

## RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 12th August, 2013/21st Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### RE. SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition was not allowed to enter Jammu and Kashmir, Kishtwar district. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are the Council of States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में बहुजन समाज पार्टी...*(व्यवधान)*... जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात बहुत भयावह हैं, पूरे जम्मू-कश्मीर में कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a very serious matter concerning the security and integrity of the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*... has not been allowed to go to Jammu and Kashmir second time. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I would like the Chair to give him permission to explain what situation there is. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, then, we can discuss it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में सैकड़ों लोगों के मकान जले हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... सभापति जी, मामला बहुत गंभीर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: LoP has a right prescriptive to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jaitley, do you wish to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर में बहुजन समाज पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट का लड़का मारा गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... No banners here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The State of Karnataka was formed on November 1, 1956. As such, the question does not arise.

(c) Various steps for creation of irrigation potential are undertaken by respective State Governments including Karnataka. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to increase Irrigation potential through various schemes i.e. "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management" (CAD&WM) and "Repair, Restoration and Renovation" (RRR) of Water Bodies.

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**SEEKING TO MAKE STATEMENT ON THE ISSUE OF  
CLASHES IN KISHTWAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the LoP must be allowed to raise the issue of Kishtwar. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important issue. Give him some time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP can raise the issue if he would like to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, LoP should be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इसमें एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप एलओपी के बोलने के बाद हम लोगों को भी बोलने की परमिशन दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, आप यह एश्योरेंस दे दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें यह एश्योरेंस चाहिए कि एलओपी के बोलने के बाद हमारे जो सदस्य बोलने चाहें, उन्हें बोलने की इजाजत दी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, इस पर सब लोग सुनना चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... हर पार्टी से लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिले।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए। Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you take your seat, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Please tell us. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, आप इजाजत देंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know what the hon. LoP is going to say. What I am saying is that because LoP wants to speak, it is the practice in the House that he will be allowed and he will be heard in silence by all. That is one. After that, there is already Zero Hour. Those who have given Zero Hour notices, they will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: नहीं, इस पर हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं। हम लोग उनको साइलेन्स से सुनेंगे, वह ट्रेडिशन फॉलो करेंगे, लेकिन एलओपी के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर के मामले में, किश्तवाड़ के मामले में आप हम लोगों को बोलने की भी इजाजत देंगे, हम आपसे यह एश्योरेंस चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग चाहते हैं कि एलओपी साहब बोलें, हम लोग शांतिपूर्वक सुनें और यह जो ट्रेडिशन है वह फॉलो हो। ट्रेडिशन के साथ-साथ हम आपसे यह चाहते हैं कि इसको जीरो-ऑवर में कनेक्ट मत करिए, इस विषय पर आप हम लोगों को बोलने की परमिशन दीजिए। इस बात की हम आपसे एश्योरेंस चाहते हैं। आप हमें इसका एश्योरेंस दे दें, हम लोग बैठ जाएं और एलओपी साहब के बोलने के बाद हम लोग बोलें।...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें एक कारण है, जो हम आपको बता दें। वह यह है कि बीएसपी का जो जिलाध्यक्ष है, उसका लड़का इसमें मारा गया है। He has been killed and, therefore, you can understand our anxiety. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should understand our anxiety. We are not saying that he should not be allowed; we say that he should be allowed. The son of BSP's District President has been killed. So, we want to speak on this. You have to give consent for that. After LoP's speech if you say that now normal procedure will follow, then we will have difficulty. Therefore, we would like to have this assurance from you. You may allow LoP, and then you may allow us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is something different. You are allowing LoP to speak on this issue; you kindly allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given you the reason also. District President's son has been killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I see your point. लेकिन आपने इसके बारे में नोटिस क्यों नहीं दिया?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : हमने नोटिस दिया है। आप देखिए हमारा नोटिस एक्सेप्ट हुआ है। It has been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छा, अच्छा। आप सुनिए, यह जीरो-ऑवर में है, इसलिए जीरो-ऑवर में एलाउ करूंगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : जीरो ऑवर की बात नहीं है। अब आप चेन्ज कर रहे हैं।...*(Interruptions)*... He is not speaking on Zero Hour issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is speaking on the subject

of Jammu and Kashmir, Kishtwar. The son of BSP's District President has been killed. Therefore, we need to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... After LoP, BSP would like to speak, but not as Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the Minister also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Hon. Home Minister is ready to make a statement on this issue. After that, everybody can speak and clarifications can be sought. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: After LoP, we would like to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would like to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please allow me to speak. Misraji, allowing hon. LoP is the practice of this House. Whenever LoP wants to speak, he is allowed. That is true. If I allow you, then I have to deviate from the rule and the practice.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This is the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the situation that you have to allow us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is the same subject on which the LoP is speaking, and the subject of death of the son of BSP's District President is also same. You might link it together. It is the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, while I appreciate the views expressed by hon. Members that each one of them, led by the LoP and others, wishes to make a statement, I want to submit respectfully that the Government is ready to make a statement and then everyone else can speak. If you are demanding a statement, we are ready to make a statement. We are not fighting shy of a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must make a statement first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, who happened to go to Jammu and Kashmir, was stopped. He is the Leader of the Opposition here. Let the Minister wait. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Rajeeve, please co-operate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please co-operate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow all like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I am taking a decision like this. Hon. LoP wants to speak and, in any case, he has to be allowed. And, because Mr. Misra said that son of District President of their own Party has been killed, I will allow Misraji also. Only these two are allowed. And, then, I will go to the normal business and after this and after finishing laying of papers and Zero Hour, I will call Mr. Chidambaram to make a statement. After that, anybody who wants to speak...*(Interruptions)*... No, I called Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called him. You could have told me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I called Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have told me before I called you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you want us to make a statement...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Chair has allowed the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I told him...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Demand is made. No demand was there till 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a new practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please...*(Interruptions)*... वेंकैया जी बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Since the LoP has indicated his willingness to concede, I am allowing Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, when the House sat, the issue was raised with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am still on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Even the Deputy Chairman also allowed...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am still on that. If the hon. LoP wants to speak, I am allowing him to speak. That is first. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Chidambaram ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you first...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are demanding a statement. We are making a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am here at 12 o'clock. If you want us to make a statement,

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we are ready to make a statement. The Government must make a statement. Then, everybody may speak...*(Interruptions)*... This is a new practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, but this was known...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a completely new practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I must record my respectful protest to this completely new practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to make a statement.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): When the Minister is ready to make a statement...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Mr. Venkaiah, I came here and I allowed the LoP. I had no intimation from the Government earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I had no intimation. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you should have intimated me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I stand by the LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, after this ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the harm? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you have not intimated me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a new practice and I request that you do not succumb to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are ready to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): जब चेयरमैन साहब ने एलओपी को एलाउ किया था, तब होम मिनिस्टर कहाँ थे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, nobody has intimated me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed the LoP and I stand by that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is totally unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, I called him first. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, the whole House...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government is...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition wanted to...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you do that?...*(Interruptions)*... I have no information. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no paper with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no paper with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): The Minister has to make the Statement first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no paper with me. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, it was to be taken up by.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, then, I should get the intimation. You have not given me intimation. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Then, I should get intimation. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, कृपया हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given me the intimation. How can you say it now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सत्ता पक्ष हाउस को नहीं चलने दे रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*... एलओपी को अपनी बात कहने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सत्ता पक्ष सदन को नहीं चलने दे रहा है और विपक्ष के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at forty one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give my ruling, my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, किश्तवाड़ का इश्यू सिर्फ दो दलों का इश्यू नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*...यह राष्ट्रीय इश्यू है...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन किश्तवाड़ का इश्यू दो दलों का इश्यू बनाया जा रहा है...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, you have taken a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already called the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह इश्यू पूरे राष्ट्र को हिलाये हुए है...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पूरे मुल्क का मुद्दा है...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... यह केवल दो दलों की सहमति से नहीं हो सकता है...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सदन एक है...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको ऐसे नहीं किया जा सकता है...*(व्यवधान)*... जैसे पहले होता था...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should be allowed to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आम सहमति बनती थी...*(व्यवधान)*... सबको बुलाया जाता था...*(व्यवधान)*... अब तो ऐसा लगता है कि सारा सदन बेकार है...*(व्यवधान)*... सिर्फ दो पार्टी मिलकर...*(व्यवधान)*... तय कर लेंगी...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नहीं होना चाहिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, the Opposition must be allowed to have its say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : यह दो पार्टियों का मुद्दा नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नेशनल इश्यू है...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर हर पार्टी को अपनी राय देने का अख्तियार मिलना चाहिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह दो दलों का इश्यू नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर समाजवादी पार्टी को भी चिंता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभी चिन्तित हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... इस विषय पर सारा देश चिन्तित है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Nareshji, I see your point. आपने जो बोला है, वह ठीक है, सच है, इस पर मेरी पूरी सहमति है, लेकिन...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह जो "लेकिन" है, यही ठीक नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*... It makes a difference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say this. I agree with you. I occupied the Chair at 12.00 noon. The hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to stand up and say something. And you also know what happened. It is always the convention and practice of this House to allow the LoP if he wants to speak. That I allowed. Then Misraji stood up and said that the son of the District President of his Party had been killed. Being a human being, I was a little moved over that and, therefore, I said that Misraji would also speak. Mr. Chidambaram, in the meantime, stood up and said that the Government had to make a statement, and that was the controversy. Yes, the Government has the precedence. I agree to that. But after the LoP had been called, naturally I took the position...*(Interruptions)*... that the LoP should be allowed. My request is that let us run the House smoothly. Misraji, Nareshji, everybody will get an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... I give you an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to my ruling and go by that. Since I have given a ruling, I don't think you will ask me to withdraw my ruling, my decision. नरेश जी मेरे good friend है...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनिए...*(व्यवधान)*...



श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल (केरल) : क्या हम आपके दोस्त नहीं है?...*(व्यवधान)*... हम भी आपके पूरी तरह से दोस्त हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We gave a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour will be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We gave a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see that I am standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please rein in them. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): You say that you will allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disallowing them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not disallowing anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me complete what I have to say.

First allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... First allow me. So, what I said was after these two Members, immediately Mr. Chidambaram will make the statement; and after Mr. Chidambaram's statement, Zero Hour will be allowed. After that, clarifications on the statement, or, after clarifications, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, दो के बाद...*(व्यवधान)*... सबको बोलने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, ज़ीरो ऑवर का क्या मतलब है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, clarifications immediately. Let me take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram's statement and clarifications on that will be taken up; and Mr. Naresh can speak first. Nareshji, what do you want?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इसको लिक्विडेट मत कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, इसको ज़ीरो ऑवर के साथ मत जोड़िए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: First LoP, then BSP Member and then other Members can speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, there will be no Zero Hour. Clarifications on the statement will be there. Later Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पहले बीजेपी, उसके बाद बीएसपी, उसके बाद समाजवादी और अदर्स ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I have already said, then, why are you questioning?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Then, you call in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, you call in order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After the LoP, it will be BSP, then, Samajwadi Party and others. It should be in this order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechuryji, I said Misraji because he said that his party's leader was killed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Even otherwise BSP ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what about Government's statement? The Government wants to make a statement. Do you want to hear that statement or not? ...(*Interruptions*)... You came now only. The Government wants to make a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow me five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nareshji, all I am requesting is that I am between the two issues. Number one the Government wants to make a statement. Mr. Chidambaram is ready with that statement. He stood up to make that statement. But before that I have called the hon. LoP. Therefore, I said that the LoP would speak. In the meantime, Misraji said that his party leader was killed. So, I allowed him on sympathetic consideration. Why don't you allow that? Mr. Chidambaram will make a statement. नरेश जी, थोड़ा कोऑपरेट कीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)... क्या हो जाएगा?...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : गृह मंत्री जी सबसे आखिरी में...(*व्यवधान*)... गृह मंत्री जी सबसे आखिरी में...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you, I am not against you. You are all creating problems. Go by my decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only during Zero Hour that issue will be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already there.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह पर्सनल मामला नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नेशनल इश्यू है।...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा देश इस पर चिन्तित है और इस पर सब लोग बोलना चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पर्सनल मामला नहीं है, यह नेशनल इश्यू है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Chidambaram's statement all will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am repeating, after Mr. Chidambaram's statement all will be allowed. Here the dispute is only over one thing. The Chair has allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? Your issue is in Zero Hour list, I will call you. हो जाएगा। I will call you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: May I make a suggestion?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you trouble everybody?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: May I make a suggestion? Either you take up the situation in Kashmir, you allow the hon. LoP to speak, let him speak, let the Minister make the statement, or, ...*(Interruptions)*... if you are allowing the BSP Member to raise the very humanitarian issue, correct, I agree with that, you must allow him to raise it. Allow other issues also to be raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Agreed. Mr. Misra, Mr. Yechury has given a suggestion. I concede. Having heard you that your party man has been killed, I thought you should also be given an opportunity. But, you know the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you agree...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I cannot agree on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know our sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be allowed first after the statement by Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In any case, BSP comes after BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is no concession. ...*(Interruptions)*... In any case, after BJP, BSP comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: So far as the suggestion of Mr. Yechury is concerned, he can speak after the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would like to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given the ruling in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are taking advantage of my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We would be sticking to that because there is a difficulty. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no justification. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Yechury can speak after the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* He can speak after the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* He is agreeing to that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: After LoP, BSP comes. *...(Interruptions)...* After BJP, BSP will speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour will be there. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I will decide that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me first have the papers laid. *...(Interruptions)...*

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

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 Sachin Pilot, I lay on the Table, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs:—

- No. BY-EL-2013/1, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding date of Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from the Southern India Regional Constituency.
- No. BY-EL-2013/2, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding nomination for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from the Southern India Regional Constituency.
- No. BY-EL-2013/3, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding Constitution of Southern India Regional Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India.
- No. BY-EL-2013/4, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding payment of fee for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from the Southern India Regional Constituency.
- No. BY-EL-2013/5, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding payment of Security Deposit for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from the Southern India Regional Constituency.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- No. BY-EL-2013/6, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding qualifications for nominations for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from Southern India Regional Constituency.
- No. BY-EL-2013/7, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding list of members eligible to vote (list of voters) from the Southern India Regional Constituency for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013.
- No. BY-EL-2013/8, dated the 4th April, 2013, regarding fixing the ceiling of expenditure to be incurred by a candidate for Fresh Election (By-Election) to the Council, 2013 from the Southern India Regional Constituency.

...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9317/15/13]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of Mahila Samakhya, Sarva Shiksha  
Abhiyan of various States and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti,  
New Delhi 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 Mahila Samakhya Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 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. 9111/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Mahila Samakhya Gujarat, Ahmedabad, 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. 9114/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Bihar, Patna, 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. 9112/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, 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 (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9383/15/13]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, 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. 9382/15/13]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9384/15/13]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati, 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 (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9113/15/13]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society-cum-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Shimla, 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 (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9385/15/13]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9731/15/13]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, 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 (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9380/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NCMEI, New Delhi and related papers.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various educational institutes and training institute and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9284/15/13]

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.



[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9276/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, 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 giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9387/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9388/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT & M), Gwalior, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT & M), Gwalior, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9386/15/13]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं 'पौधारोपण क्षेत्र का कार्य-निष्पादन—चाय और कॉफी उद्योग' पर विभाग सम्बन्धित वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के एक सौ दोवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गर्ड-कार्रवाई के सम्बन्ध में समिति का एक सौ नौवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**SEEKING TO MAKE STATEMENT ON THE ISSUE OF CLASHES  
IN KISHTWAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR — Contd.**

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर डिसेज़न वही है, जो आपने सुबह लिया था।

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए, सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इनके बाद हम लोगों को मौका दिया जाना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आपने ही रूलिंग दी थी कि बीजेपी के बाद बीएसपी वाले बोलेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम लोग गृह मंत्री जी के बाद नहीं बोलेंगे।...(व्यवधान).... गृह मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट के बाद हमारे बोलने का कोई औचित्य ही नहीं रहेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : जब श्री चिदम्बरम जी की स्टेटमेंट हो जाएगी, उसके बाद आपको...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, उनके बाद बोलने का कोई औचित्य ही नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want to listen to the statement. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम उनके बाद नहीं बोलेंगे, उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... यह नहीं हो सकता।...(व्यवधान).... सब लोग एक ऑर्डर से बोलेंगे।...(व्यवधान).... जो परम्परा रही है, उस परम्परा का पालन होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान).... हम परम्परा की बात कर रहे हैं, हम कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं कर रहे हैं। एक परम्परा रही है कि लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़ीशन के बाद बीएसपी और उसके बाद दूसरे दल बोलते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, what about Zero Hour? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want to listen to the Government statement.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have one clarification. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish.  
...(Interruptions)... After LoP speaks, can we express our opinion on LoP's statement?  
That is the first thing. You please clarify that. Secondly, an issue in respect of Kerala  
has been raised. ...(Interruptions)... When are you going to give time? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: When are you going to take up the issue? ...(Interruptions)... Firstly,  
after LoP, are you going to allow us to speak on that? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, every party. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, please  
cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is your decision?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me. That is my problem.  
...(Interruptions)... First, tell your party colleagues to take their seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They want an assurance that you will allow them  
to raise. ...(Interruptions)... They want an assurance from the Chair that the issue will  
be allowed to be raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I assure you. I have already said it. Today it  
will be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, they want the Zero Hour. That will  
be there. I assure you. What more do you want? You ask them to go to their seats.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... हम चेयर से रूलिंग चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सर,  
...(व्यवधान)... यह नयी ट्रेडिशन है।...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि पहले हम सब बोल लें, उसके  
बाद...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given a ruling. You co-operate with  
me. ...(Interruptions)... Now please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me sort it out.  
...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप दो में से काम  
कीजिए। अगर आप एलओपी को बोलने देते हैं, तो सारे पार्टीज़ के लोगों को बोल लेने दीजिए और  
बाद में होम मिनिस्टर जबाब दें या पहले होम मिनिस्टर को बोल लेने दीजिए और तब सारे लोगों  
को बोलने के लिए कहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप मेरी बात सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, I crave your indulgence for two minutes. After hearing the views of all of you, including, Nareshji, Satishji and Ram Vilasji, and also of the Government, this is my ruling. First the hon. Leader of the Opposition will speak. Then, as per your wish, the leader of each party will speak on the subject.

After that, the Minister will give reply either in the form of statement or...*(Interruptions)*... The second point is,...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I said that it is in the form of a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. Let me say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Minister replies is up to him — whether statement or reply. But once Minister replies, discussion on this subject is over...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing every leader to speak now. After that, the Minister will speak. After the Minister says whatever he wants to say, the discussion is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, I want to say something more in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I want to say something more. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my agony. You don't allow me to take action against them and you want me to run the House! This is very unkind and unfair. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, there will be Zero Hour. I told you. I gave you the commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave you the commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, यह क्या हो रहा है, जब एलओपी बोलते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... When he speaks, you keep silence and when others speak, you start shouting slogans 'Save Andhra Pradesh.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Communal clashes in Kishtwar

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to raise an issue which is extremely sensitive and extremely important for this country. It is an issue which is not merely relating to relations between two communities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but I take it as an issue which relates to India's sovereignty and integrity.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Sir, unfortunate developments took place 23 years ago. They were selectively targeting a community. It turned into a mass protest and one community was compelled to leave the Kashmir Valley. We are even today extremely sad about those developments. This country is still struggling to restore the *status quo ante* and send those people back; but we have not been able to do so. But, fortunately, in the last few months, the situation, as far as terrorism is concerned, within the Valley, has, somewhat, improved and we are all encouraged by that factor. We want the situation to improve further so that in a state of tension — there are anti-national elements which try and take benefit — we don't want them to take the benefit. But, then, two important developments, in the last few days, have taken place. One on which the hon. Defence Minister, a few days ago, made a statement, namely, that there has been an increased pressure from across the border on the LoC and that the number of incursions have increased. The second one is, even though the Valley was relatively peaceful, there has been some activity in the hilly regions of Jammu which has been a matter of huge concern even before the recent developments that took place. Now, Kishtwar is a district of mixed population, as most of the districts in that region are. Historically, the community relationships in those districts have been extremely cordial. Tension between communities, etc., have been very rare. There were a few instances of tension. Five years ago, during the Amarnath Yatra, there were some, but they were all short-lived. And, finally, the situation there also had improved. For the past few days, several anti-national activities in Kishtwar, which was otherwise a peaceful area, had increased.

On the day of the holy festival of Eid, small instances led to a protest, a demonstration, and what took place thereafter has been extremely unfortunate and sad. The procession again started selective-targeting, and when selective-targeting started, it was brought to the notice of the Government of India at the highest level. The hon. Prime Minister was spoken to within, literally, minutes of these instances — because between 1990 and 2013 there is a difference; people communicate on mobile phones; and now, they communicate on the Twitter, on e-mail. And, within minutes, the information started reaching Delhi as to what had happened. People were crying out of helplessness and the Police was a mute spectator. There were complaints that a senior functionary of the State Government could have been involved, and that is a matter which requires to be investigated.

After this was reported, the matter was immediately brought to the notice of the highest in the Government, the hon. Prime Minister. In the early afternoon, we were all told that the situation was tense and the Army was being moved in. We kept telling everybody who communicated with us that the Army was being moved in and, hopefully, the situation would come under control. The functionaries of the district, whether it was the District Magistrate, the Collector or the Senior Superintendent of Police, were all spectators. They took no action.

As of yesterday evening, that is, three days after the incident, you have hundreds of shops being burnt, you have houses being ransacked and you have dozens of people injured. They could not be treated in the Civil Hospital — that was the extent of tension — and they had to be taken to the Army Hospital. Some of them had even to be moved out. You had vehicles being burnt. Also, you had some innocents who lost their lives. This situation should have been immediately brought under control. But, for the next few hours, whereas we were saying that there was an assurance from the Government of India that the Army was being moved in — I do understand that the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry went into action and said that the Army should be moved in — it was only till late evening that the Army, which was otherwise present close by, got into positioning. And in these six-seven hours, there was mayhem in the town of Kishtwar and, obviously, when the word spread — now you have more means of communication — there was tension in all the neighbouring areas as a result of this.

I do understand that the two concerned officials, the District Magistrate and the SSP, had to be moved out because of their complicity or inaction. A friend from the BSP has been complaining that the son of their District President has, unfortunately, died. I am sure, this would have happened to some others also. We sympathize with them.

Now, what do we do in a situation like this? Do we impose censorship so that nobody comes to know? Do we have an ostrich-like approach, that media would not be allowed, nobody would be allowed into those areas?

I do remember, Sir, when the Amarnath movement took place and there were vast protests both in the Jammu region and in the Valley, Mr. Shivraj Patil had taken a delegation of Members of Parliament there. We went to both the regions; we tried to cool down tempers. Thereafter, when the stone-throwing agitation took place, Mr. Chidambaram had taken an all-Party delegation which tried to meet everybody so that

[Shri Arun Jaitely]

people exhausted their anger. And here, we have an approach, 'let us just put an iron curtain on the State; let us not allow anybody to enter the State; and whoever is entering the State is only entering with the idea of disturbing!' The media does not publish anything saying that you had this kind of a mayhem in the State. This was not merely a problem between communities. I can tell you, if it does not stop in this region, it would send a signal of the kind it happened in the Valley in 1990 — which still hangs around our neck as a garland of shame — when you had tried a system by which nobody came to know of what is happening. What happened to me personally yesterday, I consider it absolutely secondary. But, let me tell you, Sir, that even on that issue, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is not a personal property of one family. It is an integral part of India. And, you will have to decide how it is to be governed. One-and-a-half years ago I and my colleague from Lok Sabha, Shrimati Swaraj, went there. I respect Shri Chidambaram's acumen as a lawyer also; please examine it. Now, Section 144 is used to prevent our entry into the State! What did we go for? We wanted to address a rally in Jammu where the National Flag was to be hoisted. Section 144 is used to prevent our entry into the State; the two of us were physically lifted and sent outside the State. Externment order under Section 144 was issued. Started this practice. This is exactly what happened yesterday. What if the BJP Governments start imposing section 144 to prevent the entry of any AICC leader into their States? Will the media, which has been maintaining a stunning censorship on the issue, have the same double standards? India is not a banana republic where you can say that section 144 will be imposed and you will extern people from the State and prevent their entry.

I was stunned to read the order; the order banning me from entering the State was open ended and indefinite. It is not even limited in terms of a date. This is the plight of democracy in that State. And, this is happening. Forget Kishtwar, you can't even enter Jammu which was otherwise absolutely peaceful.

What have we done earlier when we had gone to Srinagar and Jammu when tensions were on? You go to guest houses and circuit houses, you call the people, you bring tempers down, you listen to them, you find out what the facts are. And these details should have been known.

Sir, this whole incident requires to be investigated. This incident is not merely, I repeat, an inter-community disturbance. In an inter-community disturbance, flags of a

neighbouring country are not brought out. Those who have waged a war against this country and have been given death sentence, their photographs are not displayed. It is not a law and order situation. This is an issue of India's sovereignty. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Home Minister and, especially, the Finance Minister who is replying, to please treat it in that manner. Though who have suffered must be compensated and the guilty must be brought to book, we would also like to know, with the levels of accountability that we are being told, with regard to other States where all this has happened, why people are not arrested there so far. As of yesterday, I was told by informed sources that that was the position; if something has happened overnight after yesterday when I was given this information, I would be too happy to know this. It is a serious matter and, I think, if the Government of India takes it lightly, then, we will have to pay the same price that we paid in relation to the Valley in 1990.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Ms. Mayawati now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, before the hon. Member starts, I would like to reply to Shri Arun Jaitley on two points. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... He raised a point and to give this information to this House is important. In 2002, Gujarat, in the riots period, didn't allow people to go to Ahmedabad. They didn't deploy the Army. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, that is not the issue we are discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुंछ सैक्टर में हमारे देश की सीमा पार करके पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने हमारे भारतीय सैनिकों की हत्या कर दी। उसमें हमारा जो एक सैनिक जख्मी हो गया था, उसकी भी मृत्यु हो गई है। इसका हमारी पार्टी को दुख है, खेद है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारी पार्टी यह सोचकर चल रही थी कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में जो कुछ हो रहा है, खास तौर से सीमा पार से, इससे वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट काफी सतर्क हो जाएगी और हर प्रकार की सावधानी बरतते हुए, वहां पर लॉ एंड आर्डर को ध्यान में रखकर चलेगी जिससे वह खराब न हो और जो हमारी सीमाएं हैं, उनको भी सुरक्षित रखेगी। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 9 तारीख को खास तौर से किश्तवाड़ में जिसे तरीके से हिंसा हुई है, मैं उसकी डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती लेकिन किश्तवाड़ में बड़े पैमाने पर हिंसा हुई और एक विशेष वर्ग के समुदाय के लोगों की दुकानें जलाई गईं, उनको जख्मी किया गया, उनको मारा-पीटा गया। इस प्रकार उसमें काफी



[सुश्री मायावती]

लोग बुरी तरीके से जख्मी हुए और कुछ लोग मारे भी गए। उसी 9 तारीख की हिंसा के अंदर हमारी पार्टी का किश्तवाड़ जिले का जो प्रेजीडेंट है, उसका लड़का भी उसमें मारा गया। उस लड़के को तब छोड़ा गया जब हिंसा करने वालों को यह तसल्ली हो गई कि अब यह मर गया है। मुझे हमारी वहां की यूनिट से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उस लड़के पर लगभग 17 गोलियां दागी गईं। 17 गोलियां दागने के बाद जब हिंसक एलिमेंट्स को यह तसल्ली हो गई कि अब यह लड़का मर गया है, तभी वे उसको छोड़कर गए। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। उसके बाद इससे भी ज्यादा दुख की बात यह है कि जिस दिन यह घटना घटी, उस समय किश्तवाड़ में जम्मू-कश्मीर के गृह राज्य मंत्री रुके हुए थे। उनकी जिम्मेदारी बनती थी कि किश्तवाड़ में जो लॉ एंड आर्डर खराब हो रहा है, उस पर उनको खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए था। वहां आगजनी होती रही, लूटमार होती रही, हिंसा होती रही, लोगों को जख्मी किया गया लेकिन वहां के गृह राज्य मंत्री बाहर निकलकर नहीं आए। अगर वे चाहते तो लॉ एंड आर्डर की स्थिति को कंट्रोल कर सकते थे। लेकिन लॉ एंड आर्डर की स्थिति पर कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया, जिसकी वजह से लगातार वहां पर आसपास हिंसा फैलने लगी और आज भी वहां सात-आठ जिलों के अंदर कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है। वहां पर कई दिनों तक हालात बड़े खराब रहे और वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सोती रही। जब लगा कि आज पार्लियामेंट का सत्र शुरू होने वाला है, तो आज मालूम हुआ कि वहां पर इस हिंसा की न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इस न्यायिक जांच से हमारी पार्टी बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं है। इस मामले में उच्चस्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिए और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें दखल देना चाहिए और खास तौर से वहां के जो गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, जो वहां पर साइलेंट रहे और सब कुछ देखते रहे, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज होनी चाहिए, उनको जेल के अंदर भेजना चाहिए और यदि उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं होती है तथा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी साइलेंट रहती है तो बेहतर यह होगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट को बर्खास्त करके वहां पर प्रेजीडेंट रूल लगाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती : और इसके साथ-साथ इतना ही नहीं, वहां पर जो हिंसा आए-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, खास तौर से यह जांच का भी विषय है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उसमें दखल देने की जरूरत है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए, समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : जो देश विरोधी असामाजिक तत्व हैं, साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं, उनके ऊपर हमारे खुफिया विभाग को विशेष नजर रखनी चाहिए। जो इस तरह के एलीमेंट्स हैं, जो इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं, ये लोग आज जम्मू और कश्मीर के अंदर कर रहे हैं, कल को देश के अंदर अन्य राज्यों में भी करेंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : पांच मिनट हो गए हैं, अब आप बैठिए।

सुश्री मायावती : यह बहुत चिंता की बात है और जांच का विषय है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दखल देकर, उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराकर जो भी एलिमेंट इसमें दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बस-बस।

सुश्री मायावती : और इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी जबावतलब करना चाहिए। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise ...(*Interruptions*)... You will allow them to raise their issue after the reply of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I rise here ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, we can do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is our decision. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I rise here to express ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): If you want, I will interrupt everyone. ...(*Interruptions*)... You allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is there any secret understanding? ...(*Interruptions*)... You did not interrupt him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, it is in the Agenda, it will be there. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your discussion will be there today. ...(*Interruptions*)... After this... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: After this discussion, you please tell them that you will allow a discussion to take place on their issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Their issue will be taken up today, you give an assurance. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are doing that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are doing that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Zero Hour, their subject is coming up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Today it will be there. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am giving you this assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)... After this... ...(*Interruptions*)... This is an important subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can say it is important, others are not saying it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Chowdary, today it will be taken up, so now keep quiet. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I rise to express my anguish and agony. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we will take up your issue after this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has assured about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am assuring again. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Zero Hour be over. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, their subject will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I rise with a deep sense of agony and anguish at what is happening in Kishtwar and the deteriorating situation there, which, I think, is not merely a localized law and order problem. It is a much larger question that affects the unity and integrity of our country and its sovereignty. I would like to place on record here my disappointment at the fact that this situation was allowed to deteriorate to this extent. The information was available, according to what the media tells us. We would like the Government to inform us. But why has a timely intervention not taken place and the situation being allowed to degenerate to this level? You had unfortunate deaths, innocents have been lost and the situation continues to remain tense. This is the first point. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, Sir, all those who are found guilty will have to be brought to book. Proper relief, rehabilitation and compensation have to be given to the innocent victims. On these demands, I do not think there can be any dispute. But the point is to please have a proper inquiry. A judicial inquiry has been announced. I also agree with other leaders, who have spoken here, including with what Ms. Mayawati has said, that this is not adequate. It does not instil confidence and that the truth will come out. The point is that the truth has to come out and what is really disconcerting is that why such tensions also come up when the political situation in our country is moving towards the general election. Now that is also an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had the Amarnath Yatra before the last elections. Now you have this issue coming up before 2014 election. What has been pointed by the Leader of the Opposition, I would agree, we still have these wounds to be healed. They have not been healed. That one entire community that has been targeted and sent out from there, this is something which is a much larger issue. Therefore, we should not do anything. My appeal, Sir, is that we should not do anything which will provide further grist to the mill of separatists, who are becoming very active, according to the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister the other day. Now we know — please bear with me for a minute, this is a very serious point with regard to our sovereignty — that the number of LoC transgressions have increased, we know

the number of infiltration attempts have increased. That is what the Government has informed this House and informed the country. In spite of all that, in spite of the intelligence inputs, why was this laxity shown? The allegations about the State's Home Minister who comes from the same constituency was there when the incident was happening and yet no intervention took place. These are serious matters that require a proper investigation and proper information and the facts have to be put forward here.

So, my final point is that Central intervention is necessary and that Central intervention will have to be done and normalcy has to be restored immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, would you like to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, I express my sincere...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You meet me after the House adjourns. ...*(Interruptions)*... You meet me after the House adjourns. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, first of all, as rightly pointed out...*(Interruptions)*... We will join you, but please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want me to take action? ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, I assure them, when they are standing here, we are taking their subject today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, after this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... You are there because the House is kind to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is kind to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, as came out in the newspapers, it is reprehensive. This is number one. Then, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, there cannot be blanket prohibitory orders under section 144 to deny entry into Kishtwar or any other place, particularly against the hon. Leader of the Opposition, or, for that matter, any member of the Press. So, I strongly condemn this attitude and the action on the part of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

Secondly, Sir, on behalf of my party, I also strongly condemn the anti-social activities, perpetrated in Kishtwar and other areas of Jammu. And, when the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the country is at stake in view of the consistent attacks perpetuated by the Pak Army and the terrorists groups in a State, like Jammu and Kashmir, such incidents will embolden the spirit of the anti-Indian forces. Therefore, the State Government and the Central Government should together take strong measures to curb all such activities. However, I sincerely hope and believe that with the deployment of Armed Forces and with the order of judicial probe by the State Government, the situation will improve. The State Government must ensure that there is no recurrence of such incidents in any part of Jammu and Kashmir. Thank you, Sir.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो वैसे ही आंध्र प्रदेश के पक्ष में हूँ।

श्रीमन्, जो चर्चा चल रही है, यह बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति है। देश के आजाद होने से लेकर अब तक कश्मीर कभी शांत नहीं रहा है और यह जो खासतौर से किश्तवाड़ का इलाका है, इसमें टेरारिस्ट एक्टिविटीज और उनके माध्यम से दो कम्युनिटीज के बीच टेंशन पैदा कराने की साजिश लगातार होती रहती है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... गृह मंत्री के रूप में बोल रहे हैं, तो गृह मंत्री हैं। गृह मंत्री जी यहां हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सीमाओं पर बोर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स लगी हुई है। आर्मी भी लगी हुई है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी इस इलाके में निरंतर आतंकवादी आते रहते हैं और हम इन पर रोक लगाने के कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं, इसलिए वहां आए दिन इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। अभी इतनी बड़ी घटना हो गई कि पूरे जम्मू रीजन में कर्फ्यू लगाना पड़ा है।

श्रीमन्, अगर बाहरी तत्व आकर वहां अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश न करें, दो समुदायों के बीच वैमनस्यता बढ़ाने की कोशिश न करें, तो इस मामले को कुछ हद तक ठीक किया जा सकता है। हमारे नेता डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने हिंदू और मुसलमानों के रिश्तों के लिए कहा था कि इसका रास्ता यही है कि जहां हिंदू बहुमत में हों और मुसलमान की जान खतरे में हो, वहां हिन्दू को अपनी जान देकर मुसलमान की जान बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और जहां मुसलमान बहुमत में हों और हिन्दू अल्पमत में हों तथा हिन्दू की जान खतरे में हो तो मुसलमान को अपनी जान देकर हिन्दू की जान बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो एंटी सोशल ऐलिमेंट्स हैं, जो बाहर के लोग हैं, जो इस देश में अस्थिरता पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं चाहते कि कश्मीर में शांति हो और इन इलाकों में शांति हो। जो स्थिति वहां है, मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि अकेले राज्य सरकार इसको नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकती। केंद्र सरकार की जो फोर्सेज हैं, उन्हीं पर जब हमले होने लगते हैं, वे ही जब असुरक्षित हो जाती हैं, तो हम यह

उम्मीद करें कि राज्य सरकार अकेले अपने बलबूते पर इन तत्वों का मुकाबला कर लेगी, वह संभव नहीं है। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत नहीं हूँ कि कश्मीर में अगर हम किसी सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दें, तो इससे समस्या सुलझ जाएगी। एक बार बहुत पहले एक बहुमत वाली सरकार को बर्खास्त करने का नतीजा हम लोग देख चुके हैं, जो मामला अभी तक ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है, उसके मूल में वही चीज़ रही कि आपने एक सरकार को बर्खास्त किया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो बर्खास्तगी इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपनी फोर्सिंग को और ज्यादा सख्ती से लगाना होगा।

**श्री उपसभापति** : ठीक है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : सर, मैं एक सेंकड और लूंगा। चाहे पैरामिलिटरी फोर्सिंग हों, चाहे आर्मी की गतिविधियां हों, उनको हमें और ज्यादा सक्रिय करना होगा, ताकि सीमा के पार से आतंकवादी आकर इधर हमारे क्षेत्र में किसी तरह की ...**(व्यवधान)**... न कर सकें।...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग वहां मारे गए, उनके प्रति हमारी बहुत सहानुभूति है, मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। बी.एस.पी. के जिलाध्यक्ष के बेटे की जो हत्या हुई है, वह बहुत ही दुखद है, मैं इनके कन्सर्न को समझता हूँ और मैं भी इनके साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरा मेडन इंटरवेन्शन है या मेरी मेडन स्पीच है?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Speak only for three, four minutes. If it is your maiden speech, then you don't speak now.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** : यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है या मेरा मेडन इंटरवेन्शन है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Then, you don't speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you want the advantage of maiden speech, then, don't speak now.

**SHRI K.C. TYAGI**: Okay. This is my maiden intervention. ...**(Interruptions)**..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Tiwariji will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Otherwise, you take only three minutes.

