand why this Government should keep a divide between the different religions even in this 21st century. This Bill is called the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, but actually, it is the Hindu Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill. As Dr. Najmaji has specifically mentioned, women belonging to other religions should also be covered under this law. That is also very necessary. In the same way, the expression 'spouse' should have been used instead of 'husband' because that would have sounded more just because many a time, a woman earns more than the man. What about the maintenance in such cases? There would be many litigations because of this.

There is another thing, Sir. I fear that because of the provisions in the Bill, many broken marriages would remain intact only on paper. The woman would be deprived of the right to get separated and remarry, because if there is a provision for inheritance of property, many families would think 'why give divorce, why allow her separation, let her remain in the family'. They would carry on then and, in that case, you would be depriving a woman the right to get separated. I think, the Minister, who is an eminent lawyer, should look into it very carefully and do the needful in this case. Though I say that this Bill is good, the right to challenge the divorce should remain equal. If a woman intends to challenge the divorce, then, even the man should also be able to challenge the divorce, because it is a mutual thing. Marriage does not belong to one party; a marriage is between two parties. When they are separating, they should be given equal rights for separation.

Therefore, Sir, I believe that the Minister would take into consideration all these nitty-gritty, because there is a very thin line between what could be just and

what is not just. You should look at the grey areas which could be interpreted differently. For Parliament, it is just a matter of passing or not passing a Bill, but if we are adding to the problems of every woman and man, who undergo the pain of getting separated, then I think the whole purpose is defeated.

Then, Sir, issues have been raised about their dependent children. As has been said here, some cases might involve an 18 year old boy or an 18 year old girl who may not even have completed his or her education. So, how do we define it for them? I think, even there we need to have some clarity in the definition so that it would not be unjust to any of the persons concerned. Thank you, Sir.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks your honour. I am grateful for your kind indulgence. I stand for supporting this Bill, which is a progressive Bill. I will call it a legislation for liberation of women, a legislation for empowerment of women.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be short; you have two minutes.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: A legislation which is a kind of Magna Carta for those who are suffering a marriage which becomes a continued torture. When married life becomes hell, जब दाम्पत्य जीवन नर्क बन जाए, then we call it irretrievable ground for divorce.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair].

Madam, four authorities have supported this Bill. Firstly, the Law Commission's 71st Report recommended that it should be done. Secondly, the Supreme Court's judgement of 1985; thirdly, the Supreme Court's judgement of 2006; and, finally, the 18th Law Commission; all of them have unambiguously pointed out that this is the need of the hour. And, hence, this legislation was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1981. It is of 33 years' vintage. देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद। But the hon. Law Minister and the Government has to explain why it took 33 years, if this was considered to be a very important legislation. We would like to hear the views of the hon. Minister on this.

Madam, as far as divorce is concerned, it has been very rightly pointed out, it becomes a मजबूरी only. No woman of her own volition, no woman because of fun,

[Shri Gyan Prakash Pilania]

no woman just because of toss of a coin will go in for divorce. Divorce is a curse for a woman, which she has to accept when there is no way out, and that way out has been suggested in this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you; thank you. Please conclude.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Madam, I will just take a second more. My suggestion is, this should be applicable to all Indians irrespective of their creed, caste, and place. It should not be applicable only to Hindus. Why are other women who are suffering not given this opportunity? So, it should be looked into. It may be beyond the pale of this Act; it may be beyond the purview of the discussion. But this is a point which has been put forth by so many distinguished Members of this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you Pilaniaji. Please conclude. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: There should be one law for everyone. There should be one law for every citizen, and one law for every woman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude. The next speaker is already on his feet. Thank you.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I will again say, देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, and hope that the women will get some relief. Thank you very much, Madam. Thank you for your goodness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Mohapatra, please keep in mind the time constraint.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Madam, I will go by telegraphic language. First, I agree that this particular law is not for the poor women, the lower middle-class women and the Muslim women. Particularly, I refer to the Muslim women because I have been a witness in a number of Muslim marriages. The amount is so paltry, even the amount given to educated, well-placed couples, that

one wonders what happens to the lady when only that much amount is paid and the lady is gone. What are you doing for that? Madam Heptulla raised that issue and many Members have supported that. Instead of appeasing for vote-bank politics, will you think of them as Indians and do something about it?

Second is irretrievable breakdown of marriage. What is the ground for irretrievable breakdown of marriage? It can be in the hands of the judiciary. The Transparency International has shown 36 per cent corruption in the judiciary. What can happen, please imagine. I have seen so many grounds of divorce with some lawyers, one, 'did not respect my father, so my tension increased; I suffered from blood pressure; there was not enough milk for the child in my breast.' This was the ground, irretrievable ground for divorce. It is very easy to bring a particular term. This is perhaps to make it for rich and professionals. Professionals keep on changing their spouses. This is not going to work in our society. People will misuse it. Regarding mutual consent, now, if you thought that the Standing Committee had done that the old thing is six months, clear six months, think about it coolly. That is about cooling-off period. Why do you again hand it over to the judiciary that it can reduce it? Please, Mr. Minister, do rethink about this before the Bill is passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Mohapatra, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Please amend it. Just a second, Madam. Please amend it to say that the old thing is restored, otherwise, with the corrupt in the judiciary we will have problems. Then, I agree with others that it should be gender neutral and in this 'grave financial hardship, please cut out the word 'grave' because again in the hands of some in the judiciary, it is liable to be misused. It should be 'financial hardship' only and it should be available to both, husband and wife. Wife's property should also come in this. Thank you.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं विवाह विधि संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 का भावनात्मक रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ, परंतु उसमें बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें हैं जो विसंगतिकारक हैं, तकलीफदेय हैं। महोदया, धरा 13(ख) में यह संशोधन है कि इस के बाद इसे हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम पढ़ा जाए। भारत के संविधान में समान अधिकार और समान अपराध के लिए समान सज़ा का प्रावधान है। इस संबंध में संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अनेक बार यह निर्णय दिया है कि इस देश में समान नागरिक संहिता बननी चाहिए, लेकिन उस दिशा में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है, जिसे उठाया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

महोदया, मैं मध्य प्रदेश का निवासी हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश की एक मुस्लिम महिला शहबानों ने उसके पति द्वारा तलाक दिए जाने पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक लड़ाई लड़ी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह जजमेंट दिया था कि उसके भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था उसके पति से करायी जाए, जिसने उसे तलाक दिया है। महोदया, दुख की बात है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस आदेश को व्यर्थ करने के लिए पिछली तारीख से इस संसद ने कानून बनया और उसे वह लाभ मिलने से वंचित कर दिया गया। आज इस तरह की अनेक महिलाएं हैं, जिनके बारे में आप और हम नहीं सोचेंगे तो कौन सोचेगा? हम मानव अधिकार की बात करते हैं और हम ने मानव अधिकार आयोग भी बना रखा है, परंतु इन सब बातों पर हम विचार नहीं करेंगे तो इन संस्थानों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। फिर एक बात यह कि सामान्यतः पहले यह कानून बना हुआ था कि अगर पति-पत्नी एक दूसरे को तलाक देना चाहें, तो वे सत्र न्यायालय में अर्जी लगाएंगे और सत्र न्यायालय 6 महीने तक इंतजार करेगा कि वे दोनों फिर से साथ रह सकते हैं या नहीं, उनके संबंध ठीक हो सकते हैं या नहीं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता, तो उनका तलाक स्वीकार कर लिया जाता था। आप इस में प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि 6 महीने के बाद और 18 महीने के पहले, तो आपने जो डेढ़ साल की अवधि बढ़ाई है, यह भी कष्टकारक है। फिर इस में एक शर्त डाल दी है कि अगर पति-पत्नी के संबंध खराब हुए और वे तीन साल तक अलग-अलग नहीं रहे और अलग-अलग में भी उसी परिवार में, उसी घर में या परिसर में रह रहे हैं, तो वह मान्य नहीं होगा। उनको घर छोड़कर कहीं अलग रहना पड़ेगा। अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि तीन साल तक वे अलग रहे हैं, तभी इस पर विचार होगा, वरना नहीं होगा। इसमें अच्छाई भी है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर यह तकलीफदायक भी है। जब इस प्रकार के तलाक होते हैं और पति और पत्नी का विच्छेदन हो जाता है तो उनसे उत्पन्न बच्चों की हालत बहुत खराब रहती है। इसमें उनके लिए प्रावधान करने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन एक-तरफ निर्णय हो कि केवल पति ही इसकी भरपाई की कोशिश करेगा, यह जो प्रावधान इसमें है, वह कष्टदायक है। मैं इस अवसर पर यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अनेक निर्णयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और संविधान के प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखकर इस देश में समान नागरिक कानून संहिता बननी चाहिए। हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम और मुस्लिम विवाह अधिनियम में एक ही शादी करने का प्रावधान है। मैंने इस संबंध में कुछ अध्ययन किया है। फिर क्या कारण है कि इस प्रकार की बात हो? हम मुस्लिम वर्ग के हमारे मित्रों से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): आप संक्षेप में अपनी बात कह दीजिए। कृपया अब कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं केवल एक मिनट लूंगा। महोदया, मैं हमारे भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप शरियत की बात स्वीकार करो। शरियत के हिसाब से अगर चोरी करने वाले के हाथ काटने का प्रावधान स्वीकार करते हो, तो यहां भी करवा लो। इसी तरह

से अगर कोई किसी के साथ बलात्कार करता है और उसका अपराध सिद्ध हो जाता है तो उसको कोड़े मारे की व्यवस्था शरियत में है, आप इसको भी स्वीकार कर लो। अगर आपने किसी का मर्डर कर दिया तो आपको चौराहे पर खड़ा करके पत्थरों से मारेंगे और जब तक आप मरेंगे नहीं, वे मारते रहेंगे। या तो आप यह कानून लागू करा लो या भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत जो कानून हैं, उनको लागू कराओ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): बस, आपने बहुत अच्छी सलाह दी। श्रीमती गुन्दु सुधारानी।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सरकार को कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Madam, for permitting me to speak on this important piece of legislation, which will have serious ramifications. In the absence of an institutional mechanism for their social security, once the marriage is annulled, the married women would be in a disadvantageous position.

The first point, which I wish to make, is that the Bill proposes to make 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as a ground for divorce. But, the definition of 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' has not been defined anywhere. I would like to know the grounds and the percentage of deterioration of relations that you call as 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage'. In the absence of such a definition, the courts will also find it difficult how a divorce, under the proposed ground, should be granted. So, in order to ensure that the courts follow uniform standards in dealing with divorce petitions, it is necessary to define the phrase 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage'.

Secondly, under sections 13C and 28A, the Law Minister proposes to grant a decree of divorce. I oppose this, as in the absence of an institutional mechanism, these clauses could be misused to deny women and children their rights in property. The clauses, which allow divorce by mutual consent, must be linked to a social security mechanism as well. Otherwise, this gives one more leeway for males to get divorce. I am saying this because most relationships, particularly where women are involved, in our country continue to be unequal. So, I demand that enough safeguards have to be provided in the legislation itself to ensure that women not only get matrimonial property of her husband, but there has also to be a clear stand on the children adopted by the couple.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Thirdly, urban women are more intelligent and are aware of their matrimonial rights. But, if you look at the villages, the situation is entirely different. Most of the women do not know that, under the law, they are granted many rights. Even if they do know some rights—such as, right of daughters to inherit a share of their parents' property—they are forced or persuaded to sign away their rights. A recent study by the Rural Development Institute of Women's Land Rights, in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, noted that more than half the surveyed Hindu women had signed away their right to land, which they would have otherwise inherited, thereby losing their economic security. This one example gives a clear-cut idea about the status of rural women in the country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he would look at it and come to the rescue of rural women. One more thing, Madam. The proposed Bill is silent on what will happen to the pending cases registered under the Domestic Violence Act, the IPC, the Cr.PC or any other civil and criminal case. I request the hon. Minister to also explain this, Madam.

Finally, the genesis of this Bill is the case, Naveen Kohli Vs. Neelu Kohli. It is in this case that the Supreme Court recommended to the Union Government to seriously consider for bringing an amendment to both the Acts. But, it appears that the Government has not understood the basic intention of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court observed and I quote:

“Marriage between the parties had broken down irretrievably with a view to restore good relationship and to put a quietus to all litigations between the parties and not to leave any room for future litigation, so that they may live peacefully hereafter.....”From a plain reading of the above observation....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Sudhaji.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: One more minute, Madam.
..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, एक घंटे का समय तय हुआ था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): एक मिनट, अभी वे बोल रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: It is very clear that the intention of the highest court was to give relief to both the parties out of a dead marriage so as to close all the pending litigation between parties, so that they can spend the remaining part of their life peacefully. But, unfortunately, the Bill is completely contrary to the intention of the Supreme Court's observation.

With these words, I conclude my observations. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Madam, the Standing Committee recommended that you should define the term 'irretrievable breakdown'. But even if we cannot do it exhaustively, I think some illustrative definition will be called for.

Second point is, I find that this legislation is a little anachronistic when you prescribe some time period for staying apart. These days, marriages exist on even people living in different continents. Our own Army Jawans live away for a long period from their families. Do you mean to say that that is a ground for an irretrievable breakdown? On the other hand, in the Muslim law, four wives live under the same roof; the first, second and third wife have already had irretrievable breakdown. So, where is the linkage between staying apart or staying in the same house and breakdown?

The third thing is, there is an inherent contradiction between clause 3 (13 C) and clause 3 (13 D). In clause 3 (13 C), you are prescribing a period of staying apart. In clause 3 (13 D), you say that the affected person can cite grounds for grave financial hardships. The very fact that a person has been forced to live three years apart, the other person will come and say, "she has stayed apart for a long time. That means, she is able to look after herself." So, I think there is a contradiction between clause 3 (13 C) and clause 3 (13 D). I think these are some of the points which you have to look into before you pass this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Mr. Achutan has to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, it is not there in the list. I am sorry.

SHRI D. RAJA: Madam, it is there in the list.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Sorry, it is not there in the list. You can discuss it with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please let the hon. Minister speak now. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Madam, please allow me to speak for two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I don't know if the Minister will yield. I have already called him. Please let him speak.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): The time allotted was one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मैंने दो मिनट बोलने की रिक्वेस्ट की है।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

—(مداخلت)—
آجناب محمد ادیب : میڈم، میں نے دو منٹ بولنے کی ریکوئسٹ کی ہے۔

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): मैडम, मुझे भी इस बिल पर बोलना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Okay. Just a moment. Please sit down. May I please gather my thoughts here and tell you? Yes, Mr. Achuthan, you can speak. I am sorry, that list was different.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Madam, Vice-Chairperson, 'we politicians', 'we' means male politicians, while speaking in public forum, generally, say that we are for equality, equal rights for women and so on, but when it comes to the law-making process, our mindset is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You have two minutes, Mr. Achuthan. Please be brief.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: I don't want to use the word 'anti-woman', but we are not ready to give equal rights to women. That is the mindset. The same thing is seen in this process. Even the social media is being used against this Marriage Bill because if this Bill is passed by the Parliament, then, all the rights of men will be lost, women will have an upper hand, and, women will grab all the property. So much of canards are being propagated through social media.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Sir, apart from it, the first point which I wish to make is that the women must get, the wife and the children must get equal rights to the property which is acquired after marriage because the hard work of the woman also contributes towards acquiring such property.