**SHRI K.C. TYAGI**: Sir, this is my maiden intervention. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: You cannot take advantage of your maiden speech now. तीन मिनट बोलिए, नहीं तो तिवारी जी बोलेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार) : आपकी मेडन स्पीच बाद में होगी, अभी आप इस पर बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी मेडन स्पीच बाद में होगी।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**: Okay.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, हमारे मित्रों से हमारा निवेदन है कि जो आपके दूसरी पार्टी के साथी हैं, उनकी बात को आप सुनें।...(व्यवधान) This is very bad. हम आपके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। Please listen to us. We are not opposed to you. Please. This is a selective opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बोलिए, आपको क्या कहना है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : हम सारे देश के पक्ष में हैं, आंध्र प्रदेश क्या है?...*(व्यवधान)* महोदय, अभी नेता प्रतिपक्ष अपनी बात कह रहे थे। हमें चिदम्बरम साहब के साथ ऑल पार्टी डेलीगेशन में जाने का मौका मिला था।...*(व्यवधान)* इन्होंने तीन वार्ताकार वहां के लिए नियुक्त किए थे। उन तीनों ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी...*(व्यवधान)* यह कोई बात है? क्या हम आपके खिलाफ हैं? पूरे हाउस को आप...*(व्यवधान)* मैं कहता हूँ, "सेव भारत"...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): Sir, I am on a point of order. एक मिनट।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बोलिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, go back and speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that there will be a discussion on that today. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I know I am not supposed to respond to those who are standing here. ...*(Interruptions)*... But yet I am requesting them ... ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. See, this discussion will be over, maybe, in half-an-hour. There are only three-four Members more. Then, there will be Zero Hour mentions. After that, your subject will be taken up, that means, after lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are only four Zero Hour mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that it would be taken up today. What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... त्यागी जी, बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं क्या करूँ?...*(व्यवधान)*... Tyagiji, I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इस तरह से सेलेक्टिव ढंग से नहीं होना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House should allow to take action against them. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the House is not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I wanted to take action. But the House is not agreeing to it. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : हम आपके साथ हैं लेकिन इस तरह से आप हमारी पार्टी के मेंबर को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं, जब कि बाकी लोगों को आपने बोलने दिया।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear if both of you speak together. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn the House; I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that it would be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are only four Zero Hour Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying? You can go and talk to the Members who have to raise their Zero Hour Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, are you speaking?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, I will speak only when they will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: We will also not allow them to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर ये नहीं बैठेंगे तो हम इनको भी नहीं बोलने देंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what can I do? I have to call Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं क्या करूँ?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : ये सेलेक्टिव तरीके से करते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is past 1.30. Please decide whether you are going to have lunch hour or you are going to dispense with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have adjourned at one o'clock... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, the hon. Member is asking about lunch hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can we adjourn for lunch? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, we can have lunch after finishing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not that we listen to the Leader of the Opposition, and then don't listen to... ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will finish it and then we will adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is there. Please sit down. I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you see this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Maitreyan, you may speak. He would speak later. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tyagi, are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : आप चाहते हैं कि इन तीन लोगों से परमिशन लेकर बोला जाए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the procedure of Rajya Sabha...*(Interruptions)*... नम्बर एक तो यह है कि यह चेयर की ड्यूटी है कि हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाए...*(व्यवधान)*... नंबर दू, हम यहां देख रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यहां पर किसी को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करते...*(व्यवधान)*... आप या तो हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए या सिलेक्टिव तरीके से...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग अपने कौज को बिगाड़ रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... जब बी.जे.पी. वाले बोलते हैं तो चुप रहते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... जब दूसरे लोग बोलते हैं तो हल्ला करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : हम भी आपके साथ हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति जी, यह गलत बात है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : हम आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please, Mr. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति जी, यह गलत बात है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, the way out is to take disciplinary action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभापति जी...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : पासवान जी, आपको मालूम है...*(व्यवधान)*... बाकियों को बोलने दो...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : चन्द्रबाबू नायडू की बात करते हो...*(व्यवधान)*... तेलुगू देशम की बात करते हो...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब भी चाहते हैं कि वहां पर पीस हो...*(व्यवधान)*... हालत सुधरे...*(व्यवधान)*... हमको बोलने देंगे...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपने पक्ष को क्यों खराब करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I wish to only make an appeal. I am not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't allow me to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both ways, it will not run. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair wanted to take action against them. Even now, the Chair is ready. On the one side, it is being objected to; on the other side, I am being asked to keep order in the House. How can I do that? Am I God to do that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must allow me to take action against these people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am not speaking. I am only making an appeal to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh as well as the people of Andhra Pradesh, the present Andhra Pradesh, are patriotic people. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have allowed a discussion on Pakistan last week. I appeal to them, let us finish this important issue also; after that their issue would be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow this matter to be over. After that, your issue would be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chowdaryji, please allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow this. ...*(Interruption)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: After this discussion is over, let us take...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You may go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
 त्यागी जी, बोलिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Thank you, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** उपसभापति जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जिस बहस की शुरुआत की, मैं चाहता था कि इस पर लंबी बहस हो, क्योंकि कश्मीर कोई छोटा-मोटा सवाल नहीं है। किन हालातों में इस रियासत का भारत में विलय हुआ, किन हालातों में हमने वहां पर धारा 370 स्वीकार की, कैसे वहां के शानदार नेता शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना तक की तमाम तकरी में इंकार करके, उसका भारत के साथ विलय कराया, 1953 में किस तरह से उनकी गिरफ्तारी के बाद वहां पर लगातार धारा 370 का पैनापन समाप्त किया गया और किस तरह से इंदिरा-शेख अब्दुल्ला पैक्ट हुआ, जिसमें भारत की सरकार ने शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के साथ कुछ चीजों के वायदे किए, लेकिन कोई वायदा पूरा नहीं किया गया। हम कहते हैं कि आतंकवाद है, लेकिन आतंकवाद वहां आयातित नहीं है। वहां पिछले बीस सालों से 80 हजार लड़के गायब हैं। बहिन मायावती के पार्टी वर्कर की जो हत्या हुई है, मैं इस शोक में उनके साथ हूँ, लेकिन वैली में ऐसी 80 हजार माताएँ और हैं, जिनके बच्चे आज तक लौटकर नहीं आए और गायब हैं। चिदम्बरम साहब की अध्यक्षता में हम सभी लोग गए थे, हमारे साथ नेता प्रतिपक्ष थे, सुषमा जी भी थीं और सीताराम येचुरी जी भी थे। क्या हुआ? इन्होंने तीन लोगों की कमेटी बनाई, कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारी ने कह दिया कि कमेटी

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

से हमारा कोई वास्ता नहीं है। यह तो गंभीरता गृह मंत्रालय की है? पिछले सदन की कार्यवाही में मैंने कहा था कि जब वहां पर गोली चलेगी, कर्फ्यू लग जाएगा, आना-जाना बंद हो जाएगा, फिर ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग होगी, सबको लेकर फिर से कश्मीर जाएंगे, यह रवायत वहां पर पिछले साठ साल से हो रही है। मैं उनको कम इनको ज्यादा दोष देना चाहता हूं।

"मैं यूँ रेहज़न के बदले पासबाँ वार करता हूँ,  
मेरे घर की तबाही है, निगेहबानों से वाबस्ता।"

अगर इन लोगों ने वहां पर ठीक तरीके से कार्य किया होता और इन्होंने साथ दिया होता तो इतनी समस्या नहीं होती। आज दो रीज़न बन गए हैं। कश्मीर में कुछ होता है, तो जम्मू के लोग बात उठाते हैं। हम वहां पर कमेटी में गए थे। उसमें फारूख़ अब्दुल्ला साहब थे और महबूबा मुफ्ती भी थीं।

वहां इन लोगों के बैठने के लिए सीट देने को तैयार नहीं थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सिर्फ पांच मिनट की बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए। 1947 से लेकर आज तक वहां पर क्या हुआ है, कैसे कश्मीरी नौजवानों का दिल टूटा हुआ है। हो सकता है कि उनमें से कुछ बहक गए हों। बहके हुए को लाने की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी है। इस समय नेता प्रतिपक्ष यहां नहीं हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां वे भी थे, सुषमा जी भी थीं, हजारों मुसलमान लड़के उनके सामने आकर कह रहे थे कि अटल जी यहां पर आए थे और हमें यकीन दिला कर गए थे कि पड़ोसी तो बदले नहीं जा सकते, दोस्त बदले जा सकते हैं। वे खुश थे कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी अच्छा काम करके गए हैं। इसलिए धारा 370 के बारे में हमारी पुरानी मित्र पार्टी जो कहती है, जिस समय धारा 370 लगी, उस मीटिंग में जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल और डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, तीनों मौजूद थे। डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट के बाद कांग्रेस छोड़ी। इसलिए मेरे मित्रों को भी धारा 370 का विरोध करने का कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है। आज जो परिस्थितियां हो रही हैं, मैं फिर गृह मंत्रालय के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ, उनकी तरफ से चिदम्बरम साहब बैठे हैं, ये शिवराज पाटिल जी से और अब वाले गृह मंत्री जी से ज्यादा काबिल गृह मंत्री थे, खैर यह इनकी पार्टी का मामला है, ये यहां पर क्यों आए, लेकिन इन्होंने भी उस कमेटी की सिफारिश को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह छोटा-मोटा मसला नहीं है। अभी किश्तवाड़ है, अगले महीने कुछ और होगा, लेकिन मैं बहन जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले एक समुदाय के आदमी नहीं मरे हैं, दूसरे समुदाय के लोग भी मरे हैं, एक नौजवान को जिन्दा भी जलाया गया है। इस तरह से जो सेलेक्टेड तबके के लोग मरते हैं, उसमें न तो मॉर्निंग होती है, न सेलिब्रेशन होता है। इसलिए इस सवाल पर संसद के अन्दर और ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग के अन्दर बैठ कर ब्योरे-वार बहस होनी चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं एक अन्तिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। 2014 में अमेरिका और नाटो अफगानिस्तान से वापस जा रहे हैं। तालिबान, अलकायदा और एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स फोर्सों का सारा का सारा अमला कश्मीर में लाने वाला है। इसलिए इस सवाल पर लम्बी और व्यापक बहस होनी चाहिए। कैंसर के मरीज को जुकाम की दवाई देकर आप ठीक नहीं कर सकते। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : त्यागी जी, आपने कहा कि हम आपके पुराने दोस्त हैं। आजकल आपके नए दोस्त कौन हैं, यह भी बता दीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : अभी बनेंगे, अभी बने नहीं हैं।

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, the recent incident in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is an attack on the sovereignty and integrity of the country. It is not surprising that the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, probably, treats this matter as a conflict between two communities or as a mere law and order problem. It is but expected. But what is surprising is that the Government of India is also, probably, treating this issue as a mere law and order problem or a conflict between two communities. The Government of India has been so callous in this issue is explicit. Today morning, notices were given for the suspension of Question Hour and the Government is well aware that the notices are pending. At eleven of the clock, when the House assembled, the Government could have stood up and said that the Government is coming up with a statement. They did not say anything. That shows the attitude of the Government. In fact, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs is discussing the issue of Jammu migrants. I am not supposed to quote so many things here, but only one factor. The migrants in Jammu, who are there from the days of partition, have the right to vote for parliamentary elections, but they don't have the right to vote in the Assembly or Panchayati elections. There cannot be a more ridiculous thing than this. In fact, that is one of the main reasons. I urge upon the Government to take this issue in all seriousness and not treat it as a law and order problem. A mere Commission of Inquiry by a judicial body pertaining to the State Government, especially when the needle of suspicion points to involvement of a member from that Cabinet is not suffice. The Government of India should order a probe at the highest level.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has gone to such an extent that it not only affects the basis of democracy, but, for several decades, even peace in the State is almost a mirage. Sir, we will have to get to the root of the problem. This is not a mere law and order problem where curfew is imposed or Section 144 is imposed. In every part of the country, we have communal tension, law and order problem.

As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, when it is a question of security and integrity of the country, we will have to deal with it with a firm hand. The root of the issue is that all our neighbours are inimical and create instability in the nation. The daring example that happened recently was the attack on our *jawans* to pave the

[Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi]

way for the terrorists to enter into Jammu and Kashmir. This is not one occasion, but there have been several occasions and this is the problem of terrorism that really shakes our country. Therefore, on behalf of my Party, we urge upon the Centre to intervene effectively and see that the border is secured properly; not to be treated casually that they have been doing it just as a law and order problem. Sir, there are some Members who were discussing about the suspension of the Assembly or the dismissal of the Government. Sir, our Party is totally against such undemocratic way of dealing with the State Government which is popularly elected. We were victim of such a situation. On several occasions, this happened in Tamil Nadu. Sir, on that count, the Centre must co-operate and intervene in the State to extend all possible help and see that the situation comes to normalcy. Also, our hon. LoP was not allowed to enter. In this situation, we have no doubt that our leaders are responsible and they will act responsibly. That is not the issue today, but this is the country's issue. Therefore, the Centre, not treating it casually, must probe into this matter and intervene effectively and see that normalcy is restored and our own citizens are not made to live as refugees in their own land. Therefore, the Centre must cautiously deal with it. Otherwise, peace will not be restored in Jammu and Kashmir. This is high time that we all should wake up and terrorism must be put down.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I must thank the Chair that you have taken up this issue not as a localised issue and has considered it as a national issue and allowed this discussion. I must share the concern with our LoP and what *Behenji* has said. This is not a localised issue of Kishtwar and it is not a clash between two communities. It is not also that the victim is the son of a local BSP leader; we must treat him as the citizen of this nation. When we think that Kashmir is integral part of our country, we must see it accordingly and we must think accordingly that the issue of Kashmir is the issue of the nation. Disturbances in all other States are different because whenever we look at any incident in Jammu and Kashmir, it is always related to internal security as well as external security. External security is a continuous process. In the border areas, we see at regular intervals that there are extremist attacks, there are border issues, there is firing at Army, intrusion into our country, etc. So, this State is somewhat different from other States of the nation. The Government is not able to control this internal situation. Whenever we have visited, we have observed the minds of the young people as to how shaky they are. We must assure this. The

Central Government, whichever Government, has not been able to bring peace in this piece of land of our country. So, this case is not a singular case.

These cases are happening continuously. So, the Government must be serious about internal as well as external security of that region. On this issue, the whole House is one with the Government. The Government should take proper steps and do proper investigation so that we can know what is happening there and what is the root cause of the continuous disturbance in the Valley. We take all the pride when we say that Kashmir is an integral part of the country. So, we must take serious steps to bring peace back to this land.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** : उपसभापति जी, किश्तवाड़ में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके प्रति मैं अपनी चिन्ता और संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूँ और दोनों तरफ से जो भी लोग मरे हैं, उनके परिवारों के प्रति मैं संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

सर, अभी हम लोगों ने यहां चर्चा की कि हमारे बॉर्डर पर खतरा है। वहां हमारे पांच जवान शहीद हुए, जिनमें से चार बिहार के थे। शहीद किसी एक जगह का नहीं होता है। मैं अभी बिहार गया था और उनके परिवार से मिला था। आज जिस तरह के हालात हैं, उससे लगता है कि हमारे बॉर्डर पर खतरा है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ, घर के भीतर खलबली मची हुई है। यह घर के अन्दर का जो झगड़ा है, इससे किसे फायदा होने वाला है? कभी-कभी हमें आश्चर्य लगता है, जब हम कहते हैं कि 'कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है'। जब इसे कहते हैं कि यह भारत का अभिन्न अंग है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कहीं-न-कहीं हमारे मन में डाउट है कि यह अंग था या नहीं था अथवा अंग है या नहीं है। हम कभी यह नहीं कहते थे 'बिहार भारत का अभिन्न अंग है', हम कभी यह नहीं कहते कि 'उत्तर प्रदेश भारत का अभिन्न अंग है', तो हम बार-बार यह क्यों कहते हैं कि 'कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है'? कश्मीर भारत है। हम सब एक ही पाठशाला से पढ़े हुए हैं। हमारे साथी के.सी. त्यागी जी ने 370 का मामला कहा, तो 370 बहुत सोच-समझ कर लगाया गया था, जिसको आज खत्म करने की बात की जा रही है।

हम लोग एक बार नहीं बल्कि हर साल कश्मीर जाते हैं। जिस समय वहां टेररिस्ट्स थे और टेररिस्ट कार्रवाई वहां उग्रता पर थी, हम लोग वहां गए थे। हम वहां जाते हैं, वहां पर हम लोग इफ्तार पार्टी भी करते हैं और वहां के डाउनटाउन एरिया में रोजा भी तोड़ते हैं। वहां हमारी पार्टी के नेता संजय सर्राफ जी हैं, वे कश्मीरी पंडित हैं। हम उनके यहां जाते हैं। हिन्दू-मुसलमान सभी कश्मीर जाते हैं। सिर्फ कुछ लोगों के कारण आज कश्मीर में बातचीत का रास्ता बंद है। हम लोग 2009 में वहां गए थे, तमाम पार्टीज़ के लोग वहां गए थे। 2009 में यहां तीन महीने के अंदर 118 स्कूली बच्चे मारे गए थे। किसी दूसरे राज्य में अगर कहीं ट्रक से एक व्यक्ति मर जाता है, तो वहां आंदोलन छिड़ जाता है, जब कि वहां 118 स्कूली बच्चे मारे गए, लेकिन उसमें किसी के

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। यह मांग बार-बार उठ रही है कि वहां से AFSPA को समाप्त किया जाए। जो पब्लिक सेफ्टी ऐक्ट है, वह मर्चेन्ट्स के लिए बनाया गया था, लेकिन आज भी उसे एक कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ लागू करने का काम वहां चल रहा है।

सर, मैं सेना के लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। किश्तवाड़ में जो घटना घटी और वहां जिस तरह का टेंशन था, उसमें सेना ने भी वहां जाकर अपना अहम रोल अदा किया है, जिस तरीके से इसने अपना रोल उत्तराखंड में अदा किया था। वहां 20-20 जवानों ने अपनी जान दी। इसीलिए मैंने उस दिन जो कहा था, लेकिन वह कहीं नहीं छपा कि सेना के जो भी लोग इस तरह की कार्रवाई करते हैं, उन लोगों को परमवीर चक्र मिलना चाहिए। सेना के जो लोग इस तरीके से मरते हैं, उनको एक-एक करोड़ रुपये मिलने चाहिए। अगर कोई खिलाड़ी किसी खेल में मेडल जीत कर आता है, तो उसे हम 1 करोड़ रुपए देते हैं, लेकिन अगर सेना का कोई जवान मरता है, तो उस समय हम कहते हैं कि 5 लाख रुपए ले लो या 10 लाख रुपए ले लो। आप क्यों नहीं उनको एक करोड़ रुपए देते हैं?

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बार-बार जम्मू बंद किया जाता है, तो यह मामला जम्मू बंद से सुधरने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि जम्मू बंद से यह मामला और बिगड़ने वाला है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जम्मू बंद से मामला बिगड़ने वाला है। 2008 में हमने देखा है कि क्या हुआ था। जब आप जम्मू से रसद बंद करेंगे, जम्मू से पानी बंद करेंगे, जम्मू से दवाई बंद करेंगे और कश्मीर में क्या होने वाला है, कश्मीर में भी ऐसे लोग हैं, जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहां अमन-चैन कायम रहे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि भारत एक बगीचा है, उस बगीचे में हर तरह के फूल हैं, हिन्दू भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं, सिख भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं, दलित भी हैं, ब्राह्मण भी हैं और बगीचे का वही माली अच्छा होता है, जिस बगीचे में हर तरह के फूल खिलते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि हर हालत में वहां पर ऐसा वातावरण क्रिएट किया जाए। भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकार और हर दल के लोगों को, वहां केवल दो सीटें हैं, इसलिए दो सीटों के लिए मारामारी नहीं करनी चाहिए, आपस में बैठ कर यह सोचना चाहिए कि समस्या का किस तरह से समाधान हो, इसके ऊपर विचार-विमर्श करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra):** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. The situation in Kishtwar is tense after the incidence which took place on Friday. After the Eid *namaaz* was offered, a procession was taken out. After that, hurl of abuses and stone-throwing from one community on the other escalated the tension in the area which resulted into loss of property and loss of lives. We condemn the situation there. But, at the same time, if you happen to look into the matter, look into the issue, the roots of the matter go back to 1990 when Hindu community was thrown out of the Kashmir

Valley and they had to seek refuge in their own country. I would like to bring to the attention of the Home Minister and the Jammu and Kashmir Government also that these kinds of incidents are escalating or taking place when *Amarnath Yatra* is in progress. When *Amarnath Yatra* is halted, the feelings of the people of one community are definitely hurt. These kinds of things are fomented when instability is there within the Jammu and Kashmir region. Pakistan, who is known to infiltrate terrorism into our country, is giving more or less help. That is obvious and we have often seen that this kind of thing has happened. Now, the Chief Minister addresses the people of Jammu and Kashmir asking them to hold on the endeavour which is being put forward by the Government to instill confidence, which was not enough because he was lacking it. He displayed feebleness of the Government. Same thing has done by the Home Ministry. It has done induction of Army into that area to see that law and order is restored. That apart, if we are instable in our own areas, then things are not going to be the same. India is fighting for integration.. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, these communal tensions have to be looked into because anti-national elements and anti-social elements are being fomented from within.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: If one community tries to prevail all over the other, this will not be tolerated. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The tension will spread all over India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Mohammad Shafi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: If you really want the sovereignty to be protected, then steps have to be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is in the interest that the Amarnath Yatra ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Mohammad Shafi.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: When the Amarnath Yatra is in progress, this kind of incidences are on the rise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Mohammad Shafi.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: That should be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. Your time is over. Thank you very much.



SHRI ANIL DESAI: What we need is, not only judicial inquiry but also perpetrators of crime should be brought to book. This is watched by the nation. Thank you.

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमने सुबह से, हालिया जो किश्तवाड़ के हवाले से वाक्यात हुए हैं, उन पर लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन और दीगर मेम्बरान की तक्रारीर सुनीं। सबसे पहले में यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो मासूम जानें गई हैं, उनके लिए हमें भी निहायत अफसोस और दुःख है, चाहे वह किसी लीडर का नौजवान बेटा हो, चाहे वह नौजवान हो जिसको जिन्दा जला दिया गया, चाहे वह किसी कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखता हो। अगर वह हिन्दू था और किसी पार्टी के जिला सदर का बेटा था, तो यह भी किसी मां का बेटा था जिसको वहां पर जिन्दा जलाया गया, अगर वह मुसलमान था। वह गूजर बिरादरी के लोग, जिनको वी.डी.सी. के लोगों ने गोली का निशाना बनाया, उनमें से चार निहायत ही खतरनाक हालत में इस वक्त भी इलाज में हैं, जब कि एक को मार कर नाले में डाल दिया गया। वे गूजर मुसलमान थे। हमने कभी भी ऐसे मामलात् को हिन्दू और मुसलमान की नज़र से नहीं देखा। लेकिन, देखना यह है कि ये हालात पैदा कैसे हुए? इसका पसेमंज़र क्या था? गुज़िशता दो माह से, जब से हमारी अपोजीशन पार्टी ने 2014 के इतिखाबात के लिए एक नयी मुहिम शुरू की है, कई सालों के बाद इन्होंने फिर यह बात जम्मू में दोहरानी शुरू की कि वहां पर ये 370 का खात्मा करना चाहते हैं, उसको ये इंटिग्रेट करना चाहते हैं, जैसे कि यह रियासत मुल्क के साथ थी ही नहीं। अब ये उसको 2014 के इतिखाबात में वोट लेकर इंटिग्रेट करना चाहते हैं। इतिहाई, इश्तिआलअंगेज तकरीरें वहां होती हैं, जो मीडिया में नहीं आतीं!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : बैठिए आप। हमने इनको उस वत नहीं रोका जब ये तकरीर कर रहे थे।...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए। बाद में कोई बात करनी होगी, तो करिए। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। हम भी इनको रोक सकते थे।...(व्यवधान).... चिल्लाइए मत।...(व्यवधान).... मेरी आपसे यह गुज़ारिश है कि पिछले एक हफ्ते से, ईद से एक हफ्ते पहले चिनाब वैली में, कई कस्बों में रात के वक्त जो मुसलमान नमाज़ पढ़ने जाते थे, तरावीह पढ़ने जाते थे, चूंकि वहां हिन्दू-मुसलमान आबादी ज्यादा है, तो उनके घरों पर नकाबपोश पत्थर लगाते थे और वे कई मस्जिदों पर भी पत्थर लगाते थे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : वहां आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही थी?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : आप सुनिए तो सही।...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनते नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान).... (समय की घंटी).... क्या आप में सच सुनने की शक्ति नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... मोहम्मद शफ़ी जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : कन्क्लूड नहीं, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए, तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान).... Please, Mr. Punj. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : देखिए, आप में हिम्मत ही नहीं है सच सुनने की।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मुझे नहीं पछाड़ सकते, चिल्लाइए मत।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please conclude it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : आप चिल्लाइए मत, हम डरने वाले नहीं हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मुल्क आपकी जागीर नहीं है। यह सबका मुल्क है। हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, यह सबका मुल्क है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आपकी जागीर नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, यहां सब को अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है। यहां अभी तक जो बहस हुई है, इसका एक स्तर रहा है। एक सम्बेदनशील विषय होने के बावजूद इस पर बहस का एक स्तर रहा है। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो भी मेम्बरान बोल रहे हैं, वे अपनी बात रखें। वे ऐसी बात न कहें, जिससे बिना मतलब सामुदायिक घृणा फैले, यह मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : शफ़ी जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : सर, मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : सर, आप एक मिनट दे दीजिए। यहां पर एक बड़ी क़ाबिले ऐतराज़ बात हुई है कि यह रिसायत किसी एक खानदान की जागीर नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह खानदान...*(व्यवधान)*... वह खानदान आपकी राय से वहां कार्य कर रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This kind of things ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : वे आपकी मेहरबानी से वहां राज कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : \*

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... Mr. Raja, you stand up and start your speech. ... (Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Raja says will go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Raja says will go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी : \*

جناب محمد شفيع (جموں اور کشمیر) : محترم ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہم نے صبح [سے، حالیہ جو کشتواڑ کے حوالے سے واقعات ہوئے ہیں، ان پر لیڈر آف اپوزیشن اور دیگر ممبران کی تقاریر سنیں۔ سب سے پہلے میں یہ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں جو معصوم جانیں گئیں ہیں، ان کے لئے ہمیں بھی نہایت افسوس اور دکھ ہے، چاہے وہ کسی لیڈر کا نوجوان بیٹا ہو، چاہے وہ نوجوان ہو جس کو زندہ جلا دیا گیا، چاہے وہ کسی کمیونٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہو۔ اگر وہ بندو تھا، اور کسی پارٹی کے ضلع صدر کا بیٹا تھا، تو یہ بھی کسی ماں کا بیٹا تھا، جس کو وہاں پر زندہ جلایا

گیا، اگرچہ وہ مسلمان تھا۔ وہ گوجر برادری کے لوگ، جن کو وی ڈی سی۔ کے لوگوں نے گولی کا نشانہ بنایا، ان میں سے چار نہایت ہی خطرناک حالت میں اس وقت بھی علاج میں ہیں، جب کہ ایک کو مار کر نالے میں ڈال دیا گیا۔ وہ گوجر مسلمان تھے۔ ہم نے کبھی بھی ایسے معاملات کو بندو اور مسلمان کی نظر سے نہیں دیکھا۔ لیکن، دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ یہ حالات پیدا کیسے ہوئے؟ اس کا پس منظر کیا تھا؟ گزشتہ دو ماہ سے، جب سے ہماری اپوزیشن پارٹی نے 2014 کے انتخابات کے لئے ایک نئی مہم شروع کی ہے، کئی سالوں کے بعد انہوں نے پھر یہ بات

جموں میں دوہرائی شروع کی کہ وہاں پر یہ 370 کا خاتمہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، اس کو یہ انٹی-گریٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، جیسے کہ وہ ریاست ملک کے ساتھ تھی ہی نہیں۔ اب یہ اس کو 2014 کے انتخابات میں ووٹ لے کر انٹی-گریٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ انتہائی، اشتعال انگیز تقریریں وہاں ہوتی ہیں، جو میڈیا میں نہیں آتیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری جے پرکاش نارائن سنگھ : مہودے،۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد شفیع : بیٹھئے آپ۔ ہم نے ان کو اس وقت نہیں روکا جب یہ تقریر کر رہے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ بیٹھئے۔ بعد میں کوئی بات کرنی ہوگی، تو کرئیے۔ ایسا نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ ہم بھی ان کو روک سکتے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ چلانیے مت۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میری آپ سے یہ گزارش ہے کہ پچھلے ایک ہفتے سے، عید سے ایک ہفتے پہلے جناب وِلی میں، کئی قصبوں میں رات کے وقت جو مسلمان نماز پڑھنے جاتے تھے، تراویح پڑھنے جاتے تھے، چونکہ وہاں ہندو-مسلمان آبادی زیادہ ہے، تو ان کے گھروں پر نقاب-پوش پتھر لگاتے تھے اور وہ کئی مسجدوں پر بھی پتھر لگاتے تھے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری جے پرکاش نارائن سنگھ: وہاں آپ کی اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کیا کر رہی تھی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد شفیع : آپ سنئیے تو صحیح۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ سنتے نہیں ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ کیا آپ میں سچ سننے کی شکتی نہیں ہے؟

† شری اپ سبھا پتی: ناؤ، پلیز کنکلوڈ، --(مداخلت)-- پلیز کنکلوڈ --(مداخلت)-- محمد شفیع جی، اب آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے --(مداخلت)--

جناب محمد شفیع: کنکلوڈ نہیں، مجھے اپنی بات کہنے دیجئے --(مداخلت)--  
 شری اپ سبھا پتی: اب آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے، تین منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔ --(مداخلت)--  
 پلیز، مسٹر پونج --(مداخلت)-- پلیز کنکلوڈ --(مداخلت)--  
 جناب محمد شفیع: دیکھئیے آپ میں ہمت ہی نہیں ہے سچ سننے کی --(مداخلت)--  
 آپ مجھے نہیں پچھاڑ سکتے، چٹائیے مت --(مداخلت)--

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please conclude it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

جناب محمد شفیع: آپ چٹائیے مت، ہم ڈرنے والے نہیں ہیں --(مداخلت)-- یہ ملک [آپ کی جاگیر نہیں ہے۔ یہ سب کا ملک ہے۔ ہندو، مسلمان، سکھ، یہ سب کا ملک ہے --(مداخلت)-- یہ آپ کی جاگیر نہیں ہے --(مداخلت)--

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

شری روی شنکر پرساد: سر، یہاں سب کو اپنی بات کہنے کا ادھیکار ہے۔ یہاں ابھی تک جو بحث ہوئی ہے، اس کا ایک استر رہا ہے۔ ایک سنویدن-شیل وٹھے ہونے کے باوجود اس پر بحث کا ایک استر رہا ہے۔ میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ جو بھی ممبران بول رہے ہیں، وہ اپنی بات رکھیں۔ وہ ایسی بات نہ کہیں، جس سے بنا مطلب سامودائک گھرنا پھیلے، یہ میں آپ سے آگریہہ کروں گا۔  
 شری اپ سبھا پتی: شفیع جی، اب آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔  
 شری محمد شفیع: سر، مجھے بہت ہی افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے --(مداخلت)--

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† شری محمد شفیع: سر، آپ ایک منٹ دے دیجئے۔ یہاں پر ایک بڑی قابل اعتراض بات ہوئی ہے کہ یہ ریاست کسی ایک خاندان کی جاگیر نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ خاندان ---*(مداخلت)*--- وہ خاندان آپ کی رائے سے وہاں کارئیے کر رہا ہے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This kind of things ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

جناب محمد شفیع: وہ آپ کی مہربانی سے وہاں راج کر رہے ہیں ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... ~~اب آپ بیٹھیے۔ مداخلت۔~~ Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

جناب محمد شفیع: \*

جناب اپ سبھا پتی: آپ بیٹھئے ---*(مداخلت)*---

Mr. Raja, you stand up and start your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Mr. Raja says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

جناب محمد شفیع: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Raja says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

جناب محمد شفیع: \*

(ختم شد)

\*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If I find anything objectionable, I will expunge it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I share the concern and anguish of the entire House on the recent developments in Jammu and Kashmir. The Kishtwar development is an outburst of the deep-rooted problem that continues to exist in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is a sensitive State. It is a strategic State. Whatever we discuss and whatever we want the Central Government to do must be very strategically calibrated. The Centre should tread very cautiously in dealing with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I agree with Mayawatiji that there must be a high-level inquiry into the recent killings of innocent people. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: That has already been ordered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shafi, don't do that. ऐसा मत करो।

SHRI D. RAJA: And innocents must be protected. Sir, I was part of the All-Party Delegation led by the former Home Minister, Mr. Shivraj Patil. I was with the Delegation which visited Jammu and Kashmir. We interacted with a cross-section of society. We talked to them, including students of the Kashmir University. They raised some serious issues. The biggest issue is winning the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. During our interactions, they raised three issues. One, they asked for the restoration of Article 370 and for granting more autonomy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Two, they also asked for a genuine review of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. The third issue, which they raised, was about the protection of the fundamental rights of all the people belonging to various communities, those who continue to live there and those who have migrated. When I talk about the fundamental rights, that includes the right to vote, at all levels, in all elections. These issues were raised. Now the Centre must address these concerns with all seriousness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: When we discuss such a sensitive issue, it is not proper and I don't think imposing President's Rule will produce any proper solution to the situation. Imposing President's Rule will further deteriorate the situation there. We should see how the elected Government in that State can address these issues, these developments in a more positive way, in a more accommodative way, protecting the interests of all communities in Jammu and Kashmir.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I rise, because it was my ancestors, 160 years ago, who created this State. It is a unique State. This State is multi-racial, multi-religious, multi-geographical, multi-cultural and multi-lingual. There is no State like that anywhere in India. This State survived for a hundred years. Then democracy came. I must point out that we have lost half of the State. Please remember that out of the original 84,000 square miles of my father's State, we only have 42,000 square miles under our control at present. But that is a different point.

Let me, first of all, talk about two points. I want to raise only two points. One is related to Kishtwar. Kishtwar was part of my Parliamentary constituency for 18 years. I used to go there every year. It is a very beautiful area. If you go to 'Chhota Kashmir', it is always a pleasure to be there. It has an evenly balanced population. There are two famous *dargahs*. A temple is there. There has always been some underground tension, but this time things have blown up. Therefore, I think a high-level inquiry alone will be able to pinpoint as to who was responsible and whether this could have been prevented. It was mentioned that a Minister belonging to my colleague's party was there.

What did he do, what did he not do. These are old things. I don't think I would like to comment upon that at this time. Let a high level inquiry be done. Let the inquiry be credible. Let it not just be some kind of a departmental inquiry, let it be a credible inquiry so that we get to the bottom of this. Meanwhile, I appeal from the bottom of my heart to all communities, not only in Kishtwar but in the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State, to please remain calm because it is very easy to 'ubharo' people. It is an inflammable situation. A spark here can ignite a lot of fire. Therefore, I appeal to everybody, particularly the people of Doda district where Kishtwar is and from where my friend and colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad comes, to remain calm to try and reinstitute the goodwill that existed between them.

The second and the final point that I want to make is, Sir, over the last 40 years, there have been a whole series of commissions, committees, round tables and interlocutors in order to deal with the complex problems of Jammu and Kashmir including the regional problems and other problems. Unfortunately, if I may say so – my esteemed friend, the Home Minister is here – despite all those commissions and despite a series of very concrete suggestions, no action has been taken on that. Whose responsibility it is? It is not for me to say. But, you cannot simply sit on that and wait *ad infinitum*.



[Dr. Karan Singh]

You had the Gajendragadkar Commission. You had the Sikri Commission. You had five round tables by the Prime Minister. You had the interlocutors. What are we doing with this? We haven't even seen the report of the interlocutors in this House. So, if I may say so, because of my very deep empathy with the people there, and as a national problem — it is not because I come from Jammu and Kashmir — we have got to confront the problems and solve them. We have got to take some steps. I do not want to go into what steps can be taken. We cannot simply say that *status quo* is there, गाड़ी चल रही है। गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है। Let me say to this House, जम्मू-कश्मीर की गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है, इसके बारे में कुछ कहना पड़ेगा।

We have to be bold, we have to be imaginative and we have to be compassionate. A vast number of people have lost their lives. The widows are wailing; the orphans are wailing. There is such terrible pain in that State. The psychological trauma in that State in the last 20-22 years has been absolutely unbelievable and, therefore, something must be done. We have to heal. We have to see what the real problems are. I am speaking now as a private Member. I am not a member of the Government. May I urge upon the Government of India that they must not simply sit on this problem? They must move creatively, compassionately and effectively.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will tell you. Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. Without exception, all of them have been very restrained in their speeches and also brief. In keeping with that spirit, I am not reading out the statement that I have prepared, but I will, of course, share some of the factual parts of that statement and respond to the concerns raised by hon. Members.

Sir, I am fairly acquainted with the challenges that Jammu and Kashmir faces and consequently, India faces. There is the challenge of infiltration and aggression. There is the challenge of terrorists operating in Jammu and Kashmir, especially in the Valley. There is also the challenge of an undercurrent of tension between one community and the other. In my respectful and humble submission, it would not be correct to assume

or believe that an undercurrent of tension between one community and the other. In my respectful and humble submission, it would not be correct to assure or believe that an under current of tension between one community and another is necessarily related to terrorism or to external aggression. There could be some forces which are supported by or support terrorists. There could be some forces that are instigated by forces that are inimical to us from across the border. But, I think, it would be wrong, and I say it with responsibility, to assume that every incident must be regarded as an incident that has relations or links to terrorism or external aggression. Now, what happened on the 9th August, 2013? We have been able to reconstruct it on the basis of the information available to us. On the day of *Eid-ul-Fitr* at about 1015 hours, around 500 members of the Muslim community from villages Hullar, Punoo, Bandna and Sangram Bhata or Police Station Kishtwar, came in a procession. Some of them raised pro-Azadi slogans, but in a procession of this kind some misguided hot-headed elements raising Azadi slogans is not a new phenomenon. It happens virtually on every Friday. Some of them raised pro-Azadi slogans. They were proceeding towards Chowgan in Kishtwar where Eid prayers were being held. At Kulheed Chowk, Kishtwar, an altercation took place between an individual and the processionists — let me underline it — altercation between an individual and processionists. Subsequently there was a scuffle between the processionists and some members of the Hindu community in Kulheed Chowk. This was followed by stone pelting and group clashes. *Eid* prayers were over at around 1030 hours, but the protest and clashes continued thereafter. Members of the two communities indulged in stone pelting and arson forcing the security forces to resort to cane-charge, teargas shelling and finally firing in the air at a few places. The clashes spread to some other areas of the town making it difficult for the police to control the situation. Hence, the Army was called in shortly after noon. The Army came in; and a flag march by the Army was held at about 1700 hours; and thereafter there was strict enforcement of curfew by the District Administration. It is a matter of tribute to our Army and the security forces have helped them. Thereafter no untoward incident from Kishtwar town has been reported.

Sir, in the clashes between the two communities and violence till the evening of 9th August, two persons — one belonging to one community and the other belonging to other community — were killed; and I deeply regret these deaths. Twenty-nine others, including three Security Force personnel and one DSP, were injured. Of the 29 injured, four persons, who suffered pellet injuries, were taken to the Army Command Hospital; and others are being treated in the civil hospital. Three others are being treated in a hospital in Srinagar. Some shops, houses and some vehicles were set ablaze by the

]Shri P. Chidambaram]

rioters. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police have since been transferred. New officers have joined the posts. Initially the State Government has directed the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu to inquire into the incidents of violence and submit his report within a period of three weeks. But since then another inquiry has been ordered which I will presently refer to. This is what has happened in Kishtwar. I sincerely pray that the near normalcy that has been restored in Kishtwar after the evening of the 9th August that has held so far will hold; and we will make every effort to ensure that normalcy is fully restored.

As far as other regions in Jammu are concerned, there were some incidents when two communities from village Atholi and village Keejai took out separate processions. Then the VDCs belonging to the two communities near Tattapani, Keejai clashed. Some people have been injured. The condition of one is critical and one dead body of a resident of Keejai was recovered late in the night of 9th August. So far the death toll is three, one belonging to the Hindu community and two belonging to the Muslim community, but all of us are Indians; three Indian lives have been lost and I deeply regret the loss of these lives.

There have been some sporadic incidents of violence reported in the Jammu city and Rajouri, but they are not serious and they have been brought under control. In view of the situation, curfew was imposed in 10 police station areas in Jammu city around the midnight of August 10/11 and 18 columns of the Army have been deployed.

Concerned by the communal tension, the State Administration imposed curfew in eight out of ten District Headquarters of Jammu region, with the exception of Poonch and Ramban, from the early morning of August 10/11 as a precautionary measure. The Army has been called in to stage flag marches in Jammu city and some other towns to prevent assembly of people and to ensure strict enforcement of curfew. Besides, the Army continues to remain deployed for the fourth consecutive day in Kishtwar where no further incidents, as I said, have been reported.

Sir, the efforts of the State and District Administration to reach out to civil society, religious leaders and social leaders of both communities have continued since 10th of August. At a meeting in Jammu on August, 10 attended by Cabinet Ministers and representatives of civil society and political parties, appeals were made to the people not to politicize the issue. At a similar meeting held at Poonch, the participants assured

the District Administration that they would maintain peace. There was another rally in Doda, where both the communities have promised peace. Meetings have been held in Batote in district Ramban. The overall situation, though tense, is under control since the 11th of August, 2013.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition expressed his disappointment and regret that by an order made on the 11th of August, 2013 he was not allowed to leave the Airport and visit some areas in Jammu city and Jammu district. That is true. As I said, assembly of people has been prohibited; strict curfew has been imposed. The District Administration, the District Magistrate in this case, came to the conclusion that this was not an appropriate time for the hon. Leader of the Opposition to visit either parts of Jammu city or parts of Jammu region. This is not, Sir, I submit with respect, an unusual order. State Governments have passed such orders in the past. They are the best judge of the situation. The Central Government is here to help and we will extend help to the State Government. But it does not mean that we support censorship; it does not mean that we support restriction on visit by political leaders. Member after Member has mentioned that. I led a delegation of all political parties to Jammu and Kashmir. It was one of the most successful visits in recent times. In fact, following that visit, the situation improved dramatically for nearly a year-and-a-half. It is a different matter that we have not been able to follow up on some of those issues and I will explain briefly why. I assure the Leader of the Opposition as well as...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, would you yield for half a minute?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me complete. I will complete the sentence and then yield. I assure the Leader of the Opposition and other political leaders that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, once the situation returns to normal, which I believe will take place in a few days, will certainly allow political leaders to visit these places to meet not only their party members, but also the general public.

There is a time for restraint. There is a time for proactive measures. In the judgement of the District Administration and the State Government, this is the time for restraint. But, surely, there will be an opportunity for every political leader and the Leader of the Opposition to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My one-line to the hon. Home Minister who is, currently, in charge is this. Can under the provisions of section 144 of the Cr.P.C.,

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

a leader of the stature of Mr. Jaitley or anyone, be externed? This is one simple question. There is a larger question of misuse of section 144.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, both the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member are eminent lawyers, and I concede that they are more eminent than any one on our side. But, section 144 is a provision which is available to the District Magistrate of the State. It is a status neutral section. That is the answer. It is a status neutral section. It is also gender neutral, religion neutral and caste neutral.

Sir, let me continue and complete. It is already half-past-two. The Ministry of Home Affairs has extended all logistic support to the State Government for maintaining peace and law and order in the State. The Union Home Secretary is monitoring the situation. I have been in touch with the Chief Minister more than once. He has visited Jammu. He has issued instructions. He has taken some steps. Sufficient numbers of Army columns have been deployed in Kishtwar as well as in other districts of Jammu region. Air support has also been provided for airlifting of security forces. Sir, contrary to popular perception, the State Government has arrested a number of people, and I want to repeat, "will continue to make further arrests, as required, in order to bring the situation back to normal and to maintain law and order as well as communal harmony". The State Government has also informed us that a judicial inquiry will be conducted by a retired judge of the High Court. I have taken note of all that the hon. Members have said about the judicial inquiry. There are two issues to be addressed. One is the Terms of Reference, and the other is how to make it a credible inquiry. I will, certainly, convey this immediately to the Chief Minister to ensure that this inquiry is a credible inquiry and the Terms of Reference are comprehensive enough.

Finally, Sir, references have been made to a number of issues which have remained unattended. It was my honour and privilege to address some of these issues when I was the Home Minister. It is also a matter of regret that I was not able to complete the unfinished agenda. There has to be a consensus before we address these issues. I have a very strong view on AFSPA. I have a very strong view on the Interlocutors' Report. But unless we are able to build a consensus, not only within the UPA but across the aisle of this House, among the Opposition and the Treasury Benches, it is not possible to find solutions to these issues.

I would like to conclude the statement, Sir, by assuring the House that the Central Government will extend all possible assistance and support to the State Government to maintain law and order as well as peace and harmony among all communities. I can only echo the words of Dr. Karan Singh. He spoke as someone who, understandably, is intimately connected with the history of this region. He spoke for all the people of Jammu region, for all the people of Kishtwar, which is the affected area. The State Government and the security forces on the ground are the best judges of the situation. I see the responsibility of the Central Government as one that provides help to any State Government which is faced with such a situation. But let me assure this House that we will not allow a repetition of 1990. We will not allow forced migration. We will not allow forced resettlement of people. Everybody will be protected in the area in which he or she lives today.

Nothing should be said and nothing should be done to interfere with the efforts being made by the State Government and the security forces, nor should anyone try to take advantage of the situation.

I would, once again, sincerely appeal for restraint, both in words and deeds, so that the State Government can restore normalcy as soon as possible in the whole of the State and, in particular, in the Jammu region.

I look forward to returning to this House in a few days and reporting that normalcy has been restored...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at five minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have only one thing to say. As far as the reply of the hon. Minister on the Kashmir issue is concerned, जिन लोगों की दुकानें जली हैं, उनकी कंपेंसेशन के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए। That issue, at least, needed to be addressed. That is very important. Lastly, Sir, all the arrests were made this morning. We did not ask that question because you had stopped us from doing that. But that was the point on which the hon. Minister, Chidambaramji, ought to have said that all the arrests in the Kishtwar riots were made this morning, when the issue was raised here. These are only the two or three points I wanted to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister should convey this sentiment to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Ramesh.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ... ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But the Minister is not here, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... He gave us the assurance that this issue would be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, you had promised us. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you had promised the House that the Home Minister would make a statement on the Andhra issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Chair had assured us on last Thursday that the House would take up this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak, what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, please call the Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.S. Rao, according to the List of Business, the next item is about clarifications by the Home Minister. Mr. Chidambaram has to come. Please call Mr. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. KAVURU SAMBA SIVA RAO): Sir, he has come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है। मुझे इसे उठाने की इजाजत दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maya Singhji, I am allowing Mr. Ramesh. I will call you after Mr. Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I will allow you. I am calling you after Ramesh.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, on last Thursday, the Chair had promised that the Minister would make a statement on the issue of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is about clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, Sir. It was not a statement. It was only about the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramesh, hon. Minister... ...(*Interruptions*)...

You sit down, please. Let me deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you, if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am dealing with this. I will call you if you want. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem in giving you time.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, our State is burning. He has not given us any clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, Mr. Chidambaram is here. He is ready to answer any of your questions.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, for the last five days, we were protesting there in the Well of the House. He made a statement only about the procedure. He did not make any statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask him more. He will give the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will give you more information. You can ask him more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is ready.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: We are also ready to put questions, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready to give you more information.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Shrimati Maya Singh is saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Shrimati Maya Singh is saying is without permission and it is not going on record. It is without permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Rajeeve, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Maya Singh, I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, I am taking up your discussion; go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Rajeeve, what is it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever a Member speaks, if it is without my permission, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is without my permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seats.



श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, आपने आज ही डिस्कस करने की परमिशन दी थी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Shri Ramesh, whatever you ask, it will be responded. Please go to your seats...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the subjects can't be taken up right now. They can be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may give notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice tomorrow.

It is not Zero Hour time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever is permitted will be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... ज़ीरो ऑवर कल होगा...*(व्यवधान)*...

Shri Rajeeve, please take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज नहीं हो पाएगा, कल होगा...*(व्यवधान)*... दो बजे ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं होता...*(व्यवधान)*... You believe me. You trust me, कल डिस्कस हो जाएगा...*(व्यवधान)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submissions are not possible to be taken up now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, it can be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not change it. Mr. Yechury, tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-eight minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clarifications on the Statement made by the Minister on the issue of Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we gave a notice for Zero Hour Mention. Our Zero Hour notice was admitted for today. ...*(Interruptions)*... You gave us an assurance that it would be taken up today. But... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, in the morning, you gave an assurance; that is why we are standing here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Will it be taken up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is already committed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is it committed for tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you have to repeat the notice. The Chairman will consider it. For tomorrow... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: On the solar scam, we support their cause. *...(Interruptions)...* On corruption, we support their cause completely.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let it go on record that it has been assured that it will be taken up tomorrow as the first item in the Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, clarifications on the Statement made by the Minister on the issue of Telangana. See, those Members who are agitated and standing here are requesting that, out of them, Shri Chowdary should be allowed to speak first. If you agree, I can do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the general practice is that the main Opposition initiates it. But because they have been continuously agitating, I suggest that let one of them speak first; then, BJP and other parties, and, again their second Member, and like that.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also want to speak on this issue.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Even the Congress Members; no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give the names. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस विषय पर हमारी पार्टी भी बोलना चाहती है।...*(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the normal convention and practice is that when an hon. Minister makes a statement, there are clarifications asked. You go by the list of the Members who have given you the name. Instead of that, given the importance of the discussion, you have a proper structured thing party-wise. Let those from Telangana who want to speak, both from Telugu Desam and Congress, let them speak. After that based on the party strength, you please call.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, anyhow, first Mr. Chowdary, then Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, and then I will go accordingly. It will be included. *...(Interruptions)...* Give the name. *...(Interruptions)...*

AN HON. MEMBER: I have given my name. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Both views should come as to who is trying to represent what. The country should. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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### **CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

#### **On the statement made by the Minister of Finance on the reported formation of the State of Telangana**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for finally giving time to discuss such an important matter. I apologise first to this House the way five valuable working days of this House had to be disturbed. It is very unfortunate that in a democratic system the Chair wanted always to bulldoze in spite of particular Members are agitating for something which is happening in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, the main subject is that the entire nation knows what is happening in the State of Andhra Pradesh from the evening of 30th July of this year, for the past 12-13 days. It is very unfortunate that the decision which is announced in an autocratic manner has ignited fire in the State of Andhra Pradesh. All of us are aware that with great fight our forefathers and freedom fighters had done Quit India Movement and finally made the British to give us independence. But now, whether Congress or UPA, whatever it is, they have communicated the decision in a hasty manner which has ignited 'Quit India Movement' in this country.

Sir, I may be permitted to remind this House that a similar kind of decision was taken by the same Government on December 9, 2009. When they saw the backlash and the similar kind of agitation from various parts of Andhra Pradesh, they reversed the decision in the same month on 23rd. This again led to various agitations and we have lost almost 1,000 lives of our Telangana area brothers and sisters which could have been avoided and also it is purely unwarranted. Based on the understanding, the Government thought that a proper Commission had to be appointed and based on which Srikrishna Committee was appointed which spent about Rs.25 crores and also about 10 months' time and finally in the month of December 2010 the Srikrishna Committee Report was submitted. It is a very voluminous report whereof six chapters were disclosed. Apparently there was a mention that the 8th chapter is supposed to be confidential. I, as a Member of Parliament and many other Members of Parliament, do not understand

what can be confidential about a Government report which is prepared for a specific purpose and the terms of reference was given.

Today, again, after 30 months, there was no reference of any of the chapter of that Report. We don't know whether they have already dumped that in the dustbin or what. Without any reference, a similar decision was communicated, in an autocratic manner, by the Congress Party about the bifurcation of the State. It is important to mention here that the city of Hyderabad attained the glory of 'Jewel in the Crown' of the State and the people of the State, in general; and, those living in it, developed an inseparable, emotional and economic bondage, as all their generations contributed their might in shaping the city to the status.

I am really pained to bring to the notice of this House that the same people have now been living in jittery for the last couple of weeks, unsure of their well-being in future due to the fear of uncertainty, insecurity, fomented by the unlawful and unconstitutional statements made by a section of irresponsible politicians. Recently, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who incidentally belongs to the Congress Party, gave a statement to the effect that the decision to bifurcate the State of Andhra Pradesh should have preceded addressing the concerns of the affected regions and the people, affected by such a critical decision. This clearly left an impression in the minds of the people that there is a conflict between the State and Central administrations on this particular issue, leading to severe doubts and uncertainty in the minds of sisters and brothers in nine districts of Telangana also. I would like to place the following facts before the nation to demonstrate that the said decision was taken by the Congress without doing even the basic simple homework and it clearly aimed at reaping political mileage, which is very unfortunate.

The UPA Government spent so much of time and money on the Justice Srikrishna Committee. But there was absolutely no mention of Justice Srikrishna Committee Report while communicating this decision. I would like to question as to what are the reasons for not taking the said Report into consideration, while taking a decision on the division of Andhra Pradesh. Had it been decided to discard the same? Is it a fact that the said Committee annexed a chapter, said to be confidential, to its Report? What are the circumstances under which the said chapter, claimed to be a confidential one, was kept away from the Parliament and Assembly? Had the said Report been taken into consideration, the Congress and the UPA would definitely have had an opportunity to

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visualize the steps, needed to be taken in the eventuality of bifurcation of the State. But, unfortunately, no respect was shown to the findings of Justice Srikrishna Committee, before announcing this autocratic decision.

My understanding of the said Report clearly indicates that the decision taken to bifurcate the State does not fall in line with any of the recommendations of the Committee. Therefore, I am left with no option but to say that the said Report was totally ignored while reaching such a critical decision. Now, while agitation is going on in the State of Andhra Pradesh, almost like a civil war, which we have been voicing here, the Anthony Committee has been announced. Realizing the above folly, the Congress suddenly came out with appointment of another Committee, headed by Shri Anthony, on the pretext of taking views of the people of Seemandhra and understanding their grievances. We don't know whether it is a political committee or a Government Committee. Is it for resolving issues amongst their own party Members? Isn't it clear from the above that the Congress and the UPA went ahead with announcing the division of Andhra Pradesh even without taking the views and sensing the moods of, at least, the immediate stakeholders? How can they defend it, Sir? Is the Anthony Committee a substitute to the Justice Srikrishna Committee? If so, how could Shri Digvijay Singh claim that their decision was on the basis of the Srikrishna Committee Report? In many news articles, such kinds of statements have come, Sir. Is it not demonstrating the unholy approach of the Congress to the sensitive issue and their attempts to cover up their mistakes?

Now I come to the importance given to deliberations. The conviction and sincerity of a person addressing a complex issue reflects in his approach to the issue. The claim of the Congress and the UPA that they took all issues into consideration is a big lie, considering the manner in which the UPA deliberated the subject. The media reports indicated: Originally, the CWC meeting was likely to take place on 31st July, but for whatever reasons, best known to them, the meeting was held on 30th July, this year. The UPA partners took part and immediately after that a decision to divide Andhra Pradesh was announced. I demand the Government to place before this House the agenda and the supporting documents given to their UPA partners in that meeting on the bifurcation of the State if the Government is serious in refuting my allegation, Sir. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I need time. You cannot push me. This is a very, very deep-rooted problem of the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I think the Members who want to seek their clarifications should be given full time to express their views. It should not be treated as a routine clarification.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Yes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we are dealing with a very sensitive subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Otherwise, we have no option, but to agitate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to give more time to Mr. Chowdary, because he is the most agitated and also the most affected man. I understand you and Mr. Ramesh. But when it comes to others, they should stick to clarifications. And, in your case also, there should be a time limit. You can't go...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): You seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, no, there is a history which has to be told, Sir. It cannot be just seeking clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a need to tell some history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications, no party time, what is this?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, only those Members whose names are given be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already, 18 names have come. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken 13 minutes. Take 7 more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Finish in 20 minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, assuming that some documents were given to the UPA partners, can anyone believe that the time of 40 minutes spent by about eight UPA partners was sufficient enough on a major issue like the division of a State? Total non-application of mind, indifference and bias is quite apparent from this alone. Sir, this is a subject which, supposed to have been handled with a give and take policy, really holds the key, Sir. In fact, this is a matter which I would like to mention in this House. With regard to the legality of the decision taken on the issue of State capital, there was no clear statement on the issue of the State capital. It is giving rise to doubts

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in people's mind. The July 30th Congress Working Committee Resolution on the State capital issue stated as follows: "Hyderabad would serve as a joint capital for a period of 10 years, once the State of Telangana comes into being." Going by the Resolution, the impression created was that both the States will have equal rights over the State capital for a period of 10 years. For the two States to have equal rights on the capital, it is unavoidable for the Centre to make Hyderabad as a Union Territory. There is no mention about that. On 4th August, the Congress party observer on Andhra Pradesh affairs, Mr. Digvijay Singh, in an interview to an English channel clarified that despite Hyderabad being the common capital for both the States, it will be in the jurisdiction of Telangana. The Government is exploring the possibility of adopting New Delhi model of law and order supervision in Hyderabad city.

"Union Home Ministry will supervise the law and order in Hyderabad. The possibility for amending the relevant laws is being looked into". This is the statement given, Sir. According to him, if Hyderabad were to be included in the Telangana State, the Government of Telangana exercises full authority over the region, Sir. The law and order issue will be within the Union Home Ministry and the rest of the issues with the Government of Telangana. Even though the Government of Seemandhra functions from Hyderabad, it will have no authority over Hyderabad. Leaders of Seemandhra opined that it is possible for them to continue in Hyderabad on an equal status, provided Hyderabad is declared a Union Territory.

Mr. Digvijay Singh also said that the law and order issue will be referred to the Centre, as in the case of Delhi. The issue of Delhi and that of Hyderabad are entirely different. Delhi is a Union Territory. Since he stated that Hyderabad will be an integral part of Telangana State, the Delhi model is not applicable to Hyderabad. If the Centre were to take the law and order of a designated place of Telangana State into its hands, the relevant issue should also be included in the Bill seeking to create Telangana State under article 4. On making Hyderabad the permanent capital to both the States, the idea of running the administration of Seemandhra full from Hyderabad is meaningless. Till a new capital is formed, it is better to run the administration from Hyderabad. Efficient administration of a State is not possible if the State's capital were to be located somewhere else. This is all I am trying to tell you about the legality of this issue, Sir.

Now, I will talk about the Resolution to be passed by the Parliament. Andhra Pradesh got special arrangements like Presidential Orders and zonal system by virtue of article 371 D of the Indian Constitution. To bifurcate the State, first and foremost, these special arrangements should be removed from the Constitution. There are two opinions on how to go about it. Article 371 D can be amended through article 4 which is invoked to set up new States. The Bill to be introduced under article 4 to form a new State, issues governing the amendment could be included. The Bill can be passed with a simple majority, whereas article 371 D is a very special article.

It came into existence through a procedure explained in article 368 of the Indian Constitution. Article 368 of the statute explains Constitutional amendment procedures. Adopting the same procedure, article 371 D can be removed. For the relevant amendment to be passed in Lok Sabha, there is a procedure to be adopted. For the amendment to be successfully carried, more than 50 per cent of the Lok Sabha Members should vote in favour of it. The number of Lok Sabha Members means, not those who have attended on the day of the passing of the Bill, the total number of Members of the Lower House. The Bill must be supported by two-thirds Members who have attended the House on the specific day. In Rajya Sabha too, the same procedure may be adopted. The Bill can be introduced either in Rajya Sabha or in Lok Sabha first. The whole idea of telling all this is, Sir, so much of procedure is there. They should have done proper home work before giving the decision. To give no scope to controversy, arguments and counter-arguments, article 371 D be dispensed with through invoking the procedures laid down in article 368. While piloting the Bill seeking to form a new State, the Centre should append two documents with the relevant Bill – one, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the other is the Financial Memorandum that deals with financial aspects. The first document should explain the reasons for forming a new State and the circumstances leading to the decision.

The Congress Working Committee Resolution stated that it would help the Seemandhra State in setting up a new capital. We don't know what help it will give. The Financial Memorandum should highlight the expenditure in the formation of a new capital. The Bill should specify the share of the Centre to make it binding on whoever comes to power subsequently at the Centre. Is it mandatory to send a proposal to Legislative Assembly and Council on bifurcation? A lot of discussion was going on about this, Sir. The UPA, particularly the Congress party, Mr. Digvijay Singh, said that there is no need for an Assembly Resolution. What are the limits of Judiciary in such a situation? If a decision of the Legislature or Executive is unilateral, Judiciary has



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a right to look into the matter and pass judgement. Even though the matter pertains to formation of a new State, the Judiciary has every right to verify whether the decision was justified or not.

Hence, citizens can approach courts if there are any objections to the creation of a new State. There was no example of Centre going ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: ..with its plan to bifurcate a State and create a new State ... (*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Twenty minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: .. even if the relevant Bill was rejected by the relevant State Legislative Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Twenty minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Centre can only reject such a decision of a Legislative Assembly when it is not justified.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for clarification only. You have been given a special privilege. Mr. Chowdary, please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Centre should not treat sending the relevant Bill to the State Legislative Assembly as a matter of routine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very special privilege. Others are getting three-five minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, you promised me that I could take time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You have already taken 20 minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, unless I express the entire view the House cannot understand it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. This is only a clarification. Then you will not get the answer.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: However, it was not binding on the Centre to take into consideration the decision of the Legislative Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarifications in three-five minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Rejecting the State Legislative Assembly's decision without showing valid reasons...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Don't take too much advantage of leniency. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: ..and without exercising necessary prudence is violative of the spirit of the Indian Constitution. If such an existence emerges and if anyone were to complain about it ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is very clear. It is already known to everybody. Now take your seat.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: What I am trying to tell you, Sir, is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to control the House. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken 20 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Such \* statement ...(Interruptions)... I am telling it forcibly, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... You withdraw the word '\*.' How can you say that? ...(Interruptions)... The word '\*' is expunged.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, nobody will perform a marriage with an intention to only taking divorce. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know? There may be such people also. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... It is an unnecessary thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, no architect will design a house or a building eventually to fall...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 22 minutes for clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... Don't take too much advantage of my leniency. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. You promised one hour. ...(Interruptions)... There is no doubt about that. ...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One hour is for the whole discussion! ...*(Interruptions)*... One hour is for the whole discussion! ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 19 names. What do you do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, there are 19 names. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, there are some people...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you sacrifice your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you ready? ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 19 names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It has a long history. One has to understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our founding fathers and freedom fighters have brought us Independence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You conclude otherwise I will say that nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Potti Sreeramulu died just for formation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to do that. You are not the only Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are others also who are agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: We have said very clearly that it is a matter of concern for ten per cent of the country's population. We cannot simply take it so easily.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, for clarifications, usually two-three minutes are allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are allowed 23 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No clarifications; we made it very clear, Sir. I am very sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not true, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You conclude now.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Please fulfil your promise, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One hour is for the whole discussion! ...*(Interruptions)*... You conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: We have to go back to 1956. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maitreyanji, then you have to sacrifice your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, you argue a good case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't argue such a case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji visited Hyderabad, the State of Andhra Pradesh to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then how can I run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: What I was telling, Sir, is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such a complex, contentious point can be handled only ...*(Interruptions)*... I know what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, there are other Members also from Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow like this to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... You conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: That is for the Chair to manage the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is for the Chair to manage the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the discussion! ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*... One hour means you have to sit the whole night. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I allow every Member one hour, you have to sit for 18 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. There are rules in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, kindly speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please bring the House to order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready, but please bring the House to order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everybody speaks for 25 minutes, how much time would we need? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot pay a dividend to indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because somebody is showing indiscipline, he should be paid a dividend. Is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

I gave you 25 minutes. No more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving only three minutes to others and you are given 25 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not expected to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, I have called you. Are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, we will not have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. If you take one hour, there are others also from Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do I control the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want a reply from the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn the House if this goes on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You took 25 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No one hour. It's just clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to show indiscipline and get a dividend for that. How is that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that usually for clarifications, it is one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, here, how can one Member take one hour when I have 19 names? ...*(Interruptions)*... There are six or seven names from Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody will ask for one hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want me to run the House? Or, I will adjourn if you don't want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want a reply? If you are sincere to the cause, you should get reply and wait for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It means you are not sincere. ...*(Interruptions)*... You only want news. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not sincere to the cause. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not sincere. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, you want publicity only. That's why you are doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, you would like to hear the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past three of the clock.

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The House reassembled at twenty-eight minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****On Current Account Deficit**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I lay a copy of the statement on the Current Account Deficit (CAD) on the Table.

Last year, at this time, the foremost challenge to the Indian economy was the growing fiscal deficit. Hence, on August 6, 2012, I made a statement on the path of fiscal consolidation that we intended to take. Following the report of the Vijay Kelkar Committee, we promised to contain the fiscal deficit at 5.3 per cent of GDP for 2012-13. While presenting the Budget, I was able to say that the fiscal deficit, according to the revised estimates, had been contained at 5.2 per cent, and you extended your support to me. I thank you for your support. Actual numbers are even better, and the fiscal deficit for 2012-13 stood at 4.9 per cent.

I recall this to underscore the point that, working together, we can meet the challenges faced by the economy.

Since the world economy is challenged, India's economy also faces challenges. One of the main challenges is the Current Account Deficit (CAD). In 2011-12, while financing the CAD, we had to draw upon reserves to the extent of USD 12.8 billion. Last year, we had a larger CAD at USD 88.2 billion. Nevertheless, we were able to fully and safely finance the CAD, and do even better. We added USD 3.8 billion to the reserves. We contained the CAD at 4.8 percent of the GDP.

This year too, investors and analysts have raised concerns about the CAD.

Their concerns are reflected in the pressure on the exchange rate. The RBI has taken a number of measures to increase the interest rate at the short end and this has contained the depreciation of the rupee to some extent. However, we believe that we have to do more to contain the CAD, to reduce volatility in the currency market and to stabilise the rupee.

There have been extensive consultations among the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Reserve Bank of India. We have the Ministry of Commerce's estimates of exports and imports and of the trade gap. Based on these consultations, we have estimated the CAD for the current year and have decided on certain measures that would ensure that the CAD will be fully and safely financed in the current year.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

The measures that we will take to reduce the CAD include:—

- (i) Compression in import of gold and silver
- (ii) Compression in demand for oil
- (iii) Compression in certain imports (non-essential nature)

We will also take measures to enhance the capital inflows into India and these will include:—

- (i) Public sector Financial Institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure
- (ii) Liberalising ECB guidelines
- (iii) PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance
- (iv) Liberalising NRE/FCNR deposit schemes

As a result of these measures we expect that the CAD will be contained at USD 70.0 billion while the inflows will increase to a level that will be sufficient to finance the CAD. We also expect that, like last year, there will be a small accretion to reserves at the end of the current year.

If the CAD is contained at USD 70.0 billion, it will amount to 3.7 per cent of GDP (as against 4.8 per cent in 2012-13).

Notifications in respect of tariff rates will be laid before Parliament in the usual course. Administrative measures, as and when taken by the competent authority, will be put in the public domain. I am sure I can count on your support for the measures that we intend to take.

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#### **CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

##### **On the statement made by the Minister of Finance on the reported formation of the State of Telangana — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I have a request. I have got 19 names in the list. Even if a Member takes three minutes each, as you know, it will

need more than an hour. The Minister has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you see, I am speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Andhra Pradesh State is burning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, let me complete. That is what I am saying. Let me complete. Without hearing me you are reacting. What is this? Therefore, my request is, I am ready to allow hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh to have more time. Let them take ten minutes each. Other Members will stick to three minutes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am requesting you personally as the Deputy Chairman and also as a friend, don't become disturbed please.

After all, we are looking towards the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then how much time do you want?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Secondly, as the main Opposition Party, we have to put forth our point of view which needs time. Therefore, Sir, you give time to BJP, the Congress and other parties which are there in Andhra Pradesh. Please give them more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, from the main Opposition Party you are the first speaker. You know you can take more time. That will be there. That goes always without saying. I need not say that. That is your privilege. It is already there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am even speaking for the Congressmen. They should be given enough time. It is not a question of BJP and the Congress. Please try to understand it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, you have become so kind to the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is this. Sir, it is not a question of BJP, the Congress or TDP. The State is burning. We have to find some solution somewhere. Please have some patience.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you kindly help the Chair. How much total time do you want? Let us decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. Let both the sides,



[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

the Treasury Benches and the Opposition side, tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can also tell me. What is the total time which should be allotted for the discussion? Usually, for clarifications, it is only one hour or a little more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This being a special subject, I am ready to concede. But there should be some decision on this. I do not know whether it should be one hour or two hours or three hours. I do not know how much time each Member is going to speak. Kindly fix some time. Venkaiahji, how much time should we take on this? Please give your suggestion. I should have some guidance.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my suggestion is this. Like an important Bill, which we discuss in the House, this is a matter of great significance. So, give it a reasonable time. Let us all cooperate with the Chair to complete it today to the extent possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, two hours!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Not two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give your suggestion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a larger issue. Please allot three hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Venkaiahji says that three hours should be allotted for this. This is an exemption. This is a decision of the House. Normally, for clarifications on a statement, three hours are never allowed. Since it is a decision of the House, I am taking that decision. So three hours are allotted for this. In the three hours which I am going to allot, the Members from Andhra Pradesh will be given more time. Now already half-an-hour is over. That means two-and-a-half hours still remain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, how much time did you take? You take two to three minutes more.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, based on the promise that you made ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are again saying it.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, let me complete. I am not demanding one more hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, after reading whole Ramayana, somebody is asking, "Who is Sita"? Chowdaryji, please take two to three minutes more.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. I need fifteen minutes more. We need to go into the history of this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need to mention it. In 1956, this State was formed. However, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru came there and formed this State of Andhra Pradesh as Vishal Andhra. So, I am just trying to highlight how indifferently the present decision has been taken. He had visited the State and convinced each and every person, every Legislator, brought unanimity and formed the State. Similarly, in 1969-72, when the similar kind of agitation cropped up, Madam Indira Gandhi visited the State and addressed this issue amicably, in spite of the fact that a sub-regional party had got 10 Members of Parliament. She never looked at it for political benefits. They convinced all the people and then took the decision. Whereas, today there is no question of taking anybody into confidence; no Legislator has been taken into confidence; none of the stakeholders have been involved before coming to a decision. If the division of the State was unavoidable, why did the Congress fail to take all the stakeholders into confidence? Safeguards for the future well-being of all the people living in Hyderabad as well as all the people in Telangana and Seemandhra should have been addressed.

Another important point is that fifty-five to sixty per cent of the GDP is concentrated in Hyderabad alone. This should have been addressed first. Sharing of river waters, power, natural resources, debts, possible realignment of Government employees, provision of funds for creation of new capitals, etc., have not been addressed. And, generally, in a democracy, deliberations always precede decisions and not vice versa. This is a clear-cut case of negligence, especially, given the fact that they had ample time. For the last nine-and-a-half years, the UPA has been in power, and in 2004 itself, in the Common Minimum Programme, they had committed about it. They should have done proper home work and taken the decision well within the time. How is it ethically right, Sir, that six months prior to General Elections, they now want to take this decision and force it upon the people of Andhra Pradesh? Sir, though we were agitating for a regional case, the position that importance should be given to a national cause was never ignored. This is evident from the fact that when the discussion on Attack on our soldiers by Pakistani Army at LoC came up, we kept aside the State issue and allowed the discussion. But there is no appreciation of that, and you are not giving enough time for us to address the State issue. I take this opportunity to remind the House that attempts made by the Congress (I) earlier to divide the people of this country for selfish political gains, through unholy alliances, only led to the birth of divisional forces like

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

Khalistan, etc., and there is no need for me to elaborate on the losses suffered by the nation at the hands of such forces. This reminds us of the necessity of displaying statesmanship while addressing a highly emotional and contentious public issue like this. I would like to remind the House, at this juncture, what Mahatma Gandhi stated. He said that greatness of a nation, particularly, a democratic nation, can be seen by the way its animals are treated. But in the entire episode, the Telugu people are being treated not even like animals.

Sir, while concluding, I would like to say that our country is supposed to be the largest democratically managed country. So, this has to be stopped and we demand the immediate formation of a specific legal committee comprising leaders, all the stakeholders of the State, from all the regions, and find a proper amicable solution for this, rather than doing it in a bulldozing manner. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to take part in this discussion or, what you may say, clarifications, with a heavy heart. My party had taken a principled decision after discussing the issue threadbare, discussing the various aspects about the division of the State and creation of Telangana. The present Minister-in-charge, who was the Home Minister earlier, when he called an all-party meeting, in the first meeting, my party took an unambiguous stand, and he also mentioned, I was told, that the BJP was the only party which had taken a clear stand. My point is, today, let us try to understand the situation in Andhra Pradesh, let us try to evolve some response to the situation and address the issues and concerns raised by the people. I would like to know from the acting Home Minister as to whether the Government and the Congress (I) Party have done enough home work. If they have not done enough home work, I would like to know from the acting Home Minister as to why the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh signed a memorandum along with the Members of Parliament and Members of Assembly saying that the decision has to be reviewed.

This is a very important aspect, because the Chief Minister of a State signing a Memorandum is something very important to be taken note of. Then, my query is this. I am not trying to score any political points. I have so many; I can do it outside. Sir, the Chief Minister of a State was supposed to have been consulted before taking any major decision, that too about bifurcation of a State. Sir, bifurcation of a State is not an ordinary thing, not a happy thing and not a thing to be taken in such a way to

score political points. The State has got a historical background. So many sacrifices have been made. But, in spite of all that, successive Governments, for a variety of reasons, could not implement the Gentlemen's Agreement and provisions and promises made therein with regard to Telangana and with regard to Andhra. It is because of this, there was unrest in different sections and different regions of the State.

In 1969, there was the Telangana Movement demanding for separate Telangana. In 1972, there was the Jai Andhra Movement demanding that Andhra should be declared as a separate State. Both the agitations ended with the intervention of the Centre. And in both the agitations, 300 people from this side and 300 people from that side lost their lives. I don't want to recall as to what had happened at that time fully and again create passions among the people. But the sacrifices that were made at that time also have to be remembered.

Subsequently, in 2004, again this issue had become very important and prominent. In 2004, Congress Party had an understanding with the TRS and went to the polls saying, 'If we are voted to power, we will create the State of Telangana.' So, it was a clear stand, not any hotchpotch or under-the-table agreement. The Congress President herself shared dais with the TRS and got the benefit in the electoral politics of Andhra Pradesh.

Again, there were elections in 2009. In that election, the TRS and TDP had an alliance. The Left Parties had also joined with them. Subsequently, the Congress Leader in the Assembly — during our regime also — led a delegation to Delhi saying that the aspirations of the people of Telangana should be met. These are all facts which cannot be denied by anybody.

Subsequently, two all-party meetings were conducted — one by Shri P. Chidambaramji and another by Shri Shindeji — and opinions of all parties were taken. Sir, what I am trying to pinpoint is this. You had taken a principled decision in 2004. You came out openly. What is it that you have done between 2004 and 2013? If you have a commitment towards creation of a State, you should have evolved a roadmap and you should have acted accordingly. You have not done it. You have appointed Pranab Mukherjee Committee. Sir, I am sorry to take the name of the hon. President. I am mentioning it because he was Minister at that time. Subsequently, you had appointed Rosaiah Committee. He is the hon. Governor of Tamil Nadu now. Then, you had appointed Justice Srikrishna Committee. Afterwards, it was said that the matter is left to the High Command of the Congress Party. After that, again, there were two meetings by successive Home Ministers. What is all happening?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: There was Core Committee as well.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Core Committee is the Congress affair. They have every right to discuss within themselves. I am not denying that. What is all happening? You don't have a clear-cut policy. Sir, it takes time. I do agree. A State cannot be carved out overnight. It needs consultations. I ask: Consultations for how many years and how many days? That is the issue. Look at how much time has been passed between 2004 and 2013. What has happened? But, now, suddenly you have taken a decision on the eve of elections. That is where it has ignited the fire. And, now, you are saying and dealing it as if it is an internal matter of the Congress Party. My objection is here. Sir, even before you said it officially, your General Secretary, my friend, Mr. Digvijay Singh, comes out and make a statement that 'they are going to form a Committee and I am...' — it is not me; it is he — '...going to be there in that Committee. And the Committee will talk to different leaders and all that. That means, you have conceded that you have not talked to anybody, you have not talked to your Chief Minister, you have not talked to your Union Ministers from Seemandhra region, you have not talked to your MPs and you have not taken your MLAs into confidence. You should have thought about the consequences of taking such a decision. There was an announcement in December, 2009, by Shri Chidambaram, the then Home Minister.

After 2009, another four years have passed. What is it that you have done in-between? Whom are you consulting? Your Chief Minister says that he is not being taken into confidence. Your Ministers are saying that they are not taken into confidence. Your Central Ministers are also saying that they are helpless and they cannot do anything. That is why the present situation has arisen. You are the ruling party. You take a stand. Then, you try to change your tone and tune. Then, you expect other political parties to be reasonable towards you.

I would like to tell the House with all the politeness that it was the Congress Party's decision. The Government has not taken any decision. You should have gone into the nitty-gritty of the whole issue and the various problems that were likely to arise in the event of the creation of the State and, then, you should have addressed those problems and you should have talked to other political parties. You should have talked to experts; you should have formed a governmental committee to deal with that situation.

What is it that you have done? You announced it in the Congress Working Committee. Your people were told in Hyderabad to celebrate it immediately, as if

everything was over. Sir, I can show it to you; cut-outs are there in Hyderabad and also in the other major cities of Telangana saying that this is a gift given by the madam and this is a gift given by *amma*. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, you distribute sweets. This was shown extensively on television. This was published in all the newspapers. Then, your own counterparts, your own Congress friends from Circar districts and Rayalaseema districts started saying that, on Telangana, it was a decision of the Congress leadership; on Andhra, it was necessitated because of the rigid stand taken by the BJP. This is what you are saying. You are also saying that it is because the Telugu Desam Party has given a letter; you go and ask Telugu Desam people; this is what your people are saying. You are saying that this decision was necessitated because these parties have given letters; we were forced to take the decision. Why don't you say the same thing from Hyderabad for both the regions? You do not want to give any credit to other political parties. You take all the credit. But I can tell you that if you try to take the entire credit, you will end up being discredited. This is what is happening.

The point I want to make here, Sir, is that the entire issue has been totally mishandled. It was dealt with as if it was an internal party affair of the Congress Party. Chidambaramji, Jaipal Reddygaru, Dr. Samba Siva Rao and all the senior leaders are sitting here; please try to understand this. Do not treat this as your internal party matter. In Telangana, more than a thousand people have lost their lives. Many of them were youngsters who had a bright future. They have lost their lives. In the Andhra region, scores of people are committing suicides. There also, people are losing their precious lives. The State is really bleeding, Sir. What is it that you are doing? Are we responsible politicians? Are we serious politicians? Are we addressing the issue dispassionately and trying to do justice to the concerns of our people? We are not dealing with India and Pakistan. We are dealing with the Andhra people, the Telangana people and the Rayalaseema people. They are all a part of our country. They are all our children. They are all Telugu people. We have to take a holistic view and address the concerns raised by those people.

Sir, in-between, some irresponsible people start making statements. They make irresponsible and provocative statements. Some people use language like जागो, भागो। कहां से जागना, कहां से भागना? ऐसा कहने वाले ये लोग कौन होते हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारा भारत एक है। अलग भाषा, अलग वेश, फिर भी अपना एक देश। We are all a part and parcel of this country. Every Indian citizen has the right to live wherever he chooses to. That being the case, yet these sorts of provocative statements are made.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

I want to bring to the notice of the acting Home Minister and the other Congress leaders that the day before yesterday there was a statement made by one of your MLAs. I do not want to take his name because he is not here. He made a statement on television. It was widely publicized. He said, 'if Narendra Modi did not speak about the integration of Andhra Pradesh, people should go and break all the gas pipelines which are going to Gujarat'. This is the statement made by a Congress MLA. This is on record. What else do you need? These are the sorts of provocative statements being made by MLAs; provocative statements arousing regional passions are being made from this side and that side, and ordinary people are thinking as if Telangana leaders and Andhra leaders are fighting. Actually, it is the Congressmen who are fighting amongst themselves. Look at the language the Ministers are using against their own Chief Minister. The Cabinet is not able to meet. They are not on talking terms. They are not addressing the issues of the State.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh, once upon a time, not only in the alphabetical order, even on the development side, used to be the number one State.

We were marching forward. Sir, I am a Bharateeya; but, at the same time, being born there, naturally, when somebody spoke in Telugu and appreciated us, we used to feel proud and happy. But, for the last ten years, there is no investment coming in; there is no progress being made. Andhra Pradesh has been pushed to a lower position. It is really causing pain and agony to many people. Instead of addressing that issue and sending a message to all the people, we are trying to fight amongst ourselves and then trying to rake up regional feelings and then rousing passions. This is what is happening in Andhra Pradesh.

You are saying that all political parties have agreed. My point is: Has the Congress Party agreed? This is the basic question. Are you acting as a party? Are you a political party? If you are a political party, then you have to take one stand. I do admit—some friends have told me that in a political party also there could be a difference of opinion. Definitely, yes; that too on a regional issue there will be difference of opinion. But, difference of opinion for how long? The difference of opinion from 2004 to 2013, for nine years! Can there be a difference of opinion on an issue on which you have made a commitment? You went for an electoral alliance with a political party which is known for a separate Telangana State. That means, the Congress Party not only failed to do

its work and failed to contain its own cadre and its own leaders, but also—I am afraid; but, I hope, I am proved wrong—today it is playing a very dangerous game of asking its leaders on both sides to take credit here for formation of the new State and take credit there for opposing division of the State. It is very dangerous. Please note that you are playing with fire. Then, you are doing immense damage to the cause of the people of the State, be it Telangana or Andhra or Rayalaseema.

Sir, now I come to another important point. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Now, the Government should address the genuine concerns, fears and apprehensions expressed by the people with regard to safety and security of the people in Hyderabad. What is the mechanism evolved? What is the solution you have in mind? Come forward and explain it to the people. The people from the entire Andhra Pradesh came and settled in Hyderabad because it happens to be the capital, not because of anything else. It happens to be the capital; so, naturally, everybody has got a right; they came and then most of them settled in Hyderabad. They made investments. They are now part of the developmental process. I don't attribute the development only to the Andhra people or only to the Telangana people; I don't want to get into that argument. It is the Telugu people. Not only the Telugu people, but even some Hindi people, Gujarati people, Marathi people also came and they invested. They are all living together. I can tell you to the credit of the people of Hyderabad, there is no regional fight or tension or attack on anybody worth the name all these years. That shows their maturity. We, politicians, are trying to create differences amongst them.

Sir, I will give one example. Yesterday, we had a rally in Hyderabad. I am not going into the political side of it. The leader, my colleague, Shri Narendra Modi, who addressed that rally—Hyderabad means, you know that predominantly it is Telangana, though there were people from other regions also—at the end, gave a slogan 'Jai Telangana, Jai Seemandhra'. The slogan is given in Hyderabad. The entire stadium reverberated three times saying 'Jai Telangana, Jai Seemandhra'. Everybody shouted and responded like that. That should be the leadership.

We should, Sir, think in terms of separation as family members separating. Instead of that, unfortunately, what is happening is this arousal of passions. My question number one is: What are the arrangements for the safety and security as also for the concerns of the people of Hyderabad? My second question is: What about the issue of the capital? By giving the suggestion of sharing it commonly for ten years, you show that you want to put them in problems. It is not a case where you have the same capital for Punjab



[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

and Haryana. It can't suit Andhra Pradesh. Haryana is connected with Chandigarh and Punjab too is connected with Chandigarh whereas if you want to go to Hyderabad, you have to cross two districts or one district or whatever it is. ...(*Interruptions*)... What solution are you offering? Then, why have you not thought about this and made some arrangements of investments being made that side and this side Rayalaseema, which is also equally important, which is also feeling betrayed and deceived after the agreement of the Gentleman's agreement called 'Peddamanushula Oppadam'?

Sir, about developing airports, making them international airports, what is the strategy and plan that you have? Then, what about the location of Central Universities? All the universities are located in one city. So, what about establishing Central Universities in other regions? Do you have any suggestion on this issue? Then, what about the location of IITs? Then, there is the question of location of AIIMS-like institutions in this region and in that region also. Then, what about research and Defence labs? Most of the Defence establishments are situated in Hyderabad. Do you have any suggestion to have them in different places of the State? Then, there is the question of expansion of the ports also. Then, there is the question of growth corridors also. Then, there is also the question of giving tax holiday for backward regions in both the areas. Instead of concentrating everything in Hyderabad, even in Telangana, there are districts where there is not even a single industry; there are districts in Rayalaseema where there are no industries worth the name; even in the *Uttara* Andhra also. So, what is your suggestion about giving tax holidays for people who are going to set up industries in those regions?

Sir, more importantly, what is your mechanism for sharing water? River water has become the biggest issue in the country, wherever it is; it is not just here. We have river water problems in Maharashtra-Andhra, Karnataka-Andhra, Tamil Nadu-Andhra, Kerala-Tamil Nadu. Like that, so many issues are there. That being the case, naturally, people's apprehensions are there. You can't simply brush them aside. So, what mechanism are you evolving for that? Then, there are the questions of distribution of power and distribution of water. Then, there is the question of sharing the revenue. Then, you have to decide about the employees, their safety. Some of them are working for...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, please. We are not children, Sir. Please try to understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. Let him speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, my point is, without doing any homework on any of these things, you simply make a hurry-burry statement just on the eve of elections as you are making other announcements also, having forgotten the last nine-and-a-half years, you want to make all announcements in these last six months, you made this announcement also for your political purpose. You do not have the welfare of Telangana or Rayalaseema or Andhra Pradesh. As I told you, I would like to tell the Finance Minister, Rayalaseema also is equally backward; they are also agitated; they are also feeling let down that their concerns have not been addressed to by the successive Governments all these years. So, how do you allay their fears? That is also another important aspect. The so-called figures are being given of NGOs on this side — NGOs means not the routine NGOs, not Non-Governmental Organisations — it means, Non-Gazetted Officers. Sir, in our State, we call the Non-Gazetted Officers as NGOs. About Andhra NGOs and Telangana NGOs, different figures are being given. What exactly is the position? Let us place that position before the public of Andhra Pradesh, and let us come with some meaningful proposal. Can you do all these things simply through your party? Do you want to do all these things at your own party level? Do you want to treat this as an internal matter of the Congress Party? You are not bothered to consult other political parties! If that is the case, then, why should we take the responsibility and come to your rescue? Sir, I have the cuttings with me. The Congress people are telling the people; go to BJP, go to TDP, go to CPI, go to CPM, go to other parties and bring letters from them also, then, the Congress leadership is ready; they told us that they would reverse the decision. This is the propaganda going on there. Please try to understand. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can show you the cuttings. Sir, we have the cuttings of the statements given by the leaders there; please try to understand.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there were demonstrations in front of political parties' offices. There were attacks on my party office. You are just taking it casually. We have not committed any sin. We have not done anything wrong. We have not deceived the people. We have taken a principled stand, and we stand by that also. But, at the same time, do you allow this sort of a thing to happen, like gheraoing the Ministers, gheraoing the leaders of opposition political parties? Is it the way to do it? You want to hold

**5.00 P.M.**

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

us responsible because the BJP has taken a stand, the CPI has taken a stand, the Telugu Desam has taken a stand? You are trying to score political points. Please leave this path; leave this path of confrontation. Don't try to mislead the people. If you really have a re-thinking, if your leadership is really having a re-thinking, then, be frank, be open. There are nine Ministers from Andhra region in the Central Cabinet. They are also kept in the dark. I am saying it with all responsibility that they are also kept in the dark. The Chief Minister himself has gone on record. He signed a memorandum; I have a copy of that memorandum with me.