The second point is, when this Bill was first discussed in this House, I gave a suggestion to the Minister. Sir, we are making this law in 2013 and the Supreme Court has already accepted the concept of live-in relationship. So, people who have not registered their marriage but are living together have to be treated as couples. They may be having property, they may be having children. What will be the rights of those women and children in the property if they are separated? We have to answer that question. The Supreme Court has already accepted this concept. When will we bring in such an important legislation? This time, we have to include it, and, then, only we can do justice to the women, but this is not there in this Bill. Otherwise, this Bill is relatively a progressive one, and, while I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill, even though it is a delayed one, I would request you to think about giving equal rights to the women, the wife and the children in the property which is acquired after marriage. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)..* Mohammed AdeeB ji.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मैडम, इस बिल के आने के बाद, मुझे जिस तरह से मैसेजेज मिले, मुझे बड़ी फिक्र हुई कि कोई ऐसा खतरनाक बिल आने जा रहा है, जिससे मेरे हिन्दू भाइयों और बहनो के साथ कुछ ज्यादाती होने वाली है। मैं कल से सब लोगों से पूछता रहा और फिर मैंने यह उम्मीद की कि जब लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन की तरफ से बहस होगी तो मैं कुछ समझने की कोशिश करूंगा लेकिन मैंने इतना पॉलिटिकल स्टेटमेंट कभी नहीं देखा कि बिल पर एक बात भी नहीं हुई कि असली मसला क्या है? मुझे इस बात की फिक्र हुई कि दूसरे मुल्कों में क्वानीन कैसे हैं? बड़ी अजीब बात कही गई कि मेरी तीन बहनें तीन जगह शादी करती हैं, तो क्यों करती हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क की यही तो खूबी थी कि अगर कोई क्रिश्चियन से शादी करता है तो चर्च में जाकर शादी कर ले। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: मैने यह नहीं कहा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: अगर कोई हिन्दू मंदिर में जाकर शादी करना चाहे तो वहां कर सकता है, लेकिन आपको फिक्र मुसलिम पर्सनल लॉ की ज्यादा थी। *...(व्यवधान)...* मुझे अफसोस

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

यह है कि यह इतना अहम बिल है और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए थी। क्या बात है, लोग क्यों इतने मैसेजेज भेज रहे हैं? आज इस पर बहस नहीं हुई। इस पर बहस मेरिट के साथ होनी चाहिए था। मैंने समझा था कि इसमें मेरिट पर बहस होगी, लेकिन मैंने जितना समझा, अपने फाज़िल मिनिस्टर से यह समझा है कि कोई बहुत अच्छा बिल आया है। मैं इसकी हिमायत के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आप लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बिल आए तो उस बिल पर बहस कीजिए। इस मुल्क की यह खूबी है कि हर मजहब के आदमी को अपने ऐतबार से रहने और जीने का सवाल है। आप उसमें आईन का मज़ाक मत उड़ाइए, यह कह कर कि यह आईन खराब हो रहा है। हकीकत यह है कि इस मुल्क में जो जिस मज़हब को फॉलो करता है, उसका प्रोटेक्शन मौजूद है। मैं इस बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस पर अच्छे तरीके से बहस होनी चाहिए।

† جناب محمد ادیب (اُتر پردیش) : میڈم، اس بل کے آنے کے بعد، مجھے جس

طرح سے مہسبجز ملے، مجھے بڑی فکر ہوئی کہ ایسا خطرناک بل آنے جا رہا ہے، جس سے میرے ہندو بھائیوں اور بہنوں کے ساتھ کچھ زیادتی ہونے والی ہے۔ میں کل سے سب لوگوں سے پوچھتا رہا اور پھر میں نے یہ امید کی کہ جب لیڈر آف اپوزیشن کی طرف سے بحث ہوگی تو میں کچھ سمجھنے کی کوشش کروں گا۔ لیکن میں نے اتنا پالیٹیکل اسٹیٹمنٹ کہہ ہی نہیں دیکھا کہ بل پر ایک بات بھی نہیں ہوئی کہ اصلی مسئلہ کیا ہے؟ مجھے اس بات کی فکر ہوئی دوسرے ملکوں میں قوانین کیسے ہیں؟ بڑی عجیب بات کہی گئی کہ میری تین بہنیں تین جگہ شادی کرتی ہیں، تو کیوں کرتی ہیں؟ میں کہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک کی یہی تو خوبی ہے کہ اگر کوئی کرشنجن سے شادی کرتا ہے تو چرچ میں جا کر شادی کر لے۔ (مداخلت)۔

بحث کیجئے۔ اس ملک کہ یہ خوبی ہے کہ ہر مذہب کے آدمی کو اپنے اعتبار سے رہنے اور جینے کا حق ہے۔ آپ اس میں آئین کا مذاق مت اڑائے، یہ کہہ کر کہ یہ آئین خراب ہو رہا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس ملک میں جو جس مذہب کو فالو کرتا ہے، اس کا پروٹیکشن موجود ہے۔ میں اس بل کی حمایت کرتا ہوں اور یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس پر اچھے طریقے سے بحث ہوئی جائے۔

ڈاکٹر نجمہ اے۔ ہیٹ اللہ : میں نے یہ نہیں کہا۔ (مداخلت)۔

جناب محمد ادیب : اگر کوئی ہندو مندر میں جا کر شادی کرنا چاہے تو وہاں کر سکتا ہے، لیکن آپ کو فکر مسلم پرسنل لاء کی زیادہ تھی۔ (مداخلت)۔ مجھے افسوس یہ ہے کہ یہ اتنا اہم بل ہے اور اس پر بحث ہوئی چاہئے تھی۔ کیا بات ہے، لوگ کیوں اتنے مہسبجز بھیج رہے ہیں؟ آج اس پر بحث نہیں ہوئی۔ اس پر بحث میرٹ کے ساتھ ہوئی چاہئے تھی۔ میں نے سمجھا تھا کہ اس میں میرٹ پر بحث ہوگی۔ لیکن میں نے جتنا سمجھا، اپنے فاضل منسٹر کو یہ سمجھا ہے کہ کوئی بہت اچھا بل آیا ہے۔ میں اس کی حمایت کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں آپ لوگوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب بل آنے تو اس بل پر

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Madam, Vice-Chairman, this is grossly unfair on his part. I was in the meeting of Committee on Privileges, which was being presided by hon. Deputy Chairman.

Shri Balbir Punj, Shri Jai Prakash Nadda, all were there in the meeting. Why should he make a comment like this that the Opposition is not taking it seriously because the Leader of the Opposition or Deputy Leader of Opposition have not spoken.

Najmaji is our senior Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Najmaji spoke.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, she spoke. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Thaawar Chand Gehlot is the General Secretary of our party. He is a senior MP. Pilaniaji and we *...(Interruptions)...* We hold all our Members in great esteem. *...(Interruptions)...*

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* This Bill had one hour and it has already taken one-and-a-half hours. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We criticize that statement. *...(Interruptions)...* It was very, very unfair. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to pass this Bill. It had one hour and now it has taken one-and-a-half hours. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I made a statement which was twisted and reported in the House by another Member. I respect everybody's right to speak in the House, but no one should twist my statement. I said that I have three daughters and if one marries a Hindu, one marries a Muslim and one marries a Parsi – this is what I said; you can look into the records – then what will happen is all the three will be treated differently. I wanted to say it is not the *khoobi*. The thing is that there is discrimination against women. This law is oppressive. *...(Interruptions)...* It is against the hundred million Muslim women. *...(Interruptions)...* This law is against the hundred million Muslim women, and I am sorry if you are a Muslim man *...(Interruptions)...* and not supporting the Muslim women.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ..(Interruptions).. You have made your point. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I am very sorry that you are a Muslim man and not supporting the Muslim women. ..(Interruptions).. All the Muslim men who are sitting over here are not speaking a word about it. ..(Interruptions).. I am very, very sorry ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Madam. That is all. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: लेकिन बिल पर बात भी नहीं हुई। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد ادیب : لیکن بل پر بات بھی نہیں ہوئی۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now Mr. Minister. ..(Interruptions).. That is all. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उपसभापति जी ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ, आपने अपना नाम पहले नहीं दिया था, आपने अभी नाम दिया है। आपको पहले नाम देना चाहिए था। आप दो मिनट बोलिए। That is the last speaker. No more names, please.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उपसभापति जी, पहले तो मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है, लेकिन आपने इसमें किसी पार्टी को टाइम दिया है, किसी पार्टी को टाइम नहीं दिया है। आपने मुझे टाइम दे दिया है, मैं उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि टाइम बहुत कम है, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे पंजाबी मिनिस्टर हैं। ये जानते हैं कि जो ब्याह है, यह ब्याह कोई ऐसा बंधन नहीं है कि जब मर्जी हुई यह बंधन बंध गया, जब मर्जी हुई टूट गया। यह ब्याह हमारे धर्म पर आधारित एक सिस्टम भी था। इसमें हिंदू धर्म में फेरे होते हैं, मुस्लिम धर्म में निकाह होता है और सिख धर्म में आनंद कारज होता है। जो आनंद कारज होता है, वह हमारे गुरु ग्रंथ साहब के सामने होता है।

उसमें हमारे गुरुओं ने कहा है, "तन पिर ऐह न आखियन, बैठन इक्के होय, एक जोत दोय मूर्ति तन पिर कहअन सोय।" यानी जो मैरिज है, हमारे धर्म के मुताबिक दो मूर्तियों को एक होना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं शॉर्ट में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहला पार्ट है, वह ठीक है। सब चाहते हैं कि स्त्रियों के साथ जो इतनी देर से ज्यादाती हो रही है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां पर तो यह है भी नहीं, क्योंकि सिख धर्म में तो सबसे पहले

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

यह कहा गया है कि, "सो क्यों मंदा आखिरे, जित जम्मे राजान।" सबसे पहले यह नारा गुरु नानक देव जी ने दिया था। मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोगों इस पर चिंता है। जितने भी मैम्बर्स बोले हैं, सभी के इस पर चिंता है। आपने कानून को अच्छी तरह से देखा है, समझा है और आप बहुत अच्छा कानून ला रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी कानून को बनाने से पहले उस पर कितनी बातों पर गौर करना चाहिए? पहली बात तो यह है कि क्या सोसायटी को तोड़ना है? हमें प्रोटेक्शन देती है, लेकिन सोसायटी को तोड़ना नहीं है। आज पोजीशन दोनो तरफ इक्वल है। कई दफा लड़की तंग करती है, कई दफा लड़का तंग कर रहा है, इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो लॉ हैं, उसमें स्पाउस लफज़ डाल दीजिए, ताकि दोनों तरफ की प्रोटेक्शन हो और किसी के साथ ज्यादती न हो। इसके लिए सब लोगों को सोचना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhunderji, please. ..**(Interruptions)**..

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: जैसा कि उन्होंने बोला है, सारे देश से, हरेक के पास मैसेज़िज आ रहे हैं कि यह हो रहा है, वह हो रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून के ज़रिए समाज को जोड़ना चाहिए, तोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। प्रोटेक्शन हमारा फर्ज़ है, यह हमारी ड्यूटी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और सर ने जो कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहिब ने ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो कहा है कि हिंदुस्तान एक कंट्री है, यह कानून सबके साथ एक जैसा है, इसलिए इस देश में जो भी कानून हैं, उसको मानना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is all. Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am deeply privileged to be here this afternoon and to hear the distinguished Members of this House support this very historic piece of legislation.

Sir, marriage is an act of sanctity, and the foundation of civilised society is based on marriage. And wherever marriage is broken down in other parts of the world, we have seen the disintegration of civil society. I think it is very important for us to remember, especially in the context of our own traditions and our own civilisation, that we, in India, truly believe in the sanctity of marriage, and, therefore, for many, many years, we made it very difficult for parties to the marriage who were disillusioned with each other to go to court and seek divorce. But times have changed. We are in the 21st century. I am very happy to note that more and more women are part of our national march into modernity. I am sure that in times to come, Kanimozhiji, there will be more women in this House, and there will be more women in the other House too. And I pray that that day comes very quickly.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Having said that, Sir, this has been a demand that has been pending for a long, long time. There are two judgments of the Supreme Court. I don't want to go into the details. They were referred to by the distinguished Minister who was then introducing this Bill in this House. There is the 217th Report of the Law Commission which also recommended that irretrievable breakdown should be a ground for divorce, an additional ground for divorce. Of course, this particular amendment only deals with irretrievable breakdown of marriage. It doesn't deal with other provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act. The recommendations of the Law Commission and the recommendations of the Supreme Court were in the context of the Hindu Marriage Act. And it is in that context that we have brought this provision and, of course, also in the context of the Special Marriage Act. The two amendments that we are talking about are amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act and amendments to the Special Marriage Act. In other words, people of any religion, if they so choose, can actually get their marriage registered under the Special Marriage Act. The provisions that Najmaji was talking about will apply to them. But we must give that choice to citizens of our country. We can't foist laws. For example, even in this legislation, it protects Hindu custom and usage. There are several customs and usages around the country with respect to marriages which are also protected under the Hindu Marriage Act and even under this piece of legislation. So, if Hindu custom and usage is to be protected, then other customs and usages must also be protected. And if two partners...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I did not say that you ...*(Interruptions)*... I said bring a legislation which covers all the women. ...*(Interruptions)*... I talked about ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, in your speech you have said, please bring this into this legislation. I can remind you of what you said in this House. But it does not matter. I don't want to score debating points here. I just want to say that two citizens are equal partners. They are entitled to say to each other, no matter which religion they belong to, that 'we will get our marriage registered under the Special Marriage Act.' ...*(Interruptions)*... But if two people choose to get their marriage registered either under the Hindu Marriage Act or want to marry in accordance with their custom and usage, we should respect those individuals.

5.00 P.M.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, फिर ये अलग-अलग कानून क्यों हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: गहलोत जी, आप बैठिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I don't want to enter into an acrimonious political debate on this issue. We are on a very narrow issue that we want to include irretrievable breakdown as a ground for divorce. Irretrievable breakdown as a ground for divorce can only take place. Incidentally, this is gender neutral. It is not that husband cannot move the court for irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The husband too can move the court for irretrievable breakdown of marriage. What is not gender neutral is the division of property. What is gender neutral is the application...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): But, Sir, gender neutral...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please, Sir, would you allow me to speak? ...(Interruptions)... Would you allow me to speak and answer all the doubts of the distinguished Members of this House? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Balbir Punji, let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Punj, the Minister is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are such a distinguished and learned Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, Mr. Punj. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are such a distinguished and learned Member, you should allow me to explain. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very clear.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If parties to the marriage are living separately for a period of three years and either of them feels that the marriage has completely broken down, they can move the court—either the husband can move the court or the wife can move the court. What is normally done in legislations in respect of marriage is that the women's rights are protected more than the males' rights. The

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

reason is very simple. We are in a patriarchal society. We can make a great debating point in this House, but let us look into our own hearts. Let's look into our own hearts and ask ourselves how we treat our women. Let's look into our own hearts. Let's look around society and see how society treats women. Women are 50 per cent of the population of the world, but they own two per cent of the assets of the world. That's the reality of global civilisation. Ninety-eight per cent of the assets of the world are held by 50 per cent of the population of this world and they are all males. So, let's be clear. These legislations are a message to the community that Members of Parliament are on the side of women in a patriarchal society. That message must go loud and clear to every citizen of this country and it is with this intent that we brought forward this Bill.

Sir, I am very grateful to distinguished Members of this House to have supported it. Some distinguished Members raised the issue of why women shouldn't be given 50 per cent. In fact, that was the original thought that we had that women should be given 50 per cent. But, then, the situation in the home will differ from home to home. There will be homes in which, when property is purchased, it may be purchased in the name of the women or if land is purchased, it is purchased in the name of the women. There are also situations like that. Now, if you give 50 per cent share and say all property is purchased in the name of the women, then the women may say that they will keep this property and they will also have the 50 per cent share. That also is a human situation that we have to deal with. So, ultimately, we must trust somebody. Now, a distinguished Member of this House asked: How can we trust a Judge because the latest Transparency Report says that 36 per cent of Judges are corrupt? How do we trust politicians with laws because the latest survey says that lots of politicians are corrupt? But, we still have to pass laws and we still have to trust our Judges. We trust and hope that this situation will improve and I hope we will bring forward a legislation to that effect in this country so that what happens in the judiciary improves and what happens here also improves. So, I don't think that that can be a premise on which you can decide as to what kind of laws should be passed. The Judge will decide in the facts and circumstances of each case as to how the property should be distributed. The Judge may, in a certain situation, say that the wife will get only ten per cent. The Judge may, in a certain situation,

say that he would give 50 per cent to the wife. The Judge, in a certain situation, may say, as Sections 13D and 13E demand, he would not grant a decree of divorce because the children of the family cannot be protected, the aged parents cannot be protected, the wife cannot be protected and it would lead to such financial hardship for the old parents, the wife and the children that it would not be fair and just to grant divorce. That power is also given to the judiciary, but we must trust the judiciary and in the event of a particular Judge goes wrong, there is a right of appeal. There is a right of appeal right up to the Supreme Court and I do believe that there are enough honest Judges sitting in the hierarchy of courts that they will correct the wrongs that have been committed at an earlier level. So, I think, we should accept that fact and move forward.