That being the case, do you expect ordinary innocent people, ordinary students, ordinary youths who are being fed with so much other information to just keep quiet?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The State is burning, Sir. People are losing their precious lives. The attacks are going on. From day after tomorrow or, I think, today, there is a general strike announcement, Sakal Jana Samme. There was a general strike earlier in Telangana also. Now it is a general strike in Andhra Pradesh. Different unions are taking part in that. People are being compelled. They are being asked that they should change their stand. Should we allow this situation to go on? Is it not the duty and responsibility of the matured political leadership of the country, particularly the ruling party, to understand the situation and then address those problems? That is the question I want to put as to what is this Antony Committee. I have no problem with Antonyji. I am sure that he is known for not taking this decision because it will affect his image. He is a very honest and straightforward person. We are seeing what is happening in Defence also. That is not the issue. The issue is that this is a larger issue, not of one political party. If at all the Government wants to consult everybody, wants to address the problems raised by Seemandhar people, Rayalaseem people, Andhra people, including even Telangana people, you cannot expect Telangana people just to keep quiet because something is happening. They have also their own things. So, that being the case, let us think in terms of a governmental mechanism to address all these concerns and try to understand and work out a solution to this problem, otherwise we will be doing irreparable damage to the State of Andhra Pradesh, be it Telangana, be it Andhra, be it Rayalaseema. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar, not present. Shri Ajay Sancheti, not present. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is there, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Let this go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before doing it, they should restore peace in Andhra Pradesh because they have not taken any decision with conviction or for any administrative reasons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी** (असम) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, तेलंगाना राज्य के गठन के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, इसको लेकर वहां जो सिचुएशन चल रही है, इस पर आज यहां यह डिसकशन चल रहा है। सर, तेलंगाना राज्य के गठन के लिए सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि भारतवर्ष में बहुत से राज्यों में छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की मांग लोग करते आ रहे हैं और सरकार ने आज इसका जस्टीफिकेशन दे दिया है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से तेलंगाना के लोगों को जस्टिस दिया जा रहा है, उसी तरह भारत के अन्य राज्यों में भी जहां छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की डिमांड की गई है, वहां उन लोगों को भी जस्टिस देना चाहिए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, उन छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की मांग को भी मानना चाहिए और उनके गठन के लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू करनी चाहिए। तेलंगाना की तरह बोडोलैंड की भी बहुत पुरानी मांग है, जिसके लिए सालों से आंदोलन चल रहा है। भारत सरकार ने इसको लेकर वहां के आंदोलन करने वाले सभी समुदायों के साथ बहुत बार बातचीत की है और सिर्फ बातचीत ही नहीं। बहुत बार एग्रीमेंट भी किया है, लेकिन ये सारे एग्रीमेंट होने बाद भी आज बोडोलैंड की जो समस्या है, इस समस्या का परमानेंट निदान नहीं हुआ है। साल 2003 में भारत सरकार ने जब बोडोलैंड की डिमांड करने वाले ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के साथ, बोडोलैंड लिबरेशन टाइगर्स के साथ, ऑल बोडो स्टुडेंट्स युनियन के साथ बात की थी, उस समय एक ही बात कही जा रही थी कि भारत में किसी भी राज्य का बंटवारा नहीं किया जाएगा, किसी भी नए राज्य का गठन नहीं किया जाएगा।

इसके बाद बोडोलैंड की जो पृथक राज्य की डिमांड थी, उसका समाधान करने के लिए भारत के संविधान के सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल के आधार पर बोडोलैंड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल का गठन करके, उसके जरिए इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कमिटीमेंट दिया गया था और वह एग्रीमेंट किया गया था। इसके बाद बोडोलैंड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल, वहां की सैपरेट स्टेट की डिमांड करने के जितने भी कारण हैं, उनको देखते हुए इस समस्या का समाधान करने की कोशिश कर रही थी, लेकिन इसमें कुछ समस्याएं आती रहीं, डिपार्टमेंट्स की कुछ समस्याएं आती रहीं, जैसे होम डिपार्टमेंट, वहां की लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन आदि। इसी तरह से वहां के फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट को लेकर समस्या थी। इस तरह की बहुत सी समस्याएं आयीं, जिनको लेकर भारत सरकार के साथ, भारत की होम मिनिस्ट्री, भारत की फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, सबके साथ बातचीत चल रही थी लेकिन इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल पा रहा था। जब भी गृह विभाग की बात की जाती है, तब तक

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

ही जबाब आता है कि जब तक बोडोलैंड पृथक राज्य नहीं बनेगा, तब तक गृह विभाग से कुछ सहायता वहां नहीं मिलेगी। इसी तरह से जब भी फाइनेंस के बारे में बात की जाती थी, डायरेक्ट फाइनेंस या फंडिंग की बात की जाती थी तो एक ही जबाब मिलता था कि जब तक बोडोलैंड सैपरेट स्टेट नहीं बनेगा, तब तक फाइनेंस की कोई सहायता वहां पर नहीं दी जाएगी, वे दे नहीं सकते हैं, यह हमारी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से बोडोलैंड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल के बनने के बाद आज वहां की जो समस्या है, उसका समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है और इसका समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई प्रक्रिया आज तक शुरू नहीं की है। सर, जब अचानक तेलंगाना का गठन करने का सिद्धांत लिया गया, घोषणा की गयी, प्रक्रिया शुरू की गयी, तब बोडोलैंड और उसी की तरह कार्बी आंगलॉग, दीमा हसाओ और गोरखालैंड की जो पुरानी डिमांड थी, वह फिर उठने लगी और वे फिर से सैपरेट स्टेट की मांग को लेकर आंदोलन करने लगे हैं क्योंकि भारत सरकार ने सिर्फ एक ही जबाब दिया था कि जब भी भारत में नये राज्य के गठन की प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी, तब उन लोगों की समस्याओं को भी देखा जाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार ने एक नए राज्य का गठन करने का निर्णय लिया है, इसलिए बोडोलैंड और उसकी तरह अन्य जितने भी नए राज्यों के गठन के बारे में जो समस्याएं हैं, उनका समाधान करने के लिए एक स्टेट रीऑर्गनाइज़ेशन कमीशन बिठाना बहुत जरूरी है। वहां पर सैपरेट स्टेट बनाने की युक्ति हो या न हो, लेकिन एक कमीशन बिठाकर अगर इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट दी जाए और उस रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद अगर भारत सरकार के द्वारा इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जाए, तब इस देश में परमानेंट शांति आ सकती है और छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की डिमांड को लेकर जो सिचुएशन पैदा हो रही है, उसका समाधान हो सकता है। आज असम में इसको लेकर बहुत समस्या खड़ी हो रही है। वहां पर आंदोलन के नाम पर बंद चल रहे हैं। वह आंदोलन धीरे-धीरे हिंसक रूप धारण करता जा रहा है। आज कार्बी आंगलॉग में हमारे एमपी के घर पर आक्रमण हुआ, एमएलए के घर पर आक्रमण हुआ, काउंसिल के सीईएम और ईएम के ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ क्योंकि वे लोग सोचते हैं कि यहां पार्लियामेंट में, वहां का जो एमपी है, वह इस समस्या के बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करने में कामयाब नहीं हुआ। इस प्रकार वहां पर इस तरह के हादसे हो रहे हैं। वहां पर रेल बंद हुई, हाईवे बंद हुआ। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि कुछ ही समय के अंदर बोडोलैंड की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए और इसी तरह की अन्य समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए एक बैठक बुलायी जाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, यह कहकर कुछ समय के लिए आंदोलन को स्थागित किया गया है लेकिन अभी वे लोग घोषणा कर रहे हैं कि अगर 13 अगस्त तक ट्राइपार्टाइट टॉक शुरू नहीं होगी तो फिर से मूवमेंट किया जाएगा। इसलिए मैं आज यहां पर माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कल-परसों के अंदर वहां के जितने भी आंदोलन करने वाले ग्रुप्स हैं, समुदाय हैं, उनको लेकर बोडोलैंड की समस्या के समाधान के लिए या छोटे-छोटे राज्य बनाने के लिए जितने भी आंदोलन हो रहे हैं, उन लोगों के साथ बात करके वहां की जो समस्या है, उस

समस्या का समाधान करने की व्यवस्था करें। इसी के साथ मैं तेलंगाना का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इसी के साथ हमारी जो समस्या है, उसका भी समाधान हो जाएगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, as far as the Telangana issue is concerned, the fact remains that for decades together, successive Governments at the Centre did not accede to the demand for separate Telangana for reasons better known to them. But in December 2009, the Central Government unilaterally decided to form a separate Telangana State, although the decision was put on hold for long four years. Now, keeping an eye on the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections, the Government is, reportedly, going ahead with the formation of Telangana without addressing the problems of Seemandhra, Rayalseema and the related issues. Sir, this announcement has opened a Pandora's box all over the country, because, already, there has been a demand for more than 20 new States all over the country. So, it has created a huge impact all over the country. This is limited not only to the Telangana or Andhra region, but, as my friend from Assam said, Assam is also burning.

Some parts of Bengal are also burning. Kindly take the example of Gorkhaland. The Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) was formed, pursuant to a tripartite agreement to which the Central Government is a signatory, the State Government is a signatory and the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha is a signatory. As soon as the Telangana announcement was made, the chief of the Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) unilaterally resigned and also started demanding a separate State of Gorkhaland. Sir, what will be the formation of Gorkhaland if at all the demand is heard sympathetically?

The hills of Darjeeling comprise half of the district, half of a Parliamentary seat and only three Assembly segments. With this tiny territory, can a State be formed? Is there any State in India with such a tiny territory, having only half a district, half a Parliamentary Constituency, and three Assembly segments? If we concede to such demands, then there will be demands for city States, as it existed in the Ancient Greece like Sparta, Troy, Athens and Olympia. The cities are sovereign. All are sovereign States. All tiny cities are sovereign States, with their own monarch, own currency, own soldiers and only a tiny territorial area of a city.

Already, someone has demanded that Mumbai should be a separate State. Tomorrow someone will ask Bengaluru as a separate State or, for that matter, Jaipur as a separate State. Is the Government of India going to accede to such demands from different parts of the country? The entire country is engulfed by the fire of division. The divisive forces

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

and fissiparous elements are raising their ugly heads everywhere with the announcement of a separate Telangana.

Therefore, I think a serious relook at the situation should be made immediately by the Government of India, otherwise the entire country will experience a very volatile situation. Sir, Bengal has once withstood the shock and trauma, the irreparable loss and damage due to partition in 1947. We have not forgotten that experience. Generations together, we are suffering from that partition even today. Therefore, we cannot afford another division of the State. People of Bengal will never allow such demand for division of the State. Therefore, I want a clear-cut clarification from the hon. Minister in charge of Home Affairs, because they are having secret parleys with the agitators very often and they are encouraged with the reported assurances being given by the Central Ministers from time to time. I would urge upon the Central Ministers — they are responsible people — that they should act responsibly. They should not encourage physical assailments in my State.

Finally, I, therefore, want a clarification from the hon. Minister in charge of Home Affairs whether the Central Government will allow a demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland or not. In no unclear terms, the Home Minister should tell the nation because the mandarins of North Block and South Block have miserably failed to tackle the situation and, therefore, everywhere we are suffering. This is my submission through you, Sir. Thank you very much.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, I rise with a sense of despair — ‘anguish’ is a mild word; I want to use something more than that — and with a troubled state of mind because, Sir, I personally happen to be a victim of such a demand for a separate Telangana way back in 1969. I had to move out of Andhra Pradesh and come here and lose two years in my academic life as a result of a disruption that happened there at that point of time, and what happened 40 years ago, now 44 years ago, the same thing is repeating itself. The Congress Party, right from the time of the linguistic reorganization of the States, was always prevaricating whether Telangana should be a separate State or not. After 300 people died in police firings in the sixties when I was a student there, they finally came to the conclusion that the State should not be divided, and, by that, they said the way in which the issues

of development of backward regions would be addressed is by bringing a Constitutional amendment, which was enshrined in Article 371D.

After 1969, a huge agitation took place in the other part of Andhra, which was the *Jai Andhra* agitation. Many lives were lost there, and, after that, in 1973, the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, initiated this discussion and Article 371D was added to the Indian Constitution as a solution to solve the backwardness problem so that the demand for a separation would not arise again. I read out from the provision of that amendment, Article 371D (Special Provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh); This Section amongst others provided that, “the President of India, may by order, provide for equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education, and different provisions may be made for various parts of the State.” ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this provision ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please don't disturb.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the reason why I am reminding this august House is this. Forty years ago, in 1973 — forty years ago exactly — we considered and amended the Indian Constitution as a solution to this problem. But during these forty years, this problem has not been solved. It has reached a stage where now the separation of Telangana has actually become a reality.

Now why did this happen? For forty years, why was this not implemented? Who is going to answer that to the nation and to the people? For forty years, there has been a complete mishandling of the situation both by the Central Government and the State Government, and for a majority of these forty years, both were controlled by the Congress Party. And, for these forty years, why were these provisions that they themselves initiated and brought in not implemented? If they had, this situation would not have arisen today. If you had addressed these problems genuinely, this situation would not have arisen today. I happened to be born into an Andhra family, but I was born in the city of then Madras. But I am a Mulki of Telangana because, by law, having studied there in Hyderabad for a certain period of time, I am a Mulki of Telangana.

So, I am not taking a partisan position, and I belong to a political party which I can say very proudly is the only political party in Andhra Pradesh, which has openly



[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

taken the stand saying 'do not divide the State.' And, we are saying this on the basis of the principle that we adhere to after a huge struggle in India. Sir, remember, in 1947, we became Independent. States were re-organized nearly a decade later, in 1956. The first article of the Indian Constitution says, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." This is the first article of the Constitution. The question then came, 'what are those States? Which States are we talking about?' It was then that the whole discussion was opened up. Our then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, initially toyed with the idea of 'A, B, C, D' States. He had said in this august Parliament that States would be divided according to administrative efficiency. Then he was reminded that in 1928, his father, Shri Motilal Nehru, had chaired a committee, which gave a report saying that the Congress Party's organization, then, would be on a linguistic basis. And he said, when India becomes independent, this would be the basis for the foundation of the modern republic.

Now, the question of linguistic re-organization of States was an idea that was a part and parcel of our freedom struggle. And it is only after 1947, when the question came up — on what basis the States would be formed, that the basic movement started. And, very ironically, it was Andhra Pradesh that had fired the first salvo. The Telugu-speaking people fired the first salvo in the country, saying that language should be the basis for formation of States. And, it was after the martyrdom of Potti Sreeramulu, who was then on an indefinite hunger strike, that this issue became an issue of national importance, and soon followed the movement for *Samyukta Maharashtra*, the movement for *Aikya Kerala* and then, the linguistic re-organization of India got into motion. We, as a party, had taken a position; we agreed finally, after tremendous sacrifices, very big mass movements, on one basis, for the formation of Indian States, and that is, language. Do not disturb it. If you disturb it, you will open a Pandora's Box, and the moment you open that box, there is no end, because there is no country in the world with so much of plurality and multi-diversity.

If we disturb the criteria for the formation of States, then we would get into problems, and that is precisely what is happening today. That is why, we had urged the Congress Party, not to mishandle the situation. The then hon. Home Minister, now the Finance Minister — he was here a little while ago — on December 9, 2009, made the statement for a separate Telangana. The Government's intention was made clear then. If they were

to implement it in 2013, what is the homework that they have done? Today, in the statement that he gave us, he says, “Many matters are under consideration of the Government.” I am reading from the statement of the hon. Finance Minister. He says, “The Ministry of Home Affairs will bring a comprehensive note.” When, Sir? Four years ago, he had made the announcement himself. Till now, there is no note, comprehensive or incomprehensive. And then, he says, “It will deal with subjects that will include sharing of river waters, generation and distribution of electricity, safety, security, guarantee of fundamental rights of all citizens, etc. Once the Cabinet takes decisions on these matters, there will be opportunity in the House for a structured discussion.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is important. This is a subject connected with me emotionally too. I had to relocate because of Telangana.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I know that, but please be brief because your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is a birthday speech! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not claiming any special rights. I just want to air my points of view.

Sir, my point, therefore, is, in 2009, December, they made the announcement. If they are actually going to implement it, they should have done the homework and thought about all these things. They have not done it. And now, the timing; that is why, the timing became suspicious. What is the reality? What is the Indian political reality? Neither the UPA-I Government nor the UPA-II Government would have been possible but for the large number of seats that the Congress Party gets elected from Andhra Pradesh — 37 & 33. Without those numbers, it would have been impossible to form these two Governments, with or without our outside support in the first case. But, now, with the situation in Andhra Pradesh, where there is going to be a complete possible wipe-out, in order to cut the losses, they have taken such a decision, which is playing havoc with the people of our country and with the people of the State. So, that political opportunism is very evident.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): What is your support base?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Whatever be our support base, Sir, the point is, we would test that support base on the field, not here. Here, you must take a principled position. What is your principled position? You are today implementing what you say the then Home Minister announced in December 2009. These four years you have done nothing. The Chief Minister today gives a statement in Andhra Pradesh — we are aware — that he is baffled at the decision. The Deputy Chief Minister is contesting the Chief Minister himself saying the captain of a ship cannot speak in confused voices. That is what the Deputy Chief Minister says. The Ministers are not able to come and attend offices. The MLAs are going into hiding. People are totally confused about what is happening there. So, that is the situation they are degenerating to? If this is what the Government had to do, if this is the statement of the hon. Finance Minister that we are discussing today, why didn't they take the decision and then announce it? Do all this and then announce. Why did you make an announcement earlier? And that is the political opportunism of the Congress Party and that is the way in which they have mishandled the situation. Sir, I lost two years of my life of education 40 years ago. Now our children are losing their school and college years because of this agitation that is going on for which there doesn't seem to be a solution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding. I don't want to stretch your patience also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over already.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my sincere request to the Government, through you, is that there are many contentious issues that need to be resolved. If these issues have to be resolved, it cannot be done in a haphazard and knee-jerk manner like the Government is planning to do. What needs to be done is to have a proper consultation. If the Union Cabinet comes to some conclusions on the issues that the Government itself has reiterated in this note, place those issues before an all-party committee or bring them to this Parliament so that we can discuss them. But do that as urgently as possible. We understand that the elections may come and code of conduct may kick in and, therefore, you cannot announce the formation of a State. Therefore, you went a hurry. In that hurry, you are messing up things much more than what they already are. So, you hold consultations and bring everybody on board and that is the only way

in which, I think, this problem has to be addressed. I want the Government to seriously consider this approach. Through you, I am making this suggestion. I would be very happy if the Minister concerned will reply to this and will categorically answer the issues. Finally, please don't play with the sentiments and emotions of people. This is not in the interest of the country. Eventually, if you, 'you' mean the Government or the ruling party, think you are cutting your losses by trying to get some seats in Telangana, you may eventually end up by actually falling between both the stools and then not really gaining from either side. So, for the sake of the country's unity and people's unity, please do not play with the emotions like this. Sit down properly; consult everybody; take everybody on board and then take the decision. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, after nearly more than half-a-century of agitation by the people belonging to Telangana region, ten days ago, the Congress Working Committee and, subsequently, the UPA Coordination Committee had announced that Andhra would be bifurcated to Telangana and Seemandhra. This decision of the Congress Party endorsed by their left-out allies. It is not a decision made out of conviction but it is a decision made out of political expediency and ramp political opportunism. Various political parties across the board have been for the creation of Telangana State because of the historical background. In fact, in 1999, it was the Congress Party which demanded Telangana to be created. It was this Congress Party which went into alliance with the TRS party in 2004 Lok Sabha elections with the promise that they would create Telangana State. But from 2004 to 2009, for full five years, when they had a more stable Government, they did not even think for a minute about Telangana State. In 2009 again, in the election manifesto, they mentioned that they would create Telangana State. But then, suddenly, on December 9, 2009, the then Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, gave a birthday gift announcing that the Government is initiating the formation of Telangana State.

Exactly two weeks from then, from 9th to 23rd December, Mr. Chidambaram went back on his word and announced that the formation of Telangana had been put on hold. On 10th February, 2010, the UPA Government constituted Srikrishna Commission consisting of five members. That Commission gave its Report on 30th December, 2010. From 30th December, 2010, the whole of 2011 has gone, 2012 has gone and in 2013, up to July, this Government — I do not know if they have even read Srikrishna Commission Report — did not do anything. Suddenly, on 30th July, the Congress Working Committee wakes up and announces creation of Telangana. What exactly is the background behind this? During the last six months or one year, opinion polls after

[Dr. V. Maitreya]

opinion polls in the country have virtually said that Congress is going to be routed in Andhra Pradesh in the coming Parliamentary elections. A State, which gave 33 MPs, virtually equal to the next largest party apart from Congress and BJP, from that State, the Congress is going to virtually be wiped out. That was the result of the opinion polls. But then, what happened? Two opinion polls, two surveys, which came just preceding to this decision by the CWC, from 22nd July to 26th July, the *CNN-IBN* and *The Hindu* surveys gave less than five seats to Congress from Andhra Pradesh. On 29th July, the *Times Now* survey again predicted that the Congress was going to be routed from Andhra and out of 42 seats, not even three to five seats were predicted. It was this stark reality which made the Congress Party suddenly wake up that they did not have even time to do home work with their own Party. A bifurcation is a major decision. It was decided by many people but ultimately, before the Congress Working Committee took that decision, forget about convincing the other parties and other people, at least, they should have convinced their own Party. That is why, we have a note here by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, their own Chief Minister, their own Andhra Pradesh Congress President, with 24 Ministers and 72 MLAs signing, to the President of the Congress Party, and what has that mentioned? It states, "To keep the State of Andhra Pradesh united." If they cannot convince their own Chief Minister, if they cannot convince their Members of Parliament and MLAs, without all those things, they suddenly and hurriedly call the CWC meeting and announce their decision to create Telangana. See, there is half a century of struggle and within a matter of 45 minutes, the CWC and the UPA Coordination Committee decided to create Telangana. So, what better example of a rank political opportunism can there be than this? I think the result is that they are playing with fire. Now, virtually in rest of Andhra, there have been many agitations, demonstrations, suicides and other things. I do not know whether the Central Government is doing anything. Their own State Cabinet and the Chief Minister are held up in the Secretariat. There has been violence in Jammu and Kashmir. We may or may not agree with the action taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, but, at least, they are taking some action. Whereas here, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is in a convenient mode of silence and they have not done anything to douse the anger created in the rest of the Seemandhra region. In this situation, what is it that the Government is going to do? I want to ask now the acting Home Minister, who was the real Home Minister at that point of time, as to what are the steps he is going to

take to see that normalcy is restored in entire Andhra Pradesh. Number two, what is the decision that he is going to take with reference to the demands which are coming from other parts of the country? Now, is the Government going to create a second States Re-organisation Commission? These are the things which he has to answer. And, above all, what Mr. Chidambaram is going to answer today, the whole country will be waiting to listen to him because of only one reason. In December, 2009, he made a statement. Within two weeks, he went back on it. Whatever statement he makes today, we hope he will not go back on it again after two weeks from now. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, we would like to hear Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury as well. I hope that she will speak.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): I am so flattered that you are waiting to hear me. We will talk outside also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he feels more protected if she speaks inside the House.

\*SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Who is responsible for indecisiveness in Andhra Pradesh? In 1969, Shri Marri Chenna Reddy formed Telangana Praja Samithi Party and even after winning 17 Lok Sabha seats from Telangana, statehood for Telangana was not given. Congress Party made Shri Marri Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh after merging his party with Congress. Telangana sentiment was forgotten at that point of time. For these many years, people living in these areas are facing difficulties. In 1999, as TDP came to power for two consecutive terms, it was felt that the only way to dislodge TDP from power is to go for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh by bringing back Telangana Movement. As Leader of Opposition, Shri Y.S. Raja Shekhara Reddy, took a resolution signed by 40 MLAs and submitted it to Congress Chief, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Subsequently, that resolution was presented before CWC. The main intention was to weaken TDP in Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh was one of the best States, in our country. You look at it now, Sir, and who is responsible for this situation? For the last 9 years, people are going through tough times. In 2004, Congress Party had an alliance with TRS and after coming

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\*English version of the original speech made in Telugu

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

to power, it included Telangana and Vidarbha in Common Minimum Programme. Congress Party also passed a resolution to create Telangana and Vidarbha States and made this part of President's Address. Why has Vidarbha been left out and why are they taking up only Telangana? This decision is driven by political gains. Results of recent panchayat elections shows majority for TDP and out of fear they made this proposal and promoted disharmony amongst people of both regions. Otherwise, people of both regions were having harmonious and good relations and they were contributing to the GDP of the State.

Congress Party had taken this decision to create discord and disharmony amongst people of Andhra Pradesh. When students were committing suicides and there was turmoil throughout the state, the Congress Party had asked for letters from all political parties regarding Telangana issue. When we noticed that the situation is worsening and the growth of the State was adversely affected, we indicated our views in our letter. We are standing by our letter even today. But, look at the way the Congress Party handled this issue, people on both sides are going through hard times. Andhra Pradesh, which was one of the best States, is in bad shape now. We were happy when we put Andhra Pradesh on fast track of development. Today's situation in Andhra Pradesh is saddening. All this is being done for some petty political gains. People of Andhra Pradesh contributed to a large extent in the formation of Central Government on two occasions by sending 33 Members of Parliament to Lok Sabha.

If you are in Government today that is due to people of Andhra Pradesh and you are meting out injustice to the same people. People in both regions are facing problems. Students are losing valuable academic days. When there was movement by Shri Marri Chenna Reddy, schools were shut for one year. In last three years, most students fled Andhra Pradesh in spite of having good number of medical and engineering colleges. These colleges were set up during Sri Chandra Babu Naidu's regime. Students are scared of studying in Telangana. Similar situation has arisen in other regions of Andhra Pradesh. Who is responsible for this situation? Is it not Congress Party, Sir?

After 2004, for 9 years Congress Party did not do anything to fulfill it's promise and indulged in politics only. Now panchayat elections gave a clear mandate to TDP and as a result, on 30th July this resolution was passed by CWC to bifurcate Andhra Pradesh. Congress Party also stated that it is only fulfilling Shri Y.S. Raja Shekhara Reddy's initiative of 1999 and also it is going to merge TRS party. We are not unhappy

about the creation of Telangana. We are only concerned about fears and apprehensions of people of Andhra Pradesh. When people from Hyderabad are leaving for their native villages for festivals they are being told not to come back. What is this, Sir? There are many persons from Seemandhra who are living in Hyderabad. There is, at least, one person out of four families of Seemandhra. After this announcement, KCR says that employees from Seemandhra should quit Hyderabad. We were born and brought up in Hyderabad and we are in businesses and politics. We are being asked to leave Hyderabad. When a person from a foreign country is doing politics in our country, how a person born in Andhra Pradesh is not permitted to indulge in politics? People of Andhra Pradesh are suffering and we cannot be mute spectators. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: What is this, Sir? Sir, I have problems and I will speak. When people from my State are suffering, Shouldn't I speak?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record if you continue ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: If people are being asked to leave Hyderabad, where will they go? We need to work to dispel fears amongst people of Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): One speaker has already spoken from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have limited time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are speaking out of turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I request all Hon. Members to listen to me. If I don't air views of people of my constituency, it would be my mistake. Shri Chidambaram says that all parties agreed to this proposal, it does not mean that they can do whatever they like. They should ensure that there are no problems in both regions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI C.M. RAMESH: First, there should be peace in the State and then there can be an All Party Committee. Earlier, there was a committee constituting five Chief Ministers from different parties to solve Krishna water dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In a similar manner, there can be an All Party Committee so that there are no problems in both regions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, we are getting to hear different statements every day. Now, there is Anthony Committee, and there is no time limit for this Committee. On the other hand, they state that the process of creation of Telangana is on. Why is this confusion, Sir? They are stooping so low for 17 Parliament seats.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I will have to say that nothing will go on record if you say...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is already over.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I suggest that the Government should not play with emotions of people. With folded hands I plead, Sir. No employee is working in Seemandhra region. Even employees of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam boycotted their duties. For last 12 days, buses are off the roads. Schools are closed and getting essential commodities is also very difficult. When we are airing problems of people of Andhra Pradesh, why is there a hue and cry?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much. You have made your point, Mr. Ramesh. Now please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Please establish peace in Andhra Pradesh and constitute All Party Committee to ensure justice to all regions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, the next speaker is Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, actually, we thought today we are going to have only clarifications on the statement made by the hon. Home Minister, but somehow it has turned out to be a discussion. Very unfortunately, all reasonable and sensible limits have been crossed in the discussion using very unparliamentary words and using very uncharitable words for our Congress

President which cannot be tolerated by this House at any cost. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want this to come on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If there is some unparliamentary word, we will check the record and it will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I thank you very much for your kind consideration to look into the records and expunge all those uncalled for, unwanted, unwarranted and uncharacteristic remarks.

Sir, coming to the point now, there are some half-truths and distortion of facts. I am now going to reveal the facts. Actually, I did not want to talk about my Party and Party decisions, but I was forced to do so. As some of my colleagues have talked about it, I should have the right to place some facts before you. If any committee disproves these facts or any committee which goes into these facts says that these are not the facts, I am ready to undergo any kind of rigorous imprisonment by this House. This House can imprison me. The House has got that power.

Sir, coming to the facts, Congress Working Committee Resolution on Telangana in 2001 requested the Central Government to set up another States Reorganisation Commission for the purpose. This is the fact. People talk about so many things. Sir, I really don't know whether the political parties are informed or they are purposefully hiding the facts. This was the Congress Working Committee Resolution on Telangana on 30.10.2001. The Committee said that reorganisation of existing States raised large number of issues. The Committee was of the view that the whole matter could be best addressed by another States Reorganisation Commission looking into all the issues involved. The CWC accepted the recommendations of the Pranab Mukherjee Committee and decided to request the Central Government to set up another States Reorganisation Commission for the purpose. This is the exact Resolution of the CWC in 2001.

Sir, the then hon. Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of the country, most respected L.K. Advani, in Parliament on 1st August, 2000 on Vidharbha issue said, "We have taken a line that we can accede to a demand raised from a particular region only if due weightage is given to it by passing a resolution to that effect in the State Legislative Assembly." This is what L.K. Advani said on that particular day. Sir, L.K. Advani, the Deputy Prime Minister, rejected the proposal of creation of separate State of Telangana. It was dated 1st April, 2002.

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

Sir, he has stated, replying to a letter to Mr. Narendra, M.P., dated 1st April, 2002, “Dear Shri Narendraji, Please refer to the matter raised in the Lok Sabha on 26-2-2002 under Rule 377 regarding the need for creation of a separate State of Telangana. I have had the matter examined. The Government of India is of the view that regional disparities in economic development can be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources. The Government, therefore, do not propose creation of a separate State of Telangana.” This is what he has stated.

The Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee manifesto in 2004 on the Telangana issue stated, “However, the reorganisation of existing States raises a large number of issues. The Congress Party feels that the whole matter could be best addressed by another States Reorganisation Commission.”

In March, 2004, there was an understanding letter signed between the Congress Party and the Telugu Rashtra Samiti to the effect that both the parties agreed for the constitution of the States Reorganisation Commission on the Telangana issue. This is in black and white.

I am ready to put these facts before any Commission. If these are not facts, I am ready to face any punishment.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): There was no Reorganisation Commission appointed at all.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Whatever I am reading is a factual report.

On 12th February, 2009, a statement was made by the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, on the floor of the House. “The Government of A.P. has no objection for the formation of the Telangana State. However, before taking a decision many of the issues need to be resolved as serious concerns have been raised by the stake-holders.” This is exactly what late Dr. Rajasekhara Reddy has stated on the floor of the House. Subsequent to that they have appointed a committee headed by Shri Rosiaha, presently the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The terms of reference for that Committee were given *vide* G.O.Ms. No. 93, General Administration (SR) Department dated 28th February, 2008; and subsequently *vide* G.O.Ms. No. 99 dated 4th March, 2009. “Order: In continuation of the G.O. read above, the Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee of both the Houses of the State Legislature to deliberate on the formation of Telangana State are issued hereunder.

## Terms of Reference:

1. To identify the economic issues that propels Telangana sentiment and to examine the facts relating to employment, exploitation of resources, etc.
2. To examine the concerns of minorities in the proposed Telangana set-up.
3. To examine the status of Hyderabad Metropolitan Area taking into consideration the migrant population.
4. To examine the concerns of the migrant population in the rest of Telangana (excluding Hyderabad).
5. To examine the issues relating to Maoist and Terrorist activities in the context of proposed Telangana set up.
6. To workout the modalities for sharing of river waters *vis-à-vis* the existing situation.
7. Infrastructure and service facilities at State capital — both State and Central Governments — relocation and consequential issues.
8. To examine issues pertaining to existing demands for separate States by other regions of the State.
9. To work out a strategy for the overall and harmonious development of all regions in the event of formation of Telangana State.”

These were the terms of reference.

These are the Terms of Reference which were made on the floor of the House. Can anybody find any fault with these Terms of Reference? Yes, the Andhra Government under Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy as the Chief Minister, appointed a Committee and these were its Terms of Reference. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is there anything wrong in any of the Terms of Reference?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I am the only Member of the Ruling Party representing 60 per cent of the area and the population.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I can understand it. But your time is over. Please conclude.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I am representing 60 per cent of the population and the area. Please keep that in mind, Sir.

Then, Sir, there was an All-Party meeting on 7th December and there was a statement of the Union Home Minister on 9th December and subsequently, there was another statement of the Union Home Minister on 23rd. Everybody has talked about it. I am not going into that. Then, Sir, a Committee was constituted on 3rd February, 2010 for consultations on the situation in Andhra Pradesh headed by Justice Srikrishna and its Terms of Reference were also decided. Justice Srikrishna Commission gave elaborate recommendations after 11 months. They have toured the entire State, every nook and corner of the State and they have given the Report. Justice Srikrishna is a highly respected judge. Sir, these things were not there in my mind. As many political issues have been raised here, I was forced to read all these things to dispel the misgivings. All these things are on record. Sir, it was only a half truth that Dr. Rajasekhara Reddy encouraged separatism. That is only a half truth. That can be interpreted in any way. Since you have seen the GO with the Terms of References, if I have said anything wrong, please correct me, Sir.

Now I would like to seek certain clarifications. Is the Central Government going to place the Srikrishna Commission Report on the floor of the House for discussion? My humble submission is that the Sri Krishna Commission Report should be discussed in the House. Is there Central Government considering appointing a second State Reorganisation Committee in future? If so, when? Are there any demands for creation of new States pending before the Central Government for consideration other than Telangana? If so, how many such demands are there? For how long are these demands pending in each of the State? Is it a fact that the hon. Home Minister made a statement that the AP Assembly has already passed a Resolution in favour of a separate State of Telangana? If it is so, when was this Resolution passed in the AP Assembly? Who was the Speaker and who was the Chief Minister at that time? Is it a fact that a Resolution was passed for a separate State of Vidarbha in the Maharashtra Assembly more than 12 years back? Is it a fact that the present Union Home Minister belonged to the same State Assembly at that time? Is it a fact that he was representing the Government at that time and was instrumental in having the Resolution? What is the status of that Resolution with the Government of India and the Parliament?

**6.00 P.M.**

What were the steps taken so far in implementing the Resolution? Sir, I will take two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have no time left at all. Please conclude.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is it a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed a Resolution for dividing a State which has a population of 20 crores? Is it a fact that the hon. Union Cabinet Minister, Shri Ajit Singh, from Uttar Pradesh was demanding for a separate State of Andhra Pradesh? If so, what is the status? Is the Union Government taking any steps regarding these issues and how much time is likely to be taken for completing the process? Also, has there been any demand so far for a separate State with the capital city?...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब आप सबका टाइम अनलिमिटेड रखिएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर सबका अनलिमिटेड टाइम रहेगा, प्री फॉर ऑल करिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सबको अनलिमिटेड टाइम दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Was there any State called Telangana at any point of time in the Indian history? If so, what are the districts existing in the State?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude, Mr. Rao. There are other speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा कि जो जितनी देर तक चाहे, बोल ले।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: What are the reasons for forming a separate State of Telangana? Thank you, Sir.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (आंध्र प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, exactly 360 days earlier, on August 17, 2012, on the floor of this august House, I was making my observation and submission regarding separation of Telangana from the forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh. At that time, I recollected certain verses from Gita,

"यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तत्तदेवेतरो जनाः।  
स यत् प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते।।"

It means, "The nobles will lay the path and the remaining will follow suit." My leader, Hon. Congress President and Chairperson of the UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji,

[श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू]

has laid the path for the formation of a separate State of Telangana through the Resolution of the Congress Working Committee and the Resolution of the UPA Coordination Committee on July 30, 2013. The case for Telangana is a case for demerger. The erstwhile Hyderabad State of Nizam fought for inclusion and unification into Indian Union to become a part of the Indian Republic. Our people of the then Hyderabad State made a lot of sacrifices. From then on, our sacrifices have been going on. Immediately after Sardar Patelji's Hyderabad Police Action, it was made possible to have the Telugu-speaking Hyderabad State. That comprised nine districts, which, subsequently, became a State of ten districts. That State, Hyderabad, was in existence till October 31, 1956. This is history. During that time, what we faced was *mulki* agitation. There were sacrifices to retain the nativity, to retain the empowerment of natives, and these went on.

Somehow, my brothers of Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra, who never respected their leaders' Sri Bagh Agreement, have entered into the Gentlemen's Agreement dubiously. They have laid it on the Floor of their respective Houses. In 1953, the then Chief Minister and the then Deputy Chief Minister who, subsequently, became President of India, made their commitment. What has happened to that?

There was a proposal to have a great project on Krishna River called Nandikonda. After formation of united Andhra Pradesh, it became Nagarjunasagar. But, it has deprived water and other facilities to the people of Telangana which is having the largest catchment area of Krishna River.

What has happened to Godavari River? At the time of forceful formation of the united State of Andhra Pradesh, there was a proposal to have a project at Inchampalli called Sriram Padasagar. But, it was shelved. There was a wonderful project by name Nizamsagar. It is in existence till date. But, Godavari waters have the habit of drawing some sling as well. To retain that mud, there was a proposal to have Devanoor Project. As soon as the forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence, Devanoor Project was shelved and Nizamsagar became just a piece of land with mud which is of no use for irrigation. This is the condition.

There were sacrifices in the 1969 Movement. All were respectfully recollecting this. There was an extraordinary Movement. What had happened after that? Sir, kindly look at the facts. There was a proposal for Srisailam Project and also to have a hydel project to generate electricity. It was proposed to be on the left side of Srisailam project before

the Movement of 1969. But, immediately after 1969 Movement by Telangana people, my clever friends, my clever brothers from Seemandhra, so cautiously shifted the proposal to the right bank of Srisailem Project. This is their justice-orientation! They have only the imperialistic expansionist tendency. The division is self-respect. Praying for separation is self-respect. That is the democratic urge. That enhances the participative democracy. And forcing for unity is suppression. Demanding unity is oppression. This is going on for sixty long years. To what limit can we bear?

The hon. Finance Minister, on behalf of the Union Government, on August 5, came out with a statement. Telangana does not have any media houses — either print or visual. But, Sir, you know what was the mood yesterday playing all across my Telugu television channels — there is another statement going to be made by the hon. Union Home Minister. This much of false they can create. This is the sort of ‘truth’ they will prevail upon. This is how they live in fool’s paradise.

The Congress Party is committed and sincerely moved further right from 2001 till July 30, 2013. Sir, if you put together the initials of my two friends — lately joined by my elder brother Nadamuri Harikrishna — who were agitating in the well of the House, you will get the abbreviation of ‘CMYS.’ In my united Andhra Pradesh, the name ‘CMYS’ is a sensation. They have shown their sensation in the well of this august House. But, at the same time, they have also ‘enabled’ a point that my party would have taken a little more time, I think, at least, a fortnight more to come out with its own statement or further moves at the Union Government level. But, with your push, with your anti-democratic demand, the hon. Finance Minister, on behalf of the Union Government, made out a statement.

He explained the exact conditions, and the state of mind of the Union Government. They had also mentioned that the substantive and procedural issues which would include sharing of river waters, generation and distribution of electricity, safety and security of residents of all the three regions and so on.

I come to a small point here. In Seemandhra, which is going to be a separate State, we will have a wonderful dynamism; it has extraordinary entrepreneurial potential. My brothers from the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema are known for building and re-building nations, cities and towns. You have Kakinada in coastal Andhra. Just just now our friend, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, was mentioned about another Kakinada in West Bengal which is there in North 24- Parganas District. It consists of only the Telugu people. This is because of the enterprising nature of the Telugu people. You have Telinapada. There



[श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलु]

are certain cities and towns which have come up on their own because of these people's entrepreneurial skills. But the people of Telangana are not asking for any share across the coastal line of Seemandhra. We are not asking for any share in the natural resources of oil or natural gas. We are not going to ask for a share in the Vishakha steel. Even that has the sweat and blood of my brethren, particularly from the Telangana districts like Palamuru. But we are not going to ask for it.

Let me come to Hyderabad. What was Hyderabad? In 1903, we had our own electricity generation. We had a wonderful administration, the Hyderabad Civil Service. We had a stamp paper. We had the currency. We had the railways. We even had a clinical laboratory which was later converted into the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology. Such was our growth. But, over a period of time, out of a population of eighty lakhs, there were 20 lakh people living in 5,000 slums. Are you thinking about those people of Hyderabad? You are asking for Special Economic Zones. But we are all Indian citizens.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: All Indian citizens have given certain rights by the Indian Constitution. The same is the case even with the friends who have come and settled in parts of Telangana, not only in Hyderabad, but also in Telangana. We have Gunturupalle; we have Govindraopeta; we have Mangapeta; we have Kamapalm; we have Kapuwada; they are all across Telangana. We did not have to ask anybody. They have all assimilated very well into the Telangana culture, traditions and they are living in perfect harmony and cohesiveness. That is why, though we have a population of 3,70,44,000, we always say that Telangana has a population of four and-a-half crores. That is the magnanimity of the Telangana people because those who came and settled here have all become Telangana people. This is the approach.

I would like to conclude with a quotation. There is a wonderful shloka written right at the entrance of the Central Hall of Parliament. I had mentioned it in my speech earlier on 17th August, 2012 also. It says:—

"अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।  
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।"

It means, if you want harmony, try to be a democrat, encourage division because small

is beautiful. So, I need to know the real position from the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Home Minister and the Union Government as to how it would deal with these precarious issues while taking a decision about the richness and the resources of the Telangana State.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very much pained to see that all the three regions—be it Telangana, be it coastal Andhra, or be it Rayalaseema—of the State of Andhra Pradesh remain in turmoil. They are all in a political turmoil. I hold Congress Party responsible for this political turmoil. Congress Party is the last party ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to speak and then you will be able to understand. Please take note of this interruption.

I am trying to say that the Congress Party is the last party to take a stand on the creation of Telangana. Congress Party was dragging its feet for quite a long time allowing the State to remain in political turmoil. When the Congress Party took the decision, it took the decision with all the political and electoral considerations. That is why I hold Congress Party responsible for this situation.

Sir, the history of the present Andhra Pradesh is closely linked with the struggles of my party, the Communist Party of India. When the country won the Independence, my party was fighting against the Razakars of Nizam rule. We were fighting against the Nizam rule. In fact, we led armed struggle against the Nizam rule. Mr. Subbarami Reddy will agree with me, it is called the glorious ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Why did you want bifurcation along with the BJP? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I will explain it to you. The history has acknowledged it as the glorious Telangana Armed Revolution or Armed Struggle. Comrade Rajeshwara Rao, the former General Secretary of my party was the leader of that struggle along with other leaders. We are observing his birth centenary. After we took up that struggle against the Nizam rule, the then Union Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, sent the Army. That is how the Nizam rule was broken and the entire area integrated with India.

In 1952, in the first General Elections—Venkaiahgaru is sitting here, he knows better than me—it was Comrade Ravi Narayan Reddy who polled the highest number of votes in the country and who won the elections with the biggest margin in the country at that point of time. So, the present day Andhra Pradesh's history is closely linked with the struggle of my party.

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, I come to the point. The demand for Telangana was raised. We discussed this issue in depth. We considered all options whether to give special package for the development of Telangana. We considered whether it is feasible to create a regional autonomous council for Telangana. We considered all options; we have exhausted all options. Finally, my party came to the conclusion that the creation of a separate Telangana has become inevitable. But, when we said that, we felt very painful because separation is not a happy thing. But, it became inevitable. Then we said, if at all the bifurcation of the State takes place, it should happen as brothers separating, as brothers setting up their own families. There should not be any bitterness. There should not be any hostility. There should not be any antagonistic relationship amongst these regions. It should happen like in a family issue. Now, we find that there is a kind of bitterness which we are witnessing in this very House, for which I hold Congress Party responsible. That is what I am trying to say. I hold Congress Party responsible.

Sir, when I say this, it does not mean that my party stands for small or smaller States. I make it clear that, as a matter of principle, in general, we don't support creation of small or smaller States. But, Telangana is not under that category. It is an old issue. It is a vast region. The demand has become a very popular one and it became inevitable.

That is how my party decided to support the creation of Telangana State.

Sir, now I am coming to the Minister's Statement. Mr. Chidambaram made the Statement, in which he has said that the Home Ministry will prepare a Note considering all substantial and procedural issues related to sharing of river water, generation and distribution of electricity and protection of fundamental rights of the people of all the regions. So, all these things he has said in his Statement. Now, my question is, how long the Home Ministry is going to take to prepare the Note. As of now, I understand, it is the Congress Party's decision. When is it going to be the Government's decision? When will the Cabinet Note be prepared? When will the Cabinet approve it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: After restoring peace.

SHRI D. RAJA: By when this issue is going to be sorted out? Till that time what is going to happen there? Can we allow the situation to deteriorate further? Can we allow the political turmoil to continue there? If you see the developments in different

parts of Andhra, it really pains us. That is where I hold the Congress Party responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am asking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude, Mr. Raja. Your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: How long the Home Ministry is going to take to prepare the Note? When will the Government be ready to come out with some clear-cut position on the creation of Telangana State? The Government will have to explain. Mr. Chidambaram made just a statement. The Home Minister was not there. So, he came and made the statement, in which he has said that the Home Ministry will prepare the Note. I am asking the Home Ministry as to when it is going to prepare the Note.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, I ask the Government to tell the House when the Home Ministry will make that Note, and when you are going to sort out the problems so that peace and normalcy can be restored in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, I mean, all three regions of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। श्रीमन्, मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि बंटवारा कभी अच्छा नहीं होता। अंग्रेजों ने भी जब इस देश को आज़ाद किया तो

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उन्होंने इस देश का बंटवारा 'हिन्दुस्तान' और 'पाकिस्तान' के रूप में इसलिए किया, ताकि यह देश इस त्रासदी को जिन्दगी भर सहता रहे। घरों का भी बंटवारा बड़ा असहनीय होता है और कभी-कभी तो बड़ी पीड़ा देने वाला होता है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि आखिर आंध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा क्यों हो रहा है और आंध्र प्रदेश के बंटवारे का क्या मुद्दा है। यह तो मैं देखता हूँ कि यहाँ पर तीन दिनों से हमारे साथी दिन-रात आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ उन्हें ही नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस बेंच के बहुत से लोगों को जानता हूँ, जो मुझसे कहते हैं कि नरेश जी, आप इसका विरोध कीजिए, आंध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा नहीं होना चाहिए, हम अनुशासन में नहीं बोल पाते हैं। कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता मुझसे कह रहे थे कि चूंकि आंध्र प्रदेश में हमारी स्थिति खराब थी, तो तेलंगाना बनने से वहाँ एम.पी.जी. की 17 सीट्स हो जाएंगी और उनमें से 17 हम जीत जाएंगे। अगर इस सोच के

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

लिए आंध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा हो रहा है, तो समाजवादी पार्टी इसका खुलकर विरोध करती है, क्योंकि समाजवादी पार्टी कभी बंटवारे के पक्ष में नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, यह इश्यू सिर्फ आज का नहीं है। आज़ादी के बाद जब राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग बनाया गया था, तब भी यह मुद्दा था। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग इसी के लिए बनाया गया था और उसने एक बात कही थी। नेहरू जी ने भी तब एक बात कही थी। नेहरू जी हरदम बड़े देश और बड़े राज्यों के पक्षधर थे और इसीलिए आज़ादी के बाद जिन 500 राजा-महाराजाओं ने अपने को इंडिपेंडेंट घोषित कर दिया था, उनको इस देश में मिलाया गया। कश्मीर को मिलाया गया, हैदराबाद को मिलाया गया, गोवा, दमन और दीव - मैं तब छोटा था और पढ़ता था।

**नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री (डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला) :** जूनागढ़ भी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** हां, जूनागढ़ भी तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव को भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनाया गया था, ताकि इस देश का एक बड़ा स्वरूप हो, इस देश की एक बड़ी एकता हो और हमारे देश का नाम हो। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि आज किन कारणों से इन चीजों को प्रॉयोरिटी दी जा रही है। अभी मैंने आपसे बंटवारे का कारण बताया। मैंने कई लोगों के बयान सुने, उन्होंने कह दिया कि अगर छोटे राज्य होंगे, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली अच्छे हो जाएंगे, तो कल यह भी मुद्दा न हो कि अगर छोटा देश हो जाएगा, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत अच्छा हो जाएगा, क्योंकि आज देश के सामने तमाम प्रश्न हैं - चाहे घर का आतंकवाद हो, चाहे बाहर का आतंकवाद हो, चाहे हमारी इकॉनॉमिक सिचुएशन हो, चाहे चीन का बॉर्डर हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का बॉर्डर हो, चाहे रॉ और सीबीआई का टकराव हो, ऐसे तमाम मुद्दे हैं, जिनमें केन्द्र की सरकार को हम असफल देख रहे हैं। इसलिए कल हम लोग भी यह मांग कर सकते हैं कि देश को भी बांट दीजिए, जिससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली यह देश संभल जाए। श्रीमन्, समाजवादी पार्टी इसके पक्ष में नहीं है। माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने लोक सभा में इस बात को बहुत बार कहा है, वे हरदम इस बात को कहते रहे हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्व में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी, जिन्होंने चलते-चलते सोचा कि अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश का चार हिस्सों में बंटवारा करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेज देंगे, तो जनता हमारे साथ हो जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के बंटवारे का प्रस्ताव भेजा गया, लेकिन अभी चुनाव में उसी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने, जिस उत्तर प्रदेश ने सबसे ज्यादा प्रधान मंत्री दिए हैं और आज भी हम कह सकते हैं कि राजनीतिक रूप से हम बहुत संवेदनशील हैं। राजनीतिक रूप से उत्तर भारत बहुत संवेदनशील है, उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत संवेदनशील है। आज भी अगर राजनीति की नीतियों को जन्म दिया जाता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश से दिया जाता है। उस उत्तर प्रदेश ने उस बंटवारे को स्वीकार नहीं किया और जिन-जिन पार्टियों ने क्षेत्रीयता के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ा, वे सारी पार्टियां उत्तर प्रदेश में साफ हो गईं। यह एक छोटी मिसाल है, जो मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

अभी तीन दिन पहले चिदम्बरम साहब ने आंध्र प्रदेश पर एक स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा। वे कह रहे थे कि

अभी तो हम इसके लिए तैयार ही नहीं हुए हैं, अभी तो यही तय नहीं हुआ कि पानी का बंटवारा कैसे होगा, राजधानी कहाँ होगी। जब अभी मुद्दे तय नहीं हुए, तो मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि कांग्रेस संगठन ने कैसे घोषित कर दिया कि तेलंगाना अलग राज्य बनेगा। आज पूरे देश में आग लग गई है। मैं आज सवेरे पढ़ रहा था कि दार्जिलिंग में जनता कर्फ्यू लग गया। टीएमसी के हमारे साथी बैठे हुए हैं। बोडोलैंड को लेकर आज क्या स्थिति बन गई है? श्रीमन्, अब यह भी तय करना पड़ेगा कि सरकार बड़ी है या संगठन बड़ा है। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है, इसलिए इसको भी देखना पड़ेगा। इमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

एनडीए ने तीन राज्य बनाए, वे इसलिए बनाए कि छोटे राज्यों में उनकी सरकारें बन जाएंगी, तो यह होगा कि देश के इतने राज्यों में एनडीए की सरकार है या भाजपा की सरकार है। उत्तरांचल की त्रासदी ने क्या सिद्ध कर दिया? उत्तरांचल की त्रासदी ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि छोटा राज्य कभी अच्छा नहीं होता है। अगर आज उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल एक होते, तो शायद जिस त्रासदी को उत्तरांचल आज झेल रहा है, वह नहीं होता और उत्तर प्रदेश एक बड़े राज्य के रूप में उस त्रासदी को झेल लेता।

आज छत्तीसगढ़ की क्या स्थिति है, झारखंड की क्या स्थिति है? माओवाद ने छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड की सरकारों को समाप्त कर दिया। वहां सरकार नाम की चीज नहीं है, वहां माओवादियों की समानान्तर सरकार चल रही है। क्या यही छोटे राज्य की कल्पना है? क्या छोटे राज्यों के लिए आपकी यही सोच है? अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो हमें बताएं।

श्रीमन्, आज़ादी के बाद शायद सबसे पहले मद्रास का बंटवारा हुआ था, उसके बाद महाराष्ट्र का बंटवारा हुआ था। उस समय जो भी बंटवारे हुए थे, वे भाषा के आधार पर हुए थे। आप पंजाब को ले लीजिए, पंजाब को तोड़ कर तीन राज्य यथा पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश बने थे, लेकिन उस समय जो भी बंटवारे हुए, वे भाषा के आधार पर हुए, क्षेत्रीयता के आधार पर हुए और यह सोचा गया कि वहां की इकॉनॉमिक सिचुएशन कैसी होगी, कम-से-कम उस सिचुएशन के आधार पर बंटवारा किया गया। लेकिन, आज राजनीतिक कारणों से बंटवारा हो रहा है।

असम के हमारे बहुत से साथी बैठे हैं, असम को सेवन सिस्टर बना दिया गया, एक असम को सात राज्यों में बांट दिया गया। आज तक यह तय नहीं है कि किस राज्य की हाई कोर्ट कहाँ होगी। आज भी हमें रोजाना रेज्योलूशन लाना पड़ता है कि हाई कोर्ट कहाँ होगी। कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश के बीच पानी का बंटवारा आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय इस पर कई बार डायरेक्शन दे चुका है। जल बंटवारे के लिए तमाम समितियाँ बनीं। चलिए हमने उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरांचल में जल्दी सुलह करा दी। वहां बिजली का बहुत झगड़ा था कि किसके पास जल विद्युत रहेगी और किसके पास नहीं रहेगी। यह ठीक है कि हमने दिल बड़ा किया और हमने उसको बांट दिया, लेकिन जो भी राज्य बंटे, चाहे असम बंटा हो, चाहे पंजाब बंटा हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र बंटा हो, चाहे साउथ बंटा हो, आज तक उन राज्यों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

वे समस्याएं आज भी बनी हुई हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी तीन दिन पहले इस सदन में बयान दे चुके हैं कि हमने तो अभी इसको कंसीडर ही नहीं किया है और अभी इस प्रोसेस को करीब एक साल लग जाएगा। श्रीमन्, इस प्रोसेस को अभी एक साल लग जाएगा, लेकिन आग तो देश में लग चुकी है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** नरेश जी, हो गया।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, और सब को तो बहुत टाइम दिया गया। जब सबसे ज्यादा आज्ञाकारी हम हैं, तो क्या हम ही सबसे ज्यादा शिकार होंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** ज्यादा टाइम हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, सबसे ज्यादा आज्ञाकारी हम हैं, तो क्या हम ही शिकार होंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा था कि बंटवारा राज्य के हित के लिए हो, वहां की जनता के हित के लिए हो तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जब आंध्र प्रदेश में एक भाषा, एक भूषा, एक ही चरित्र, एक ही धर्म है, तो फिर उसको बांटने की बात क्यों की गयी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था कि इन चीजों पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। सिर्फ चुनाव के लिए देश को जलाने की रणनीति की जा रही है। कांग्रेस ने जितने राज्य बांटे थे, करीब-करीब सभी जगह वह हार गयी और आज बुरी स्थिति में है। अगर कांग्रेस को यह गलतफहमी है कि जब तेलंगाना बना देंगे, तो आंध्र प्रदेश का नुकसान हम तेलंगान से पूरा कर लेंगे, तो उसे यह गलतफहमी अपने दिमाग से निकाल देनी चाहिए। अगर सिर्फ सरकार बनाने के लिए देश को बांटने की बात सोची गयी, तो श्रीमन्, आज मैं यह साफ कह देता हूँ कि अगर यह कांग्रेस राज्यों के बंटवारे की बात उठाएगी, तो कभी न कभी इस देश के बंटवारे की बात भी उठेगी और जो विदेशी शक्तियां यह चाहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़कर कमजोर कर दो, उन शक्तियों को और शक्ति मिलेगी और एक छोटी-सी गलती कभी दूर तक की मार न कर दे, इस पर भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं इन बातों के आधार पर यह चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब जबाव दें, तो वे इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान दें। मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें और आप इसके लिए एक ऑल पार्टी कमेटी बना दें, जो सभी लोगों से बात करे।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Good suggestion.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** अगर उसके कन्क्लूज़न के बाद आप कोई निर्णय लें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ज्यादा उचित होगा और वह देश हित में होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee, at its meeting held on the 12th of August, 2013, allocated time as follows for Government legislative and other Business:—

Business	Time allotted
1	2
I. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (No. 7 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 2013 admitted in the name of Shri Ram Jethmalani, M.P., Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, M.P., Shri M.P. Achuthan, M.P., Dr. V. Maitreyan, M.P. and Shri D. Raja, M.P.	
II. Consideration and passing of the National Food Security Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	6 Hrs. (to be discussed together)
III. Consideration and passing of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha — to replace an Ordinance.	
IV. Consideration and passing of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	
V. Consideration and passing of the National Waterway (Lakhipur — Banga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013.	2 Hrs. (to be discussed together)
VI. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 8 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 18th July, 2013 admitted in the name of Shri M.P. Achuthan, M.P., and Shri D. Raja, M.P.	6 Hrs.



1	2
VII. Consideration and passing of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	1 Hr.
VIII. Consideration and passing of the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha.	2 Hrs.

The Committee also recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Friday, the 16th August, 2013 may be cancelled. The Committee further recommended that there will be a sitting of the House on Tuesday, the 20th August, 2013 and accordingly the sitting scheduled for Wednesday, the 21st August, 2013 stands cancelled on account of Raksha Bandhan. The Committee also decided that a sitting may be scheduled for Saturday, the 24th August, 2013 for transaction of Government Legislative Business and that there will be no Question Hour on that day.

### CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### On the statement made by the Minister of Finance on the reported formation of the State of Telangana — Contd.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, आपका धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलंगाना अलग से राज्य बने, इसका बहुजन समाज पार्टी समर्थन करती है, क्योंकि हमारी नेता आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, छोटे-छोटे राज्यों की स्थापना हो, इसकी पक्षधर हैं। इस संबंध में वे अपना वक्तव्य भी दे चुकी हैं कि जितने छोटे राज्य होते हैं उतना ही प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से, कानूनी दृष्टि से सही होता है। तो बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसका समर्थन करती है। मान्यवर, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भी कहा था कि हमारे देश में जब छोटे-छोटे राज्य होंगे, छोटे-छोटे जिले होंगे तो कानून व्यवस्था और विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा होगा और जनता को इसका फायदा मिलेगा। इसलिए तेलंगाना राज्य अलग से बनना चाहिए, बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसकी पक्षधर है। हालांकि अभी इसमें पता नहीं कितना समय लगेगा, किन्तु इसमें जो भी बाधाएं आ रही हैं, आपस में बैठकर इनका समाधान कर लेना चाहिए। मान्यवर, मैं मानता हूँ कि तेलंगाना अलग से राज्य बनने को लेकर आंध्र प्रदेश में कुछ विरोधाभास है। किन्तु ऐसे में आपस में बैठकर उन सभी समस्याओं

का समाधान कर लेना चाहिए। हैदराबाद को राजधानी बनाने को लेकर जो विरोधाभास है, उसको भी आपस में बैठकर निपटाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि 2010 में उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन आदरणीया मुख्य मंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश जो देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है तथा देश का छठवां हिस्सा है, जहां लगभग 20 करोड़ की आबादी है, उसको चार विभागों में विभाजित कर अलग-अलग चार राज्यों के लिए पश्चिम प्रदेश, बुंदेलखंड प्रदेश, अवध प्रदेश और पूर्वांचल प्रदेश के लिए प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्ताव भेजा था। चार भागों में विभाजित कर अलग राज्य बनें, यह प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पास करके केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा गया था। किन्तु अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार ने इस पर कोई विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी चाहती है कि इस पर भी विचार-विमर्श होना चाहिए और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी चार राज्यों में शीघ्र विभाजित करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा जैसी मांग तेलंगाना की है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में चार राज्यों को बनाने की मांग है, उसी प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में भी अलग से विदर्भ राज्य बने, यह मांग भी काफी समय से चली आ रही है। महाराष्ट्र के लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि विदर्भ राज्य अलग से बने किन्तु विदर्भ को भी अलग से राज्य नहीं बनाया गया है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी मांग करती है कि विदर्भ को भी अलग से राज्य बनाया जाए, जिससे कि महाराष्ट्र के दो भाग हों और उसका विभाजन हो। मान्यवर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस पक्ष में है कि जब छोटे-छोटे राज्य होंगे तो छोटे-छोटे राज्य होने के नाते अच्छी कानून व्यवस्था होगी और विकास कार्य भी अच्छे होंगे। तो मैं इसी मांग के साथ कि तेलंगाना राज्य अलग से बने, यह बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as many here have indicated that everybody is talking about this, splitting of a State, with a lot of pain and anguish, it is not a very easy thing. It is an emotional issue. There is a lot of concern, worry and fear about their day-to-day life. More than that, it is a very sentimental and emotional issue. We have to deal with it with a lot of patience and understanding. Our Leader, Dr. Karunanidhi, has mentioned why this announcement has come at this point, just one year before the elections. Will it be possible to finish all the formalities before that? Will we, actually, be able to see through this whole announcement? Will the bifurcation of the State be done in a way that would appease people, make them feel secure and allay their fears? That is the most important thing. Sir, I just rise to bring to the notice of this House, the Minister and the Government that people are reacting out of fear. People are worried about their future. Students are worried about their future.

There are people who are making comments without any responsibilities. They say, 'You can't stay here any more. You can't work here any more. You have to move out

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

from the place.' This does not give people any feeling of security or belonging. What happens to students who are studying in some other places? What happens to people who live there for years? Their businesses are there, their homes are there! There is so much of fear and so much of insecurity. All this has to be addressed. Without that, we can't continue. Without taking our people's fears and considerations into account, we can't continue with this. You cannot find peace without addressing this problem properly and the Government has to come out with a proper proposal, taking everybody's fears and concerns into account. The views of all the political parties have to be taken into consideration. The views of the people who have been for it and against it, the views of the businessmen and the views of the people belonging to the other leagues of thoughts have to be taken into consideration. Everybody's views have to be taken into consideration, everybody's fears have to be allayed, and, only then, can there be a peaceful solution to this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got two more names which I got very late. But since those names are from Andhra Pradesh, I am allowing them two-three minutes each. Now, Shri Harikrishna; not there. Then, Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party's time is already over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I will take only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, all political parties, the BJP, the CPI, the CPM, the Telugu Desam, etc., in 2009 had given in writing that they want separation of Andhra Pradesh. The BJP has always been saying that if they would get into power by chance, whoever be the leader, they would declare the formation of Telangana State within twenty-four hours. Today, they are finding fault with Congress and saying that what Congress has done is absolutely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't understand what wrong has it done. I am surprised. I can't imagine it. The most important thing is, on the one side, every political party in Andhra Pradesh had given in writing in 2009 that they want separation of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is not the question of differences between leaders. It is the people of Andhra Pradesh who are united at heart and mind. They are actually of one heart and mind. They are brothers. But, unfortunately, what is happening today is that there is a lot of misunderstanding in Andhra and a lot of agitation is going on there. Now, the most important thing before our Government and our Party is to solve this problem amicably so that the sentiments of the people of Andhra and Telangana are not hurt. Both should be amicably settled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you have to speak from your seat. Your name is not getting reflected. It is not coming.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Right, Sir. Everybody is talking about it in its own style. One Party says, 'Congress is wrong.' I don't understand what wrong the Congress Party has done when every political party in the country has expressed its willingness about it in writing. BJP says that within 24 hours of getting into power, they will form a Telangana State, and today they are just finding fault with Congress Party and Mr. Chidambaram! What wrong has he done? I can't understand it. Sir, it is not important what the leaders think; the important are the people living in both the regions, Andhra and Telangana. Telangana girl is marrying to Andhra boy; Andhra girl is marrying to Telangana boy. All are very, very close and affectionate to each other. There is no ill-will or ill-feeling. But, at the same time, somehow, there is a lack of communication, misunderstanding, misconception between the two regions and that is actually creating a big problem. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. What I am saying is, it is not justified on the part of any political party to blame Congress Party. It is totally incorrect. This is one thing. The second thing is, the Congress Party has taken this decision in view of the fact that every political party has given about it in writing.

Now, the most important issue is, now that the decision has been taken, the challenge before the Party and the Government is to see how to address the sentiments of both the people of Andhra and Telangana and settle the issue amicably. This is a very tough task, but this needs to be done. Therefore, my appeal is, as early as possible, within a maximum of 15 days, we must see to it that the problem is solved, that the people of Andhra are happy and they are not deprived of any right. That is what Samaikyandhra, Rayalaseema and the Andhra people have been agitating for. Now, delay of every single day is eroding the system in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, the most important task is, on the one side, the feelings of Telangana and the people of Andhra must be taken together and, on the other, an amicable solution, a formula, should be evolved in such a way that all political parties support it. You should not politicize it just to find fault with the Congress Party. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Why don't you give some suggestions? Now, the Telugu Desam Party says that they want an amicable settlement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Therefore, every political party must...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu must give solutions and suggest what could be the best way of

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

doing it...*(Interruptions)*... That they won't do. They simply want to say that the Congress Party is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more names. I am not going to accept any names now. Those who wanted to speak could have given their names earlier. It is not possible now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Therefore, what I appeal to all is that the people of Andhra Pradesh should be fully satisfied and the best solution must be evolved to see that the people of India are happy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nandamuri Harikrishna. Please take only two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is a burning issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay, but you gave your name last. I am calling your name; that is enough. Take two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, he has not spoken ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): He was not there when his name was called. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA \* : Sir, I was born in Andhra. I am a Telugu man and so, I would like to speak in Telugu.

*(Hon. Member then spoke in Telugu)*

Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir. Telugu is the best language of the country. Sir, I am explaining history of Telugu language. It is unfortunate that I am participating in a discussion on division of Telugu people. This is very unfortunate. Andhra Pradesh state is on fire and there are so many conspiracies to divide Telugu people. On this land of Telugus, great persons like Prakasham Panthulu, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, N.T. Rama Rao and P.V. Narasimha Rao were born. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harikrishna, there is no interpretation.

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\*English version of the original speech made in Telugu.

...(Interruptions)... The Minister will not understand. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Harikrishna; this is not possible. ...(Interruptions)... Did the Member who spoke in Telugu earlier speak without prior intimation? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, the Hindi translation is available. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Earlier, a Member was speaking but there was translation then. But now there is no translation because he did not intimate. ...(Interruptions)... This is against the rules. ...(Interruptions)... How can I violate all the rules? ...(Interruptions)... No, no; this is not allowed.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: This is a burning issue. There is no need for translation, Sir. Expression is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप हिंदी जानते हैं, तो हिंदी में बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: I will speak in Telugu. Injustice has been meted out to Telugu people and their self respect has been lowered. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... What is this, Mr. Chowdary? ...(Interruptions)... Please go back, Mr. Chowdary. ...(Interruptions)... मिस्टर हरिकृष्ण...(व्यवधान).... आप सुनिए।...(व्यवधान).... Mr. Hariskrishna, please listen to me. You gave the name very late and yet, I admitted it. When I called you, you were not there. The rule clearly says that the Member should not be given a chance again. Yet, I allowed you. Now, you are saying something which nobody understands. It is against the rule. ...(Interruptions)... No, it is not recorded. That is not on record. It is against the rules. ...(Interruptions)... You may sit down, Mr. Chowdary. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister understand. If you know English or Hindi, you may speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: You should not insult any language. It's the responsibility of the House to arrange translator.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is recorded. And the Chair should know what you are speaking. ...(Interruptions)... How can it be? It cannot be. ...(Interruptions)... I should know what he is speaking. If he is saying something unparliamentary, how would I know? ...(Interruptions)... I do not understand. ...(Interruptions)... If he is saying something unparliamentary, shouldn't I know? ...(Interruptions)... It is very, very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: You should protect us sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do I know that you are not speaking unparliamentary things?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: We are in an unfortunate situation and who is responsible for this situation? Is it not Congress party?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You gave the name very late. You were absent when you were called. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): He is very angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not angry; he is only acting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair cannot compel any Member to speak in an official language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be translation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair should understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair should know if there is something unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: People have got a right to speak in their mother tongue in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... People have got a right to speak in their mother tongue in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He should have informed early. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are asking me to violate all rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: It is your responsibility to arrange a translator. There are Members who speak Telugu, Hindi, English, Tamil or Kannada. It is your responsibility to arrange translators, not ours. This is an insult to Telugu speaking people. Today it is such an unfortunate moment that I need to give advance intimation to arrange for a translator.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harikrishna, are you speaking from your seat? Are you speaking from your seat?

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Yes, this is my seat. Sir, I am MP; this is my card. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... For everything, there is confrontation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: This is my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Members can speak in any language of India; there is no problem. The only thing is that they should give advance intimation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. The only thing is that they should give advance intimation. Every language is important; there is no doubt about it. Every language is a national language. You know that we have many national languages. I respect all languages equally. If somebody is speaking and the Chair is not able to understand it, shouldn't I know what he is speaking? Shouldn't I know if something unparliamentary is said? If I am not able to know that, I am failing in my duty.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The previous speaker spoke in Telugu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a disrespect to any language. I have equal respect for Telugu as any one of you have. But I am saying that being in the Chair I should know what he is speaking. For that, he should have given intimation in advance.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Instead of this confrontation, we could have arranged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you don't want to adhere to rules, the Chair has to adhere to rules. It is my duty to enforce rules. Okay; now you do what you want.

श्री नन्दमूरि हरिकृष्ण : "मज़हब नहीं सिखाता, आपस में बैर रखना,  
हिन्दी हैं हम, वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।"

श्री उपसभापति : हां, हां, हिन्दी में बोलिए।

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: I never imagined that I will have to face such an unfortunate moment in my State and in my country. Had I imagined, I would have intimated. Sir, many great persons were born on this land and we were living as Andhriles. As Telugu speaking people, we were united. This is someone's evil intention to divide people of Andhra Pradesh and Congress party is going ahead with this intention.

Sir, if there is any family dispute amongst brothers, it can be amicably settled with the help of elders. In this case, I don't see such attempt. The way Britishers, gave freedom to our country at mid night, Congress party took this decision at mid night. Their approach is like; we made the announcement, now you fight amongst yourselves. They never thought about people's welfare. This decision is comforting for some and unpleasant for others. It's like you are soothing one eye and hurting another. Why are



we in such an unfortunate situation? My father late Shri N.T. Rama Rao was born in Krishna district and went as adopted son to Rayalaseema region and finally we settled in Hyderabad of Telangana. We always lived like brothers for nearly sixty years and soon we would be celebrating Diamond Jubilee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru unified Andhra Pradesh and it is unfortunate that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is bifurcating it.

When are you going for bifurcation, what are your plans? What about IT sector? What about education, water issues and electricity problems?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: We are elected by people and they are our judges. Without informing them or discussing with them, how can you divide a State? All these efforts are intended to demolish Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harikrishna, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Sir, people of Andhra Pradesh elected Congress Government and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi never visited this State in the last four years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said you would take two minutes. How many minutes more will you take?

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: We never differentiated any region. We always considered these regions as ours and we developed it so well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, take only two or three minutes. Mr. Harikrishna, please conclude. I am not able to understand also. What can I do?

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: The IT Sector was promoted here. We made late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao as our Prime Minister and we developed our State unitedly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Javadekar. That is not going on record.

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: We invited Bill Gates to our State. Now you are dividing our State at your will and blaming Shri Chandra Babu Naidu's letter

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for this decision on bifurcation. And you are making us fight amongst ourselves. This is very unfortunate situation. We should get justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please, conclude. Now, Mr. Javadekar, you can start. Mr. Harikrishna, please conclude. It is not going on record. I am asking you to take your seat. Now, Mr. Javadekar, please take two or three minutes, not more than that.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति महोदय, तेलंगाना की जो कहानी है, वह 56 साल की लड़ाई की कहानी है और 56 साल में कांग्रेस द्वारा किए हुए \* की कहानी है। It is a story of 56 years of struggle by the people and 56 years of \* by the Congress. तेलंगाना की स्थापना का यह जो निर्णय लिया गया है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी और यूपीए का निर्णय है, उस पर सरकार की मुहर नहीं लगी है, उसे कैबिनेट का अप्रूवल नहीं मिला है। यह जो प्रोसेस है, उसमें 9 महीने या एक साल का समय लगेगा। एक साल के बाद आप कहां रहोगे? इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि तेलंगाना आप से नहीं आता है, तेलंगाना भाजपा से आता है। दूसरी बात, राज्यों का निर्माण कैसे करें, इसका आदर्श अटल जी ने दिया था। लालू जी ने कहा था कि **Jharkhand over my dead body**. लेकिन उन्हीं की पार्टी ने, उन्हीं की सरकार ने 6 महीने में विभाजन का एक प्रस्ताव रखा और वह सर्वसम्मति से पास हो गया। राज्य का निर्माण कैसे न करें, इसका उदाहरण कांग्रेस है, क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने ऐसी आग लगा दी कि एक संकट पैदा हो गया। यह क्यों हुआ? अटल जी और कांग्रेस में फर्क क्यों है? यह फर्क इसलिए है क्योंकि कांग्रेस की कोई वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धता नहीं है, कोई सैद्धांतिक प्रतिबद्धता नहीं है। हम मानते हैं कि **both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh will coexist peacefully and prosper rapidly. That is our commitment.** इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट का अप्रूवल इस सप्ताह में होगा या हो सकता है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? आप प्रेसिडेंट के असेन्ट के लिए भेजोगे या नहीं भेजोगे? इन दो बातों का खुलासा भी आज ही करिए। यदि आप चाहें तो यह अधिवेशन समाप्त होने से पहले प्रस्ताव जरूर ला सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां असेम्बली में भी आपकी सत्ता है, लेकिन लगता है कि कांग्रेस ने इस पर केवल राजनीतिक सोच रखी है। उसने एक तरफ तो तेलंगाना की घोषणा की है और दूसरी तरफ, दूसरे सदन में उनकी ही पार्टी के एम.पी.ज. सदन की कार्यवाही में रोज़ बाधा डाल रहे हैं और लोक सभा का पूरा कामकाज बाधित कर रहे हैं। पिछले पूरे सप्ताह कांग्रेस के एम.पी.ज. के वेल में आने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है। एक तरफ तो यह पार्टी आंध्र प्रदेश के एम.पी.ज. को उकसाती है और वेल में जाने के लिए कहती है और दूसरी तरफ तेलंगाना की घोषणा करती है। **Let me remind you, you can fool all the people some time but you cannot fool all the people all the time.** इसलिए मैं एक बात बताऊंगा कि कल हैदराबाद में नरेंद्र मोदी की सभा हुई है। यह उनकी हिम्मत है कि उन्होंने पूरे दो लाख लोगों की भीड़ में "जय तेलंगाना, जय आंध्र प्रदेश, जय हिंद" का नारा दिया था।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है, लेकिन आप केवल राजनीति कर रहे हैं, इसलिए लोगों को

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

आपकी इस घोषणा पर शक है, लोग उस पर विश्वास नहीं करते। आप दो भाइयों को झगड़वा रहे हैं, उनमें लड़ाई पैदा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इस सप्ताह में आप कैबिनेट का अप्रूवल लाएंगे या नहीं लाएंगे? आप एक सप्ताह में प्रेसिडेंट की असेन्ट लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे? आप इसकी स्पष्ट घोषणा कीजिए, नहीं तो आपकी नीयत में खोट है और आपकी घोषणा भी खोटी है। 9 दिसंबर, 2009 में भी आपने ऐसी ही घोषणा की थी और उसे तुरंत वापस भी लिया था। उस समय भी चिदम्बरम जी थे और आज भी उत्तर देते समय चिदम्बरम जी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ चिदम्बरम जी, यह पर्सनल नहीं है, लेकिन कांग्रेस की नीयत में खोट है। आप इस घोषणा पर भी खरे नहीं उतरेंगे, यह मेरा अनुमान है, इसलिए मैं यह मांग कर रहा हूँ कि आप इन दोनों बातों का जबाब दीजिए।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue. Everybody is speaking about Telangana. But there is a serious effect of the announcement made by the Congress Party in Assam also. Who is responsible for this, Sir? Before that, I would like to say here, Assam was quite peaceful. But after taking the decision by the Congress party, Assam is burning today. Bodo people are demanding a separate State. Karbi Anglong is burning today and Kamatapur people are also demanding a separate State. Sir, the Congress Party is totally responsible for what is happening today in Assam. The hon. Home Minister made a statement on Telangana a few months back also, but it was not implemented.

After that, suddenly the Congress Working Committee took the decision and made the announcement of establishing a separate State of Telangana. But the problem is that this decision was taken by a political party. This is not the decision of the Indian Government.

Secondly, Sir, the Indian Cabinet has not approved it. A Cabinet Note has to be prepared by the Home Ministry. It then goes to the Cabinet. The Cabinet will pass it and then it requires the approval of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. It will take more than nine months. It means the intention of the Government is quite clear. It means the intention of the Congress Party is quite clear. They are not going to create Telangana State. They are going to take political advantage by announcing formation of Telangana State. Your party has announced it. This is not the announcement of the Indian Government. This is the decision of a political party. After having learned the facts, you are not going to create Telangana State. Assam is burning unnecessarily. Due to the decision taken by their party, Assam is facing a serious problem. My appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, is that you please do something to pacify Assam. There is a 1000-hour bandh call by some organisation in Assam. There would be

economic blockade in Assam. Already many establishments, including Government buildings, private houses and properties of Ruling Party, are being damaged in Karbi Anglong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: There is a demand for a separate State. Before the decision of the Congress Party, Assam was peaceful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Congress Party is totally responsible for what is happening today in Assam. You have no interest for the nation. Your interest is political.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Baishyaji, please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Please do something to make Assam peaceful. This problem is created by your party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I need peaceful Assam. We want a peaceful Assam. We request the Government to do something to make Assam peaceful. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. Take only two minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I don't want to take much time because my friend, Shri Ananda Bhaskar, has already stated many things. I would bring only a few remaining points to your notice.

*Bharat* got freedom in 1947. Hyderabad got freedom in 1948. After that, military rule came and they ruled. They brought Andhra people to Telangana and they ran the entire show. In 1973, there was non-Mulki agitation. It gave a call, "Idli-sambar go back and Jai Telangana." In 1955, the Fazal Ali Commission was appointed. There was a big demonstration. Ultimately, the Fazal Ali Commission was convinced and it announced that Telangana State should be formed. Telangana can't be merged with Andhra area because they are rich and educated people. Here these people were not educated because these people were under the Nizam's Rule. Ultimately, Jawaharlal Nehru took the decision of merging...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an insult to idli and sambar. ...*(Interruptions)*... That remark should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: That was a slogan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't insult idli and sambar. I like to eat idli and sambar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: That was a slogan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't insult idli and sambar. We like it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: When the Fazal Ali Commission came, it recommended Telangana and Vidarbha. Gentleman's Agreement was made between Telangana and Andhra leaders. Telangana was having surplus funds then. Sir, they created statutory regional committee and also to develop our own area by our own funds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Later on, the funds were not given. Ultimately, the *mulki* rules were upheld by the Supreme Court, but Andhra people agitated and they removed P.V. Narasimha Rao.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is sensitive.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, in 1972, Jai Andhra agitation started. They wanted a separate State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to respect the sentiments.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: After that, Sir, *mulki* rules were removed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Parida. You have just two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Please sit down.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Parida, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you two

minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Parida, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express the views of my Party, the Biju Janta Dal. Sir, Odisha was the first State in British India which was formed on the basis of language in 1936. Two States were formed at that time. One was Odisha and another was Sindh, which is now in Pakistan. After Independence, when the States Reorganisation Commission was constituted to divide India on the basis of language, there were a lot of movements in India for having their own State in different regions. Sir, after Independence, every State was formed because of movements, sometimes firings, deaths, hunger strikes, etc. Andhra Pradesh was also formed after the movement of Sriramulu, a martyr, who sacrificed his life.

Sir, after Independence, Telangana also merged with Madras Presidency in 1948. After 1956, Andhra Pradesh was separated from Tamil Nadu. Two States were formed. This is a process since Independence. Separate States were formed in different parts of India. This is only one thing. There is not only the language, but there are regional disparities, regional under-development, etc., which also led to discontent in many States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Two minutes are over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: In many other areas, these movements took place. But the ruling parties,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I am not talking of this side or that side. They ignore these facts .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Dr. Barun Mukherji, please start. What Mr. Parida is speaking is not going on record.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Barun Mukherji, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. You please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, don't take too much advantage of the leniency. Take your seat. Dr. Barun Mukherji, if you are not starting, I am not giving you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Parida is speaking is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

This is very, very unfortunate. Promising to take two minutes and then taking more time than that. This is not going on record. For whom are you speaking? It is not going on record. Is this a dignified way of speaking?

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the formation of the Telangana State. In the midst of protest and counter protest and controversies, I rise to say that we cannot completely disregard the sentiments of the Telangana people. The Telangana people have a long tradition of struggle for the downtrodden people. They have their own culture. So, we cannot outrightly disregard the sentiments of the Telangana people. More than half a century back the States reorganisation was mainly based on the language, but nowadays the situation has changed. Though there are vast Hindi-speaking areas still there are several States within it. Taking the plea of the formation of the Telangana State, the Gorkhaland people are also demanding a separate State. We should see the viability of very small portion of that land. So, we bitterly oppose that demand. But basically it is our view that the States should be reorganised. After the formation of the States Reorganisation Commission, they should take into consideration the economic viability of the new States, the language, culture, mining resources and water resources and others. All these things should be taken into consideration while forming new States. It cannot be formed only on political consideration. This is my submission. I can't further elaborate on this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for keeping up your commitment. You kept up your commitment of two minutes, thank you very much. It is an example for other Members.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी जनता दल युनाइटेड छोटे राज्यों का समर्थन करती है। हम यह मानते हैं कि तेलंगाना राज्य बनाने की जो प्रक्रिया थी, उसको और बेहतर किया जा सकता था। तेलंगाना इलाके के लोग कभी भी आंध्र प्रदेश के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते थे। जो पहला स्टेट रीआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन बना था, उसके चेयरमैन के सामने तेलंगाना के लोगों ने बार-बार यह कहा कि हमें आंध्र के साथ मत रखिए, तेलंगाना को एक अलग राज्य बनाइए। उस कमिशन के चेयरमैन ने उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को यह सलाह दी कि ठीक है, हम भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का बंटवारा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन तेलंगाना इलाके

के लोग आंध्र के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन, उस समय उनकी बात नहीं मानी गई और उसके बाद तेलंगाना के लोगों के लगातार इस ढंग से एजिटेशन किया कि 1968 में 300 लोग वहां मारे गए। इसके बाद 1973 में वहां फिर एक जबरदस्त आन्दोलन हुआ, जिसको लेकर संविधान में 32वां संशोधन किया गया। उस संशोधन के जरिए कबूल किया गया कि तेलंगाना इलाके के लोगों के साथ न्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है, चाहे वह नौकरी का मामला हो, पढ़ाई-लिखाई का मामला हो या अन्य सारे संसाधनों का मामला हो। जो 32वां संशोधन, संविधान की धारा 371 में 'डी' के रूप में जोड़ा गया, वही इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ न्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा था। इसलिए, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तेलंगाना राज्य का समर्थन करता हूँ, यह कहते हुए कि इसको बेहतर ढंग से किया जा सकता था। इसके साथ-साथ मुझे इस बात की भी आशंका है कि जिस तरह से अलग-अलग इलाकों में अलग-अलग राज्यों की मांग उठ रही है, एक पेंडोरा बॉक्स खुला है और मुझे लगता है कि आपको आज नहीं तो कल फिर से स्टेट रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन बनाना पड़ेगा और अलग-अलग इलाकों के लोगों की जो आकांक्षाएं हैं, उन्हें आपको पूरा करना पड़ेगा। मैं साथ ही माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस फैसले को लेकर जो एक तनाव पैदा हुआ है और आंध्र के इलाके के लोगों में हैदराबाद को लेकर जिस ढंग की चिंता हुई है, उसको आप अट्रैस कीजिए। वहां के लोगों के अंदर जो भय है, जो आशंकाएं हैं, आप उनका समाधान कीजिए। यह देश के लिए, उस राज्य के लिए और उस इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए भी आवश्यक है। इसी के साथ, मैं अलग तेलंगाना राज्य के गठन का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this debate and seeking clarifications are on a Statement which I had made on the 5th of August. I had made it clear on that day that a number of matters required to be addressed in the formation of a new State and these matters were under consideration of the Government. I had said that once the Cabinet takes a decision on these matters, there would be an opportunity for this House to have a structured discussion on the subject. The Government will welcome such a discussion at an appropriate time. In my respectful submission, a full-fledged debate at this stage is premature. Let us go back and ask ourselves how States have been formed in the past. For example, in the case of Uttarakhand, a decision was announced by the then Government in the last days it was in office. And then it took several months and several years to complete the process. In the case of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, the date of announcement was made by the President on 25th of March, 1998.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Uttarakhand): Mr. Minister, I do not want to disturb you.



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are disturbing me.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Mr. Minister, you are not right. It was not the last day of the Government. You are a very senior Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If I am wrong, you can correct me and I will correct myself. In the case of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, the date of announcement was made by the President on the 25th of March, 1998. And the process was completed in about two years. All that has happened here is, we initiated a process of consulting the political parties and asked the political parties to give us their views. I held, as Home Minister, two meetings with the political parties. In fact, some hon. Members correctly pointed out that the Congress Party is, in fact, the last Party to take a decision. Every other party has taken a decision. Some parties have changed their decision and some have changed their decision once again. It is not unusual. It is not a matter for criticism. It is a matter of fact. The Congress Party took a decision and that decision was taken by the Working Committee of the Congress Party on the 30th of July, 2013. The Congress Party has resolved to request the Central Government to please consider a number of steps in the formation of the State of Telangana. I would have been happy if every other political party — some did; I can't say none did — tell us what are the matters that we should consider. I think the CPI said, "These are the matters that you should consider". I think Shri Venkaiah Naidu, towards the end of his speech, listed a few items and said, these are the matters you should consider. All this will be considered by the Government and the Government will take a decision as has been taken in the past in previous cases.

At this stage, no questions are being put to the Government, but questions are being put to the Congress Party. And I am not answering this debate on behalf of the Congress Party. Accusations have been made against the Congress Party. In fact, some even abused the Congress Party. Let me say this. The more you accuse the Congress Party, the more you abuse the Congress Party, the Congress Party will become stronger and stronger and will remain the premier Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Koshyari, listen to me. I did not interrupt anyone. I listened to the debate for three-and-a-half hours without interrupting anyone. Please have some patience. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: But others were interrupting.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You interrupt them, not me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Koshyariji, now, please. He is not yielding. Then, why do you interrupt?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, questions were put as to whether we had done our homework. And, I said, in my statement, that we did do, and all these would be considered by the Cabinet. And what have we got to consider? We have got a vast amount of material to consider. I have, with me, the Srikrishna Committee Report. This has been put in the public domain. The Srikrishna Committee Report acknowledges that it has not been an easy task. And they have gone into a great detail about the different aspects of formation of a new State as well as difficulties in the formation of a new State. They have written long and detailed chapters on the economic situation of all the three regions of Andhra Pradesh. They have focused on matters concerning education and health. They have pointed out issues concerning water resources, irrigation and power development. They have devoted a separate chapter to Hyderabad. They have addressed sociological and cultural issues. And they have addressed issues of law and order and internal security. If you ask me: "Have you done your homework?", then, what is this? This is homework. This is homework done by the Government by delegating the responsibility to a very responsible Commission, and the Commission has given us enough material in order to come to a conclusion. Now, the question is: Why did you take this decision today? Now, when we held an all-party meeting and then, there was a demand for greater consultation, we put the earlier decision in abeyance and said, "All right. We will hold consultations." Then, the accusation is that there is policy paralysis, that the Congress Party is dithering, that the Congress Party is unable to take a decision. Then, after extensive consultations, — in fact, in my experience, the most extensive consultations within the Congress Party and outside have been on the Telangana issue — when we take a decision, you ask, "Why did you take the decision in haste?" Sir, these are matters in which politics overtakes reasoned and responsible debate. And, therefore, you are damned if you do, and you are damned if you don't do. We believe that each party has gone through its own processes. When the Telugu Desam Party takes a decision, it is a democratic decision, and when the Congress Party takes a decision, it becomes an autocratic decision, What kind of standards are these? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: It happened in 2004. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Your own Chief Minister is questioning your decision? Where is the homework? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen to the Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have been saying that each party has its own processes of decision making. I do not question the internal process of any party, and I don't think this is the forum to question the internal process of the Congress Party. Decisions have been taken by each political party. Take, for example, the BJP. What was the BJP's position on the 1st of April, 2002? I have a letter signed by the then Home Minister in Government saying that the NDA Government did not propose to yield to the demand for Telangana. This is the letter of 1st April, 2002.