There are three basic amendments that we have brought forward. Firstly, in the property acquired during the course of marriage, which is the self-acquired property of the husband, the wife has a share in it. The extent of the share will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and will be decided upon by the Judge. The wife also has a share in the movables that have been acquired in the course of marriage. When it comes to inherited property or heritable property, the wife has no share in the inherited or the inheritable property and this is answering your point. But, when the amount of compensation is to be fixed, the value of that asset, which is heritable or inherited, which is an immovable property, will be taken into account by the Judge in determining the extent of compensation that will be fixed by the Judge. So, these are the three basic amendments and these are not eight amendments. These are three amendments in the Hindu Marriage Act and three amendments in the Special Marriage Act. The other is only changing the year of the Act and things like that. The other major amendment is that we have seen, in the past, and this has been our experience, couples go to court by mutual consent, and this has to be done after six months of marriage and before 18 months they have to come back to court, and it is only then that the court grants a divorce by mutual consent. We see many a time though the first application is made, the second application is never made because one of the parties backs out. So, that leads to a prolonged litigation even though the marriage is broken down. So, what we have said is that if after six months when the first application is made, three years passed, one of the parties actually do not cooperate, then, the other party can go to court and say that three years have passed, please give me a divorce by mutual consent.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

So, that is the other amendment that we have brought. These are the only four amendments that we have brought. There is no amendment which works against women or works in favour of men. In any case most of these legislations are pro-women, and I hope and pray that they continue to be so because we must send that message to the society at large.

There are other points that were made by the distinguished Members of the House as if men have no right to alimony at all. We are not touching upon the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, or, other legislations under which the men get the alimony. Under Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, men are entitled to alimony. So, it is not as if men are not entitled to alimony. You may not be entitled to property under this ground of irretrievable breakdown but you are entitled to property under Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act. So, it is not as if alimony is taken away from you. I think, women are more worried about men than worrying about themselves in the House. Don't worry; we are taking care of both men and women. We are trying to be fair to everybody. I do believe that in essence I have been able to respond to most of the points that have been made by the distinguished Members of this House. I commend this legislation to the hon. Members of this House for passing

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2 there are three amendments. Amendment (No.3) by Shri Kapil Sibal. Then Amendment (No.9) by Dr.T.N. Seema. Then Amendment (No.16) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 13B

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, in amendment

No. 3, the second proviso be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I move :

- (16) That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, in amendment No. 3, the second proviso be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move:

- (3) That at page 1, for lines 10 to 14, the following be substituted, namely:-

“Marriage Act) in Section 13B, in sub-section (2), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that on an application being made by both the parties, the court may reduce the period specified under this sub-section to a lesser period and the court may waive off the requirement for moving the motion by both the parties, if it is satisfied that the parties to the marriage are not in a position to reconcile their differences.

Provided further that where one of the parties fails to appear before the court within a period of three years from the date of presentation of the petition under sub-section (1), the court may, on an application made by the other party, waive the requirement of moving the motion by both the parties.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3 there are six amendments. Amendment (Nos. 4 and 5) by Shri Kapil Sibal. Amendment (No.10) by Dr. T.N. Seema. Amendment (Nos.13 and 14) by Shri M. Rama Jois and Amendment (No.17) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Clause 3—Insertion of new sections 13C, 13D and 13E

DR. T.N. SEEMA : Sir, I move:

- (10) That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, for amendment No. 5, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“13F.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court, shall, in any proceeding for divorce or separation, on a petition made by the wife, order that the movable and immovable property acquired during the subsistence of marriage be divided equally between the husband and wife.

Provided that the court shall also take into account any disadvantage suffered by the woman or the children with her and give her a further share of the property.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (Nos.13 and 14) by Shri M. Rama Jois, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): I want to move my amendments. While moving my amendments, I want to speak about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You move your amendments.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): What is the fun of giving notice for moving amendments without my views being expressed? If you don't give me an opportunity to express, I am helpless.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बिना बोले वे कैसे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह तो एक नयी परम्परा हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... But, be brief.. (*Interruptions*)... If you want to speak, be brief. You can give clarification. You can't speak long.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I move:

- (13) That at page 2, *after* line 6, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

“Provided that no such petition shall be entertained if the parties to the marriage have children who are of less than fourteen years of age”.

(14) That at page 3, *after* line 3, the following be *inserted*, namely;-

“13F. If the petition for divorce is under section 250 of 1955. 13B or 13C of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 or under 43 of 1954. section 28A of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 filed by the wife or husband, the spouse as well as children born to them shall have the right to oppose the petition on the ground that it is injurious to their interest, their well being including health, growth, development and education” .

Now, this “irretrievable breakdown” is such a vague term. Both husband and wife on a small quarrel can come and move the petition for divorce. In fact, the marriage bond which comes into existence between the husband and wife itself is irretrievable.

Now they want to say breakdown is irretrievable. I think this is totally inconsistent to the concept of marriage in our culture. Really speaking, it is destructive of family and interest of children. That is why I have moved an amendment to this effect, if there are children below 14 years. The RTE Act has been amended and up to 14 years children have got a fundamental right to education and parents are under obligation to educate them up to 14 years. Therefore, if there are children below 14 years, whether the husband presents the petition, or wife presents the petition, such the petition should not be maintainable. This is one amendment. Secondly, under this law, only wife can oppose. That is totally against the principle of natural justice. Why not husband? If there are children, if they want to oppose the divorce petition, they must have the opportunity to oppose and give valid reasons for that. That is not there. The second amendment is, the opportunity for the husband as well as the children. They must have the opportunity to oppose a divorce petition.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 13 and 14) by Shri Rama Jois to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Amendment (No. 17) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Are you moving?

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Yes, Sir. I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, *for* amendment No.5, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“13F.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court, shall, in any proceeding for divorce or separation, on a petition made by the wife, order that the movable and immovable property acquired during the subsistence of marriage be divided equally between the husband and wife.

Provided that the court shall also take into account any disadvantage suffered by the woman or the children with her and give her a further share of the property:

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That at page 2, line 46, *after* the words “minor children”, the words “including adopted children” be *inserted*.

That at page 3, after line 3, the following be inserted, namely;-

“13F.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court may, at the time of passing of the decree under section 13C on a petition made by the wife, order that the husband shall give for her and children as defined in section 13E, such compensation which shall include a share in his share of the immovable property (other than inherited or inheritable immovable property) and such amount by way of share in movable property, if any, towards the settlement of her claim, as the court may deem just and equitable, and while determining such compensation the court shall take into account the value of inherited or inheritable property of the husband.

(2) Any order of settlement made by the court under sub-section (1) shall be secured, if necessary, by a charge on the immovable property of the husband.”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there are three Amendments; Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Kapil Sibal, Amendment (No. 11) by Dr. T.N. Seema and Amendment (No. 18) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Are you moving, Dr. Seema?

Clause 6—Amendment of Section 28

DR. T.N. SEEMA : Sir, I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, in amendment No.6, the second proviso be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, in amendment No.6, the second proviso be deleted.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

6. That at page 3, *for* lines 13 to 17, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

‘Marriage Act), in section 28, in sub-section (2), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that on an application being made by both the parties, the court may reduce the period specified under this sub-section to a lesser period and the court may waive off the requirement for moving the motion by both the parties, if it is satisfied that the parties to the marriage are not in a position to reconcile their differences:

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Provided further that where one of the parties fails to appear before the court within a period of three years from the date of presentation of the petition under sub-section (1), the court may, on an application made by the other party, waive the requirement of moving the motion by both the parties.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are three Amendments; Amendments (No. 7 and 8) by Shri Kapil Sibal and Amendment (No. 15) by Shri M. Rama Jois.

Clause 7—Insertion of New Sections 28A, 28B AND 28C

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 3, *after* line 23, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely,-

“Provided that no such petition shall be entertained if the parties to the marriage have children who are of less than fourteen years of age”.

The question was put and the motion was negated.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That at page 4, line 14, *after* the words “minor children”, the words including adopted children” be *inserted*.

That at page 4, *after* line 19, the following be *inserted*, namely;

“28D.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court may, at the time of passing of the decree under section 28A on a petition made by the wife, order that the husband shall give for her and children as defined in section 28C, such compensation which shall include a share in his share of the immovable property (other

than inherited or inheritable immovable property) and such amount by way of share in movable property, if any, towards the settlement of her claim, as the court may deem just and equitable, and while determining such compensation the court shall take into account the value of inherited or inheritable property of the husband.

- (2) Any order of settlement made by the court under sub-section (1) shall be secured, if necessary, by a charge on the immovable property of the husband.”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 8. There are two Amendments. Amendment (No.12) by Dr. T.N. Seema and Amendment (No.19) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Are you moving your amendments?

Clause 8—Amendment of section 40A

DR. T.N. SEEMA : Sir, I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, for Amendment No.8, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“28D.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court, shall, in any proceeding for divorce or separation, on a petition made by the wife, order that the movable and immovable property acquired during the subsistence of marriage be divided equally between the husband and wife.

Provided that the court shall also take into account any disadvantage suffered by the woman or the children with her and give her a further share of the property:

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I move:

That in the List of Amendments dated the 2nd August, 2013, for amendment No.8, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“28D.(1) Without prejudice to any custom or usage or any other law for the time being in force, the court, shall, in any proceeding for divorce or separation, on a petition made by the wife, order that the movable and immovable property acquired during the subsistence of marriage be divided equally between the husband and wife.

Provided that the court shall also take into account any disadvantage suffered by the woman or the children with her and give her a further share of the property:

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 1. There is an amendment (No.2) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “2010”, the figure “2013” 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 Shri Kapil Sibal.

Enacting Formula

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Sixty- first”, the word “Sixty-fourth”

be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was proposed.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, in the final reading of the Bill, I just want to clarify one point from the hon. Minister. In the original provision, clause 13 (2), it has been stated that three years living separately is a pre-condition to determine that the marriage has broken irretrievably. Now, by an amendment, you are reducing that period.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is on the mutual consent part. This is on the irretrievable breakdown of marriage part.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Kindly listen to me. Look at your amendment to clause 13B. You are adding two provisos. In the first proviso, you are saying that a period lesser than three years can also be considered by the court. And in the second proviso, you are saying that if an application is moved, even before three years, by one of the parties that one of the parties is avoiding the court, then, the court can grant that.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There are two separate issues. One is for the purposes of irretrievable breakdown and the other is for the purposes of mutual consent.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My only problem is that it is all there in one amendment.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That may be so. But that is the way it is.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But, in law, I suppose, it will be reflected separately.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, of course.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I suppose that is clear now. Now, the question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—ContdP

Mumbai Gangrape Case

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have the statement by the Home Minister. Shri R.P.N. Singh will lay the statement on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Sir, in a shocking incident, on the evening of 22nd August, 2013, a young lady photojournalist, aged around 22 years, was waylaid and gangraped by a group of men in the abandoned Shakti Mills Compound in Lower Parel, South Mumbai. As per the information available with the police, the young photojournalist, along with a male companion, went for a photo shoot to the mill compound at about 18:00 hours. There, they were accosted by a group of men, who restrained them and then separated them. Thereafter, the lady was gangraped. Later on, both, the lady photojournalist and her male companion, were allowed to go at about 19:00 hours. They reached the Jaslok Hospital, Mumbai, at about 20:00 hrs where the lady photojournalist is being treated.

On receipt of the information by the Police at 20:30 hrs. a gang-rape case was registered in N.M. Joshi Marg Police Station, Mumbai and investigation was initiated. The statement of the male companion has been recorded. Medical and forensic examination has been carried out. Spot visit and collection of evidence from the spot has been conducted. The male companion has provided some vital clues about the culprits and, based on that, the Mumbai Police prepared and released

some sketches of the suspects. The Mumbai Police launched a massive operation with over 20 teams at work to nab the culprits. All the five culprits have since been arrested.

Public order and police are subjects exclusively dealt with by the States. The Government of Maharashtra will do its utmost to complete the investigation of the crime and prosecute the accused under law expeditiously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Naresh Agrawal. *..(Interruptions)..* Let him start now. After that, if you want, we will adjourn. *..(Interruptions)..* Let him start anyhow. *..(Interruptions)..* The statement has been laid on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, what about clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow there is no time today. We can take up clarifications on the statement, if necessary, even tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important matter. The entire country is watching us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want it now? Then, we can take up the Short Duration Discussion tomorrow. What does the Government have to say on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): We are ready for it either way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ready either way. Nareshji, shall we take it up tomorrow?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): It is okay with me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then do we take up clarifications first?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that will be incomplete. Once they lay a statement on the Table of the House and tomorrow we ask clarifications....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to do it today?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Preferably we can take it up now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that the consensus of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: He can seek his clarifications tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you ready, Mr. Minister?

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I will do as the Chair directs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I think that is the consensus of the House. Since the statement is laid on the Table, we will have clarifications. Therefore, we will take up Short Duration Discussion tomorrow.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, tomorrow I will have to find out the convenience of the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister because the discussion on the economic situation will start in Lok Sabha tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, you cannot complete the discussion today. So tomorrow he has to be here.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The reply time could be later. I have to see his convenience.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, we can have clarifications now. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is a very shocking incident which has shook the conscience of the entire nation once again. I don't want to dwell at length. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the case is going to be referred to a fast-track court; how much time the Government is going to take to file a charge-sheet. Is there any time scheduled for the same? Secondly, whether the fast-track court is going to be set up for this purpose. And thirdly, Sir, time and again, we have been discussing such issues in this House. Sir, will is one instrument. Unless we have the political will and particularly, in the Governments of

various States, we will not be able to deal with this situation effectively. That being the case, what are the steps the Government of India is trying to take to sensitize Police, sensitize State Governments and also create awareness among the people? Is there a proposal to have a moral educational system as a long term measure to create respect for women in our youngsters also? Is there any such proposal before the Government? What are the lessons we have learnt from the Nirbhaya episode which shook the entire country? There was a widespread demonstration across the country and afterwards, incidents after incidents are happening. So, I don't consider this as a political issue. It is not connected with this Government or that Government. These things are happening in different parts of the country. It is a shame for all of us. So, we have to now seriously think of amending the law also; make it more stringent to give death penalty to the rapists. Firstly, is there any proposal before the Government to that effect? And secondly, create awareness among the people, and thirdly, sensitize the police and also State Governments about the issue and introduce moral education in our curriculum. I would like to know the response of the Minister on these issues.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the Minister. Sir, since the ugly, dastardly case that happened in December last year in Delhi, the whole country was shaken and outraged. All of us have decided that the law should be amended. Justice Verma Committee was established. It gave its recommendations. A law was brought and amended. But, instead of reduction, you find an increase in the number of such cases and such dastardly crimes and crimes against women. This is very, very painful, Sir, because certain police officers have mentioned that unless you really make your law effective, get the fear of law among the people, whatever amount of legislation you make does not really make any deterrence and because of the high degree publicity that all this gets, it has become fashionable and these sorts of incidents are increasing and all of us should hang our heads in shame as a result of this. This is happening because we are not able to instill that respect for law which comes out of fear for law. Sir, I would ask the Government, are you contemplating today to increase your number of judges to deal with such cases on a fast-track basis? This is my first point. In spite of the Law Commission's recommendations, we are today having an abysmal ratio of 1.4 judges to a lakh of population.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

Twenty-five years ago, Law Commission suggested five Judges to a lakh of population. We slipped far behind and we know about all the pending cases. Sir, only 36 per cent of rape cases are, actually, investigated. Shocking! And, if this is the case that three or four culprits walk off freely in a city like Delhi and not convicted, what sort of respect do you have for this law. So, the first is on the question of Judges.