The BJP has since changed its position. I am not questioning your internal processes, why you changed your position. You are entitled to change your position. Every party has its own internal process. We are not debating in this House the internal processes of political parties. We are debating what the Government proposes to do. And, I made it very clear in my statement that the Ministry of Home Affairs will bring a comprehensive Note before the Cabinet containing both substantive and procedural issues. We will advert to the Srikrishna Commission Report. We will advert to various memoranda submitted by various political parties. And, I assure you, to the speakers here, those who have made or listed issues which have to be considered by the Government, every one of those issues will be considered by the Government before a decision is taken.

As I mentioned, I have noted the issues. These issues will be considered before the Government takes a decision. These issues, as I said, will not be limited to, but will include issues like river water, electricity, security of residents of all the three regions, guarantee of the Fundamental Rights, etc. There is also, of course, the vexed issue of Hyderabad. The Congress Party has recommended that Hyderabad should be a joint capital for 10 years and help must be given to the State of Andhra to build a new capital. Now, the Government will, certainly, consider that recommendation as well as views expressed by other political parties on what the status of Hyderabad should be. The Government will consider all these matters and we will take a decision.

I respectfully submit that this debate should not be converted into a debate to discuss internal process of political parties. Each party, in its own way, has taken a decision. The Congress Party has taken a decision. Every political party's view will be kept in mind as expressed here, as expressed in the all party meeting of January, 2010, and as expressed in the all party meeting in January, 2011. All these views will be kept in mind before the Government takes a decision of how to take forward the process of forming a State of Telangana...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, is any time-frame for this decision?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Is it before the Parliament elections or after the Parliament elections?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, he has said nothing...*(Interruptions)*... There is no roadmap...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I may be pardoned for lack of understanding. I am a little more confused than I was at the beginning of the hon. Minister's statement. Do I take it — I want to be clear for my own satisfaction — that various procedural issues from water to services to Hyderabad will all be considered, but that there shall be Telangana is the Government very clear about it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I made it clear that the decision of the Government is to take forward the process of forming the State of Telangana. That decision has now to be implemented by going through a process. A process takes time. I have the time-table which was followed for Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. I do not think it should take that long. But, we will have to follow a process. I cannot give a date. All I am saying is the process would be followed as laid down in the Constitution of India and in accordance with past practices.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have to seek one clarification...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I cannot allow...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania, not present...*(Interruptions)*...

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS\*

##### **Demand to direct the Border Roads Organisation for early construction of Tanakpur-Tawaghat road in Uttarakhand**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, देश की उत्तरी सीमा लद्दाख में चीन भारत की सीमा पर कई बार अन्दर तक घुसपैठ करता आ रहा है। चीन हर दिन तरह-तरह के रूप अख्तियार कर

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\*Laid on the Table.

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा]

भारत की सीमाओं पर तनाव पैदा कर रहा है। चीन पहले भी अरुणाचल पर अपने अधिकार की बात कह चुका है।

इस तरह की घटना कभी भी उत्तराखंड के सीमान्त जनपद पिथौरागढ़ में भी घट सकती है, तब हमारे पास अपनी सेनाओं को राज्य की चीनी सीमा पर भेजने के लिए सड़क नहीं होगी, क्योंकि टनकपुर-तवाघाट मोटर मार्ग 1963 से 2013 तक 258 किलोमीटर की सड़क पूरी नहीं की जा सकी है। सीमा सड़क संगठन अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के बजाय सरकारी मशीनरी को दोष दे रहा है। बी.आर.ओ. का कहना है कि वन अधिनियम के कारण वन सम्बन्धी भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के लिए देर से स्वीकृति मिली। जबकि वन अधिनियम, 1980 में लागू हुआ था। निर्माण सामग्री मिलने में कठिनाई, बी.आर.ओ. द्वारा स्वयं पैदा की गई है, क्योंकि उस समय निर्माण सामग्री मिलने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी। आज की स्थिति यह है कि टनकपुर से पिथौरागढ़ मुख्यालय तक मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है और निर्माण कार्य में गुणवत्ता का अभाव है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि टनकपुर-तवाघाट मोटर मार्ग के निर्माण में लापरवाही करना भविष्य में होने वाले खतरों से मुंह मोड़ना ही कहा जाएगा, क्योंकि बी.आर.ओ. का कहना है कि इस मार्ग का निर्माण 2019 में पूरा होगा, जिसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। चीन ने तिब्बत की राजधानी ल्हासा में ट्रेन पहुंचा दी, परन्तु हमारी सेना को अपने ही देश के अंतिम चेक पोस्ट लिपुलेक (ऊंचाई 19000 फीट) तक पहुंचने के लिए पैदल की अत्यधिक दुर्गम रास्तों को पार करने में 6 दिन लगते हैं, यह एक बड़ी विडम्बना है। हमारे पास सड़क निर्माण की सभी सुविधाएं होने के बावजूद भी इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव है। यह भी दुनिया का एक बड़ा आश्चर्य होगा - 50 वर्षों में 200 कि.मी. निर्मित मार्ग का सुधार न कर पाना तथा इससे आगे स्वीकृत स्थान लिपुलेक, जो चीन से लगी भारत की अन्तिम चौकी है, वहां तक सड़क न बन पाना।

अतः मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि सीमा सड़क संगठन को सख्त आदेश दिया जाए कि वह टनकपुर-तवाघाट मोटर मार्ग का अतिशीघ्र निर्माण करे, जो कि देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ है। धन्यवाद।

### **Demand to take urgent measures to check the menace of human trafficking in the country**

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, युनाइटेड नेशन ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग्स एण्ड क्राइम्स (UNODC) की हाल ही में आई एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली मानव व्यापार का एक उभरता हुआ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अड्डा बनता जा रहा है, जो अत्यंत चिंताजनक बात है।

नेपाल, बांग्लादेश, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से बच्चों एवं युवतियों को अच्छी नौकरी का लालच देकर दिल्ली लाया जाता है, पर यहां आने के बाद उन्हें पता चलता है कि उन्हें अगवा कर लिया गया है और फिर उनके शोषण का अंतहीन सिलसिला शुरू होता

है। इस तरह से घरेलू कामकाज के बहाने कम उम्र की बालिकाओं को देह व्यापार में धकेल दिया जाता है। उनसे बंधुआ मजदूरी करवाई जाती है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों में उनकी जबरन शादी करवा दी जाती है।

इसी रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि जो बच्चियां देह व्यापार के योग्य नहीं होतीं, उन्हें बेतिया, नट और कंजड़ जैसे समुदायों में युवा होने तक रखा जाता है और फिर युवा होने पर उन बालिकाओं को शारीरिक व्यापार के भयावह गलियारों में धकेल दिया जाता है, जहां उनके लिए हर दिन मरण समान है। महोदय, मैं शोषण की पराकाष्ठा का एक मामला सदन के समक्ष रख रही हूँ। झारखंड की 14 वर्षीय दो लड़कियों को ऐसे ही माहौल से छुड़ा तो लिया गया, पर उनकी स्थिति इतनी खराब थी कि दोनों ने झारखंड पहुंचने से पहले ही ट्रेन में दम तोड़ दिया।

महोदय, गायब होने वाले बच्चे अधिकतर गरीब परिवारों से होते हैं, उनके मां-बाप के पास इतना धन और समय नहीं होता है कि वे बार-बार थानों के चक्कर लगाएं। ऐसे लोगों के माता-पिता को कानूनी कार्यवाही हेतु तरह-तरह के कागजातों और सवाल-जबाब में उलझा कर उनकी प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की जाती है।

महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि ऐसे मामलों में प्रशासन तत्परता से कार्रवाई करे, तो संभवतः इस तरह की घटनाओं पर प्रारंभिक स्तर पर ही विराम लग सकेगा और प्रशासन की मुरतैदी को देखते हुए आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति के लोगों पर विराम लगाया जा सकेगा।

### **Demand to adopt three-language formula for secondary education under CBSE in the country**

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand):** Sir, the National Policy on Education, 1986 enunciated as the Resolution of Parliament says that the State Government should adopt and vigorously implement the Three-Language Formula at the Secondary stage and two languages at Higher Secondary level.

The Curriculum Framework for School Education by NCERT also says that the study of all the three languages has to continue up to the end of the Secondary stage, and two languages at XI and XII.

All the State Boards of Secondary Education, except Tamil Nadu and some States, have three languages at the Secondary stage and two languages at Higher Secondary stage.

But the three National Boards, that is, CBSE, CISCE and NIOS do not implement the Three-Language Formula at the Secondary stage. They have two languages at the Secondary stage (IX, X) and one language at Higher Secondary stage (XI, XII). Three languages are taught in VI, VII and VIII only.

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

When there are only five papers in X and XII in CBSE, ICSE and NIOS, States feel that their students are in disadvantage due to six papers. Many State Boards like Haryana have started following the CBSE pattern on this matter.

This way very soon there will be neither Rajabhasha Hindi nor Sanskrit at Secondary level and Higher Secondary level since only the regional language and English will find place in Two-Language Formula and One-Language Formula.

I demand an explanation from the Government on this and urge to make CBSE follow three-language pattern with immediate effect.

**Demand to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act  
for easy availability of pain relieving drug morphine in the country**

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): There are twenty lakh patients afflicted by cancer and other diseases in India. Morphine and other opioids are essential for giving relief from excruciating pain to them. Opium is exported from India to other countries. But due to out moded laws and bureaucratic methods of administering them, morphine is not available in necessary quantities in hospitals. Doctors, patients and others have been requesting the Central Government and the State Government to amend the law to overcome the difficulty. What is needed is to remove multiple Departments in the State from sanctioning release of morphine which delays the release and make one Department solely responsible for it. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act have to be amended by the Parliament. The delay in passing it causes unimaginable pain to lakhs of patients, many of them at terminal stage. Their prayer for early amendment of the Act, and free availability of opioid drugs to the needy patients should be looked into without delay. It is the Revenue Department under the Finance Minister which has to take steps in the matter. The Prime Minister is requested to intervene and quicken the process of legislation for the purpose.

**Concern over pathetic condition of debt ridden farmers in  
the country, particularly in Haryana**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this august House to the most pathetic condition of farmers from Haryana, who came out on the streets with an open offer to sell their organs so that they could repay their debt. In a written prayer to the Prime Minister, the farmers have sought permission

to sell their organs since they do not have any other means to pay back their bank loans. From the reply to a question put to one of the farmers who led the rally, it was learnt that they were left with no other option but to sell their vital organs. In the recent past, over 20,000 farmers have ended their lives across the country due to debt burden. At least, selling their organs would enable them to repay their debt and live for a few years more and feed their families. This is the condition of farmers all over India.

Sir, I seek an explanation from the Government in this regard.

**Demand to withdraw the decision of closing Digboi Refinery in  
Assam and taking measures for its modernisation**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent concern that the Digboi Refinery, which is the oldest Refinery in the Asian Continent, established just before the World War-II, is decided to be closed down by its Management, the Indian Oil Corporation. The Refinery, the first-of-its-kind in Asia, was set up at Digboi in Assam in 1901 by the Assam Oil Company Limited. Later, in 1981, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) took over the Refinery and created a separate division, namely, the Assam Oil Division (AoD). This Division has both refinery and marketing operations. The Refinery had an installed capacity of 0.50 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum). It is to be mentioned here that its refining capacity was increased to 0.65 MMTPA by way of modernization in July, 1996. Since then, the production capacity of this Refinery has remained the same for the last 100 years. Here, because of keeping the production capacity of the Refinery confined to 0.65 million tonnes per year, this oldest Refinery has been facing a loss. Now, the management, instead of taking up adequate and urgent measures towards modernization of the Refinery and enhancing its production capacity from the existing 0.65 million tonnes, has taken the decision to close down the Refinery, which has been a matter of pride for the nation. Besides, the Digboi Refinery is playing a pivotal role for the entire North-Eastern Region. Even with its minimum production capacity, its major petroleum products like fuel, wax, bitumen, etc., have been able to meet the demands of the Region. Accordingly, with its functioning status, it has always opened a vast scope of employment among the skilled youth of the North-Eastern Region besides various commercial activities surrounded to it. Hence, the decision of the IOCL to close down the Refinery has hit the sentiments of the people of Assam, which, genuinely, creates agitation among the local people and various organizations strongly opposing the matter.



[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to kindly intervene in the matter and to withdraw the decision to close down the 100-year old Digboi Refinery. Similarly, I would urge upon the Government to take up urgent measures towards modernization of this oldest Refinery of the country and to enhance its production capacity instead of closing the Refinery.

**Demand for clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests to declare Bindukhatta in Nainital district of Uttarakhand a revenue village**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, उत्तराखंड के नैनीताल जिले में बिन्दुखत्ता नामक स्थान में विगत 60-70 वर्षों से 50 हजार से अधिक लोग निवास कर रहे हैं। वहां के 32 हजार वोटर्स विधान सभा व लोक सभा में वोट देते हैं। उन्हें स्वतंत्रता के बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश के तत्कालीन उच्च पदस्थ शासकों ने वहां बसाया था, पर बिन्दुखत्ता अभी तक राजस्व गांव नहीं बन पाया है, जिससे वहां के लोग न ग्राम पंचायत बना पा रहे हैं और न उन्हें बुनियादी सुविधाएं ही दी जा रही हैं। इतनी बड़ी आबादी को, जिनका कोई दूसरा आसरा नहीं है, वहां से हटाना कठिन है। उक्त बिन्दुखत्ता गांव को राजस्व गांव घोषित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अनापत्ति आवश्यक है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय वन मंत्रालय से तुरन्त अनापत्ति के निर्देश दिए जाएं।

**Demand for better supervision of mid-day-meal scheme to children in schools**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am raising a very serious issue about the plight of children who are taking mid-day-meals in schools under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. This has become more important after the death of 23 children in Bihar after taking mid-day-meal in a school. There are many violations in implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Firstly, the supply chain of foodgrains and its standardisation is essential, storage facilities are primitive in schools leading to contamination in many places, kitchens are non-existent, utensils are in short supply and cooks do not turn up. Teachers are, therefore, burdened with cooking. There are schools that do not have clean drinking water. Fuel is very often not available. It is not just that the funding is inadequate to supply quality food to such large numbers, but most often funds do not reach schools on time and teachers are forced to buy food to feed children. On top of this, supervision is almost negligible and Government officials do not partake to monitor whether quality of food is given. There should be a better

management as well, with teams at district/taluka level monitoring the delivery of materials and inspecting the quality of food. Cooks need to be trained and better paid. The pathetic infrastructure in schools needs to be improved to some basic standard. The Government should also partner with NGOs fulfilling the NP-NPSE 2006 criteria to implement to Mid-Day Meal Programme through centralized kitchens in order to increase the number of children they reach out to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 13th August, 2013.

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No. 5



Monday  
12 August, 2013  
21 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

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[P.T.O.]

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I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is outrageous. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... There shall be no waiving of banners. आप जाइए, अपनी जगह पर जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at eighteen minutes past eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; hon. Leader of Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jaitleyji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have an issue, take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it up in Zero Hour if you have an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please don't disrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour, please; don't raise Zero Hour issue now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't shout slogans. Don't show banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग ज़रा बोलने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Arunji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes; Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take up your issue during Zero Hour, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Arunji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour; Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति जी, एक हफ्ता हो गया है और एक दिन भी प्रश्न-काल नहीं चला है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : सभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर का मुद्दा...*(व्यवधान)*... कानून-व्यवस्था का मुद्दा है। वहां लोग जल रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a valid point, but let the hon. Leader of Opposition speak. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार हाथ-पर-हाथ रखे बैठी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... भाई, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज, प्लीज। I have given permission to the hon. Leader of Opposition to speak. ...(Interruptions).... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... What is this? भाई बैठ जाइए। प्लीज, प्लीज, प्लीज। One minute, please. ...(Interruptions).... We will have the Question Hour after that. ...(Interruptions).... We will have the Question Hour after he has finished speaking. ...(Interruptions).... ...(व्यवधान).... Please sit down. ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज, प्लीज, आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... What is this? ...(Interruptions).... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए, please ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, we want the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What are the questions that the hon. Member wants to ask? ...(Interruptions).... Why should we...(Interruptions)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Ruling Party itself does not want the House to run. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : हम इस तबाही को नहीं देख सकते। हमें जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर बात करनी पड़ेगी, जम्मू-कश्मीर को बचाना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : वहां लोगों की हत्या हो रही है। सारे जम्मू-कश्मीर में कर्फ्यू लगा है।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : भाई, आप भाषण मत दीजिए, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : वहां दुकानें जल रही हैं। इस से गंभीर मुद्दा और क्या हो सकता है?...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given permission to the hon. Leader of Opposition to speak. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : हमें जम्मू-कश्मीर को बचाना है। वहां लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं, वहां लोगों का कत्ले-आम हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of this is going on record. ...(*Interruption*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। Satishji, please tell the hon. Member not to create a ...(*Interruptions*)... Please...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, वहां बहुजन समाज पार्टी के जिलाध्यक्ष का लड़का मारा गया है, इसलिए वह अपनी बात रख रहे हैं।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(*Interruptions*)... You can raise issues during the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the time for it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are wasting your breath. This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आप सभी को बोलने की इजाज़त दें। अगर एक मेम्बर को बोलने की इजाज़त दी गयी है, तो सभी को बोलने की इजाज़त दी जाए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन को बोलने की इजाज़त दी जाए। सर, हाउस को आर्डर में लाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री सभापति : आप चुप रहिए और बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, सदन कैसे चलेगा? सर, कुछ तो रूलिंग दीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन खड़े हैं, आप कुछ तो रूलिंग दीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री सभापति : आप क्यों शोर मचा रहे हैं? आपकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। वह किसी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।



श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री सभापति : आपकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। This will not be recorded. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : \*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, ऐसे में कोई बोल नहीं सकता।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What am I to do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, ऐसे में कोई नहीं बोल सकता।...(व्यवधान).... सब को बात कहने का मौका मिले।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह कोई तरीका है! This is anarchy. This is not order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, आप कोई रूलिंग नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : भाई, जीरो ऑवर का जिसने नोटिस दिया है, वह बोलेगा। But this is not Zero Hour.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, आप कहिए कि इन के बाद मौका मिलेगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : अगर इन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, तो मौका मिलेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Notices to coal companies

\*81. 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 companies for their failure to carry out any substantial progress in the development of coal blocks allocated to them, and if so, the details thereof; and

\*Not recorded.

(b) whether Government has already de-allocated coal blocks in 22 cases and bank guarantees have been forfeited in the case of another 36 entities, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of coal blocks as well associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and 'Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG)' now which has been constituted on 21.06.2012 in pursuance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2012-13.

The progress of development of allocated coal blocks were reviewed from time to time by the then Review Committee and on the basis of review made by the Review Committee, 20 coal blocks were de-allocated due to unsatisfactory progress and 5 coal blocks surrendered by the allocattees were de-allocated. Out of 25 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 respectively were subsequently withdrawn.

The IMG has held 21 meetings so far and reviewed 149 coal blocks including the cases earlier reviewed by the then 'Review Committee' where Show Cause Notices (SCNs) were issued. Based on the recommendations of the IMG, SCNs have been issued to the allocattees of 30 coal blocks, order for forfeiture of Bank Guarantee (BG), in part or full, have been issued in respect of 29 coal blocks, order for imposition of BG have been issued in respect of 6 coal blocks and 22 coal blocks have been de-allocated by the Government so far. Further, it has also been decided to issue SCNs for 27 more coal blocks.

#### **Restructuring of CIL**

\*82. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is examining a proposal to split the State-owned Coal India Ltd. (CIL) into smaller units; and

(b) if so, whether Government has commissioned a consultant to look into the proposal of restructuring the behemoth CIL to make it more productive and competitive, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) In line with the recommendations of the T.L. Shankar Committee on Road Map for Coal Sector reforms, Ministry of Coal has proposed to institute a study on restructuring of Coal India. Accordingly, Ministry of Coal had floated an Expression of Interest (EOI) for engaging consultants for restructuring Coal India to strengthen coal development in the country. Out of 17 applications received in response to the EOI, 9 companies were shortlisted and the Request For Proposal (RFP) was issued to them. Out of them, 7 companies submitted the technical and financial bids covering *inter-alia* the objectives and scope of work projected in the EOI. The bids of the companies are under evaluation by the Committee constituted for such purposes. Based on the report of the consultancy organization, Government will take a final view on the issue in consultation with all stakeholders.

#### Allocation of coal blocks

†\*83. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, after 2009, has recently allocated new coal blocks;

(b) if so, the number of such blocks and the coal reserves in these blocks along with the quantity of coal which may be produced from these blocks, per day; and

(c) by when production from these coal blocks is expected to commence?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Under the amended provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules thereunder, Government of India has recently allocated 14 regionally explored coal blocks to State and Central Government Companies engaged in power generation. The estimated geological reserves in these 14 regionally explored coal blocks are 8311 million tonnes. The production capacity and commencement of production from these 14 coal blocks will be known after detailed exploration of the blocks is completed and mining plans are prepared.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of allocation of these 14 coal blocks are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Coal block	Proposed Applicant State/CPSU	Proposed Government Company	Proposed allocated coal reserves (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tentuloi	Odisha	Odisha Thermal Power Corporation 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	NTPC Ltd.	266.00
		Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation Ltd.	130.00
6.	Baisi	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	150.00
7.	Pachwara-South	NLC	Neyveli U.P. Power Ltd./ Ghatampur	279.00
8.	Jilga-Barpali	NLC	NLC/Sirkali (Tamil Nadu) Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	396.00
		Chhattisgarh		150.00
9.	Sarapal-Nuapara	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	701.00
10.	Kente Extn.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan	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 Corporation Ltd.	382.00

1	2	3	4	5
		West Bengal	The West Bengal Power Development Corporation	584.00
		Bihar	BSPGCL (Pirpainti/Lakhisarai) SJVN Ltd./BUXAR	486.00
		Punjab	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	229.00
		Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distt. Corporation Ltd.	171.00
		Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	250.00
14	Kalyanpur-Badalpara	Haryana	HPGCL	51.00
		Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	51.00

#### Functioning of MGNREGS

\*84. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural job creation scheme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is floundering badly;

(b) whether there has been a dip in rural employment generation during the last two years and several irregularities have also been detected in its implementation;

(c) whether unemployment allowance has not been paid in 47,687 cases while there is non-payment of wages of ₹ 136.97 crore in 14 States;

(d) whether there has been no record of expenditure running into several crores in many States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Scheme runs as per its true letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. 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.

(b) 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 were 43 person-days and 46 person-days and women participation rate was 48 per cent and 52 per cent during 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

Complaints and grievances on the implementation of MGNREGA in the country are received by the Ministry and are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. The Ministry has also put in place a comprehensive monitoring and review mechanism under MGNREGA to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

(c) and (d) As per the Report (No. 6 of 2013) of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India on the Performance Audit of MGNREGA, 47,687 MGNREGA workers in seven test checked States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab) had not been paid unemployment allowance and wages amounting to ₹ 959.41 lakh were due to MGNREGA workers in nine test checked States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The report of the CAG has also found that in a large number of cases out of the total test checked 182 districts, 458 blocks and 3,848 Gram Panchayats, basic records were not maintained and in 12 test checked States, there are cases of suspected and confirmed misappropriation amounting to ₹ 125.23 crore and ₹ 5.05 crore, respectively.

(e) To address the issues relating to irregular implementation of MGNREGA and to deal with complaints/grievances, the Ministry has issued detailed instructions by way of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all States/UTs. 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.

#### **Awareness of solar and wind power**

\*85. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to cultivate awareness in the public for using non-conventional energy like solar and wind power;
- (b) the incentives and subsidies offered by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the recent incidents of fraud involving certain private companies and agencies regarding installation of solar power system with Government subsidy;
- (d) whether Government has notified the list of authorised companies and

agencies which are involved in the installation of solar power system with Government subsidy and incentives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry has taken several measures to spread awareness about the use of renewable energy system including solar energy systems and power plants and wind power projects. These include (i) publication of booklets on solar energy and wind energy (ii) articles in magazine on renewable energy including special issues on solar energy and wind energy, (iii) organization of awareness camps and training programmes through State nodal agencies, regional rural banks and manufacturers/suppliers of solar systems (iv) advertisements in electronic and print media.

(b) The Ministry is providing financial and fiscal incentives for the installation of off-grid and grid connected solar power plants. These include preferential tariffs/generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional/nil excise and customs duties etc. Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides capital subsidy of 30% of the project cost in the general category States and 90% of the project cost in special category States to the Central and State Government Ministries and their organizations for installation of off-grid SPV power projects having module capacity upto 100 kWp limited to certain benchmark costs of the project.

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 potential States.

(c) The Government has not received any report of recent incidents of fraud involving private companies and agencies regarding installation of solar power systems sanctioned under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has prepared a list of system integrators who can access subsidy directly from MNRE for installation of solar photovoltaic systems and power plants in the country. List of system integrators is given in the Statement.



**Statement**

*State-wise list of system integrators who can access subsidy directly from MNRE for installation of SPV systems and power plants is given below:*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Company	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cirus Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	#1009, Indu Fortune Fields, 13th Phase, KPHB Colony, <b>Hyderabad-72</b>
2.		Novus Green Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Suite, 1, 2nd Floor, 'SIDDHI', #100 P&T Colony, Trimulgherry, <b>Secunderabad-500015</b>
3.		Andromeda Energy Technologies Ltd.	#9-1-18 to 24, No. 4, 1st Floor, SP Road, Opp. Civil Court, Secunderabad, <b>Hyderabad-500003</b>
4.		Solon India Pvt. Ltd.	1-4-7 to 10, 105, F Block, 1st Floor, Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road, <b>Secunderabad-500003</b> , Andhra Pradesh
5.		Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	3rd Floor, VV Towers, Kharkhana Main Road, <b>Secunderabad-500015</b> , Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
6.		Seven Energies Ltd.	No. 1302, Dwarakamai Colony, Khanamet, Near HITEC City, Madhapur, <b>Hyderabad-500081</b> , Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
7.	Power Media Pvt. Ltd.	D.No. 5-35/198/A&B, I.E Kukapally, <b>Hyderabad-500072</b> , Andhra Pradesh	
8.	Conserva Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	6-3-354/1/2/3, 3rd Floor, Shriyas Towers, Hindi Nagar, Punjagutta, <b>Hyderabad-500082</b> , Andhra Pradesh	
9.	Titan Energy Systems Ltd.	16, Aruna Enclave, Trimulgherry, <b>Secunderabad-500015</b> , Andhra Pradesh	
10.	Sungrace Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	F-4, Road No. 12, IDA Nacharam, <b>Hyderabad-500076</b>	
11.	Servomax India Ltd.	Plot No. 16, 17 and 18, IDA Phase-II, Cherlapally, <b>Hyderabad-500051</b>	
12.	PPS Enviro Power	D-97/A, Road No. 18, IDA, Phase-I, Jeedimetla, <b>Hyderabad-500055</b>	
13.	Solar Integration Systems India Pvt. Ltd.	18 iLabs Centre, Software Units Layout Madhapur, <b>Hyderabad-500081</b>	
14.	Akshaya Solar Power (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 33, Medical Society, Kukatapally, <b>Hyderabad-500072</b>	
15.	Thrive Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 121/3/East, Phase-II, Sector-I, Lane 9, IDA Charlapally, <b>Hyderabad-500051</b>	

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|-----|---|---|
| 16. | HBL Power Systems Ltd.                      | Road No. 10, Banjara Hills, <b>Hyderabad-500034</b>   |
| 17. | Cybermotion Technologies Pvt. Ltd.          | #235, Road No. 14, Banjara Hills, <b>Hyderabad-500034</b>   |
| 18. | SS Solar Pvt. Ltd.                          | C2, "Pooja Plaza", Vikramপুরi, <b>Secunderabad-500009</b>   |
| 19. | Aditi Solar Pvt. Ltd.                       | Plot No. 17, ALEAP Industrial Estate Gajula Ramaram, Quthbullapur (M) R.R. <b>Hyderabad-500090</b> , Andhra Pradesh |
| 20. | Radiant Solar Pvt. Ltd.                     | Plot No. 15, Fabcity SEZ, Raviryal (V), Maheswaram (M), R.R. District, <b>Hyderabad-501510</b>                      |
| 21. | Sujana Energy Ltd.                          | #601A, Astral Heights Road No. 1, Banjara Hills, <b>Hyderabad-500034</b>  |
| 22. | Jharkhand<br>S.G. Enterprises               | Shradhanand Road, Mahabir Chowk, <b>Ranchi-834001</b>   |
| 23. | Chhattisgarh<br>Green Ripples Pvt. Ltd.     | 395, New Shanti Nagar, <b>Raipur-492007</b> (Chhattisgarh)  |
| 24. | Delhi<br>ADS Projects and Systems Pvt. Ltd. | #1st Floor, 40, Hanuman Lane, Connaught Place, <b>New Delhi-110001</b>  |
| 25. | Aman Engineering Associates                 | H-203, Sector-1, DSIDC, Bawana Industrial Area, <b>Delhi</b>  |
| 26. | NKG Infrastructure Ltd.                     | #124, Ground Floor, World Trade Centre, Connaught Place, <b>New Delhi-110001</b>                                    |
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1	2	3	4
27.	Sun Power Solar India Pvt. Ltd.	6B, 6th Floor, Lotus Towers, New Friends Colony, <b>New Delhi-110025</b>	
28.	Minda NexGenTech Ltd.	37, Rajasthan Udyog Nagar, G.T. Karnal Road, <b>Delhi-110033</b>	
29.	Sun Source Energy Pvt. Ltd.	FB-02, STP Ext., NSIC Bhawan, Okhla, <b>New Delhi-110020, Delhi</b>	
30.	Applied Solar Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	E-8/11, Vasant Vihar, <b>New Delhi-110057</b>	
31.	Odema Renewable India Pvt. Ltd.	8/7, WEA, Karol Bagh, <b>New Delhi-110005</b>	
32.	Luminous Power Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	C-8 and C-9, Community Centre, Janakpuri, <b>New Delhi-110058</b>	
33.	Claro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	F-213/D, 2nd Floor, Old MB Road, Lado Sarai, <b>New Delhi-110030</b>	
34.	Gautam Polymers	E-245, Greater Kailash, Part-II, <b>New Delhi-110048</b>	
35.	Alpex Exports Pvt. Ltd.	81/2, F.F., Sri Aurbindo Marg, Next to Turquoise Cottage Restaurant, Adchini, <b>New Delhi-110017</b>	

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| 36. | Tapan Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.              | SF-40, 2nd Floor, Crossriver Mall, C.B.D. Ground, Sahadara, <b>Delhi-110092</b>  |
| 37. | Goa<br>Agrawal Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd. | Anand Bhawan, Old Station Road, Margoa, <b>Goa-403601</b>  |
| 38. | Gujarat<br>Lubi Electronics               | Sardar Patel Ring Road, Near, Bright School, Nana Chiloda, Distt.-Gandhingar, <b>Gujarat-382325</b>                    |
| 39. | Sun Energy Systems                        | P.B No. 12, G/90, Puja Estate, Opp. Raka Industries, G.I.D.C., Virthal, <b>Udyognagar-388121</b> , Anand, Gujarat      |
| 40. | MBH Power Pvt. Ltd.                       | “B” Tower, C-2, 1st Floor, Indraprastha Complex, Ellora Park, <b>Vadodara-390007</b>                                   |
| 41. | Harsha Abakus Solar Pvt. Ltd.             | Plot No. 427/431, Moraiya Farm, P.O-Changodar, <b>Ahmedabad-382213</b>   |
| 42. | EI-Sol Energy Systems                     | AI, Bhagwatnagar Society, Opp. Gulab Tower, Near Sattadhar Cross Road, Sola Road, <b>Ahmedabad-380061</b> , Gujarat    |
| 43. | Kosol Hiramrut Energies Pvt. Ltd.         | 3-B, Narayan Kutir Bunglow, Beh:- Jalsa Party Plot, Near Thaltej Circle, S.G. Highway, <b>Ahmedabad-380059</b> Gujarat |
| 44. | Star Energy Systems                       | 210-A, Nirman House, Near Times of India, Ashram Road, <b>Ahmedabad-380009</b> Gujarat                                 |
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1	2	3	4
45.	Sonki Solar India	A/38/1, 1st Floor, Electronics Park, Opp. Gujtron TV, Sector-25, GIDC, <b>Gandhinagar</b> -382028, Gujarat	
46.	Duke Plasto Technique Pvt. Ltd.	N.H.-14, Dessa Highway, Badarpura, <b>Palanpur</b> -385511, Gujarat	
47.	Zodiac Energy Pvt. Ltd.	B-307, Ganesh Plaza, Navrangpura, <b>Ahmedabad</b> -380009 Gujarat	
48.	Vimal Electronics	E-49, G.I.D.C., Electronics Estate, Sector-26, <b>Gandhinagar</b>	
49.	Pegasus Semiconductor Ltd.	B-305, Titanium Square, 3rd Floor, Thaltej, Cross Road, S.G. Highway, <b>Ahmedabad</b> -380054 Gujarat	
50.	JJ PV Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Near Vikas Stove, B/h. Hargange Weybridge, Village-Veraval, (Shapar), <b>Rajkot</b> -360024 Gujarat	
51.	Shashwat Green Fuels and Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Siddhi House, Behind Kamaldeep Apartment, Opp. Lal Bunglow, Off. CG Road, Navrangpura, <b>Ahmedabad</b> -380006	
52.	Goldi Green Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	#278, Pajwa Falia, Off. Katargam Road, <b>Surat</b> -395004, Gujarat	

53. AVI Appliances Pvt. Ltd.  
65-66, Narayan Industrial Estate, Opp. Raipur Mill Compound, Saraspur, **Ahmedabad-380018**, Gujarat
54. Arvind Accel Ltd.  
Arvind Mill Premises, Naroda Road, **Ahmedabad-380025**
55. ACVA Solar Pvt. Ltd.  
A/3, Vastushilp Bungalows, B/h GERI Compound, **GOTRI, Vadodara-390021** Gujarat
56. Bright Solar Pvt. Ltd.  
Plot No. 90, Nathbhai Estate, Near Brahmani Ice Factory, Near Canal, Jashodanagar Road, Amaraivadi, **Ahmedabad-380026** Gujarat
57. Omsun Power Pvt. Ltd.  
604, Sakar-III, Income Tax Circle, **Ahmedabad-380014**, Gujarat
58. Gensol Consultants Pvt. Ltd.  
205-206, Sarthik-II, SG Highway, **Ahmedabad-380054**, Gujarat
59. Emerald Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.  
Naranpura, **Ahmedabad-380013**
60. Madhav Infra Projects Ltd.  
#74, Alkapuri, Society, 101, Gayatri Apartment, Tower-B, **Vadodara-390005** Gujarat
61. Haryana  
287-288, Udyog Vihar, Phase-II, **Gurgaon-122016**  
Haryana
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1	2	3	4
62.	Intergen Energy Ltd.	5188, Spaze Edge Tower, Sector-47, Sohna Road, <b>Gurgaon-122002</b> Haryana	
63.	UM Green Lighting Pvt. Ltd.	UM House, Plot No. 35—P, Sector-44, <b>Gurgaon-122002</b> Haryana	
64.	Sukam Power Systems Ltd.	Plot No. 54, Udyog Vihar Phase-VI, Sector-37, <b>Gurgaon-122001</b> , Haryana	
65.	Exicom Tele Systems Ltd.	Plot No. 77A, Sector-18, IFFCO Road, <b>Gurgaon-122015</b> , Haryana	
66.	Karnataka Kotak Urja Pvt. Ltd.	#378, 10th Cross, 4th Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, <b>Bangalore-560058</b>	
67.	PACE Power Systems (P) Ltd.	V-12, KSIDC Industrial Area, Mysore Road, Kumbalagodu, <b>Bangalore-560074</b>	
68.	Deepa Solar Lighting Systems	#4, 80 ft. Ring Road, Near BDA Complex, Nagarabhavi 2nd Stage, <b>Bangalore-560072</b>	
69.	MRO-TEK Ltd.	#29B, Electronic City, Hosur Road, <b>Bangalore-560100</b>	
70.	SHAN Solar Pvt. Ltd.	No. 2005, Anand Bhawan, 2nd Floor, 100 feet Road, Indira Nagar, HAL, 2nd Stage, <b>Bangalore-560038</b>	



71. SELCO Solar Lights Pvt. Ltd.  
No. 742, 15th Cross, 6th Phase, J.P. Nagar, **Bangalore-560078**, Karnataka
72. Auro Power Systems (P) Ltd.  
155/59-60, Abbigere Industrial Layout, Lakshmpura Road, Yeshwanthapura Hobli, **Bangalore-560090**, Karnataka
73. Juwi India Renewable Energies Pvt. Ltd.  
Samhitha Plaza, No. 248, 1st Floor, 80 Feet Road, Defence Colony, Indiranagar, **Bangalore-560038**, Karnataka
74. Simplex Renewable Resources Pvt. Ltd.  
Presidency Building No. 1/13, 1st Floor, St. Mark's Road, **Bangalore-560001**, Karnataka
75. Enzen Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd.  
#90, Hosur Road, Madiwala, **Bangalore-560068**, Karnataka
76. Digiflic Controls (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
No. 893, 2nd Floor, M.E.S. Ring Road, Muthyalanagar, Jahahalli, **Bangalore-560054**, Karnataka
77. Green Fuel Suppliers Pvt. Ltd.  
Cottage #4, Bangalore Palace, **Bangalore-560052**, Karnataka
78. Thakral Services (India) Ltd.  
8th Floor, The Estate, #121, Dickenson Road, **Bangalore-560042**, Karnataka
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1	2	3	4
79.	PAE Renewables Pvt. Ltd.		20/1, Betta Chambers, 4th Cross, 5th Main, Chamaraipet, <b>Bangalore-560018</b>
80.	Bosch Ltd.		PO Box No. 3000
81.	Conergy Energy Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd.		660/1, 100 feet Road, Indiranagar <b>Bangalore-560038</b>
82.	Eversun Energy Pvt. Ltd.		1316/C, 9th Cross, 80 feet Road, J.P. Nagar, 2nd Phase, <b>Bangalore-560078</b>
83.	Quanta Power Solutions (I) Pvt. Ltd.		257, G.K. Complex, Amarjyoti Layout, Inner Ring Road, Domlur, <b>Bangalore-560071</b>
84.	Emmvee Photovoltaics Power Pvt. Ltd.		No. 13/1, International Airport Road, Betahalasur Post, Bangalore-562157
85.	Promptec Renewable Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.		Shibra Farms, Nagasandra Main Road, Near 8th Mile Tumukur Road, <b>Bangalore-560073</b>
86.	BPL Techno Vision Pvt. Ltd.		11th KM Bannerghatta Road, Arakere, <b>Bangalore-560076</b>
87.	Maapa Vivasvan Energy Pvt. Ltd.		Flat 307, Janajeeva Castle, Canara Bank Layout, Kodigehalli, <b>Bangalore-560097</b>

88. Kripa Telecom No. 18, 1st Floor, Next to Maruti Timber Traders, Veerasandra, Hosur Road, **Bangalore-560100**
89. Prolight Systems #22, 6th Cross, 8th Main, Ganesha Block, Mahalaxmi Layout, **Bangalore-560096**, Karnataka
90. Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd. 78, Electronics City, Hosur Road **Bangalore-560100**, Karnataka
91. Microsun Solar Tech Pvt. Ltd. #74/2, B. Krishnappa Industrial Estate, 16th Cross, Sriganthanagar, Hegganahalli, Near Peenya 2nd Stage, **Bangalore-560091**
92. Kerala Safeguard Lightings (India) Pvt. Ltd. Industrial Estate, Kusarcodu, Poovathur PO, Nedumangad, **Trivandrum-695561** Kerala
93. Ammini Solar Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 33-37, KINFRA Small Industries Park, St. Xavier's College Post, **Thiruvananthapuram-695586** Kerala
94. Shobitha Electronics (Manufacturers) Pvt. Ltd. Devi Priya, A-25, Pillaveedu Nagar, Kesavadasapuram, Pattam PO, **Trivendrum-695004** Kerala
95. Madhya Pradesh Pragat Akshay Urja Ltd. H.O.-B-2/305, Shahnai Residency, Opp. Amarvilas Hotel, A.B. Road, **Indore-452010** Madhya Pradesh
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1	2	3	4
96.	Nvis Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	141-A, Electronic Complex, Pardeshipura, <b>Indore-452010</b> , Madhya Pradesh	
97.	One Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	348, AD Scheme, 74-C, <b>Indore-452010</b> Madhya Pradesh	
98.	M and B Switchgears Ltd.	Survey No. 211/1, Opp. Sector C and Metalman Industrial Area, Sanwer Road, <b>Indore-452015</b> , Madhya Pradesh	
99.	Maharashtra Onsolar Power Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	212A, Sardar Griha, 198, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, <b>Mumbai-400002</b>	
100.	Refex Energy Ltd.	#202, 2nd Floor, Centre Point, Opp. Parel Post Office, Jijibhoy Lane, Lalbaug, <b>Mumbai-400012</b>	
101.	Megatech Power Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	Megatech House, Sr. No. 36/1/1, Holkarwadi, Tal-Haveli, <b>Pune-412308</b> Maharashtra	
102.	Waaree Energies Pvt. Ltd.	602, Western Edge-I Western Express Highway, Borivli, <b>Mumbai-400066</b> Maharashtra	
103.	Ravin Infra Project Pvt. Ltd.	MLD Commercial Centre, G-3/1, Cross Road A, MIDC, Andheri (E), <b>Mumbai-400093</b> Maharashtra	

104. Laxmi Sales and Services  
1325/43, Udyamnagar, **Kolhapur-416008**, Maharashtra
105. Autonic Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.  
B-13, Pravasi Industrial Estate Opp. Aarey Road  
Goregaon (E) **Mumbai-400063** Maharashtra
106. MG Solar Powertronics  
Khanna Estate, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), **Mumbai-400079**
107. Larsen and Toubro Ltd.  
L&T House, Ballard Estate, **Mumbai-400001**
108. Intelux Electronics Pvt. Ltd.  
Unit No. 2, Electronics Co-op. Estate, Pune-Satara Road,  
**Pune-411009**
109. Thermax Ltd.  
Solar Division, 4th Floor, Energy House, D II Block, Plot  
No. 38 and 39 MIDC, Chinchwad, **Pune-411019**
110. Godrej and Boyce Manufacture Co. Ltd.  
TEC, Plant 1, Piroshanagar, Vikhroli, **Mumbai-400079**
111. Reliance Industries Ltd.  
Reliance Corporate Park, Gate House, Bdg. 5A GF,  
Thane-Belapur Road, Ghansoli, **Navi Mumbai-400701**
112. Flareum Technologies Pvt. Ltd.  
#701, Level 7, A/C Market, Tardeo, **Mumbai-400034**
113. Aditya Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.  
Shop No. 21/22, Shahu Complex, Near Telephone  
Bhawan, **Latur-413512**, Maharashtra
114. Arka Green Power Pvt. Ltd.  
A-614, Merchant Center, Sector-19B, APMC, Vashi,  
**Navi Mumbai-400705** Maharashtra
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1	2	3	4
115.	CCL Optoelectronics Pvt. Ltd.	EL-38, MIDC, Electronics Zone, Mahpe, Navi <b>Mumbai</b> -400710, Maharashtra	
116.	Aplab Ltd.	Aplab House, A-5, Wagle Estate, <b>Thane</b> -400604, Maharashtra	
117.	MPIL Steel Structures Ltd.	MPIL Headquarters, Trade Star-B, 6th Floor, Andheri-Kurla Road, J.B. Nagar, Andheri (East), <b>Mumbai</b> -400059, Maharashtra	
118.	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	Jain Energy park, Shiroli Road, PO Box No 20 <b>Jalgaon</b> -425001, Maharashtra	
119.	Pearl Enterprises	Zende Complex, Shree Nagar, Near Purohit Hospital, Dhankavadi Last Bust Stop, Dhankawadi, <b>Pune</b> -411043	
120.	Chemtrols Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Amar Hill, Saki Vihar Road, Saki Vihar, Powai, <b>Mumbai</b> -400072, Maharashtra	
121.	Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.	“Yamuna”, Survey No. 98/3 to 7, Baner, <b>Pune</b> -411045, Maharashtra	
122.	Mahindra EPC Services Pvt. Ltd.	Mahindra Towers, Dr. G.M. Bhosle Marg P.K. Kurne Chowk, Worli <b>Mumbai</b> -400018 Maharashtra	

123. Gaurav Electronics  
Gala 4A, B-Wing, Plot No. K3, Anand Nagar, Ambermath Industrial Estate, MIDC, Ambermath (East), **Thane-421501**
124. Punjab  
Staten Solar India Pvt. Ltd.  
A3-13, Savitry Enclaves, Lohgarh, **Zirakpur-140603 Punjab**
125. Rajasthan  
Gears Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.  
H-724, Sitapura Industrial Area, **Jaipur-302022 Rajasthan**
126. Genus Power Infrastructures Ltd.  
SPL-3, RIICO Industrial Area, Sitapura, Tonk Road, **Jaipur-302022 Rajasthan**
127. Tamil Nadu  
Consul Consolidated Pvt. Ltd.  
4/329A, Old Mahabalipuram Road, **Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600041**
128. Trishe Green Solutions Pvt. Ltd.  
No. 555/554, Anna Salai, Teynampet, **Chennai-600018**
129. Gamesa Wind Turbines Pvt. Ltd.  
The Futura Tech Park, B-Block, 8th Floor, No. 334, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Sholinganallur, **Chennai-600119, Tamil Nadu**
130. RK Tech. (India) Pvt. Ltd.  
GF-25, Anna Nagar Plaza, C-47, Second Avenue, Anna Nagar, **Chennai-600040**
131. Swelect Energy Systems Ltd.  
“Numeric House”, No. 5, Sir Siva Samy Salai, 3rd Floor, Mylapore, **Chennai-600004, Tamil Nadu**
132. Sree Nandhee’s Technologies Pvt. Ltd.  
New No. 99/208, AG Block, 3rd Street, 8th Main Road, Anna Nagar, **Chennai-600040**
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1	2	3	4
133.	Torp Systems Pvt. Ltd.	F-91 and 92, Sipcot Industrial Complex, <b>Gummidipoondi-601201</b> , Tamil Nadu	
134.	Sun Edison Solar Power India Pvt. Ltd.	Menon Eternity, 10th Floor, New No 165, Old No 110, St. Mary's Road, Alwarpet, <b>Chennai-600018</b> , Tamil Nadu	
135. Uttar Pradesh	Fairwood Smart Green Pvt. Ltd.	7th Floor, Tower D, Logix Techno Park, Sector-127, <b>Noida</b> , Uttar Pradesh	
136.	Statcon Power Controls Ltd.	A-34, Sector-59, G.B. Nagar, <b>Noida-201301</b> , Uttar Pradesh	
137.	Safety Plus Power Ltd.	C-261, Sector-63, <b>Noida-201301</b>	
138.	VS Enviortech Pvt. Ltd.	#601, Wave Silver Tower, Sector-18, <b>Noida-201301</b>	
139.	Sterling and Wilson Ltd.	Sterling and Wilson House, C-56/38, Sector-62, <b>Noida</b> Uttar Pradesh	
140. West Bengal	Durga Solar Enterprises	Barabagan Byepass, P.O. Barabagan, P.S. – Suri, Distt. <b>Birbhum</b> , West Bengal	
141.	Pulse Power Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	502-C, Kamalaya Centre, 156-A Lenin Sarani, <b>Kolkata-700013</b> , West Bengal	



142. Chloride Power Systems and Solutions Ltd.  
Plot No. Y-21, Block-EP, Sector-V, Salt Lake Electronic Complex, Bidhannagar, **Kolkata-700091**, West Bengal
143. Vikram Solar Pvt. Ltd.  
'Tobacco House' 1, Old Court House Corner, **Kolkata-700001**
144. Environ Energy Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.  
#1st Floor, 2/3 Judges Court Road, Alipore, **Kolkata-700027**
145. Modern Solar Pvt. Ltd.  
Azimganj House, 3rd Floor, 7 Camac Street, **Kolkata-700017**
146. Kirti Solar Ltd.  
56D, Mirza Ghalib Street, 2nd Floor, **Kolkata-700016**  
West Bengal
147. Agni Power and Electronics Ltd.  
10/72, Bijoygarh, **Kolkata-700 092**, West Bengal
148. Sunshine Power Products Pvt. Ltd.  
Sunshine House, Hanspukur Green Park, Bakrahat Road, P.O.-Joka, **Kolkata-700104**, West Bengal
149. Solace Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.  
#20, Kankullia Road, **Kolkata-700029**

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#Denotes No.

**Production of copper**

\*86. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of production of copper in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is any shortage in production compared to its demand;
- (c) if so, how Government proposes to meet the situation;
- (d) whether Government has come across any case of holding stocks of copper for speculative sale; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken against the culprit?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The production of refined copper for the last three years is as under:—

Year	Production (Lakh MT)
2010-11	6.64
2011-12	6.84
2012-13	6.92

(b) India is deficit in copper ore production and imports copper ore concentrate. This is refined in the country to produce copper metal. The refining capacity is more than the domestic consumption requirements.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.
- (d) No such case has come to notice.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Privatization of cooking and distribution of mid day meal**

\*87. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has privatized the cooking and distribution of mid day meal in many States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken note of the hygiene issues and bad quality of food being provided under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details of the steps Government has taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines emphasize promotion of school based cooking in kitchen-cum-store in the school with the help of cook-cum-helpers through local PRIs, 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 construction of kitchen-cum-store in the school premises. Many States/UTs have accordingly, engaged NGOs/Trusts/Centralized kitchens. In some cases these centralised kitchens serve meals to the children of the schools located even in rural areas. The State-wise number of districts and children covered by the NGOs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The MDMS covers 10.68 crore children in 12.12 lakh schools in the country. During the last one year 14 complaints have been received at the national level, and prompt action has been taken on all of them. Further, the Government has reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene aspects. A few additional aspects have also been emphasised to enhance the effectiveness of the scheme. 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/member of SHG 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 through the State civil supplies corporation.
- (v) Enhanced awareness of the entitlements under the 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 health plan to deal with any untoward situation.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of districts and children covered by NGOs*

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts where NGOs are serving MDM	No. of NGOs working	No. of Children covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	2,98,911
2.	Assam	2	1	49,123
3.	Bihar	14	14	8,60,145
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	1,10,881
5.	Gujarat	6	7	4,64,046
6.	Haryana	4	4	3,09,734
7.	Jharkhand	2	2	54,516
8.	Karnataka	20	102	10,68,231

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	2,80,894
10.	Maharashtra	2	3	1,60,974
11.	Odisha	7	7	2,00,124
12.	Punjab	5	5	2,42,373
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	6,68,921
14.	Uttar Pradesh	29	185	9,88,649
15.	West Bengal	5	57	96,937
16.	Delhi		21	16,08,767
TOTAL:		126	447	74,63,226

Source: (As per AWP&B, 2013-14)

#### Opening of campuses by foreign universities

\*88. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sent proposals to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Department 27 of Economic Affairs to permit foreign universities to open their campuses in the country as companies as provided under the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the powers vested with the Central Government to make rules under the University Grants Commission (UGC), 1956, the Ministry has prepared the UGC (Establishment and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules. The Ministry had sought comments and observations of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on the Rules. Both DIPP and DEA have supported the proposal.

Under the proposed Rules, Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) can set up

campuses in India once the FEIs have been notified as Foreign Education Provider (FEPs) by the UGC, subject to fulfilment of certain eligibility conditions. Any FEI which intends to set up a campus in India would do so through an association to be registered as a company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The FEI shall be ranked among the top 400 universities of the world as per the rankings published by Times Higher Education, Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) or the Academic Rankings of World Universities (ARWU) by Shanghai Jiao Tong University. All FEIs intending to apply under the Rules shall be not-for-profit legal entities, which have been in existence for at least twenty years and accredited by an accrediting agency of that country or in the absence of its accreditation in that country, by an internationally accepted system of accreditation. The FEP will offer programmes of study or courses to be of quality comparable to those offered to students in its main campus. Each FEI before being notified as an FEP would be required to maintain a corpus of not less than Rupees twenty five crores. The Rules also provide for penalties ranging from Rupees fifty lakhs to Rupees one crore for FEPs who contravene any provision of these Rules or UGC Act, and the forfeiture of corpus fund. The degrees awarded by these FEPs would be treated as foreign degrees only and the same shall be subject to the equivalence accorded by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) as per their system.

#### **Setting up of technical institutes**

\*89. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up technical institutes in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the locations thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the funds earmarked and allocated for this purpose during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of technical institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Education is the most important instrument for social, economic and political transformation. Recognizing this importance, the Eleventh Plan placed an unprecedented focus on the expansion of education, on significantly

improving the quality of education imparted and on ensuring that educational opportunities are available to all segments of the society. The Twelfth Plan aims at building on the momentum generated during the Eleventh Plan and on consolidation and expansion of existing institutions.

Towards this end, the Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for the Twelfth Plan. RUSA enables State Governments to set up new professional colleges for technical education to address critical gaps in this area.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which has undertaken the task of perspective planning and coordinated development of the technical education system in the country and to promote qualitative improvement, has asked the State Governments to provide the perspective plan for development of technical education in their respective States. Such State perspective plans is a consolidation of perspective plans of individual universities in the State's Jurisdiction. AICTE grants approval for setting up of new technical Institutions, based on the applications received from State Governments, which are processed as per provision of Approval Process Handbook and Regulation.

Further, under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development, Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in 300 unserved Districts/underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crores, if any. 287 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 2034.69 crores till 31.07.2013.

(b) The State-wise details is given in the Statement-I.

(c) The year-wise and State-wise details of the funds earmarked and allocated during the last two years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) were set up in the Country and are functional. In addition to this, the Government has approved the setting

up of twenty Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), on a Not-for-profit Public-Private-Partnership (N-PPP) basis.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of Polytechnics*

**1. State-wise list of 300 Districts identified under the Scheme of setting up of New Polytechnics**

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
	<b>Haryana</b>	14.	Baramula
1.	Yamuna	15.	Badgam
2.	Kurukshetra	16.	Pulwama
3.	Fatehabad	17.	Anantnag
4.	Panchkula	18.	Doda
5.	Kaithal	19.	Udhampur
6.	Panipat	20.	Punch
7.	Rewari	21.	Rajauri
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	22.	Kathua
8.	Lahul and Spiti	23.	Bandipora
9.	Kullu	24.	Ganderbal
10.	Bilaspur	25.	Kulgam
11.	Kinnaur	26.	Shopian
12.	Sirmour	27.	Ramban
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	28.	Kishtawar
13.	Kupwara	29.	Reasi
		30.	Samba



Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
	<b>Punjab</b>	52.	Banswara
31.	Kapurthala		<b>Delhi</b>
32.	Nawanshehr	53.	North
33.	Barnala	54.	North East
34.	Fatehgarh Sahib	55.	Central
35.	Mansa	56.	West
36.	Faridkot	57.	New Delhi
37.	Muktasar		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
	<b>Rajasthan</b>	58.	Kannauj
38.	Pratapgarh	59.	Auraiya
39.	Nagaur	60.	Kausharnbi
40.	Jalor	61.	Shrawasti
41.	Baran	62.	Balrampur
42.	Bhilwara	63.	Siddharthnagar
43.	Bundi	64.	Sant Kabir Nagar
44.	Dausa	65.	Mahrajganj
45.	Dholpur	66.	Kushinagar
46.	Dungarpur	67.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
47.	Hanumangarh	68.	Kanpur Dehat
48.	Jaiselmer	69.	Etah
49.	Jhunjhunu	70.	Sonbhadra
50.	Karauli	71.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
51.	Tonk		

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
72.	Hamirpur	95.	Mirzapur
73.	Chitrakoot	96.	Gonda
74.	Bijnor	97.	Azamgarh
75.	Moradabad	98.	Balia
76.	Rampur		<b>Uttarakhand</b>
77.	Agra	99.	Pithoragarh
78.	Firozabad		<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>
79.	Mainpuri	100.	Ranga Reddy
80.	Budaun		<b>Tamil Nadu</b>
81.	Pilibhit	101.	Theni
82.	Shahjahanpur	102.	Thiruvarur
83.	Kheri (Lakhimpur-Kheri)	103.	Villupuram
84.	Hardoi	104.	Thiruvannamalai
85.	Unnao	105.	Dharmapuri
86.	Fatehpur	106.	Karur
87.	Pratapgarh	107.	Perambalur
88.	Barabanki		<b>Lakshadweep</b>
89.	Ambedkar Nagar	108.	Lakshadweep
90.	Bahraich		<b>Daman and Diu</b>
91.	Basti	109.	Diu
92.	Deoria		<b>Gujarat</b>
93.	Ghazipur	110.	Narmada
94.	Varanasi	111.	Tapi

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
112.	Junagadh	134.	Sehore
113.	Kheda	135.	Hoshangabad
114.	Navsari		<b>Chhattisgarh</b>
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	136.	Koriya
115.	Sheopur	137.	Jashpur
116.	Datia	138.	Kanker
117.	Shivpuri	139.	Dantewada
118.	Rewa	140.	Narayanpur
119.	Umaria	141.	Bijapur
120.	Mandsaur	142.	Surguja
121.	Shajapur	143.	Janjgir — Champa
122.	Dewas	144.	Bilaspur
123.	Raisen	145.	Raipur
124.	Katni	146.	Bastar
125.	Dindori		<b>Maharashtra</b>
126.	Anoopur	147.	Akola
127.	Alirajpur	148.	Hingoli
128.	Sidhi		<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>
129.	Vidisha	149.	Nicobars
130.	Tikamgarh	150.	Middle and North Andaman
331.	Panna		<b>Bihar</b>
132.	Barwani	151.	Pashchim Champaran
133.	Rajgarh	152.	Purba Champaran

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
153.	Sheohar	176.	Jamui
154.	Sitamarhi	177.	Arwal
155.	Madhubani	178.	Kishanganj
156.	Supaul	179.	Darbhanga
157.	Araria	180.	Gopalganj
158.	Katihar	181.	Saran
159.	Madhepura	182.	Begusarai
160.	Siwan	183.	Bhagalpur
161.	Vaishali	184.	Gaya
162.	Samastipur		<b>Jharkhand</b>
163.	Khagaria	185.	Garhwa
164.	Banka	186.	Hazaribagh
165.	Munger	187.	Giridih
166.	Lakhisarai	188.	Deoghar
167.	Sheikhpura	189.	Godda
168.	Nalanda	190.	Sahibganj
169.	Bhojpur	191.	Pakaur
170.	Buxar	192.	Lohardaga
171.	Kaimpur (Bhabua)	193.	Gumla
172.	Rohtas	194.	Pashchimi Singhbhum
173.	Jehanabad	195.	Chatra
174.	Aurangabad	196.	Palamau
175.	Nawada	197.	Jamtara

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
198.	Khunti	220.	Koraput
199.	Ramgarh	221.	Bhadrak
200.	Simdega	222.	Balasore
201.	Dumka	223.	Khandmal
	<b>Odisha</b>		<b>West Bengal</b>
202.	Sambalpur	224.	Dakshin Dinajpur
203.	Debagarh	225.	Jalpaiguri
204.	Kendrapara	226.	Uttar Dinajpur
205.	Jagatsinghapur	227.	Malda
206.	Jajapur	228.	Birbhum
207.	Nayagarh	229.	Nadia
208.	Puri	230.	North Twenty Four Parganas
209.	Gajapati	231.	Bankura
210.	Baudh	232.	Puruliya
211.	Sonapur	233.	Medinipur
212.	Nuapada	234.	South Twenty Four Parganas
213.	Kalahandi		<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>
214.	Nabarangapur	235.	Tawang
215.	Malkangiri	236.	West Kameng
216.	Angul	237.	East Kameng
217.	Mayurbhanj	238.	Lower Subansiri
218.	Bolangir	239.	Upper Subansiri
219.	Baragarh	240.	East Siang

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
241.	Upper Siang	263.	Udalgiri
242.	Dibang Valley	264.	Chirrang
243.	Lohit	265.	Baska
244.	Changlang	266.	Kamrup Rural
245.	Tirap	267.	Nagaon
246.	Kurung Kumey	268.	Golaghat
247.	Anjaw	269.	Karbi Anglong
248.	Lower Dibang Valley		<b>Manipur</b>
	<b>Assam</b>	270.	Senapati
249.	Dhubri	271.	Tamenglong
250.	Goalpara	272.	Churachandpur
251.	Barpeta	273.	Bishnupur
252.	Nalbari	274.	Thoubal
253.	Darrang	275.	Imphal East
254.	Marigaon	276.	Ukhrul
255.	Sonitpur	277.	Chandel
256.	Lakhimpur		<b>Meghalaya</b>
257.	Dhemaji	278.	East Garo Hills
258.	Tinsukia	279.	South Garo Hills
259.	Sibsagar	280.	West Khasi Hills
260.	North Cachar Hills (Dima Hasao)	281.	Ri Bhoi
			<b>Mizoram</b>
261.	Karimganj	282.	Mamit
262.	Hailakandi	283.	Kolasib

Sl.No.	Districts	Sl.No.	Districts
284.	Champhai	293.	Peren
285.	Serchhip	294.	Longleng
286.	Lawngtlai	295.	Kiphire
287.	Saiha		<b>Sikkim</b>
	<b>Nagaland</b>	296.	North District
288.	Mon	297.	West District
289.	Tuensang		<b>Tripura</b>
290.	Wokha	298.	South Tripura
291.	Dimapur	299.	Dhalai
292.	Phek	300.	North Tripura

## 2. State-wise list of proposed 20 IIITs under PPP mode

Sl.No.	State	1	2
1	2	11.	Maharashtra
1.	Assam	12.	Odisha
2.	Bihar	13.	Punjab
3.	Chhattisgarh	14.	Rajasthan
4.	Gujarat	15.	Tamil Nadu
5.	Haryana	16.	Tripura
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.	West Bengal
7.	Jharkhand	18.	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Karnataka	19.	Goa
9.	Kerala	20.	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Madhya Pradesh		

**Statement-II***Details of State-wise, year-wise funds earmarked and allocated during the last two years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IITs		NITs		IMs		SPAs		IIITs (PPP mode)		Polytechnics	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	196.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	22.83	-	-	6.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	7.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.00	15.10
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	162.80	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	47.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	13.42	11.11	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	-	-	6.90	0.00	-	-	10.00	6.29	-	-	-	-
7.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	35.52	90.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	12.00
9.	Goa	-	-	11.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	13.94	20.35	-	-	-	-	7.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	64.00	165.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.00	45.00



13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	14.22	27.83	-	-	-	85.00	0.00
14.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	47.47	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00	44.00
17.	Manipur	-	-	12.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	12.00
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	6.39	10.00	102.50	20.35	-	-	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	-	-	5.00	15.00	-	-	-	-	28.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	-	-	9.79	22.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	27.00
21.	Odisha	104.83	146.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	8.00
22.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.00	0.00
23.	Puducherry	-	-	8.40	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	66.22	40.00	-	13.92	19.06	-	0.00	3.75	45.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	-	-	9.00	6.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	16.12	10.30	-	-	-	28.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00	94.00
29.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.50	10.00	7.90	10.83	-	-	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	18.50

**Education scenario in the country**

\*90. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary, upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and college levels in the country, State-wise, and the comparison with the neighbouring and advanced countries;
- (b) the literacy rate in the country, State-wise, and the comparison with the neighbouring and advanced countries;
- (c) the pupil-teacher ratio and shortage of teachers at various levels, State-wise;
- (d) the present status of school drop outs; and
- (e) whether the above scenario is worrisome and dismal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Gross Enrolment Ratio at various levels in the country during 2010-11 (provisional) is given below:—

Primary (I-V)	116.0
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	85.5
Secondary (IX-X)	65.0
Higher Secondary (XI-XII)	39.3
Higher Education	19.4

State-wise details of Gross Enrolment Ratio are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Gross Enrolment Ratio of selected neighbouring and advanced countries are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) Literacy Rate (Age 7 Years and above) of the Country as per Census 2011 is 72.99. State-wise details of Literacy Rate (Age 7 Years and above) are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Literacy Rate (age 15 years and above) of selected neighbouring and advanced countries are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) The Pupil Teacher Ratio at various levels in the country during 2010-11 (Provisional) is given below:—

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Primary Schools	43
Upper Primary Schools	33
Secondary Schools	30
Higher Secondary Schools	34
Higher Education	26

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State-wise details of Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various types of Schools are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13 against which 14 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States/UTs upto 31.03.2013 and balance recruitment are in the process. This has substantially reduced the PTR at elementary level. Details showing, State-wise, teacher vacancies reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations is given in Statement-V (*See* below). In addition, States/UTs also have vacancies on the teacher cadre borne on the State Governments.

As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) norms, expected ratio of PTR should be 15 and 12 in case of Under Graduate and Post Graduate respectively.

(d) The Drop-out rate of students for the Classes I-X during 2010-11 (provisional) in the country is 49.3.

(e) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that, every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes, *inter-alia*, opening of new schools, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls and teachers' sensitization programmes to promote participation of girls. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls. Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which has been launched for universal access to secondary

education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

There has been a substantial improvement in enrolment, retention and reduction in drop out rates as a result of initiatives taken by the Government. There is near universal enrolment at elementary level. Nearly all habitations except few remote areas have access to a primary school. The share of enrolment of SCs and STs has been higher than their share in population. The enrolment ratio of girls at primary level has been higher than that of the boys at primary level. Number of out of school children had declined substantially. There has also been a greater focus on education of children with special needs who are being increasingly mainstreamed in the normal school.

During Eleventh Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in higher education. A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on sharing basis shall be provided to the State Governments/State Universities for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. To address all the issues related to Teachers a new scheme "National Mission on Teachers and Teaching" has been approved during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Similarly, the Cabinet has recently approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Rastriya Uchattar Shiksha Abhiyan for strategic central funding to State Higher Educational Institutions.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for all categories of Students during 2010-11 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes (I-V)			Classes (VI-VIII)			Classes (IX-X)			Classes (XI-XII)			Higher Education		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.7	99.4	99.5	80.3	79.9	80.1	67.1	67.3	67.2	50.1	44.9	47.5	32.1	24.4	28.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1845	176.9	180.8	108.5	102.6	105.5	73.3	67.9	70.6	49.1	45.7	47.5	33.6	19.5	26.9
3.	Assam	93.1	95.6	94.3	67.2	68.7	67.9	52.0	46.9	49.5	18.2	14.6	16.4	13.3	13.4	13.4
4.	Bihar	131.3	123.6	127.7	68.4	60.4	64.6	46.3	37.0	41.8	24.1	18.0	21.2	11.8	9.1	10.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.6	120.0	122.8	90.2	84.7	87.5	63.6	58.9	61.3	36.9	30.0	33.5	15.8	11.4	13.6
6.	Goa	106.9	101.5	104.3	99.2	92.2	95.8	67.8	64.7	66.3	57.2	59.2	58.2	31.0	35.8	33.2
7.	Gujarat	119.4	121.4	120.3	89.5	81.5	85.7	71.3	56.5	64.3	40.0	33.5	36.9	23.5	18.8	21.3
8.	Haryana	90.6	100.2	94.9	82.3	84.8	83.5	60.8	71.4	65.7	60.0	59.9	59.9	27.2	20.7	24.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.1	109.4	109.2	116.0	111.4	113.8	102.4	101.0	101.7	78.4	76.9	77.7	25.9	26.0	26.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	108.3	111.7	109.9	96.6	92.6	94.7	66.8	63.2	65.1	42.9	40.9	42.0	17.0	16.7	16.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Jharkhand	145.9	148.5	147.1	81.7	81.0	81.3	47.4	43.1	45.3	13.3	11.8	12.6	8.8	7.5	8.1
12.	Karnataka	105.2	104.1	104.7	92.2	89.1	90.7	74.0	72.5	73.3	41.9	43.6	42.8	26.6	24.3	25.5
13.	Kerala	91.4	91.5	91.4	106.5	101.3	103.9	101.6	99.7	100.6	64.1	72.1	68.0	18.8	25.1	21.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	131.2	139.7	135.2	100.2	102.6	101.4	80.4	52.8	67.0	54.4	37.5	46.3	15.1	13.9	13.6
15.	Maharashtra	105.5	103.7	104.7	95.1	89.6	92.4	76.0	71.2	73.7	61.3	51.1	56.4	30.7	24.2	27.6
16.	Manipur	195.7	188.4	192.1	108.5	100.8	104.6	83.5	80.1	81.8	39.0	32.1	35.5	38.5	33.3	35.9
17.	Meghalaya	193.7	196.3	195.0	85.9	96.2	91.0	49.0	49.9	49.5	13.7	17.3	15.5	15.3	19.8	17.5
18.	Mizoram	191.7	180.0	186.0	108.2	101.3	104.8	75.4	78.3	76.8	41.2	40.2	40.7	22.0	21.1	21.6
19.	Nagaland	103.7	102.8	103.3	59.4	60.7	60.0	27.4	29.5	28.4	18.3	16.7	17.5	25.8	16.9	21.5
20.	Odisha	118.7	120.1	119.4	83.3	80.7	82.0	60.7	56.8	58.8	26.4	21.6	24.0	13.1	14.1	16.1
21.	Punjab	109.1	108.3	108.8	95.8	91.7	94.0	64.8	65.8	65.2	42.2	42.1	42.2	23.6	14.5	19.4
22.	Rajasthan	110.3	109.5	109.9	91.0	73.0	82.4	72.4	50.1	61.8	49.9	31.3	41.1	20.9	15.2	18.2
23.	Sikkim	164.4	158.7	161.6	71.2	86.6	78.8	44.9	50.3	47.6	27.6	29.5	28.6	26.0	22.2	24.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	111.0	112.6	111.8	113.0	111.5	112.3	81.4	83.3	82.3	45.1	55.9	50.4	36.5	29.1	32.9
25.	Tripura	134.9	133.3	134.1	92.2	91.5	91.9	73.0	75.3	73.1	31.9	25.0	28.6	16.0	11.0	13.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	123.8	130.4	126.9	84.1	75.5	79.9	75.0	60.4	68.1	40.2	30.8	35.8	15.2	17.4	16.3
27.	Uttarakhand	107.9	110.2	109.0	102.6	109.2	105.8	89.0	84.8	87.0	59.0	37.4	58.3	26.1	29.6	27.8
28.	West Bengal	91.5	93.9	92.7	84.6	88.0	86.3	58.3	59.7	59.0	35.0	31.6	33.3	13.8	10.9	12.4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.5	84.9	86.2	89.4	86.4	87.9	84.7	79.7	82.2	54.9	61.0	57.7	9.6	13.4	11.1
30.	Chandigarh	78.6	78.1	78.4	84.5	77.1	81.0	69.3	57.7	63.5	62.6	68.5	65.2	42.2	40.4	41.4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.3	107.0	105.6	100.7	100.5	100.6	72.1	69.9	71.2	35.2	31.0	33.4	3.5	3.9	3.6
32.	Damar and Diu	76.5	82.6	79.3	72.4	81.3	76.4	60.7	65.7	62.9	32.7	42.0	36.4	2.7	5.6	3.5
33.	Delhi	126.0	129.6	127.7	110.9	106.4	108.8	101.9	98.4	100.2	65.1	64.2	64.7	35.0	29.8	32.5
34.	Lakshadweep	81.4	80.8	81.1	74.0	93.0	83.0	71.0	76.1	73.5	76.7	85.7	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	104.8	102.3	103.6	106.8	99.7	103.2	98.3	96.5	97.4	55.4	65.5	60.4	32.6	29.9	31.2
	India	115.4	116.7	116.0	87.7	83.1	85.5	69.0	60.8	65.0	42.2	36.1	39.3	20.8	17.9	19.4

Source: (i) Statistics of School Education — 2010-11 (Provisional), Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(ii) All India Survey on Higher Education — 2010-11 (Provisional), Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**Statement-II***Literacy Rate (Age 7 Years and above) as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
3.	Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
4.	Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28
6.	Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70
7.	Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03
8.	Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16
11.	Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41
12.	Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36
13.	Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32
15.	Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34
16.	Manipur	86.06	72.37	79.21
17.	Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43
18.	Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
19.	Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
20.	Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87
21.	Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84
22.	Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11



1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09
25.	Tripura	91.55	82.73	87.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68
27.	Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82
28.	West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.27	82.43	86.63
30.	Chandigarh	89.99	81.19	86.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.17	64.32	76.24
32.	Daman and Diu	91.54	79.55	87.10
33.	Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21
34.	Lakshadweep	95.56	87.95	91.85
35.	Puducherry	91.26	80.67	85.85
	India	80.89	64.64	72.99

**Statement-III****A. Level-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Neighbouring and Developed Countries during 2010**

Country	Primary (I-V)	Secondary (VI-XII)	Higher Education
1	2	3	4
Japan	103	102	60
France	110	113	55
Germany	102	103	NA
Italy	102	100	66

1	2	3	4
United Kingdom	106	102	59
United States of America	102	96	95
Afghanistan	97	46	3
Bangladesh	NA	51	11
Bhutan	111	70	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	114	91	43
Maldives	109	NA	13
Pakistan	95	34	5
Sri Lanka	99	NA	15

**B. Literacy rate (Age 15 years and above) in Neighbouring and Developed Countries**

Country	Reference Year	Male	Female	Person
Russian Federation	2010	99.7	99.5	99.6
Italy	2010	99.2	98.7	98.9
Bangladesh	2010	61.3	52.2	56.8
Bhutan	2005	65	38.7	52.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2008	89.3	80.7	85
Maldives	2006	98.4	98.4	98.4
Nepal	2010	73	48.3	60.3
Pakistan	2009	68.6	40.3	54.9
Sri Lanka	2010	92.6	90	91.2

NA: Not Available

*Source:* Global Education Digest 2012 — Opportunities lost: The impact of grade repetition and early school leaving — UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

**Statement-IV**

*Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for all categories of Students during  
2010-11 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	25	26	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	24	21	27
3.	Assam	28	21	25	12
4.	Bihar	76	51	68	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	29	24	39	23
6.	Goa	25	31	19	21
7.	Gujarat		35	33	52
8.	Haryana	51	38	26	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	14	24	24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	15	14	14
11.	Jharkhand	73	55	60	47
12.	Karnataka	17	27	21	37
13.	Kerala	23	25	25	26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38	39	39	21
15.	Maharashtra	29	32	32	40
16.	Manipur	30	22	28	25
17.	Meghalaya	57	17	11	13
18.	Mizoram	20	9	13	15
19.	Nagaland	20	15	24	31
20.	Odisha	33	26	23	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	26	15	23	28
22.	Rajasthan	46	26	22	30
23.	Sikkim	14	15	8	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	27	32	35	42
25.	Tripura	15	16	21	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79	69	69	46
27.	Uttarakhand	24	27	17	15
28.	West Bengal	45	49	46	46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	13	15	19
30.	Chandigarh	45	73	42	37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39	39	25	27
32.	Daman and Diu	33	32	23	26
33.	Delhi	39	30	34	32
34.	Lakshadweep	23	17	11	31
35.	Puducherry	17	17	24	27
	India	43	33	30	34

NA: For Jharkhand, PTR has been repeated from 2009-10.

*Source:* Statistics of School Education — 2010-11 (Provisional), Ministry of Human Resource Development.

***Statement-V***

*Vacancies of teachers*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Vacancies as on 31.03.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	870

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1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	928
3.	Assam	8052
4.	Bihar	201877
5.	Chhattisgarh	10314
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	27258
8.	Haryana	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2203
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1203
11.	Jharkhand	39539
12.	Karnataka	4777
13.	Kerala	142
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4298
15.	Maharashtra	26704
16.	Manipur	152
17.	Meghalaya	4212
18.	Mizoram	310
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	9965
21.	Punjab	3429
22.	Rajasthan	13243
23.	Sikkim	319
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	1269

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1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	146337
27.	Uttarakhand	9270
28.	West Bengal	61358
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	510
32.	Daman and Diu	27
33.	Delhi	3270
34.	Lakshadweep	21
35.	Puducherry	11
India		581916

*Source:* Annual Work Plan and Budget 2013-14.

### **Exploration of coal reserves**

\*91. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the estimated coal reserve in the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry has specific plans to explore these reserves, and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what has been the output during the last three years; and
- (d) what is the quantum of import of coal during that period?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2013, the total coal resources assessed in the country are about 2,98,914 Million Tonnes.

(b) A programme of 8.14 lakh meters of regional drilling has been drawn for Twelfth Five Year Plan under the MoC scheme of promotional (Regional)

exploration for coal and lignite to enlarge the resource base of coal and lignite in the country. Another programme of about 50 lakh meters of detailed drilling has been drawn up for Twelfth Five Year Plan to prove coal resources established through regional exploration. This would increase availability of coal blocks for project planning and mining.

(c) During the last three years, following coal resources have been added to the national inventory through exploration:—

(Million tonne)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Resource Added	9052	7635	5417

(d) The import of coal during the last three years is given below:

(In million tonnes)

Year	Import of coal	
	Coking coal	Non-coking coal
2009-10	24.690	48.565
2010-11	19.484	49.434
2011-12	31.801	71.052
2012-13	32.55	105.00
2013-14 (upto June, 2013)	—	—

#### Central funds to universities in Tamil Nadu

\*92. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Central funds allocated to various universities in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise and university-wise;

(b) the number of posts of lecturers, senior lecturers, readers and professors sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in various universities in the State; and

(c) whether Government has allocated funds for the conduct of special training classes and skill development programmes in that State, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) allocates funds to Central/State Universities, eligible for grants, for the entire duration of a plan period and not year-wise. Sanctions and releases are done year-wise. The details of the Central funds allocated to various universities in Tamil Nadu during the Eleventh Plan, and funds released during the last three years, year-wise and university-wise, as per the report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of number of posts of lecturers, senior lecturers, readers and professors sanctioned by the UGC in various universities in the State is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. The UGC has released funds for introduction of Career Oriented Course for skill development programmes, to various Universities/Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu under its “Career Oriented Courses” Scheme.

Under the scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to Universities/Colleges for introduction of “Career Oriented Courses” at Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma levels which run concurrently with the conventional degree like B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. Degrees. The Universities/Colleges, which have introduced Career Oriented Courses, are provided with a financial assistance of Rs. 7.00 lakh as a “Seed Money” for five years for Humanities and Commerce streams and Rs. 10.00 lakh as a “Seed Money” for five years for Science Stream. The UGC has sanctioned grants to the Universities/Colleges under Career Oriented Courses Scheme for last three years in Tamil Nadu as below:—

Year	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)
10-11	319.00
11-12	754.20
12-13	168.30

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing a scheme of “Community Development Through Polytechnics” (CDTP), which aims at providing



non-formal, short-term, employment oriented skill development programmes, through All India Council of Technical Education approved Polytechnics, to various sections of the community, to enable them to obtain gainful self/wage employment. Duration of training under the scheme usually ranges from three to six months. The Central Government has released the following grants, under this scheme, during the last three years to Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu:—

Year	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)
10-11	398.20
11-12	659.00
12-13	416.00

As per the report of the National Skill Development Council (NSDC), as on 31st March, 2013, eleven NSDC funded partners were active in the State of Tamil Nadu. During 2012-13, NSDC funded organizations had 128 centres covering about nineteen districts of Tamil Nadu.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Central funds allocated to various universities in Tamil Nadu during the Eleventh Plan, and grants released during the last three years, year-wise and university-wise, as per the report of the University Grants Commission (UGC)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University/Deemed to be University in Tamil Nadu	UGC Allocation		Grant Released		
		during Eleventh Plan	during Twelfth Plan	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Central University</b>						
1.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	19950.00	30050.00	7000.00	9800.00	10031.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State University</b>						
1.	Madurai Kamraj University	1302.00	2302.00	382.58	–	251.75
2.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	811.54	812.00	–	–	156.72
3.	Manomaniam Sundarnar University	1321.50	1322.00	213.04	–	205.50
4.	Bharathiar University	1494.00	1494.00	272.37	–	616.75
5.	Bharathidasan University	1337.25	1337.00	191.84	331.50	216.69
6.	Madras University	1721.50	2722.00	213.53	–	291.75
7.	Mother Teresa Women's University	1007.38	1007.00	153.11	243.74	155.85
8.	Annamalai University	1940.33	1940.00	603.80	–	466.64
9.	Alagappa University	1339.50	1340.00	212.38	238.50	232.25
10.	Anna University, Chennai	2597.10	2597.00	247.30	–	504.87
11.	Periyar University	1266.50	1267.00	368.19	–	165.80
12.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University	862.10	862.00	52.62	298.12	126.10
<b>Deemed to be University</b>						
1.	Avinashlingam Institute for Home Sciences and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	–	–	3337.95	3531.94	4398.09
2.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul	–	–	3226.80	3702.38	4291.66
3.	Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Enathur, Kancheepuram	–	–	7.00	7.00	7.00

**Statement-II**

*Details of number of posts of lecturers, senior lecturers, readers and professors sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in various universities in the State as per the report of the University Grants Commission (UGC)*

Sl. No.	The UGC has sanctioned teaching positions in Tamil Nadu State University during Eleventh Plan period	No. of teaching post sanctioned			
		Professor	Reader/ Associate Professor	Assistant Professor/ Lecturer	Total
1.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	20	40	80	140
2.	M.K. University, Madurai	1	–	8	9
3.	Tamil University	No teaching posts were sanctioned.			
4.	M.S. University, Tirunelveli	–	–	17	17
5.	Bharathidasan University	1	4	14	19
6.	Bharathiar University	No teaching posts were sanctioned.			
7.	Madras University	–	–	46	46
8.	Mother Teresa Women's University	No teaching posts were sanctioned.			
9.	Annamalai University	No teaching posts were sanctioned.			
10.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	–	2	16	18
11.	Anna University	2	5	17	24
12.	Periyar University	–	–	14	14
13.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University	No teaching posts were sanctioned.			

**Eradication of manual scavenging**

\*93. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual scavengers in the country, as on 31st March, 2013, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has prepared a comprehensive plan to eliminate the manual scavenging completely; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the financial provisions and time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General of India, there were 7.94 lakh latrines in the country from which night soil was removed by humans. However, the number of persons still engaged in manual scavenging is not available.

The ongoing Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011, in rural India is, *inter-alia*, capturing the data about the manual scavenging in rural areas, including the non-statutory towns. In addition, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is steering and coordinating a survey of manual scavengers in 3546 statutory towns in the country.

(b) and (c) Presently, a multi-pronged strategy is being followed for elimination of the manual scavenging. This, *inter-alia*, consists of:—

- (i) Administration of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;
- (ii) Conversion of dry latrines into water seal toilets; and
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their dependents, into alternative occupations.

The Government has also introduced the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012”, in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012. A multi-pronged strategy has been worked out in the provisions of the new Bill with a view to eliminate manual scavenging and insanitary latrines and to provide for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

In order to eradicate all existing reported dry latrines, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme in urban areas. The scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2014 with a provision of Rs. 367.16 crores as Central subsidy.

Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers, there is a budget provision of Rs. 570 crore during 2013-14.

#### **Disposal of complaints under MGNREGA**

\*94. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Ministry under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) to what extent this helps in reducing or quickening the processing of complaints;

(c) whether it is a fact that if States fail to take action on complaints, Government can stop release of funds under MGNREGA; and

(d) if so, the details of such instances where States have not taken action and Government has stopped funds since its implementation, particularly with reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per provisions made in Section 27(2) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Central Government may, on receipt of any complaint regarding lack of effective implementation of the provisions of the Act or regarding the improper utilization of programme funds, order an investigation into such complaint. To give effect to the provision of Section 27(2) read with the provisions relating to accountability given in Section 23 of the Act, the Ministry has drawn up a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The primary aim and objective of the SOP is to redress complaints/grievances arising out of MGNREGA implementation in a time bound manner by categorizing the complaints/grievances on the basis of their nature and scope and defining probable course of action that is to be followed.

(b) The States/UTs have been instructed to adhere to the SOP while redressing complaints/grievances under MGNREGA. Depending on the nature and category of

complaints and time-lines indicated in the SOP, the States are required to act upon the complaints and submit detailed Action Taken Report (ATR) thereof. The ATR submitted by the States/UTs are analyzed and decision taken for their final closure with the approval of competent authority in the Ministry. Out of 4,227 complaints/grievances, 60.8 per cent have been disposed of after obtaining satisfactory ATRs from the State/UT Governments.

(c) and (d) Section 27(2) of MGNREG Act, 2005 empowers the Central Government to cause an investigation into the complaint and if necessary, order stoppage of release of funds to the Scheme and institute appropriate remedial measures for its proper implementation within a reasonable period of time. Since the provision of at least 100 days of employment is guaranteed under the Act as statutory requirements, stoppage of release of Central funds may adversely impact the rural livelihoods and the provision needs to be considered only in rare and extreme cases. Hence, the provision relating to stoppage of release of funds has not been invoked by the Ministry, so far, in respect of the implementing States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Strategic reserves of water resources**

\*95. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) why Government is not considering for strategic reserves of water resources for drinking water in consultation with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the State Governments to overcome from scarcity of drinking water in summer and drought like situations;

(b) whether the Central Government has set up any road-map in this regard; and

(c) whether the Central Government has communicated to State Governments in this regard during the last three years or going to issue an advisory, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Safe water for drinking and sanitation as a preemptive need has been considered as a basic principle in the National Water Policy (2012), recently adopted by the National Water Resources Council.

Further, the 'Guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports of Irrigation and Multi-Purpose Projects' stipulates that water resources development project should

as far as possible be planned and developed as multi-purpose projects. Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, whenever there is no alternative source of drinking water.

(b) Planning and execution of water resources projects for provision of drinking water is within the purview of the States. Implementation of the above Policy and Guidelines require active cooperation and support of the State Governments/Union Territories. Accordingly, the above Policy and Guidelines have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) Keeping in view the possibility of delay in the onset of monsoon and also uneven spatial distribution which might result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry of Water Resources had issued an Advisory in July, 2012 to all the State Governments/Union Territories stating, *inter-alia*, that priority be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and that judicious use of water be made. It was also suggested that use of ground water may be made to meet the situation to the extent possible.

#### **Progress of PMGSY**

\*96. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has not met its set deadline in various States including Bihar;

(b) the details of targets set and construction/progress made during the last four years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the level of implementation of road works in certain tribal and backward regions has been below the national level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor along with the actions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide good all weather connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 and above. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule-V) Areas, the objective is to connect habitations

with a population of 250 and above. Initial target of the programme was to provide connectivity to all unconnected habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above in the initial three years (2000-2003) of the programme and all unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of 2007.