The second is on the question of Police force. We have, according to the UN, one of the lowest population-to-Police personnel in the world. How are you going to monitor such cases and how are you going to have strict vigilance which is required for increasing the confidence and security of a common citizen?

Third is on the question of this investigation. A lot of recommendations have come on the question of women police officers, fast track investigation into these matters, but what steps the Government is taking we do not really know.

I am fully conscious that law and order is a State Subject. I am fully conscious that this is the responsibility of the State Government. But, I am fully conscious of one fact that all of us owe a responsibility to our country and our sisters that we will all rise together to protect them against all these sort of things. And, if you want to generate that confidence, you will have to act on these three counts. That is the assurance I want from the Government. I request the hon. Minister to clarify on the issue of Judges, Police force and on fast-tracking this investigation. I want to know what the Government is contemplating on these three points.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, निर्भया कांड पर जब सारे सदन ने चिंता व्यक्त की थी तब भी गृह मंत्री जी ने इसी तरह का वक्तव्य जारी किया था, लेकिन मुझे कष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उसके बाद इस तरह के मामलों में और बढ़ोतरी हुई। उस समय भी कई तरह के विचार और सुझाव आए थे, लेकिन ये प्रोफाइल के केसेज ज्यादा प्रकाश में आते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वीकर सेक्शंस की लड़कियों और महिलाओं के केस तो रजिस्टर ही नहीं होते। चूंकि अब तो केस भी प्रोफाइल के हिसाब से हो रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं किसी के महत्व को कम नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन 12 परसेंट के आसपास ऐसे केसेज में फैसले आए हैं। पिछली बार जब दोनों सदनों में यह सवाल उठा था और समूचा देश व खास तौर से महिलाएं और बहने सड़कों पर उतर आई थीं, तब कुछ कानून बनाने की बात आई थी। अगर उस समय ऐसे

लोगों के लिए कोई स्पष्ट संदेश चला गया होता, तो शायद इस महिला फोटोग्राफर के साथ यह दुष्कर्म न हुआ होता। सर, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि यह कानून व व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं है, यह माइंड सेट का सवाल है और आज पूरे भारतीय समाज का माइंड सेट का सवाल है और आज पूरे भारतीय समाज का माइंड सेट ऐसा कैसे हो गया? इस पर तो पूरे देश में एकता है कि इस तरह की जो खराब प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं कैसे पूरे देश में उनके लिए नारी एक उपभोग की चीज हो गयी? ऐसा कोई विज्ञापन है जिस में नारी के जिस्म के एक-एक हिस्से को दिखाकर विज्ञापन न आते हों? टी.वी., रेडियो और देश के चौराहों पर ऐसी कौन सी जगह बची है, जहां एक खूबसूरत नारी के जिस्म को लेकर, साबुन, तौलिये और अंग वस्त्रों तक के विज्ञापन न आते हों? यह खास तौर पर साउथ एशिया के देशों में हो रहा है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यूरोप के मुल्कों में इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होती होंगी, लेकिन 70-75 परसेंट तक घटनाएं परिवारों में होती हैं, जहां महिलाएं डोमेस्टिक वायलेंस की शिकार होती हैं।

सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में अलग से ऐसे कोर्ट्स बनाए जाएं, जहां वकील भी महिलाएं हो, जज भी महिलाएं हों और सुनने वाली भी महिलाएं हों। आज कोई भी भारतीय नारी या लड़की, 90 परसेंट केसेज में केस दर्ज कराने से डरती है। वह सोचती है कि कौन उन कुटिल लोगों के सवालों का जवाब देगा, जो इस तरह के सवाल लड़कियों से करेंगे कि अमुक-अमुक घटना घट रही थी, उस समय अमुक-अमुक स्थिति में आप कहां थीं? हम सिनेमा में देखते हैं और सिनेमा में रेपिस्ट, उनको जीता हुआ दिखाते हैं और लड़कियों को हारा हुआ दिखाते हैं।

यह माइन्डसेट बनता है। सर, यह माइन्डसेट कोई दो दिन में नहीं बनता है। जिस तरह की पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था आपने इस देश में पैदा की, जिस तरह से नारी को आपने उपभोग की चीज़ बनाया-यह कोई एक राज्य या एक पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है, आपका पूरा समाज असभ्य समाज है and you claim that you are a civilized society!

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: किसी भी सभ्य समाज में इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होतीं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब दलों के नेताओं को एक बार फिर बिठाइए। मैं फिर से आपसे जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि निर्भया कांड के बाद देश में इस तरह की घटनाएं और बड़े पैमाने पर हुई हैं। आपसे कोई डरता नहीं है, आपकी सरकार का कोई इकबाल नहीं है, कोई पुलिस से डरता नहीं, कोई कोर्ट से डरता नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएं ताकि देश की आधी आबादी के प्रति जो नज़रिया समाज का बना हुआ है, उसको तोड़ने में सरकार सहायक हो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, सदन रेप जैसे गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस पर हमें कुछ सवाल पूछने हैं। सबसे शर्मनाक पहलू यह है कि देश में जब भी कोई हाई प्रोफाइल सिटी में रेप

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

होता है, बड़े शहरों में रेप होता है तो उनकी चर्चा मीडिया के माध्यम से इस संसद तक होती है और संसद की गूंज मीडिया के माध्यम से पूरे देश में पहुंचती है तथा सरकार उस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही करती है, लेकिन झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाली हमारी माताएं-बहनें और देश के विभिन्न अंचलों में आपने पेट की आग को शांत करने के लिए रोज़ी-रोटी के जुगाड़ में जो लोग सड़क के किनारे रहते हैं, जब उन पर कोई अत्याचार या अनाचार होता है, तो न वह अखबारों की लीडिंग न्यूज़ बनता है और न ही सदन में उन पर चर्चा होती है। जब भी कोई ऐसी घटना घटती है तब हम सब इकट्ठे होकर--जितने भी जिम्मेदार साथी हैं--सब मिलकर नए कानून बनाने की मांग करते हैं, इस संबंध में चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं। माताएं-बहनें भी हम सबसे मिलती हैं और सब मिलकर, इकट्ठे होकर गृह मंत्रालय के लोगों से झगड़ा करने का मन बनाते हैं, लेकिन जैसी ही घटना समाप्त होती है, तत्काल हमारे सामने दूसरी चिंता आ जाती है और हम उस ओर मुड़ जाते हैं। इस बात को हमें दृष्टिगत रखना पड़ेगा और यहां चर्चा करते समय माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना होगा कि केवल विगत पांच सालों में जितनी रेप की घटनाएं इस देश में हुई हैं, क्या उन घटनाओं में जो अभियुक्त हैं, उनको सजा मिली है? हमें जानकारी मिली है कि रिपोर्ट दर्ज होती है, उसके बाद अदालत में मुकदमा चलता है। कहीं न कहीं जो अभियुक्त होते हैं, वे पाँवरफुल होते हैं या उनको कहीं न कहीं से वरदहस्त प्राप्त होता है और वे छूट जाते हैं। उस स्थिति में वह बहन, वह माता जिदगी भर केवल लाश बनकर जीती है और तत्काल पूछने के सिवाय, उसको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता। महोदय, हमारी आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सबसे पहली डिमांड यह है कि कृपया इन आंकड़ों पर नज़र डालें आपरे सदन को भी इस संबंध में अवगत कराएं कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस तरह की कितनी शर्मनाक घटनाएं हुई हैं और उनमें सजा का प्रतिशत क्या रहा है? दूसरा सबसे बड़ा पहलू यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में जो एसटी का गर्ल्स होस्टल है, हमारे आदिवासी बच्चों का गर्ल्स होस्टल है, उस होस्टल में सामूहिक रूप से बलात्कार की घटनाएं प्रकाश में आयी थीं। आत तक उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई क्योंकि वह क्षेत्र दिल्ली का हिस्सा नहीं था, वह मुम्बई का हिस्सा नहीं था। सर, हमारे लिए दिल्ली और मुम्बई के लोग जितने इम्पोर्टेंट हैं, हम इनको इम्पोर्टेंट मानते हैं क्योंकि वे राजधानी में रहते हैं। एक औद्योगिक राजधानी है और दूसरी देश की राजधानी है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर उन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर आज भी दो जून की रोटी के लिए हम बिल लाने के जुगाड़ में हैं, उनको आवास देने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं, क्या हमारे पास उनके लिए कोई खास इंतजाम नहीं है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के उन अभियुक्तों को हम सजा दिला पाते? मेरी समझ में आज तक न सदन में इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की गयी और न ही सदन में किसी बड़े नेता ने इस मुद्दे पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए होंगे। **...(समय की घंटी)...** हरियाणा जैसा इम्पोर्टेंट राज्य, जो दिल्ली से सटा हुआ है, वहां आए दिन बलात्कार की घटनाओं के बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिलती है। वे दलित

महिलाएं और बच्चियां हैं, लेकिन अभियुक्तों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। आज भी जो अभियुक्त हैं, वे निरंकुश रूप से घूम रहे हैं। सर, हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। वहां आए दिन अखबारों की सुर्खिया होती हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...
बस, अब हो गया।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: कि फलां दिन बच्ची के साथ बलात्कार हो गया, रेप हो गया लेकिन उस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। जब कार्यवाही नहीं होगी ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, आपको भी इसे गंभीरता से लेना हागा ...(समय की घंटी)... आप इसे गंभीरता से लीजिए, लेकिन आप तो घंटी बजा रहे हैं। यह रेप जैसी घटना एक गंभीर विषय है।

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत से लोग बालने वाले हैं। Many names are there.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: अगर हम और आप इसे गंभीरता से नहीं लेंगे तो देश हमें माफ नहीं करेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जो रेप की घटनाएं होती हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। सरकार कान में तेल डालकर बैठी है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर सरकार अभियुक्तों पर कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी, तो हम अपनी माताओं और बहनों की इज्जत, आबरू को बचा नहीं सकते हैं। चाहे हम यहां पर कितनी भी धिंता व्यक्त कर लें जब तक आप कठोर कानून नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक रेप की घटनाओं पर रोक नहीं लगेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, रेप के केसों के लिए अलग अदालतों का गठन होना चाहिए। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्यालयों में अलग से एक अदालत का गठन हो और एक तय समय सीमा में फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाकर उन अभियुक्तों को फांसी की सजा दी जाए, तभी इन पर रोक लगेगी। ...(समय की घंटी)... इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने समय से वक्तव्य दिया। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have one suggestion and one clarification to seek. But before I share the suggestion and seek the clarification, what is bothering me here as a comparatively new Parliamentarian is that the trend of gang rape is becoming predictable. But what is even worse is that after a gang rape happens, I think, Brajeshji was right in saying, especially in a metropolitan city, it happens, it is the media, then, we all say a few sweet things, and then we go back to our work. So, I think, all of us, including myself need to really introspect to see that these don't only become hollow words.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Sir, I have one suggestion to the hon. Minister, through you, and that is about protecting the privacy of such ladies because they have to live their lives. They are not going to live their lives as rape-survivors; they are going to live their lives as real women. So, my humble suggestion would be to drop the term 'photo-journalist' in all communications, including the Statement. You can just call her a lady. Because otherwise, once you say a 'photo-journalist', now someone will go and do some investigation to find out which paper, follow her, do a 24-hour-cycle, and that is mess of her life even further. So, that is a humble suggestion to drop the word 'photo-journalist'. In the last two-three days, after this horrific incident, there have been at least two or three families specifically who have come out because they have been pained three or four years ago, and they are looking at this incident to help them fast-track their incident. First is the journalist in Delhi who met with the horrific death a few years ago; I don't remember her name, but, I think, we should keep her name private. The second is the young girl from Mumbai. After this, I will share these two names with the Home Minister in private. If those two cases specifically and everything else can be fast-tracked, that would be appreciable. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members, before this, we discussed the incident which happened in Delhi, and now we are discussing about what happened in Mumbai. In this country, these are not the only two incidents which have happened. There have been so many rapes all over the country; it is not being brought to media light; there is no concern about it; and it is just gone. Then, there have been cases of child abuse, and I don't know why we don't even bring that up. Sir, we are talking about laws, we are talking about more stringent laws, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been done and what they are planning to do to protect women. I mean, the law takes its course after the incident happens. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is being done about it and what they are thinking about to stop incidents like this. You know, how women are treated in police stations and other places. After an incident of rape happens, when they go to file an FIR, the minute she steps in, she becomes the accused, she becomes the person who is the culprit. What have they done to create awareness

and to respect the women's rights? Sir, I would like to know what kind of awareness programmes they are looking at to make sure that the society becomes a more secure place for women.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, जो दुखद घटना मुम्बई में हुई है, उसके संबंध में मैं यहां पर कहना चाहती हूं कि चाहे ऐसी घटना दिल्ली में हो, चाहे मुम्बई में हो, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ में हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश में हो, चाहे हरियाणा में हो या कहीं पर भी हो, इसमें राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं इस सदन में विनती करती हूं कि जहां कहीं भी इस तरह की घटना होती हैं, जिसमें महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार होता है, ऐसी हर घटना हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं उसका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूं जो पीड़ित है और एक फोटो जर्नलिस्ट है। उसने आज एक बयान दिया है कि यह बलात्कार मेरी जिन्दगी की कोई अंतिम घटना नहीं है। मैं इससे फाइट करने के लिए आगे जाऊंगी, लेकिन एक फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट होना चाहिए। इस कार्य के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि मंत्री जी, आप यह फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट जरूर बनाएं, ताकि इस केस का जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जब इस पर चर्चा शुरू हो गई, तो महाराष्ट्र के हमारे ही एक लीडर ने कहा कि जो महाराष्ट्र के गृह मंत्री है, उनको चूड़ियों का बॉक्स देना चाहिए। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारी चूड़िया, हमारी कमजोरियां नहीं हैं। अगर कोई लीडर बोल रहा है कि चूड़ियों का बॉक्स दे दें, तो हम उसकी बात को कंडेम करते हैं, क्योंकि चूड़ियां हमारी कमजोरी नहीं हैं। इस सदन ने हमेशा महिलाओं को सम्मान दिया है और हिन्दुस्तान में महिलाओं को हमेशा समान दर्जा देने की कोशिश की गई है। अगर कोई इस तरह से महिलाओं को चूड़ियां देने की बात कहे, तो यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है।

सर, मुझे आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से एक और निवेदन करना है कि महिला के साथ एक बार शारीरिक बलात्कार होता है, लेकिन जब उससे उस बारे में पूछताछ होती है तो उस दरमियान उसका बार-बार मानसिक बलात्कार होता है। इसको टालने के लिए महिलाओं का एक पूरा सिस्टम बनाना चाहिए, ताकि महिलाओं को आगे फिर इस तरह की पीड़ा न हो। हम मुम्बई के बारे में गर्व से कहते थे कि हम वहां रात के एक बजे तक घूम सकते हैं, लेकिन वहीं पर यह घटना हुई है। आज हम इस सभागृह में इस घटना की निन्दा करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहती हूं कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाकर इसका निर्णय करवाएं। इस मामले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार काफी सक्रिय रही है और उसने तुरन्त पांचों आरोपियों को पकड़ लिया है। मेरी विनती है कि उन लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): You give time to all those Members who want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not denying anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इस बात को समझते होंगे कि यह जो सामूहिक बलात्कार हुआ है, यह शाम के 6 बजे हुआ है। मुम्बई देश की कमर्शियल कैपिटल है। लोग वहां के लॉ एंड ऑर्डर के बारे में कहते हैं कि बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन यह घटना शाम 6 बजे हुई है। आपको याद होगा कि 'निर्भया' को लेकर देश में बहुत पीड़ा व वेदना हुई थी। हमने कानून तो बदला था और वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में 'निर्भया फंड' भी एनाउन्स किया था। हमने सुना है कि अभी तक वह फंड एक्चुलाइज नहीं हो पाया है, क्योंकि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय व वित्त मंत्रालय के बीच में रस्साकसी चल रही है। देश की इतनी चिंता के बावजूद अगर यह स्थिति है, तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आप गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, उस निर्भया फंड का क्या हुआ? हमारे बाकी मित्रों ने यह बात कही है कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन को फास्ट ट्रेक किया जाए, ट्रायल को फास्ट ट्रेक किया जाए। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में जो इस तरह की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, क्या आपने गृह मंत्री के रूप में इसको सेंसेटाइज़ करने के लिए देश के पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों की बैठक बुलाई है कि वे ऐसे मामलों में संवेदनशीलता बरतें? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह सवाल इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि अगर मुम्बई में शाम के 6 बजे सामूहिक गैंग रेप की घटना हो सकती है, जो कि जंगल नहीं था, इसका मतलब यह है कि लोगों में कहीं न कहीं पुलिस के डर का अभाव दिखाई पड़ रहा है। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी हिचक नहीं है कि पूरे मामलों को लेकर देश में गुस्सा नहीं फूटा होता, तो शायद जो इस तरह से कार्यवाही हुई है, वह नहीं हो पाती। मैं आप से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'निर्भया' के मामलों में अभी तक फैसला नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला अभी तक क्यों नहीं आया है और इस मामलों में आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है?

मुझे एक अंतिम बात और पूछनी है और अपनी चिंताओं से मैं सभी को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि महिला के सम्मान को आज देश में किस तरह से देखा जा रहा है? हम मीडिया की आजादी का सम्मान करते हैं, विज्ञापन की आजादी का सम्मान करते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे इस विभाग को पूर्व में देखने का भी मौका मिला है, परन्तु मुझे एक बात की बहुत चिंता है। अगर आप टीवी देखते हैं तो रंग गोरा करने के लिए आजकल किस तरह से फूहड़ विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं, महिलाओं का अपमान करने वाले विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं कि इस क्रीम को लगाओ तो गोरी हो जाओगी। मैं यहां उन शब्दों को प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि यह शायद सदन की मर्यादा के विपरीत होगा।

जब आप इस तरह के विज्ञापनों के बारे में कुछ सख्त गाइडलाइन्स नहीं देंगे तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं है। जैसा कि वेंकैया नायडु जी ने बताया कि एक माइन्डसेट चेंज करने की

बात है, तो हम जरूर जानना चाहेंगे कि जिस तरह से फूहड़ विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं--क्षमा कीजिए, हम सर्जना के अधिकार का सम्मान जरूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन विज्ञापन का अधिकार शुद्ध कमर्शियल एंगल होता है, इसलिए सरकार को उसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि ये जो सारी बातें आई हैं, आप इन पर गौर करें। आपने पिछली बार भी सदन को आश्वस्त किया था और हमने चर्चा भी बहुत बहुत की थी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने ये जो चार-पांच सवाल उठाए हैं, आप इनके बारे में हमें आश्वासन दें।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, on the same day, when the Mumbai gang rape case happened 3-4 days back, a tribal woman police was attacked and gang-raped in Jharkhand. It is very sad that that incident did not get much attention in the media. Yesterday, one dalit girl was brutally murdered in Haryana. So, we have to view such types of things more seriously. The increasing number of rape cases reflects the failure on the part of the whole system--administration, police, employers. So, I would like to request you to please call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers, the Home Ministers and also the police officials to discuss and review the steps that they have taken for ensuring safety of women in this country. Thank you very much.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): थैंक यू सर। फोटो जनर्लिस्ट के साथ यह जो गैंग रेप की घटना हुई है, मैं उस पर मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य पढ़ रही हूँ। इसमें लिखा है कि पुलिस थाने में सामूहिक बलात्कार का मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है, जांच शुरू हो गई है, सभी पांच अपराधी गिरफ्तार भी किए जा चुके हैं और अभियुक्तों पर कानून के अंतर्गत अभियोग चलाने में कोई कसर बाकी नहीं छोड़ी जाएगी। मंत्री जी का ऐसा ही वक्तव्य निर्भया के समय में भी आया था। रवि शंकर जी ने जो बात उठाई है, वह सच है, क्योंकि उसमें एक भी अभियुक्त को अभी तक सजा नहीं दी गई है। अभी तक उसमें सिर्फ जांच ही चल रही है, ट्रायल चल रहा है। उसके बाद से इन घटनाओं में लगातार बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आज भी अखबारों में इस तरीके की पांच, छह घटनाएं छपी हैं। उस वक्त, 2011 में, फाइनेंस कमीशन ने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के लिए जो 506 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रिलीज़ की थी, जिसको बाद में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने देना बंद कर दिया, उसकी वजह से अनेक स्थानों पर फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बंद हो गए हैं। उस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमने सदन में जो एक कठोर और सख्त "एंटी रेप बिल" पास किया है, सिर्फ उससे हमारे कर्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं हो जाती है, बल्कि हमें उसके क्रियान्वयन पर भी पैनी नजर रखनी होगी। इसमें केन्द्र की सरकार असफल हुई है। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगी कि यह जो फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की बात आ रही है और यह जो घटना घटी है, क्या इसमें भी उसी तरीके की छान-बीन होगी और उसी तरीके की ढिलाई बरती जाएगी? जब आपको मालूम है कि ये पांचों अपराधी पकड़े गए हैं, जब उसमें

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

इतनी लंबी जांच, इतनी लंबी कानूनी प्रक्रिया, यह सब कुछ इतना लंबा क्यों खिच जाता है? मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगी कि ऐसे अपराधियों, जो गैंग रेप में शामिल होते हैं, पकड़े जाते हैं, उनको कम समय में, उसी वक्त, तुरंत फांसी की सजा दी जानी चाहिए। यह हमारा आपसे आग्रह है, क्योंकि एक महिलाओं की पीड़ा एक महिला ही अच्छी तरह से समझ सकती है। मुझे लगता है कि हमको इसका अहसास नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि हम हर बार इस तरीके का आश्वासन देते हैं, कठोर कानून बानते हैं, लेकिन ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम नहीं हो रही है। मंत्री जी, आज मैं सदन में आपके सामने अपनी यह पीड़ा व्यक्त कर रही हूँ और आपसे आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि इन पकड़े गए पांचों अपराधियों को तुरंत ही फांसी की सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I am in a deep sense of pain and my head hangs in shame, being a journalist and also being coming from Mumbai, a city where this atrocity has happened. सर, मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह जो क्लैरिफिकेशन दिया है, जो स्टेटमेंट दी है, यह बड़े ही ऑफिशियल तौर की है। यह बहुत कट एंड ड्राइड है। इसमें कोई इमोशन नहीं है इसमें कोई *determination for the Government* नहीं है कि *we will take on this*. ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। यह जो स्टेटमेंट ऑफ फैक्ट्स है, जैसे हमारे न्यूजपेपर में पुलिस का प्रेस नोट आता है, वैसे ही आपने एक प्रेस नोट जैसा स्टेटमेंट दिया है। यह आप लोगों की गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जो *apathy about the pain of a woman* है, it is reflected in the Statement. Sir, I think more emotions should have been there. Having said that, Sir, I would like to raise two more points here. Number one is, one of the relatives of the accused has claimed that he is juvenile. For that, a birth certificate has been submitted. Apparently, that birth certificate seems to be forged. The year of birth seems to be forged. That has appeared in the newspapers. In Nirbhaya case also, one accused has claimed to be juvenile. अगर हम ऐसा करते रहेंगे कि लोग अपराध करते रहें और हम उनको अल्पवयस्क/नाबालिग समझ कर छोड़ते रहें, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह न्याय की एक बड़ी विडम्बना है। इसलिए आप पहले इसकी जांच करें कि यह जो मुम्बई म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन का बर्थ सर्टिफिकेट है, यह असली है या नहीं। इसके लिए आपको कहीं नहीं जाना है। आज इसे पांच दिन हो गए, लेकिन अभी तक इसकी कोई जांच नहीं हुई है कि यह सर्टिफिकेट असली है या फोर्ज्ड हैं। अगर ऐसा होता, तो आप इसमें बता देते कि फोर्ज्ड सर्टिफिकेट सब्मिट किया गया है। इसलिए आपको पहले इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। मुझे पहले आपसे यह जानकारी चाहिए कि यह सर्टिफिकेट असली है या नहीं? **(समय की घंटी)** This is one point.

सर मुझे एक और प्वायंट रेज़ करना है I come from Mumbai

एक छोटी-सी लाइन में न्यूज़ आ गई है कि अपराध होने के बाद जो विक्टिम है, उसके हाथों से अपराधियों ने वहां की जगह साफ करवा दी। दिखने में यह ठीक लगता है कि एक दिलचस्प बात हो गई, लेकिन इसे बहुत गम्भीरता से देखना चाहिए। If this is proved in the court that the victim herself has cleaned up the matter, it could be taken in the court of law. I fear as if the incident happened with consent. सर, (समय की घंटी) में समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। सर, सरकार को इसकी भी जांच करनी चाहिए कि एक्यूज्ड लोगों ने विक्टिम के फोटोग्राफ लिए हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि उन्होंने किस ढंग के फोटोग्राफ लिए हैं। उसका तो एक बार बलात्कार हुआ है, लेकिन अगर वे फोटोग्राफ सोशल मीडिया में चले जाते हैं, तो जिन्दगी भर उसका बलात्कार होता रहेगा। उन्होंने मोबाइल में उसके फोटोग्राफ लिए हैं। इमीडिएटली इसके ऊपर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब मुम्बई में बैठे हों या दिल्ली में, मैं मुम्बई की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसके ऊपर कोई भी एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। वह मोबाइल अभी तक कंफिस्केट नहीं हुआ है। जो फोटो डिस्पेच हो गए हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई भी पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई है। सर, मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि you take it very seriously. First, if any photograph has gone in the social media, stop that immediately and bring the culprits to book immediately. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as has been discussed in this House several times, we talk about the disgrace of rape which happens in our country repeatedly of late. Of course, the reporting has been higher. Media has taken cognisance of the importance of this. Several times, because of the advanced reportage, we are able to, at least, address the issue that is happening. I believe that there are three things that we need to take cognisance of.

Number one, the free access to pornography. Responsible adults are free to go and watch what they want, but in an evolving society like ours where there are not enough safety and security checks on the kind of pornography you can access online, an unrequited lust results in a lot of this kind of an anti-social behaviour. Number two, there is no social shame in rape. The shame lies with the victim and not with the aggressors. In the olden days, we used to have DSPs and SPs, who used to catch these boys who misbehaved with girls—it didn't even reach rape levels—and, they would be shaven, their faces would be blackened, and, उनको गधों पर बैठा दिया जाता था और सारे शहर और गांव में उनकी बदनामी होती थी।

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

For some strange reasons—the human rights activists and others came forward—this practice has discontinued, and, therefore, it is almost a badge of honour for these rowdies and anti-social elements to go around boasting about rape. Thirdly, the most important thing for us to introduce into our IPC and other relevant Acts is to open registers of violators of sexual offenders so that these fellows, who come out on bail, or, who are subsequently left out, should not be able to access a free society. Once they come out, they must report to the local *thana* where a registry should be kept of social offenders so that people who rent out rooms and homes know that they are consciously giving it to a sexual offender, so that people don't invite them into society, so that they will not have access to a free society, and, if they are in a better state of society, they should have no insurance cover. Then, what do we do with these fellows? We should not keep them in jail and feed them. They should be put to hard labour whereby whatever they earn by way of their wages is remitted back to the victim and kept for her personal use, or, even for the personal use of a boy because even young boys are sexually abused. No one talks about the kind of rape that happens with young boys. So, we have to see that this kind of violation is stopped, and, we must bring in strict social norms which help the society also to shun them. Now, we see the parents of the rapists are called for weddings, they are invited for *greh pravesh*, they are invited for social functions, and, therefore, there is no isolation. The people just gossip, अच्छा! बलात्कार करके आ गया, लेकिन शादी में उसको नहीं बुलाएंगे तो बुरा लगेगा।

That kind of a 'cat on the wall' business of thinking has to change and we must open registries of sexual, social offenders and entail that they are put to hard labour and the earnings from that hard labour should be remitted back to the victim, no matter how well off the victim is. These are some of my observations. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Balbir Punj. Please stick to your promise of two minutes.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we saw the Nirbhaya incident, and now this second rape incident has happened, and, since it happened in Mumbai, which is a metropolitan city, the conscious of the entire country has been shaken, and, we are sitting in the evening and discussing this issue.

6.00 P.M.

Sir, the prime question is: were these incidents preventable? Was it possible for a good administration, was it possible for a good policing arrangement to prevent these incidents? I know, in the Nirbhaya incident, it would have been possible to prevent that rape had the police acted on the complaint of a man who was thrown out of a running bus. Later on, the same people took over these two people.

In the case of Maharashtra, Sir, through you, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister whether there was a proposal to have a Mahila Police Station, all-woman Police Station, in each District of Maharashtra. *..(Interruptions)..* Can I complete? And, to what extent, the State of Maharashtra kept that promise; to what extent, this scheme has been implemented; in how many Districts the police stations have come up, and, if they have not come up, why have they not come up? This is the first clarification, which I would like to seek from the hon. Minister.

Sir, I am told that there are countless rape cases pending in the country, and, convictions happen only in 14 per cent of the cases. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total number of rape cases pending in the country, and, what is the conviction rate? This is my second clarification because it is not the quantum of punishment which is important; more important than the quantum of punishment provided under the law is the certainty of the punishment being given.

My charge is, Sir, because of tardy investigation, faulty investigation and delayed judgements, the witnesses change and the people who commit such crimes are confident that they will manipulate the system and escape the punishment. *(Time-bell rings)* So, it is not the quantum of punishment, it is the certainty of punishment which is important. And, Sir, in the Statement, the hon. Minister has not said a word about the compensation which should be paid to the victim. The victim has undergone a tremendous torture and it is going to be a life-long problem. *(Time-bell rings)* The least the Government could have done, of course, no money can compensate for the torture she has undergone, but all the same, since the Government and the society cannot undo what has been done to the victim, the least the system can do is to compensate her handsomely so that she can rebuild her life. Thank you, Sir.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधु (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि निर्भया बलात्कार कांड के बाद इस देश के अंदर बलात्कारियों में जो खौफ और भय का वातावरण होना चाहिए, वह मेरे ख्याल में नहीं के बराबर है। हम रुल्स बनाते हैं, कायदे बनाते हैं, कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनका क्रियान्वयन सही नहीं हो, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि एक प्रकार का डर और खौफ जो इनके अन्दर होना चाहिए, वह नहीं के बराबर है और ऐसा निरन्तर होता चला आ रहा है। चूंकि दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसी मेट्रो सिटीज़, जहां पर मीडिया अलर्ट है और जहां अवेयरनेस है, वहां के ऐसे केसेज़ तो देश के सामने तथा हम लोगों के सामने मीडिया के माध्यम से और इस हाउस के माध्यम से आ जाते हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो गरीब तबका रहता है, जो रोज रोज़ी-रोटी कमाने बाहर जाता है, उसके यहां जो घटनाएं होती हैं, वे देश के सामने नहीं आतीं, क्योंकि वहां मीडिया नहीं होता है, वहां अखबार नहीं होता है। कई विलेजेज तो ऐसे हैं, जिनकी पहुंच अखबारों तक नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि निर्भया बलात्कार कांड के बाद कैसे इतने इंसिडेंट्स हुए, वह कृपया बताने की कृपा करें। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस को बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, उसको स्ट्रांग करने की जरूरत है। छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्दर अभी कल ही एक केस हुआ है, जिसमें पांच लोगों ने एक नाबालिग लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया है। वह एक आदिवासी महिला थी। झारखंड की एक घटना के बारे में मैडम सीमा ने बताया। झारखंड में वह आदिवासी लड़की पुलिस कांस्टेबल थी। वह और उसके माता-पिता उसकी बहन और बहनोई की डेड बॉडीज ले कर जा रहे थे। उसके साथ भी कुछ लोगों ने बलात्कार किया। उन लोगों में इतनी मानवीयता भी नहीं थी। यह एक बहुत दर्दनाक और शर्मनाक घटना है। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि मैं कल अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी, जो मेरा असेम्बली सेगमेंट है, महेश्वर में गई। मुझे अफसोस के साथ सम्मानित सदन को बताना पड़ रहा है कि एक विधवा ट्राइबल लेडी रोती हुई मेरे पास आई कि उसकी नाबालिग लड़की को एक महीने से कोई उठा कर ले गया है, लेकिन पुलिस उसकी बात नहीं सुन रही है। जब मैंने एक सांसद की हैसियत से टी.आई. से बात की, एक एस.डी.ओ.पी. से बात की, तो उनका यह कहना था कि क्या सम्बन्धित महिला को पता है कि उसकी लड़की को कौन उठा कर ले गया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude it now.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधो: सर, जब यह बात उस लड़की की मां बताएगी, तो फिर हमारी पुलिस किस काम की? पुलिस क्या देखती है? आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि नियम-कायदे तो आप बना रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक ..(समय की घंटी)... उनका क्रियान्वन सही मायने में नहीं होगा, जब तक लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उनको सही रूप से नहीं लेगा, ऐसी घटनाएं दिन-प्रतिदिन होती रहेंगी। इसके ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I just want to raise two points here. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, as Dr. Seema and my dear friend were now raising, why so much light has been thrown on only this issue. Every minute a three-year-old baby or a five-year-old girl or a fifty-year-old lady or even a sixty-year-old lady somewhere around the country is being raped! Only seven cases, like Nirbhaya's and this case, the media has brought to light. I am not blaming them. I am really thankful to them because Nirbhaya was even taken abroad for her treatment and better accommodation was given to them. In this case also, every minute, every second an update is given to us as to when the first accused is arrested and the second accused is arrested. On this occasion, I would like to request the media, the Press, the women activists, all the NGOs and the whole society to rise to the occasion and see to it that every such case is brought to the notice of the media, the Press and the whole nation. Nobody should be let off. A message should go across the nation that whoever dares to lay his hand on any woman will never be let off and the punishment will be very severe.

I would like to ask the Minister one more question. The Minister has promised, "The State Government of Maharashtra will do its utmost to complete the investigation of the crime and prosecute the accused under law expeditiously." He has not said that the Government of Maharashtra has promised to do it. He has not said that the Government of Maharashtra has assured to do it. He said this as if the UPA and the State Government of Maharashtra are part and parcel.. He says that the State Government of Maharashtra will do its duty. I would like to know this from the Minister. Will there be a day when you would give the same assurance if such incidents happen in any other State? I am not blaming you, Sir. I just want you to

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

use this occasion and see to it that if any such thing happens, you would intervene. Please don't restrict yourself by saying, as you have done in the previous sentence, that law and order is a State subject. You have given an assurance that the State Government of Maharashtra will do its duty. Like this, please see to it that if any such thing happens, you will intervene and see to it that law and order is maintained. Thank you, Sir.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे हाथ में यह कागज है। जब भी किसी बेटी की इज्जत लुटती है, तो सरकार की तरफ से एक स्टेटमेंट जारी होता है और स्टेटमेंट लगभग मिलता-जुलता है। महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह विषय सिर्फ सरकार का नहीं है, बल्कि इसके दो हिस्से हैं--एक सरकार है और दूसरा समाज है। जिस देश के अंदर दुर्गा और सरस्वती की पूजा होती है, जिस देश में रजिया सुल्तान और इतांसी की रानी रही हो और राज सिंहासन पर रहते हुए जिन्होंने इतिहास में अपने चरित्र को दर्ज कराया हो, अपनी बहादुरी को दर्ज कराया हो, उस देश के अंदर रोज बलात्कार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसके अंदर समाज की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, यह भी देखनी होगी और सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, यह भी देखनी होगी, सिर्फ इस कागज को बांटने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए भारतवर्ष के इस महान सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक बलात्कार की जितनी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं, उनमें रेपर ने पहले शराब पी है, फिर गंदी फिल्म देखी है, फिर जानवर से भी ज्यादा नीचे गिरने के बाद छोटी सी बेटी को बुलाया है और उसके साथ बलात्कार किया है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की यह मांग के देश शराब-मुक्त होना चाहिए, सबसे पहली मांग है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। दूसरा, मेरी बहनों की भी एक जिम्मेदारी है। वह जिम्मेदारी यह है कि अपने बिजनेस के लिए जो लोग ऐसे विज्ञापन दे रहे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तानी बेटियों को, हिन्दुस्तानी संस्कृति को अपने पैरों से रौंद रहे हैं और हमारी संस्कृति का सर्वनाश कर रहे हैं, उन विज्ञापनों के खिलाफ मेरी बहनों को भी आना चाहिए, चूंकि उसमें जिस तरह का अंग प्रदर्शन तथा जिस तरह की भाषा होती है, वह भारतीय संस्कृति के विपरीत होती है।

ऐसी स्थिति में, जब मुम्बई में फिर एक बेटी की इज्जत लुटी है, तो मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारी ओर से जो गंदी फिल्मों के बारे में, शराब के बारे में मशविरे दिए गए हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और मैं जिस मिथॉलाजी को मानने वाला हूँ वह मिथॉलजी तो

1400 साल पहले से कह रही है कि बलात्कारी को सजा-ए-मौत दो। उसे ऐसी सजा दो, जिसे देख कर लोग बलात्कार करने से डरने लगे। ... (समय की घंटी)... मैं एक बार फिर इस घटना

† [जोधरी मनोर سليم (अंतर प्रदेश): मान्ने अप सभा पत्नी,

महोदय, मीरे हाँह मीरे एक काँड है, जब बही कसी पीठी की एँत लँती है, तो सरकार की طرف से एक अस्थिमिन्त लक बहक मल्ला जल्ला हुता है- महोदय, मीरे हाँत हाँत हों क- ये वशुने सरकार का नही है, बलके अस के दो हवसे हों; एक सरकार है और दूसरा समाज है- जिस दूष के अन्तर दुरगा और सरसुती की पुजा हुती है, जिस दूष मीरे रवडे सल्लाने और जहानसी की रानी हों और राज सनकहासन पर रीते हुने जनुने ने अहसास मीरे अने चरुत कु डुरज कुराया हु, अहने ने अनी बेहदरी कु डुरज कुराया है, अस दूष के अन्तर रुरु † बलत्कार की कहेनानी हुरु हों- अस के

† अन्तर समाज की कया डामे डारी है, ये बही दिकहेना हुगा और सरकार की कया डामे डारी है, ये बही दिकहेना हुगी, सरव अस काँड कु बाँते से काम नही जले का-

मान्ने अप सभा पत्नी महोदय, मीरे अप के डुरे बहार्त-वुरुश के अस महान सदन से कहेना जहाना हों क- अज तक बलत्कार की जँती कहेनानी सामने आनी हों, अन मीरे रीरे ने बेले शुराब हों है, बेर कंदी फिल्म दिकहेनी है, बेर जानुर से बही डुराडे नुजे कुरे के बेद जेहुनी सी: बीठी कु बलया है और अस के सानहे बलत्कार कया है- राशुतना महामा कान्दही की ये मानक के दूष शुराब-मक हुना जानु, सब से बेले मानक है; जिस की डामे डारी सरकार की है-

दूसरा, मीरे बेनुने की बही एक डामे डारी है- वे डामे डारी है क- अने बरुने के लने जुरु लुक असे वुकीयन दे रे हों, जुरु बनुसतानी बीथुने के, बनुसतानी सनुसकुरती कु अने बीरुने से रुन्दहे रे हों वे भारी सनुसकुरती का सरुनाश कुर रे हों, अन वुकीयनुने के खलफ मीरे बेनुने कु बही आना जानु, जनुके अस मीरे जस तरह का अङ-परदरशन और जस तरह की बहाना हुती है, वे बहार्ती सनुसकुरती के वुरुत हुती है-

असी अस्तुही मीरे, जब मीरे मीरे अने बीठी की एँत लनी है, तो अस सरकार से अमिद कुरता हों क- भारी और से जुरु कंदी फिल्मों के बार मीरे, शुराब के बार मीरे मशुरे डने कुरे हों-- (वुफ की कहेनी)-- और मीरे जस मन्हालुजी कु माने वाला हों, वे मन्हालुजी तो 1400 साल बेले से क- रे है क- बलत्कार कु स्राने मुरु दो- असे असी स्राने कु जसे दिकहे कुरु लुक बलत्कार कुरने से डुरने लुकीं-- (वुफ की कहेनी)-- मीरे अने बार बेर अस कहेना पर अनी तरफ से और अनी पारुनी की तरफ से अफसुस जहार कुरता हों- शुकुरे-

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks, your honour. You telling me two minutes makes me off-grid. I can only say one thing that this is a time when this House and all of us have to consider कब तब लुटती रहेगी औरत की अस्मत और कब तब बेटियों का हुता रहेगा चीर-हरण? आज सरराह, सरराम, सररबाजार औरत की अस्मत लुटती है और मुम्बई में यह जुरु दुःखद, शर्मनाक, दर्दनाक और भयावह घटना हुई है, यह इसका रीमाँडर है। असा लगता है जैसे सरकार की इज्जत और इकबाल दुनुने खतम हु गई और बगैर इज्जत-इकबाल के जुरु पर काबू नही पाया जा सकता।

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia]

Your honour, rape knows no State boundaries; rape respects no age; rape has no concern for religion. It happens anywhere, any time, any moment. Everyday three rapes are committed. हर 22वें मिनट में एक औरत की इज्जत लूटी जाती है। इस पर सोचने की जरूरत है कि क्या किया जाए।

And today, your honour, there is an occasion that a loud and clear message must go from this House that this House stands for protection of women and this Government stands for protection of women. We all men are guilty of committing rape. Rape is not committed by a woman. Guilty is always a man. We have to think how to protect our sisters, our daughters and even our mothers. This is an occasion for heart-searching and as far as Mumbai is concerned, Mumbai has created another Nirbhaya scandal. Statistics of Mumbai are horrendous. I will take only a second to relate them. Rape has been on a steady rise in Mumbai over the last 11 years. I hope the hon. Minister is listening. From 128 in 2002, rape cases rose to 231 in 2012. It is an increase of 80 per cent. Eighty per cent increase in ten years is something which must concern all of us. This year, I am talking of 2013, 89 women including 46 minors were raped till March. While detection has been all right, conviction rate is abysmally low, only one in five suspects arrested is punished. That means, 20 per cent conviction rate. Something has to be done. That is my only concern. At this moment, a decision has to be taken. Thank you.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाह रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक बात बहुत दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस बलात्कार की घटना पर इस सदन में जितनी देर चर्चा हो रही है, उतनी ही देर में देश के किसी न किसी भाग में बलात्कार हो रहा होगा। कुछ केसेज़ हैं, जिनकी चर्चा सदन में होती है, मीडिया में होती है या अखबार में होती है। मैं किसी मेट्रो शहर और किसी देहात में कोई अंतर महसूस नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन इस समय जब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तब किसी न किसी खेत में काम करने वाली खेतिहर मजदूरनी, जंगल में तेंदु का पत्ता बीनती हुई किसी आदिवासी महिला अथवा किसी जमींदार-सरमाएदार के खेत से घास लेती हुई किसी अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग, माइनॉरिटी या वीकर सेक्शन की किसी महिला के साथ बलात्कार हो रहा होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कई केस, जो कि बहुत ही चर्चित केस थे, उनमें सजा तब हुई या उनमें फैसला तब आया, जब आधे मुलजिम मर गए, वादी मर गया, गवाह टूट गए

अथवा मर गए। ऐसे निर्णय से फायदा क्या जो इतने विलम्ब से आता है। मंत्री महोदय, मैं थोड़ा सुझाव यह देना चाहूंगा कि मेरा पुलिस दल में दस साल नौकरी करने का व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है। जो इंवेस्टिगेशंस हो रहे हैं, वे बहुत वैज्ञानिक नहीं हो रहे हैं। सर, बलात्कार की घटना में चश्मदीद गवाह नहीं हो सकता। यह संयोग की बात है कि दिल्ली के निर्भया कांड में अथवा मुंबई के इस कांड में उसका साथी था, इसलिए इनमें चश्मदीद गवाह था। बलात्कार कभी दिखा कर नहीं होता। ये दो बड़े हाई प्रोफाइल केस हैं दिल्ली का निर्भया कांड जिसमें उसका साथी उस बस में था और मुंबई में वह फोटोग्राफर जर्नलिस्ट लड़की, जिसके साथ भी उसका साथी था, अदरवाइज चश्मदीद गवाह नहीं होता है। अब आप सजा कैसे दिलाएंगे? मंत्री महोदय, सजा तब होगी जब आपका इंवेस्टिगेशन ऑफिसर फिंगर प्रिंट लेगा, जब फुट प्रिंट लेगा, जब ब्लड का कलेक्शन करेगा और उसके बाद ब्लड की रिपोर्ट आएगी, सीमेन की रिपोर्ट आएगी, बाल की रिपोर्ट आएगी। फॉरेंसिक और वैज्ञानिक डॉक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस पर सजा होती है अथवा वैज्ञानिक एविडेंस पर सजा होती है। फॉरेंसिक लेब कितनी हैं? मुझे पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा में एक है, जिसमें मिलावटी तेल की भी जांच होगी ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज कन्क्लूड।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: यहां मिलावटी घी की भी जांच होगी, खोये की भी होगी, मिठाई की भी होगी, कारतूस की भी होगी, बंदूक की भी होगी, ब्लड की भी होगी, सीमेन की भी होगी, बाल की भी होगी। तो यहां उनकी रिपोर्ट चार-छः साल में आएगी। जब फॉरेंसिक लेब की रिपोर्ट चार-पांच साल में आती है तो मुल्जिम सजा कैसे पाएगा? आपको मालूम है कि मुल्जिम कितनी चिंता कर रहा होता है? जब तक वह गिरफ्तार नहीं होता, वह तब तक डरता है और गिरफ्तार होने पर जब तक उसकी बेल नहीं होती है, तब तक वह डरता है और बेल होने के बाद वह भूल जाता है कि उसने कोई अपराध किया है। इसके साथ ही उस घटना को सोसाइटी भी भूल जाती है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि ऐसे केसेज का जल्दी से निबटारा होना चाहिए। यहां स्मार्ट गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, बड़े गृह मंत्री को पुलिस का अनुभव है। जब तक आप फॉरेंसिक एविडेंस नहीं लेंगे, उसकी तुरन्त रिपोर्ट नहीं मंगाएंगे और जब तब कंविक्शन का रेश्यों नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक ये घटनाएं कम होने वाली नहीं हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have enacted several laws in this House to prevent sexual harassment. But I found every thing has gone in vain. The Minister has made a statement on the Mumbai gangrape case; and the steps being taken to prosecute the accused. My opinion is that we are not taking these incidents very seriously. In Ramayan we have Sita

[Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra]

culture; and in Mahabharat we have Draupadi culture. But we are not going back to our culture. May I know from the Minister whether the Government will set up any Study Group for this to protect our culture? I also want to know from the Minister what preventive steps the Government is taking to check such incidents? As hon. Member, Renukaji, has said about the social indicators, I also feel that we should go for social indicators. By this method only can we change the mindset. Liquor is mainly responsible for causing such incidents. So, I urge upon the Minister to look into this thing. Thank you.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, सारे डिस्कशन का केन्द्र बिन्दु सिर्फ मुम्बई में जो गैंग रेप हुआ है, वही रहा, लेकिन सभी बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने अपने सजेशन दिए हैं। सदन की चिंता यह है कि आगे ऐसी घटनाएं न दोहराई जाएं। सर, इसमें मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हाउस में जब ऐसा डिस्कशन हो रहा है, तो यहां पर जो-जो संबंधित मंत्री हैं, उनमें एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री भी है, उसमें सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री भी है, उसमें वूमैन वेलफेयर एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री भी है। तो इस संबंध में सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज को एक निर्णय लेना चाहिए। जो अपने गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, वे तो सिर्फ इस केस के बारे में बता पाएंगे लेकिन ऐसी घटनाएं रिपीट न हों, उसके लिए सरकार को एक बहुत बड़े एफर्ट्स करने होंगे, जैसे अभी हमारे वेंकैया जी ने कहा कि कैरेक्टर बिल्डिंग का काम कौन करेगा?

सर, ले-देकर यही बात सामने आती है कि अगर कैरेक्टर नहीं है, तो ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहेंगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यहां जो भी डिस्कशन हुआ है, सभी संबंधित मंत्रालयों को इस से अवगत कराएं। मेरा अंतिम सजेशन यह है कि इस संबंध में हमें एक इंटरनेशनल स्टडी करनी होगी कि किन कंट्रीज में रेप घटनाएं कम हैं और उसके कारण क्या हैं? उस सिस्टम को हमें फॉलो करना होगा।

सर, अब अगर हम इस केस की बात करें, तो 7 बजे एक्यूज्ड्स ने इस कपल को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन इस मामले की एफआईआर डेढ़ घंटे बाद साढ़े 8 बजे रजिस्टर हुई, तो इस का कारण क्या है?

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is very unfortunate that these types of incidents are happening again and again in India. Last time, it happened in Delhi and after that it has happened in Mumbai. We have made several laws even then these types of incidents are happening. Every time, we

are discussing it. I want to make one point here. We have asked for special courts and fast-track courts. But it was not implemented. Secondly, judge and police ratio in our country is less. The same thing has been highlighted by many countries, including the UN. Therefore, I request the Government to fill up all the vacancies and strengthen the police by modernization of Police Department. By doing this, we can address the issue of atrocities against the women of our country.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : सर, चाहे निर्भया कांड हो या मुंबई वाला कांड हो, मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, एक मिनट, आप सभी को मौका दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आप हमेशा ऐसा ही करते हैं। You always do this.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: जिनकी उम्र 18 साल से कम है, उनके विरुद्ध जुवेनाइल जस्टिस के माध्यम से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर कोई ऐसा गंभीर अपराध होता है, तो उस केस में वह क्लॉज निकाल देना चाहिए और ऐसे अपराधी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही जुवेनाइल जस्टिस के तहत न कर के पूरी कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात, कानून बना है, लेकिन लोगों में उसका भय नहीं है। ऐसी पीड़ित लड़की पूरी जिंदगी मर-मर के जीती है और उस लड़के के विरुद्ध अगर कार्यवाही होती है और मान लो मृत्यु दंड की सजा भी हो जाती है, तो वह एक बार ही मरता है। उसे भी जिंदगीभर मरने के लिए छोड़ देना चाहिए। उसे भी ऐसी सजा मिलनी चाहिए कि वह जिंदगीभर मरता रहे। उसे नपुंसक बना देना चाहिए। तभी लोगों में ऐसे अपराधों के प्रति डर पैदा होगा। मैं चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ऐसा सख्त कानून बनाएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I have been hearing about all these corrective measures suggested so far, but I would like to change... (*Interruptions*)... I want to make a pertinent point and I want everybody to listen to me. I am 83 years old. I should have only talked about past and present; future is not mine, but I am venturing into the future of the society in India. Therefore, we must... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, there has been a common proverb, 'behind a successful man there is a woman'. That must change. It is derogatory to women. It should be

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

‘behind every successful man there is a mother’. Start with mother: if you think it is the mother who makes the man. What we are discussing about sex and atrocity is value-based. Therefore, women alone can protect themselves. How? I will put the entire blame on women who are not giving...*(Interruptions)*... We are talking of children’s rights...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Your one minute is over. Prof. Ram Kripal Yadav.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: No, Sir. I have not yet finished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, मुम्बई की जो बलात्कार की घटना है, इसने एक बार पुनः देश को शर्मसार किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि लगातार, पूरे देश के पैमाने पर बलात्कार की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है। महोदय, दिल्ली में जो घटना हुई थी, उस पर पूरा देश विचलित हुआ और अब मुम्बई में घटना हो गयी। मैं समझता हूँ कि बलात्कार की प्रवृत्ति है, धीरे-धीरे वह राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति लोगों पर हावी हो रही है। इस संबंध में कानून तो बना, पूरा सदन चिंतित था, सरकार ने कदम उठाया और कानून बना, लेकिन कानून बनने के बाद भी रेप की घटनाओं में कमी नहीं आयी, बल्कि वृद्धि हो रही है। महोदय, मैं जिस स्टेट, बिहार से आता हूँ, लगता है कि वहां बलात्कार की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है और सामूहिक बलात्कार ज्यादा बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे हैं। निश्चित तौर पर इस संबंध में देश चिंतित है, हम सब लोग चिंतित हैं। सबसे पहले लोगों की सोच में जो गिरावट आयी है, इस गिरावट में जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तब तक रेप की घटनाएं बंद नहीं होने वाली हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Mr. Minister.
..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: लोगों में जो नैतिकता की गिरावट आयी है और वे लोग जो महिलाओं को भोग की वस्तु समझते हैं, उससे उन्हें निजात दिलानी पड़ेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Your name was not there in the first place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: भय और खौफ का जो वातावरण समाप्त हो गया है, उस पर अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार को इसके संबंध में ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं बंद हों।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मुंबई में जो घटना घटी, वह बड़ी दुखद घटना है। इस संबंध में मेरा यह कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र के दो-तीन केसेज़ ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पुलिस ही इनवॉल्व है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ एक तरफ पुलिस का सबलीकरण होना जरूरी है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी तरफ उनके शुद्धिकरण के बारे में भी क्या आपकी कोई सोच है, क्योंकि पुलिस ही बहुत दफा इन लोगों को मदद करने का काम करती है। महोदय बहुत सी रिक्वैस्ट्स हुई हैं, जिनमें * पुलिस बनकर आ गए हैं, इसके बारे में आप सही मायने के क्या सोचते हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में तीन पुलिस कमिश्नर्स ने दिल्ली की घटना होने के बाद यही कहा है कि लड़कियों को घर से बाहर कैसे निकलना चाहिए, कैसे ड्रेसअप होना चाहिए? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मॉरल पुलिसिंग करने की जिम्मेदारी क्या पुलिस को दी गयी है? आजकल पुलिस लॉ एंड ऑर्डर देखने के बजाय यह काम कर रही है। तीसरी बात यह है कि पुलिस आजकल छोटे लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती और बड़े लोग या जो लोग पैसा देते हैं, केवल उनका ही काम करती है। क्या इसमें भी कुछ सुधार होने वाला है?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I share the anguish of the hon. Members of this House and I take this opportunity to strongly condemn what happened in Mumbai on the 22nd of August, 2013. Twenty-five Members have given their valuable suggestions and they have raised some very pertinent questions. I will not be able to take the name of every Member. But I would like to talk about a larger issue which is prevalent.

Sir, the Government has tried to take all the measures, and I would like to ask the Members as to whether they think that, singly, any Government or any police force will be able to stop rape in the country. It is, definitely, there that the Government needs to pull up its socks with State Governments and the Police. But does this House really believe that this Government or State Governments or the Police will be able to stop rape cases in this country? Members have spoken about the mindset of this country. I think that is where we missed the point. This is the country where we speak about women in great platitudes. In our scriptures, we talk about women. In our history, we talk about women being put on pedestal. But,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri R.P.N. Snigh]

unfortunately, when we come to modern India, these kinds of dastardly acts, which are being committed against women, are shocking. These are not only against women, but today, we also see such things against children. What is happening in families? Parents have gone mad, I would say. This is something which is a larger issue. I take those suggestions where we can have improvements in Governments and the Police. But there has to be a larger, broader perspective to this whole debate. What is happening to the mindset of the Indian males? A lot of people talked about pornography and advertisements. But, I think, there are larger issues. We really need to have a study about what these issues are so that we are able to stop these kinds of barbaric things; barbaric too would, I think, be a simple term to refer to what is happening to children in this country. And, these kinds of rape cases are not happening just in cities. These are happening all over the country, in all the States. All of us, not just the Government but all of us, have to put our thinking caps, come up with suggestions and take actions. Not just the Government, but all of us, as Members of Parliament, have to come up with a thinking that will stop this kind of grotesque and barbaric acts. A lot of issues were raised. I would like to say what the Government has done. After the dastardly act that happened on the 16th of December, thousands of girls and boys gathered at India Gate. The Government heard them. They put up a Committee, the Justice Verma Committee, unfortunately, the late Justice Verma Committee. He gave his Report within 29 days. He did a remarkable work and the Government acted upon that. We came out with an ordinance and it was passed in both the Houses and it has become an Act. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu spoke about death penalty and that people like these who do barbaric acts should be dealt with death penalty. But I would like to tell the House that while we were in consultations with varied people and a lot of women organizations, even the Ministry spoke with them, but none of the woman's organisations wanted death penalty because it would lead to death of all rape victims. That is why the Government did not put death penalty, but in the rarest of rare cases death penalty is there. In the new Act which was passed, the minimum punishment for rape was seven years to life. For aggravated rape it was minimum ten years to life imprisonment. For gangrape, it was minimum twenty years to life, *i.e.*

natural life. In repeat offenders, it was life to death. In case the rape is followed by an injury which causes death of victim or causes to be in persistent vegetative state, punishment is minimum, *i.e.* life, natural life or a death sentence. Many Members put questions. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shrimati Maya Singh and many other Members asked, "What is happening to the Nirbhaya case?" All the offenders were arrested. The Government set up a fast-track court. It is in court. Police has given all the papers that had to be given in court. Shri Ravi Prasad is an eminent lawyer. It is not in the hands of the Government. It is in court. The court goes through a procedure. It is in fast track court where we have day-to-day hearings. It is in the court. One court cannot direct the other court to take such and such time. But we will do whatever the court asks us to implement that thing faster.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: ऐविडेंस कलेक्ट करना तो पुलिस का काम है।

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I would just like to say, in that case, it has been put up to the fast-track court and it is in court. As Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad knows as an eminent lawyer, we cannot do anything when it is in court. The judges will take decisions and there are legal procedures.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Before the prosecutor can sensitize the court, hon. Minister, the country expects a quicker judgment, a quicker trial.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Of course, the Government is extremely keen and doing whatever it can to see that these judgments are taken immediately. We will also advise the Government of Maharashtra to do this case in the fast-track court so that justice is not delayed. There were other questions raised. Shri Venkaiah Naidu spoke about sensitising the Police. I will try to answer all the questions that were raised by the Members of this House. Currently, NCERT has introduced gender sensitization in the textbooks at various levels. States will have to introduce moral education in textbooks and the school boards. The BPR&D has amended the curriculum as well as content in the training manuals for the constables, sub-inspectors also. In addition, amendments to law have been made. Advisories have been issued for the reporting of FIR irrespective of jurisdiction, sensitisation of State Police and increasing the representation in the Police Force to 35 per cent. As far as the Police

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

are concerned, Mr. Yechury spoke about Police Personnel. Advisories have been issued for setting up women and child desk in each police stations, earmarking sub-inspectors for women and child crimes, setting up of all women stations, increasing the percentage of women in State Police to 35 per cent, gender sensitisation of Police; training manuals were modified to introduce gender sensitisation. In Delhi, we have women help desks in each and every Police Station. Sir, Shri Yachury has asked about fast-tracking of investigation. Section 309 of the Cr.P.C. amended to ensure that trial is completed within 60 days by a process of day-to-day trial. Medical and forensic reports are also fast-tracked to ensure that charge-sheets are filed expeditiously.

A lot of hon. Members of this House spoke about the Fast Track Courts. Sir, they were sanctioned by the Eleventh Finance Commission in 2005 and were supported by the Central Government till 2011. Now, the State Governments are directly supporting 796 Fast Track Courts. Rape cases are tried under these Fast Track Courts. Sir, during the period when the Fast Track Courts were supported by the Central Government, 32 lakh cases were disposed of by the Fast Track Courts, leaving 6 lakh cases pending.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the key point is this. We have discussed this even in our Standing Committee on Home Affairs. I never wanted to interrupt the hon. Minister.

The Central Government has, practically, withdrawn from financing the Fast Track Courts and left it to only the State Governments. In the present situation where there is strain on the State finances, will the Government, keeping in view the growing tendency of this sort of crime against women, once again decide to extend financial support to Fast Track Courts?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, we will review the issue in the light of suggestion made by Mr. Naidu. But, we would also like the State Governments to step up their fight against atrocities on women. It is a State Subject. The Government has supported it. And, I think, the State Government will also have to emphasize and

provide funds for facilitating the Fast Track Courts.

I would also like to say that as far as Police modernisation is concerned, the Police modernisation schemes involving around Rs. 16,000 crores have been sanctioned for 2011-12 in this Five Year Plan. The scheme will improve policing in States.

The current level of women in police—as I said that we have issued advisories—is to be increased to 35 per cent. Now, the current level of women in Police is only around 5.6 per cent. We have asked the States to increase it to 15 per cent within the next two years and to 35 per cent over the next period of three years. So, if we have 35 per cent of women Police in every police station, things will improve a lot.

An hon. Member spoke about sensitizing people when victims go to give their statements. We have asked, at any given time, the victim can be asked for parents, lawyers or she can ask for anyone who is close to her to be present in the room. We have also advised all State Governments that women officers will take their statements so that she does not feel uncomfortable talking to a male member. So, we have also tried to ensure that they talk to female officers present.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I had about all Mahila Police Stations, particularly with reference to Maharashtra. There was a scheme to have Mahila Police Stations in all districts. I would like to know to what extent the scheme has been implemented.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Punj, as I have told you, that this has to be done by States...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: But, you can give us the information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I will get the information. You write to me, I will give you the details...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I am asking you personally. There are Mahila Police Stations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I will give it to you in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, is it not a fact that there is not even a single Mahila Police Station opened in Maharashtra? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I will get back to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He told you to write it to him. Punjji, you write it to him. He will give you reply...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I will get back to you. I cannot speculate. And, I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*...I have not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not even come to your point. I have not interrupted while you were speaking.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: That is okay. But, you are not answering to my question. I am sorry to say. You are avoiding the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I am not hiding any issue...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to him. You will get the reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: You have made a suggestion. The Government will look into it.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I have not even come to what he is asking...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You have touched many points. But, you are avoiding this...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is replying one-by-one. You please sit down...*(Interruptions)*...You write to him. He told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I will give you the information. Sir, there are 511 All-Women Police Stations in the country. Maharashtra does not have any All-Women Police Station.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: That is the reason why...

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: Let me finish, Mr. Punj. If you go on screaming, I am not going to answer to your question.

There are 511 All-Women Police Stations in the country. Maharashtra does not have any All-Women Police Station, but it has the highest percentage, of 17 per cent, of women in its Police Force. Seventeen per cent is the highest in India. I am sure, Mr. Punj, I have answered your question.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Thank you.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: There is one last point which I would like to raise, and which is a very important point raised by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji about the Nirbhaya Fund. He asked what happened to the Nirbhaya Fund, with a corpus of Rs. 1,000 crores, which was allocated by the Finance Ministry.

In order to mitigate the incidence of crimes against women, the hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech of 2013-14 had announced the setting up of the Nirbhaya Fund with a corpus of Rs.1,000 crores to promote safety, security and empowerment of women. The objective of this Fund is to initiate and support new measures from the Government and other organizations working in the field of promoting safety and security of women. The Ministry of Home Affairs, along with the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Finance, Health, Social Justice and Empowerment, is working on the details of the structure, scope and the application of this Fund. Several rounds of deliberations have been held amongst the stakeholders and it has been decided that, in the light of the proposals of the implementing Ministries, the dispersal of the Fund will be done by the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Home Affairs being the administrative Ministry with regard to the safety and security of women, has undertaken several measures to promote and protect the safety and security issues of women. However, in pursuance of the above-stated objectives of the Fund, the Ministry of Home Affairs has held meetings with all the State Governments and UTs on the 26th of July, 2013 to obtain their perspective on how to effectively implement the Nirbhaya Fund. It is encouraging to know that all the States and UTs have independently undertaken a variety of measures to ensure the safety and security of women, yet they have

[Shri R.P.N. Snigh]

submitted their suggestions which, they think, will go a long way in effectively curbing crimes against women. There are a lot of suggestions. Some of the suggestions... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, I do not normally interrupt, and you know it. But the factual position remains that, after five months of the announcement in March, still there is no concrete dispersal of the Nirbhaya Fund. That is how I take it. Should I?

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: We have taken all stakeholders on board, and we have given our proposals to the Finance Ministry, which would go through the proposals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House wants you to expedite it. It should be expedited.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: Definitely, on the advice of the Chair, we would expedite it. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me finish. I have not come to the end. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: मंत्री जी, सदन आपसे कुछ आश्वासन चाहता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट खोलना चाहते हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: People spoke about advertisements, that advertisements are leading to crimes against women. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: आप फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट पर निर्णय ले रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं आपसे यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: The I and B Ministry has already held discussions with the film industry saying that self-regulation is necessary, and the industry has assured the Home Ministry that it would be taking action on that. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: आप फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट पर निर्णय ले रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं आपसे यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Baghel had asked me about legal... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baghel, it is your point.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I am coming to what Mr. Baghel asked when he...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is answering the question raised by you.
Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I am appalled at...*...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*
Don't interrupt like that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: Sir, I have listened very patiently to all the 25 Members.
...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no.
...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Baghel, it is
not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Please finish it, Mr. Minister.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I have listened very patiently to all the 25 Members.
I am trying my best to respond to all the issues that were raised in this House, but
I can answer them only one by one. I cannot jump the gun and answer all the
questions immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may reply to whatever points you can now.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: Sir, S.P. Baghelji made a point that there needs to be a
witness for these kinds of cases. Rape is the only crime in which a private act can
result in a conviction on the testimony of the survivor. The proof of 'penetration',
through a medical report, and the testimony of the survivor, is sufficient to ensure
conviction. I think I have answered most of the questions that the Members raised

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

But I continue to say that it is an issue we will try our best, be it the State Governments, be it the Central Government and be it through the police that this is a crime which all of us need to stop with all the might that we have with us. This is something, I think, I share with the House, and I promise the House that the Government will take whatever steps needed to ensure the safety of women.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: What about financial help to the survivors?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up the Short Duration Discussion later. Now, I proceed to Special Mentions. Shri Tarun Vijay.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA in the Chair)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for taking steps for proper representation of SCs/STs in media, film-making and corporate world

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, there is a special need to encourage proper representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in media and arts.

The share of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in media and corporate sector is meagre when compared to their real population. Hardly in any mainstream newspaper or channel we find Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes getting higher positions like editorship or even a position of a political reporter.

As per the Census 2001, the Scheduled Castes in the country constitute 16.2 per cent of the total population. The total population of Scheduled Tribes as per the Census 2001 is about 8.2 per cent of the total population of country. Majority of the

Scheduled Tribe population live in rural areas and their population is 10.4 per cent of the total rural population of the country.

Still it is unfortunate that their share in media, corporate sector advertising agencies, performing arts and films, is almost negligible.

I propose a special Act be passed to create an infrastructure to prepare the youth of these communities join media, corporate world, entrepreneurship, film-making and acting, and other socially important streams of profession, so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are represented well in arts, industry and cultural sector, they also become editors, and are able to run advertising agencies and corporate sector. Their seats may also be reserved in media positions and corporate sector.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania. Do you want to lay or you want to read?

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I want to lay my Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, you lay it.

Demand for taking necessary steps to control increasing air pollution in cities of the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan)*: The latest report of the Central Pollution Control Board for 2010 shows that smaller cities, such as, Solapur in Maharashtra, Rajkot in Gujarat, Yamunagar and Faridabad in Haryana, Ghaziabad and Meerut in UP, Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Nagaon in Assam are suffering from rising air pollution in any of the three parameters of pollutants—sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM)—measured. The rise of particulate matter pollution in smaller cities is faster than that in Delhi.

Only two cities—Malapuram in Kerala and Madurai in Tamil Nadu - of the 190 cities, monitored for air pollution across India, could claim to have clean air in 2010, the report said. All other cities have either high or critical level of one of these

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Gyan Prakash Pilania]

pollutants, mostly particulate matter. In fact, 99 per cent of 400 locations, under scanner in 2010, reported high or critical levels of particulate matter. In 2008, the percentage was around 70. The Centre for Science and Environment pointed out that in majority of the cities the air pollution levels had increased. The recent Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) Report stated that air pollution was the fifth biggest reason for deaths in India.

Aaron Cohen, who led the Expert Group on air pollution, described the situation in India as 'grave' and said, "Air pollution causes about 20 per cent of deaths due to lung cancer and 6 per cent deaths due to high blood pressure".

In view of above worrying scenario, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to initiate necessary measures to control pollution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next is Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala, not present. Then, Shri Vivek Gupta, you lay your Special Mention.

Demand for taking steps for revival of sick MSMEs in West Bengal

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal)*: The micro, small and medium enterprises sector, as widely recognized, is a nursery of entrepreneurship, often driven by individual creativity and innovation. The sector contributes eight per cent to country's exports and employs an estimated 60 million people. However, in situations of global or national slowdown in the economy, it is the micro and small enterprises that suffer the most. The RBI itself has recognized that timely and adequate assistance to potentially viable MSME units which have already become sick or are likely to become sick is of utmost importance for the improvement of the national economy. There are 85,591 sick micro and small enterprises in the country. Out of these, 8,816 enterprises are in West Bengal, the second largest figure of sick enterprises in the country after Maharashtra. Adding to this, there are 3,044 sick medium enterprises too in the country. The rehabilitation package for the sick MSMEs is provided by primary lending institutions and is determined by the

* Laid on the Table.

guidelines issued by the RBI. The RBI in its guidelines has directed the banks to take a sympathetic attitude and strive for rehabilitation of MSME units, particularly, whenever the sickness is on account of circumstances beyond the control of the entrepreneurs. However, the rehabilitation measures taken and implemented by primary lending institutions and also the details of the sick MSMEs revived are never revealed or discussed. Given the huge number of sick MSMEs in West Bengal and the contribution the sector makes to the State's economy, it has to be ensured that the sick units are rehabilitated in an effective and speedy manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Ambeth Rajan, you lay your Special Mention.

Demand for taking immediate steps to make the country self-reliant in production of defence equipments

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh)*: Sir, one after another, defence purchase is creating embarrassment to the Government. Agusta-Westland Chopper deal disclosed the involvement of kickbacks in procuring helicopter for defence department. A hue and cry was raised by one and all regarding this Rs. 3,600 crore deal, and the deal is under investigation. The dust created by this one is not yet settled, another case of such type came to the light. Last Thursday, in the CAG Report tabled before Parliament, it has been mentioned that in spite of a proposal to blacklist a Zurich-based firm, Rheinmetall Air Defence, in connection with ordnance factory scam, a public sector undertaking of the Defence Ministry entered into an inappropriate deal with this company. Our over-dependence on the foreign countries for import of defence equipments paves way for such scams.

In the indigenous defence equipment production side also, the picture is very bleak. The MIG fighter aircrafts are ageing and are going to be outlived soon. In order to replace them, an ambitious project of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)-TEJAS was conceived in 1983 with the initial cost of Rs. 560 crore. Now, it is 2013. Initial Operation Clearance-I was obtained in the year 2011. It is likely that this project will see light only in 2015. Already the project cost has increased to Rs. 25,000/-.

Hence, I urge the Government to restrict our dependence on procurement of

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

defence equipments from foreign countries and ensure timely completion of defence projects.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

Demand To give adequate compensation to people affected By cloud bursts and earthquake in Kargil and Bhaderwah (J and K)

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, अगस्त के पहले सप्ताह में कारगिल, जम्मू-कश्मीर में बादल फटने से वहां के लोगों का काफी नुकसान हुआ। बादल फटने से आर्मी की यूनिट में भी काफी कीचड़ और पानी भर गया। इसी तरह सारे शहर में कीचड़ ही कीचड़ हो गया और इर्द-गिर्द के गांवों में लोगों की सम्पत्ति का भारी नुकसान हुआ। सरकारी सड़क, पीने के पानी व बिजली के खम्भों को भी काफी क्षति हुई। लोग अभी तक उस त्रासदी से उबर नहीं पाए हैं। उसके कुछ दिन बाद भद्रवाह में भी भूकम्प के काफी झटके लगे। उसके कारण वहां के दो गांव तो बिल्कुल नष्ट होने के कगार पर आ गए। लोगों की पूरी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो गई। ये गांव लखखजाना और लखदयाराम हैं। लोगों को अपने घरों को छोड़ कर बाहर खुले आसमान के नीचे समय बिताने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा। सरकार की तरफ से न खाने-पीने की, न टेन्ट की तथा न ही अन्य किसी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था थी। इन्हें कोई मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया गया। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कारगिल और भद्रवाह में एक विशेष टीम भेज कर लोगों की गम्भीर समस्या को हल किया जाए। अभी राहत के तौर पर कुछ राशि पीड़ित परिवारों को दी जाए और जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाए कि लोगों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसे शत-प्रतिशत पूरा किया जाए।

Demand for inclusion of Dalit Christians in Scheduled Castes Category

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): There is a long pending demand of Dalit Christians for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister that as a result of their exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes, Dalit Christians remained outside the purview of all Centrally-assisted welfare and ameliorative measures. Most importantly, they were excluded from the benefit of reservation in educational institutions and employment in public services meant for Scheduled Castes. Social tensions over the status of unbalanced growth between Hindu Scheduled Castes and Christian converts have

worsened with the passage of time. The sense of alienation among the minority communities has further deepened. After extensive study, Ranganath Misra Report submitted in May, 2007 eminently justified and insistently recommended SC status to Dalit Christians. Subsequently, the Government referred the matter to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, which also recommended the same. Further, the National Commission for Minorities also recommended it. But no action has been taken by the Government so far. This issue was taken up by our hon. Chief Minister in November 1995 as well with the then Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao. In 2005 the Union Government told the Supreme Court that it would take a decision based on the Ranganath Misra's recommendation. Then on 23.01.2008 the government informed the court that it would take a decision and file a reply in eight weeks' time. But unfortunately, no decision has been taken so far. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 so as to include Dalit Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes and render justice to them.

Demand for withdrawing circular issued by NABARD to ensure the independent functioning of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala)*: Sir, the Circular issued by NABARD, dated 22.07.2013, has directed all State Cooperative Banks to take steps to make all Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies Business Correspondents (BCs) of Central Cooperative Banks. As per the Circular, it is understood that this BC facility will be allowed to Primary Banks only if the cooperative banking system is fully computerized.

The Circular further directs to transfer the assets of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies to the books of Central Cooperative Banks/ State Cooperative Banks. Similarly, all deposits collected by the PACS would also be transferred to the Central Cooperative Banks/ State Cooperative Banks. Primary Agriculture Societies will not accept deposits on its account and will not do lending operations of any kind on its behalf. In short, PACS can only act as collecting/ distributing agents of Central Cooperative Banks/ State Cooperative Banks.

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

The cooperative sector in the country plays a pivotal role in the development of rural economy. It extends to the remote villages where no modern banking system functions. Exploitation by the village money-lenders and mafias was controlled to some extent with the development of cooperative lending system in the country. Now, the cooperative banking system has huge deposits with it. These institutions help in distributing small credit and other facilities including fertilizers, seeds, etc., to farmers and form an active centre for rural life. But due to the recent steps taken by the Government, the rural cooperative credit system is facing a serious threat. The decision to consolidate and concentrate credit facility with big banks would only have a negative effect on agriculture. Furthermore, the subject related to cooperative societies is a State subject and the Centre cannot infringe upon the powers of the State.

Hence, the Circular issued by the NABARD and related decisions should be withdrawn.

Demand for Government's intervention to ensure proper supply of fertilizers to farmers in Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh) *: Sir, it is the responsibility of both Union and State Governments to provide fertilizers such as Urea, DAP, Potash, Complex, etc., to farmers within the time so that they are able to use them for better production. But, in Warangal, it is not happening. The demand for Urea in June, July and August put together is 78,500 tonnes, but the supply so far is not even 50 per cent. The demand for DAP during the above period is 15,870 tonnes, but so far 2,400 tonnes of DAP has been supplied. Demand for Complex is 27,570 tonnes, but so far supplied only 16,202 tonnes. Demand for Potash is 13,150 tonnes, but so far supplied only 2,500 tonnes. Apart from this, due to shortage, fertilizers are being sold in black-market in Warangal. They are selling urea bag more than Rs.100 on MRP and other fertilizers are sold Rs.40-50 more than the MRP.

When the farmer is already suffering, as he is not getting even the

* Laid on the Table.

investment he made, how can he pay more money for fertilizers? Nobody, be it Agriculture Cooperative Societies or State Government or Central Government, is coming to the rescue of farmers of Warangal. The farmers belonging to Parakala, Hasanparti, Warangal, Narbhampeta, Ganapuram, Regonda, Bhupalapalli, Chityala, Atmakur, Vardhannapeta and many other mandals are facing acute shortage of fertilizers during the current kharif season.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately intervene and supply fertilizers to farmers of Warangal and other districts in Telangana on a war-footing.

Demand for dropping proposal to file review petition in Supreme Court to restore National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET)

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman Sir, the State Government of Tamil Nadu under the able stewardship of the hon. Chief Minister had been upholding social justice by extending 69% reservation for BCs, OBCs, SCs and STs in professional courses. The introduction of the common Entrance Tests like NEET would have jeopardized the smooth implementation of the reservation policy followed for admissions for Medical and Dental Colleges in Tamil Nadu. Ignoring the opposition expressed to such a system by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Centre went ahead, and the Medical and Dental Council of India had issued a notification introducing National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test, NEET. This was challenged in the Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Supreme Court found this order ultra vires of the Constitution and quashed this. Thanks to the intervention of the hon. Supreme Court of India, the future of rural students and opportunities for them have been safeguarded. This has come as a major relief to the thousands and thousands of socially and economically backward, but meritorious students of the rural Tamil Nadu. This also confirmed the consistent stand of the Government of Tamil Nadu. This being so, it is now reported that the Union Government is filing a review petition before the Supreme Court of India to reintroduce NEET. The review and reintroduction of NEET would be detrimental to the meritorious but backward students of rural India who cannot afford a huge sum of money to get trained by the coaching Institutions. Hence, I request the Government of India to immediately drop the proposal to file the review petition before the Supreme Court of India.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBNESWAR KALITA): Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, not present. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 27th August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 27th August, 2013.