The details of targets set and progress made during the last four years, year-wise and State-wise under PMGSY is enclosed as Annexure. [See Appendix 229 Annexure No. 2]

The Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs have identified 82 selected Tribal and Backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for special attention in 2011. Consequently, the proposals for connecting eligible unconnected habitations having population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in these districts are also being considered for sanctions. At the National level, the Ministry has cleared project proposals of Rs. 1,56,288 crore for construction of 129,892 road works covering a length of 5,01,676 km. under the Scheme till date to the States. As reported by the States, they have completed 97,040 road works (75%) covering 3, 81,197 kms length (76%) with an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,156 crore (65%) upto June, 2013. The Status of implementation in 82 IAP districts is below the National level and the State-wise details given in Statement (*See* below). The Special measures taken by the Ministry in 82 IAP districts are as under:—

- (i) Permission to the States to engage Central/State PSUs
- (ii) Sanctioning cost of bridges upto 75 metre length by Government of India
- (iii) Eligibility for habitations with population 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) for new connectivity
- (iv) Relaxation in bid capacity of bidders
- (v) Provision of Insurance premium in DPRs for plant and machinery
- (vi) Reducing minimum tender package size to Rs. 50 lakhs
- (vii) Assistance in forest clearance
- (viii) Inclusion of Left-out habitations in original Core Network
- (ix) Sanctioning 90% of the additional cost of Cement Concrete road in critical areas
- (x) Permitting construction of pre-fabricated bridges
- (xi) Permission for construction in Stages.



**Statement**  
*Physical and financial progress of 82 IAP Districts as on 30th June, 2013*

Sl. No.	States	No. of IAP District	No. of roads sanctioned	No. of road works completed	Length of road works sanctioned (in km.)	Length of roads completed (in km.)	Value of projects cleared (Rs. in lakhs)	Cumulative expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3,036	2,451	9,656	7,821	2,75,349	1,45,204
2.	Bihar	11	3,300	1,985	12,426	7,769	5,32,578	3,32,989
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	3,542	2,402	16,645	10,851	4,66,176	2,90,946
4.	Jharkhand	17	3,083	1,373	13,021	6,581	3,70,868	1,90,080
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10	4,012	2,878	18,249	14,035	4,78,267	3,30,956
6.	Maharashtra	2	468	403	1,925	1,455	47,607	32,111
7.	Odisha	18	6,702	4,022	27,632	16,324	9,89,070	6,16,346
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	726	540	2,523	1,905	68,950	43,168
9.	West Bengal	3	1,033	381	6,051	2,896	2,58,680	80,176
TOTAL:		82	25,902	16,435 (63%)	1,08,128	69,637.72 (64.4%)	34,87,544	20,61,975.22 (59%)

**Performance of NCEF**

\*97. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), and if so, the details of its aims and objectives;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government to evaluate the performance of the fund; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir, the National Clean Energy Fund was created through Finance Bill 2010-11 for making investment in entrepreneurial ventures and research in the field of clean energy technologies.

(b) So far Government of India has not conducted any study to evaluate the performance of the Fund.

(c) Does not arise.

**Enrolment and drop out of children**

\*98. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that around 8 million children have never stepped into a school and 80 million drop out without completing basic schooling, as per the United Nations Children's Fund;

(b) if so, whether Government has been able to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has found out the solutions for the problem, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Government of India had commissioned two independent surveys by Social and Research Institute (SRI) — a special unit of International

Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB) to estimate the out of school children in the country in 2005 and 2009. The 2005 survey estimated the Out of School Children (OoSC) at 134.6 lakhs which reduced to 81.5 lakhs in 2009, which included 61.04 lakh never enrolled and 20.46 lakh children who had dropped out. The main reasons for children remaining out of school are poverty, sibling care, children with disability etc.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all Children in the age group of 6-14 years. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for a multi-pronged approach to check drop outs and to ensure universal enrolments, which includes *inter-alia* enhancing access to primary and upper primary schools, strengthening school infrastructure, improving the teachers pupil ratio, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms, mid-day-meals in schools as well as strategies for promoting elementary education for girls and children belonging to disadvantaged groups as also for community mobilization.

In order to cover Out of school children and to check drop outs in elementary education 2,12,754 Primary and 1,61,686 Upper Primary schools and 19,82,904 Number of teachers have been sanctioned since the inception of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA also provides for special training for mainstreaming Out of school children, coverage of children with disability (Children with Special Needs-CWSN) through inclusive education and residential facilities for far flung areas and urban deprived children. As a result of SSA and RTE Act, 2009 implementation, the enrolment at elementary level increased from 18.78 crores in 2009-10 to 19.90 crores in 2011-12.

#### **Allocation of coal linkages to Andhra Pradesh**

\*99. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any requests from Andhra Pradesh Government for allocation of coal linkages to its various power projects;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes,

Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for the coal linkage for the following projects:—

Sl. No.	Name of TPP and promoter/project developer	Location of the unit	Total capacity in MW
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited	Sattupalli/Khammam, Distt. Andhra Pradesh	600
2.	Vodarevu STPS of M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited	Kanauparti Village, Naguluppalapadu Mandal, Prakasam, Distt. Andhra Pradesh	4000
3.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited	Palvancha, Khammam Distt. Andhra Pradesh	800
4.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited	Ibrahimpattam, Krishna Distt. Andhra Pradesh	800
5.	Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Limited	Nelatur Village, Muthukoor Mandal, SPSR Nellore, Distt. Andhra Pradesh	800
TOTAL:			7000

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.

**Drinking water supply in villages of Maharashtra**

\*100. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for providing drinking water in water scarce villages of Maharashtra during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have also been earmarked for this purpose, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Under the centrally sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States, supplementing their efforts, to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. States have to prioritize coverage of Partially Covered Habitations and Quality Affected Habitations, which *inter-alia* includes water scarce habitations in the country, including Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Government has informed, that the State has prepared an Action Plan for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15, targeting the coverage of 14,453 partially covered habitations, of which 5066 habitations will be covered in 2013-14. The State has reported that funds have been earmarked for the purpose and an amount of Rs. 1719.64 crores, comprising of both Central and State funds is proposed to be made available for the purpose in 2013-14.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Supply of coal by CIL**

621. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has repeatedly failed to meet its commitment of coal supply;

(b) if so, the details of commitment and supply made by CIL during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken note of the shortage in coal supply; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken to ensure adequate and timely supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been meeting more than 90% of its commitment as against the Annual Plan target finalised by Planning Commission. The details of commitment and supply made by CIL during the last three years and in the current year (upto July, 2013) are as under:—

*Actual supply from CIL vis-à-vis supply plan target in raw coal terms as finalised by MOC in Annual Plan*

(In million tonnes)

Year	Supply plan target	Actual supply	% Met
2010-11	460.50	424.50	92%
2011-12	452.00	433.08	96%
2012-13 (Provisional)	470.00	465.19	99%
2013-14 (upto July, 2013) (Provisional)	156.86	153.47	98%

(c) and (d) The gap between demand and supply of coal in the country is to be met through coal imports. Considering the gap between coal demand and indigenous availability, Government of India has placed coal under Open General License (OGL) to facilitate import of coal freely by anyone in the country on payment of applicable duties. Over the years, Government has also reduced the import duty on coal to 0% for coking coal and 5% for non-coking coal in 2004-05. Further, in the Union Budget for 2013-14, in respect of steam coal and bituminous coal, Government has reduced the import duty to 2% and has levied countervailing duty of 2%.

In the draft Annual Plan for 2013-14, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission has assessed the demand of coal in the country as 769.69 million tonnes. Against this

demand, supply plan from indigenous sources has been planned to be 614.55 million tonnes with a demand-supply gap of 155.04 million tonnes which is envisaged to be met through imports by consuming sectors.

#### **Provision of profit sharing**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a recommendation has been received for the removal of the provision of 26 per cent profit sharing by coal and lignite miners with project affected people and replacing it with a system based on royalty payments by the firms concerned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has accepted the above proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR) in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011 which provides that in case of coal minerals, a mining lease holder shall pay a sum equivalent to 26% of profit to the District Mineral Foundation to be set up at District level. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel by the Lok Sabha. The Standing Committee submitted its 36th Report on the MMDR Bill, 2011 on 7th May, 2013. The recommendations of the Standing Committee are under consideration with the Government.

#### **Supply of coal to TPSs in Tamil Nadu**

623. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal supplied to Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (b) the quantity of coal to be supplied to them, as per the fuel supply agreement and the shortfall in supply during that period;
- (c) whether Government has designed or followed any alternate supply mechanism to provide adequate quantity of coal to them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Details of commitment and coal supply to the TPPs located in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and current year are given below:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Year	Commitment under FSA/MoU	Despatch	% Mat
2010-11	13.50	12.64	94%
2011-12	13.60	12.96	95%
2012-13 (Provisional)	14.36	12.86	90%
2013-14 (upto July, 2013) (Provisional)	5.84	5.10	87%

Coal India Limited (CIL) has a commitment to supply 90% of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) to the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned prior to 31.03.2009 and 80% of ACQ for TPPs commissioned after 31.3.2009.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the overall coal availability for increased power generation and also to liquidate huge stock lying at the collieries, one-time offer was made by CIL to all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under FSA during 2012-13 to lift the coal on “as is where is” basis with the stipulation that the Power Stations will make their own evacuation arrangement. It was also mentioned that, the prices applicable for Power Generating Companies would be as per FSA, including the incentives and the scheme can be extended to Independent Power Plants (IPPs) too. This scheme was implemented by the coal companies in June, 2012 for the year 2012-13 and further extended for the year 2013-14 with the same terms and conditions for Power Generating Companies including IPPs from the pit-head stocks/loading points of the coal companies. The TPPs of Tamil Nadu have not booked any coal under this scheme so far.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at coal companies and CIL, coal supplies to Power Utility sector is monitored regularly by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet



Secretariat. This Sub-Group makes various operational suggestions to ensure uninterrupted coal supplies to power utilities and for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position. The monitoring mechanism has ensured that coal stock at power plants of Tamil Nadu has improved from 0.54 million tonnes as on 01.04.2013 to 0.97 million tonnes as on 28.07.2013.

#### Supply of coal to power plants by CIL

624. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has not been able to supply coal to power plants and industries, as per the agreements;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the situation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been meeting more than 90% of its commitment as against the Annual Plan target finalised by Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission. The details of commitment and supply made by CIL during the last three years and in the current year (upto July, 2013) are as under:—

*Actual supply from CIL vis-à-vis supply plan target in raw coal terms as finalised by MOC in Annual Plan*

(In million tonnes)

Year	Supply plan target	Actual supply	% Mat
2010-11	460.50	424.50	92%
2011-12	452.00	433.08	96%
2012-13 (Provisional)	470.00	465.19	99%
2013-14 (upto July, 2013) (Provisional)	156.86	153.47	98%

(c) to (e) The gap between demand and supply of coal in the country is to be met through, coal imports. Considering the gap between coal demand and indigenous availability, Government of India has placed coal under Open General License (OGL) to facilitate import of coal freely by anyone in the country on payment of applicable duties. Over the years, Government has also reduced the import duty on coal to 0% for coking coal and 5% for non-coking coal in 2004-05. Further, in the Union Budget for 2013-14, in respect of steam coal and bituminous coal, Government has reduced the import duty to 2% and has levied countervailing duty of 2%.

In the draft Annual Plan for 2013-14, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission has assessed the demand of coal in the country as 769.69 million tonnes. Against this demand, supply plan from indigenous sources has been planned to be 614.55 million tonnes with a demand-supply gap of 155.04 million tonnes which is envisaged to be met through imports by consuming sectors.

#### **Coal and lignite production by NLC**

625. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal and lignite produced by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) during the last three years and its value in rupees;
- (b) the income earned by NLC during those years and the funds allocated by the Central Government for the development of mines in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether Government has designed any mechanism to provide adequate machinery and manpower support for exploitation of mines there; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The quantity of lignite produced by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) during the last three years and its value in rupees are given below. NLC does not produce coal:—

Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Quantity of lignite produced in lakh tonnes	231.44	245.90	262.23
Value of lignite in Rs. lakhs	287553.66	370041.01	412413.66

(b) The income earned by NLC during the last 3 years (profit after tax of NLC) is furnished below:—

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Profit of NLC after tax in Rs. crore.	1298.33	1411.33	1459.75

NLC has not availed any budgetary support from the Central Government for the development of mines since the year 2002-03.

(c) and (d) NLC has delegated powers for investment in the exploitation and exploration of mines being a Navaratna Company.

#### **Blocking of stake sale of CIL by trade unions**

626. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:  
SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that trade unions have recently blocked the stake sale of Coal India Limited (CIL) by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Five Central Trade Unions operating in Coal India and its Subsidiaries [Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) and Centre of Union Trade Unions (CITU)] have given Notice dated 24.06.2013 signed on 05.07.2013, to the Hon'ble Minister of Coal to stop further 10% disinvestments in CIL, besides other demands. In response to the aforesaid Notice, the Hon'ble Minister of Coal held meeting with the representatives of five Central Trade Unions on 8.7.2013, 23.7.2013 and 30.7.2013 to arrive at a consensus on the issue of disinvestment.

#### **Royalty on lignite**

627. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of royalty on lignite paid by Government to various State Governments, State-wise;

- (b) the States asking for enhancement of the existing rate of royalty since 1999;
- (c) whether a proposal for enhancement of royalty in respect of Tamil Nadu was under consideration of Government during the year 2000; and
- (d) if so, the final outcome in cases of enhancement of rate of royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The royalty on lignite paid by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) to the State Governments during the last 3 years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tamil Nadu	15842.31	17187.39	21608.60
Rajasthan	249.54	556.12	781.69
Total	16091.85	17743.51	22390.29

(b) to (d) For enhancing/fixing the rate of royalty on coal/lignite, the Government sets up a Study Group, which interacts and takes views of all the stakeholders, viz. the producing States, the consuming States and the consuming sectors like power, iron and steel, cement, etc. After taking into account views of all the stakeholders and other relevant factors, the Study Group makes recommendations, which are considered and accepted by the Government. So far royalty has been revised three times w.e.f. 16.08.2002, 01.08.2007 and 10.5.2012.

#### **Notices for non-production of coal**

†628. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued notices to certain companies which have been allocated coal blocks but have not started production for long time;
- (b) if so, the number of such coal blocks and the assessment of their production capacity; and
- (c) when these coal blocks were allocated and the date by when each block was expected to begin production?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) 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 then Review Committee and IMG, Government 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 and 2 coal blocks allocated to Damodar Valley Corporation and Jharkhand State Electricity Board respectively were subsequently withdrawn. Based on the recommendations of the IMG, show cause notices have been issued to the allocattees of 30 coal blocks due to unsatisfactory progress of development of coal blocks and linked end use projects. As per the guidelines, coal production from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If a coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The name of the allocattee company(ies), date of allocation of coal block and estimated geological reserves in respect of these 30 blocks are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details regarding allocatees of 30 coal blocks*

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Name of the allocatee company(ies)	Date of allocation	Geological reserves of block (in million tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	07.01.2002	92.3
2-3.	Gangaramchak and Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	23.06.2003	13.68

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1	2	3	4	5
4.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.	29.10.2003	31.5
5.	Badam	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	03.11.2003	144.63
6.	Utkal B1	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	29.09.2003	228.4
7.	Jamkhani	Bhusan Steel and Power Ltd.	12.11.2003	80
8.	Pakri Barwadih	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	11.10.2004	1600
9.	Talaipalli	-do-	25.01.2006	965
10.	Gondulpara	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	140
11.	Radhikapur (West)	Rungta Mines Ltd., OCL India Ltd. and Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	210
12.	Suliyari	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	75
13.	Ramchandi Promotional Block	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	27.02.2009	1500
14.	North of Arkhapal	Strategic Energy Tech. System Ltd.	27.02.2009	1500
15.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nallah)	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. and Topworth Steel Ltd.	03.06.2009	61.70
16.	Bikram	Birla Corporation Ltd.	02.08.2008	20.98
17.	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	108.8
18.	Kosar Dongargaon	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	22.51
19.	Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	17.09.2007	194.96
20.	Khappa and Extn.	Sunflag Iron and Steel Ltd. and Dalmia Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	84.72
21.	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	80.0

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1	2	3	4	5
22.	Warora	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	73
23- 25.	Brinda, Sasai and Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	26.05.2005	78.12
26	Urtan North	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. and Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	12.10.2009	69.82
27.	Kesla North	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	36.15
28.	Sondiha	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	70
29.	Mandakini A	Tata Power Ltd., Jindal Photo Ltd. and Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	290.52
30.	Amarkunda Murgadangal	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. and Gagan Sponge Iron Ltd.	17.01.2008	410

### Opposition to disinvestment in CIL

629. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade unions have opposed the proposed disinvestment in Coal India Limited (CIL) which is offering to offload 5 per cent stake in the company while offering as much stake to its employees;

(b) whether the trade unions have threatened to go on strike which may lead to massive dip in coal output and consequently impact power generation; and

(c) whether any compromise formula is being worked out to avoid the proposed strike by the unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Five Central Trade Unions operating in Coal India and its Subsidiaries [Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) and Centre of Union Trade Unions (CITU)] have given Notice dated 24.06.2013 signed on 05.07.2013, to the Hon'ble Minister of Coal to stop further 10% disinvestments in CIL, besides other demands.

(b) In the aforesaid Notice it is mentioned that if the issue of further 10% disinvestments is not resolved, alongwith other demands, the coal workers/five CTUs shall be constrained to resort to direct industrial action, including stoppage of coal despatch/production.

(c) To address these issues, the Hon'ble Minister of Coal held meeting with the representatives of Five Central Trade Unions on 08.07.2013, 23.07.2013 and 30.07.2013 to arrive at a consensus on the issue of disinvestments as well as to resolve other demands to avoid any agitation programme of the Trade Unions.

#### **Shortage of coal**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of coal is expected to be significant by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the dependence on imported coal for meeting the energy requirements is likely to continue in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The target of all India coal production in the terminal year of Twelfth Plan (2016-17) has been placed at 795 MTe and demand in the same period has been assessed to be 980.50 MTe. to meet the growing needs of the economy. The balance 185.50 MTe of coal will remain as the gap between demand and domestic production even by terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan which will need to be met through imports by power producers.

#### **Research to improve efficiency and efficacy of coal**

631. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to undertake researches to improve efficiency and efficacy of coal by any method;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any research is being carried out to make coal energy to be used in automobiles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK



PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government of India through its Coal Science and Technology (S&T) Plan and Coal India Limited (CIL) through its R&D Board have been promoting R&D activities in Coal and Lignite Sectors for improving efficiency and efficacy of coal for its wider acceptance to various industries.

(b) A number of R&D projects for improving efficiency and efficacy of coal have been completed by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and their details are given below:—

- (i) **Resource assessment and characterization study of non-coking coal for sponge iron industry** — A study to identify non-coking coal resources, which can produce “sponge iron grade coal”. The research study proved that the most of the Indian non-coking coals including inferior grade are suitable for sponge iron making as such or after beneficiation.
- (ii) **Resource survey, characterization and blending studies of low volatile coal for their use in steel industry** — A research work with an aim to identify resource of low volatile coking coals in the lower seams of Jharia Coalfield, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Karo group of seams of East Bokaro Coalfield, Central Coalfields Limited for their use in steel industries. The investigations carried out on these coal seams, coal from which is presently used for non-metallurgical purpose, showed that there is a high potential of these coals (after washing) to be used as blend constituent in coke making. The clean coals can be used as a blend constituent for coke making in steel plants and the middlings can be used in power plants.
- (iii) **Effective utilization of low rank and low volatile high rank Indian coking coals for Blast Furnace (BF) coke making** — A research work with an aim to study the suitability of low rank and low volatile rank coals in blast furnace coke after suitable beneficiation and blending. Coal samples from Muraidih (Jharia Coalfields), Jhanjra, Sonapur Bazari (Raniganj Coalfields), North Urimari and Giddi A (South Karanpura Coalfields) which are presently considered as non-coking were collected for laboratory scale washability test and subsequent coal petrography and chemical analysis. It was observed from the analysis that most of the coal have good coking properties and can be used in coke making.

(c) and (d) In this direction, as a first step, one research project related to conversion of Coal-To-Liquid (CTL) is now under implementation by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) in which indigenously suitable catalysts will be developed under S&T fund of Ministry of Coal. Coal if converted to liquid could be used for automobile and other industries.

**Allocation of coal to new power projects**

632. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal allocations made for new projects of various State Governments during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of representations regarding long-term coal linkages and allocation of mines received from Karnataka Government for Chhattisgarh thermal power plant during the last four years; and

(c) what is the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The year-wise and State-wise details of coal allocation made for new projects of various State Government's power projects during the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) One representation has been received from Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for grant of long-term coal linkage for their proposed 2×800 MW (1st Phase) and 2×800 MW (2nd Phase) power plant to be set up at Godhna, Janjir, Champa Chhattisgarh. As far as allocation of mines is concerned it is based on the applications called for from the State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for allocation of identified coal block under Government dispensation. During the period of last four years, applications for allocation of coal blocks to Government companies were invited only in December, 2012. In response to the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated 31.12.2012 for 14 coal blocks for specified end-use *i.e.* Power, this Ministry had received application from Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) for 8 coal blocks for various TPPs located in the Karnataka State and Godhna TPP (2×800 MW) in the State of Chhattisgarh

(c) 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 the plant under reference.

In so far as allocation of mines is concerned, the proposal received from Godhna TPP (2×800 MW) in the State of Chhattisgarh was not recommended by CEA/Ministry of Power.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of coal allocation made for new power projects of various State Governments during the last five years*

Sl. No.	Unit/Plant Name	Name of the State where plant is located	Year or allocation	Capacity Approved (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kothagudam-VI, APGENCO (Unit-1)	Andhra Pradesh	2006	500
2.	Krishnapatanam TPS, APGENCO (Unit-1)	Andhra Pradesh	2006	1600
3.	Vijayawada-IV, (Unit-1)	Andhra Pradesh	2000	500
4.	Korba West TPS Extension-III, CSPGCL (Unit-5)	Chhattisgarh	2008	500
5.	Marwa TPS, CSPGCL, Distt. Jajgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh (Tapering Linkage)	Chhattisgarh	2007	1000
6.	Ukai TPS (Extension Unit-6) Gujarat, Songadh, Gujarat (Tapering)	Gujarat	2010	500
7.	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Plant, Khedar, Hissar (Earlier Hissar TPS) (Unit-1)	Haryana	2006	500
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Plant, Khedar, Hissar (Earlier Hissar TPS) (Unit-2)	Haryana	2007	700

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bellary TPS, KPCL, Bellary, Karnataka (Unit-2)	Karnataka	2007	500
10.	Raichur TPP, KPCL Karnataka (Unit-8)	Karnataka	2006	250
11.	Rayalseema TPS Stage-III, Kadapa (Unit-5)	Karnataka	2007	210
12.	Rayalseema TPS Stage-III, Kadapa (Unit-6)	Karnataka	2007	500
13.	Shree Singaji TPP (Formerly Malwa Thermal Power Station), MPPGCL, Village Purni, Distt. Khandwa, MP (Unit-1&2)	Madhya Pradesh	2010	1200
14.	Satpura TPS (Extension), Sarni Distt. Betul, MP (Unit-10&11)	Madhya Pradesh	2008 and 2010	500
15.	Bhusawal TPS, MAHAGENCO (Unit-4&5)	Maharashtra	2006	1000
16.	Khaperkheda TPS, MAHAGENCO (Unit-5)	Maharashtra	2006	500
17.	Paras Expn.-II TPS, MAHAGENCO	Maharashtra	2006	250
18.	Parli Unit-2 TPS, MAHAGENCO	Maharashtra	2006	250
19.	MAHAGENCO (Tapering Linkage) Bhusawal Unit-6 and Parli Unit-8	Maharashtra	2007	500
20.	Chabra TPS, RRVUNL, Chhabra TPS, Chowki, Motipura, Teh. Chhabra, Distt. Baran, Rajasthan (Unit-1&2)	Rajasthan	2006	500
21.	Chabra TPP, Extension. Project, Phase-II, RRVUNL, Choki Motipura Village, Tehsil Chhabra, Baran Distt., Rajasthan (Tapering) (Unit-3&4)	Rajasthan	2010	500

22.	Kalisindh TPP, RRVUNL, Nimoda Village, Jhalawar Distt., Rajasthan (Tapering) (Unit-1)	Rajasthan	2010	600
23.	Kota TPS, RRVUNL, Kota Thermal Power Station, Sakatpura, Kota, Rajasthan (Unit-7)	Rajasthan	2006	195
24.	Suratgarh TPS, RRVUNL, Suratgarh Thermal Power Station, Riyanwali, Suratgarh, Rajasthan (Unit-6)	Rajasthan	2006	250
25.	Mettur TPS, TANGEDCO (Unit-1)	Tamil Nadu	2006 and 2010	600
26.	North Chennai Extn. TPP (Stage-II), TANGEDCO (Unit-1)	Tamil Nadu	2010	600
27.	North Chennai, TPS, TANGEDCO (Unit-2)	Tamil Nadu	2006 and 2010	600
28.	Paricha Extn., UPRVUNL (Unit-5&6), Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	2006	500
29.	Harduaganj Extn. (Unit-8&9), Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	2006	500
30.	Anpara-D Unit-1 TPS, UPRVUNL, Shakti Bhawan, Ashok Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	2007	500
31.	Obra Extn. Phase-1, (UPRVUNL), Sonebadhra, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	2007	500
32.	Anpara-D Unit-2 TPS, UPRVUNL, Shakti Bhawan, Ashok Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	2010	500

**Lignite reserves**

633. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in consultation with the State Governments which have conducted any study about the probable stock of lignite and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government has, in consultation with the Gujarat Government, identified new lignite fields during the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what target has been set up by Government for mining of lignite for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The annual lignite inventory published by Geological Survey of India with lignite resources added through exploration by the State Governments and other exploration/exploiting agencies (as on 01.04.2013) is as follows:—

*State-wise inventory of Geological Reserves of Lignite as on 1.04.2013*

State	Reserves in MT			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Grand Total
Gujarat	1278.65	283.70	1159.70	2722.05
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	20.25	7.30	27.55
Kerala	0.00	0.00	9.65	9.65
Puducherry	0.00	405.61	11.00	416.61
Rajasthan	1167.02	2671.93	1850.57	5689.52
Tamil Nadu	3735.23	22900.05	7712.43	34347.71
West Bengal	0.00	1.13	1.64	2.77
ALL INDIA:	6180.90	26282.67	10752.29	43215.86

(b) Sub-Group-V on Energy Mineral and Resources of the Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) plans for the regional exploration for coal and lignite in the country to identify new coal and lignite deposits. Regional Exploration under Promotional Exploration scheme funded for lignite by Ministry of Coal is being carried out since 1989. During the last five years (2008-09 to 2012-13) no lignite exploration has been carried out in Gujarat under promotional exploration scheme since major part of the area has already been covered by earlier exploration. However, the Commissionerate of Geology and Mines/Gujarat (CGM/G) is carrying out the lignite exploration in Gujarat State under their own programme.

(c) As per the report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite for formulation of Twelfth Plan, the target fixed for lignite production during the current and the next three years for different States is as follows:—

(In million tonne)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Tamil Nadu	24.23	24.23	25.08	27.20
Gujarat	17.48	18.53	20.00	21.60
Rajasthan	9.89	15.09	17.67	19.80
TOTAL:	51.60	57.85	62.75	68.60

**Enhancement in area of dwelling units meant for rehabilitated population**

634. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the present area of dwelling units meant for rehabilitated population in and around BCCL and ECL coalfields in Jharia and Raniganj respectively;

(b) whether there has been a demand to enhance the area of dwelling units as the earlier one approved under the master plan is not sufficient; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to enhance the area of dwelling units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the Master Plan approved in August, 2009 dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in lease hold of Bharat Coking Coal

Ltd. (BCCL) in Jharia Coalfields and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) in Raniganj coalfields, the following were indicated:—

- (i) The area of dwelling units for BCCL/ECL employees under rehabilitation scheme will be in equivalent type of houses in triple storeyed building.
  - (ii) For non-BCCL/ECL people having no homestead land (encroachers) will be provided with a house constructed with a carpet area of 18.90 sq.m (with a super builtup area of 27 sq.m).
  - (iii) Head of every such house will be entitled to cash compensation equivalent to the assessed cost of homestead land and in addition, he will be provided with a plot of land measuring 100 sq.m free of cost. If the offer is not acceptable then head of each house will be provided with a constructed flat of 38.90 sq.m super built up area having two rooms, one kitchen and an attached toilet in triple storeyed building.
- (b) Yes, there has been a demand to enhance the area of dwelling unit for the encroachers to be rehabilitated in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields.
- (c) As decided in the 4th High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) meeting, it was proposed to enhance dwelling unit after incorporating Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) housing provision under JNNURM norms for encroachers by enhancement of carpet area from 18.90 sq.m (with a super built up area of 27 sq.m) to 25.10 sq.m. (with a super built up area of 38.92 sq.m). This proposal was approved by Government on 10th January, 2013.

#### **Allocation of coal mines to PSUs**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has allocated coal mines to Central and State public sector undertakings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has allocated such mines to NTPC as well; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently allocated



14 coal blocks meant for power sector to Central and State public sector undertakings including National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Coal block	Proposed Applicant State/ CPSU	Proposed Government Company	Proposed allocated coal reserves (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tentuloi	Odisha	Odisha Thermal Power Corporation 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	NTPC Ltd.	266.00
		Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation Ltd.	130.00
6.	Baisi	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	150.00
7.	Pachwara-South	NLC	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd./Ghatampur	279.00
8.	Jilga-Barpali	NLC	NLC/Sirkali (Tamil Nadu)	396.00
		Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	150.00
9.	Sarapal-Nuapara	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	701.00
10.	Kente Extension	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam	200.00
11.	Mahajanvadi	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	170.00
		Gujarat	GSECL	170.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gondbahera Ujheni	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	532.00
13.	Deocha- Pachami	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	382.00
		West Bengal	The West Bengal Power Development Corporation	584.00
		Bihar	BSPGCL (Pirpanti/Lakhisarai) SJVN Ltd./BUXAR	486.00
		Punjab	Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.	229.00
		Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distt. Corporation Ltd.	171.00
		Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	250.00
14.	Kalyanpur- Badalpara	Haryana	HPGCL	51.00
		Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	51.00

#### **Use of CSR funds by CIL**

636. 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) has failed to make use of CSR funds during the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether CIL has initiated any action against officers for dereliction of duty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries spent a total of Rs. 82 crore on Corporate Social Activities (CSR) related activities in 2011-12 as against an allocation of Rs. 553 crore set out for the year. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) had framed the CSR guidelines in 2010, based on which, Coal India Ltd. formulated a CSR policy in June, 2010. As per the CSR policy, the budget allocation for CSR increased tremendously. However, the CIL and its subsidiaries

were not geared to utilize the funds within the financial year commensurate with higher allocation. Besides, the CSR projects are to be implemented by specialized agencies. In order to quantify the impact made by CSR activities, baseline data had to be compiled by conducting baseline survey before start of a project. The above formalities took time resulting in slow utilisation of funds. However, the unutilized funds for 2011-12 was carried over to the next financial year. Further, CIL has taken measures to step up utilisation of CSR funds in the current year. A separate Cell in CIL, H.Q. as well as its subsidiaries has been established under senior level executives of the Company. For monitoring of CSR activities the Committee comprising of Board Level Directors have been formulated at CIL (H.Q.) and its subsidiaries separately. CIL has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), a National CSR Hub for extending assistance in implementing CSR activities for CIL and its subsidiaries.

**Allocation and cancellation of coal blocks**

637. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the coal blocks allocated after 1993 have been found illegal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has cancelled those coal blocks where production is yet to start;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, block-wise, alongwith the year of their award; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks — relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. As per information available, in the cases related to allocations of coal blocks made to private companies during 2006-09, 13 FIRs have been lodged by the CBI.

(c) and (d) The details of coal blocks de-allocated are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (e) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) and (d) above.

**Statement***Details of coal blocks de-allocated*

Sl. No	Name of the company	Block allocated	Date of allocation	Date of de-allocation	Reasons for de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd.	Utkal-A	10.08.1993	02.07.2003	In view of the uncertainty of the power plant coming up and in view of the fact that more than 9 years had elapsed since allocation, the captive block Utkal-A was de-allocated. Ministry of Power supported the de-allocation.
2.	Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Utkal-B1	02.02.1996	01.08.2003	No progress on arbitration case had taken place. No award was passed. In view of the fact that Odisha Government was keen on allocating the block to an integrated steel plant, the party agreed to de-allocation. Ministry of Power supported the de-allocation.

3.	Lloyds Metal and Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	29.05.1998	23.06.2003	In view of the lack of satisfactory progress in the project for which the block was allocated for the past five years despite all reasonable time being given to the party, Screening Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
3	Central Collieries Pvt. Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (South)	29.05.1998	03.11.2004	As reported by the Coal Controller that the allocattee was violating the terms and conditions of allocation letter and mining lease, the Revisional Authority in Ministry of Coal declared the mining lease void on 03.11.2004.
4.	Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria	24.05.2004	Sept., 06	In view of the tardy progress of the development of block and also company's unwillingness to develop West of Umaria coal block, Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the West of Umaria coal block.
5.	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.	Panchbahini	06.09.2005	Sept., 06	Company has not taken any action to develop the Panchbahini coal block

1	2	3	4	5	6
					and also conveyed their willingness to surrender Panchbahini coal block. Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the Panchbahini coal block.
6.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	Jainagar	02.08.2006	2008	GMDC surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta (East)	03.03.2005	May, 2009	Due to close monitoring by the Government, the allottee surrendered the block.
8.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	05.09.2008	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
9.	Murlı Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	17.05.2010	-do-
10.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Agarzari	25.07.2007	28.06.2010	-do-
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	09.12.2005	07.03.2011	The company surrendered the block due to difficult geo-mining conditions.
12.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat-Jharki	10.09.2008	07.03.2011	-do-

13.	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
14.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	-do-
15.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula- Chilaka	20.02.2007	30.05.2011	-do-
16.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	29.05.2007	30.05.2011	-do-
17.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Ltd.	Bhandak (West)	27.11.2003	31.05.2011	-do-
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati-Bariatu	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	-do-
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Kerandari	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	-do-
20.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati-Bariatu (South)	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	-do-
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro-Pastimal	25.01.2006	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided
23.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Banhardih	02.08.2006	14.06.2011	-do-
24.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	14.06.2011	-do-
25.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari)	27.02.2009	21.10.2011	WBPDCL surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
26-27.	Fieldmining and Ispat Ltd.	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	08.10.2003	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block.
28.	Domco Private Ltd.	Lalgarh North	08.07.2005	22.11.2012	-do-
29.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd. Pawanjay Steel and Power Ltd., Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	13.01.2006	22.11.2012	-do-



30.	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel and Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. Visa Steel Ltd.	New Patrapara	13.01.2006	23.11.2012	-do-
31.	Rungta Mines Ltd. Sunflag Iron and Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	14.05.2008	22.11.2012	-do-
32.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	05.08.2008	22.11.2012	-do-
33.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	15.11.2012	-do-
34.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd., Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	15.11.2012	-do-
35.	IST Steel and Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon Makardhokra-IV	17.06.2009	15.11.2012	-do-
36.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	23.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block.

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	Rawanwara North	29.05.2007	15.11.2012	-do-
38.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon-II and Extn.	25.07.2007	30.11.2012	-do-
39.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	19.12.2003	30.11.2012	-do-
40.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini-B	25.07.2007	05.12.2012	-do-
41.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation and Puducherry Industrial Promotion Development Corporation Ltd.	Naini	25.07.2007	10.12.2012	-do-
42.	Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd., Kerala State Electricity Board	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	10.12.2012	-do-

## and Odisha Hydro Power Corporation

43.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Semaria/Piparia	25.07.2007	15.01.2013	-do-
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Rabodih OCP	25.07.2007	30.01.2013	-do-
45.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Patratu	25.07.2007	30.01.2013	-do-
46.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	02.08.2006	30.01.2013	-do-
47.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Latehar	02.08.2006	30.01.2013	-do-

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Out of the above mentioned de-allocated blocks, two coal blocks namely Utkal B-1 and Utkal-A have been again allocated. Three coal blocks, namely, Brahmini, Chichro Pastimal and East of Damogaria (Kalyaneshwari) have been assigned to Coal India Limited. The de-allocation of five coal blocks namely, Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South, Kerandari, Banhardih and Saharpur Jamarpani has been withdrawn.

**Allocation of captive coal mines**

†638. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allocated captive coal mines to the companies for consumption in different industrial sectors of the country;

(b) if so, the details of industrial sectors which have been allocated coal blocks till June, 2013;

(c) the details of coal reserve in coal blocks allocated to each industry and whether this reserve is more than the need of their consumption; and

(d) if so, the quantity of additional coal reserve in each industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) **218** coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Sector-wise break up of coal blocks allocated to Government/Private companies and power projects allotted on tariff based competitive bidding/Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) is given below:—

Sl. No.	Sector	To Government Companies No. of blocks	To Private Companies No. of blocks	To UMPPs/ Tariff based bidding No. of blocks	Total blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Power	55	28	12	95
2.	Mining	41*	—	—	41
3.	Iron and Steel	4	65	—	69
4.	Cement	—	8	—	8

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Small and Isolated	–	3	–	3
6.	Coal to liquid	–	2	–	2
Total		100	106	12	218

\*Vijay Limited Central coal block allocated to Coal India Limited as leader and SKS Ispat and Power as associate. Hence taken in Government category.

Out of the **218** allocated blocks, as on date 47 coal blocks stand de-allocated. 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. Thus, the net allocated coal blocks are **178** with geological reserves of about 40 billion tonnes. Geological reserves in the coal blocks have been allocated to meet the requirement of end use plants of coal block allocatees. As per one of the conditions of allocation, the modalities for disposal of surplus coal/middlings/rejects, if any, would be as per the prevailing policy/instruction of the Government at the relevant point in time and could also include handing over such surplus coal/middling/rejects to the local Coal India Ltd. (CIL) subsidiary or to any person designated by it at a transfer price to be determined by the Government.

#### **Independent Regulatory Authority for coal sector**

639. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up an Independent Regulatory Authority for coal sector;
- (b) if so, the objectives behind this move;
- (c) whether the proposed authority would oversee the coal block allocations;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some of the major functions of the proposed Authority would be related to pricing quality and supply of coal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (f) The Government has decided to set up a Coal Regulatory Authority.

The objectives and functions of the Authority are to specify by regulation methods of testing for declaration of grades or quality of coal; to monitor and enforce closure of mines as per approved mine project plan towards closure of mine; to ensure adherence of approved mining plans; to specify the principles and methodology for determination of price of raw coal and washed coal or any other by-product generated during the process of washing; to call for information, record or other documents from the entities and publish statistics and other data in relation to the coal industry; to specify the standards of performance and norms of operational efficiency except in the area related to mines safety. The Authority will have the power to adjudicate upon disputes between the parties.

The Authority will also advise the Central Government in formulation of policies in coal sector, including allotment or earmarking of coal blocks for any purpose and promotion of competition, efficiency, economy and investment in coal industry.

#### **Report on Walmart's lobbying activities**

640. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee looking into US giant Walmart's lobbying activities to enter into the country has submitted its report to Government recently;

(b) if so, the whether Government has examined the report; and

(c) the details of the main findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Report of the One man Inquiry Committee headed by Justice Mukul Mudgal, to look into media reports concerning Walmart's lobbying activities in India, has been received and the comments of the concerned Ministries have been solicited on the same for examination.

**Contaminated drinking water in Kerala**

641. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has reported the highest chemical/bacterial contaminated drinking water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which are the other States in the country with high levels of contaminated drinking water;

(d) whether Government has failed to prevent widening of the gap between the demand and the supply of water due to rapid urbanization, increased economic activity, population explosion and changes in land use pattern;

(e) whether Government has any plans to develop an integrated water management system and augmentation of existing water resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on 1.4.2013, Kerala State has not reported the highest number of habitations in the country with chemical contamination in rural drinking water sources. As reported by the Kerala State into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 01.04.2013, 893 habitations have been reported with chemical contamination in one or more rural drinking water sources, which *inter-alia* include 106 fluoride affected habitations, 564 iron affected habitations, 167 salinity affected habitations and 56 nitrate affected habitations. However, as reported into IMIS, for the year 2012-13, Kerala is one of the States having high bacterial contaminated sources.

(c) Other States that have reported high levels of chemical contamination in terms of number of habitations wherein one or more sources contaminated with excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity or nitrate include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. In remaining States, only few or no water quality affected habitations have been reported as on 1.4.2013. Other high

bacterial contaminated sources were reported by Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal during the year 2012-13.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India informed that several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management in order to ensure sustainability of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better irrigation practices, etc. Further, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance.

Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

**Arsenic and fluoride-affected habitations in  
Andhra Pradesh**

642. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of arsenic and fluoride-affected rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh out of the total 14,000 habitations;
- (b) in how many habitations water purification plants have been set up;
- (c) whether it is a fact that majority of habitations not have purification plants;
- (d) how NRDWP helping in setting up of such plants; and
- (e) what special emphasis the Ministry has made to deal with arsenic and fluoride issues in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh a total of 14,794 quality affected rural habitations exist in the State, of which, as on 1.4.2013, 3549 water quality affected habitations are yet to be provided with safe drinking water facility and out of these, 2179 habitations are fluoride affected. The State has not reported any arsenic affected habitations.



(b) and (c) The State Government has reported that no water purification plants have been set up in the remaining 3549 water quality affected rural habitations.

(d) and (e) 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, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. States may like to set up community water purification systems as a short/medium term measure for immediate provision of safe drinking water as powers to plan, design, implement and monitor water supply projects including water treatment plants has been delegated to them. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter-alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed.

Apart from NRDWP, a World Bank funded water supply project is also currently operational in Andhra Pradesh State for providing safe drinking water to the rural populace.

#### **Shortage of sanitation facilities**

643. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is facing serious shortage of sanitation facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken up by Government to solve the problem; and
- (d) the funds allocated to States during the current year to solve the problem, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, As per Census 2011, only 32.67% of Rural households have access to latrines. State-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with “Nirmal Grams” as outcomes. Under NBA, following steps have been taken:—

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/- (Rs. 10500/- for hilly and difficult area)
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- During Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government of India has allocated Rs. 37159 crores for sanitation.

(d) As NBA is a demand driven programme, only tentative allocation for the year 2013-14 under NBA, based on the projections made by States/UTs in their respective Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and unspent balances available with each State/UT as on 31.03.13 has been made and is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The same is subject to change based on the performance of the States/UTs during the year.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise % Rural household having access to toilets as per Census, 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT name	% rural households having access to latrines as per Census, 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4.	Assam	61.54
5.	Bihar	18.61
6.	Chandigarh	94.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9.	Daman and Diu	65.80
10.	Delhi	86.50
11.	Goa	72.60
12.	Gujarat	34.24
13.	Haryana	57.71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.45

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1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
16.	Jharkhand	8.33
17.	Karnataka	31.89
18.	Kerala	94.41
19.	Lakshadweep	98.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
21.	Maharashtra	44.20
22.	Manipur	87.73
23.	Meghalaya	56.94
24.	Mizoram	87.10
25.	Nagaland	77.69
26.	Odisha	15.32
27.	Puducherry	40.41
28.	Punjab	71.89
29.	Rajasthan	20.13
30.	Sikkim	85.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32.	Tripura	84.59
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34.	Uttarakhand	54.96
35.	West Bengal	48.70
		32.67

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**Statement-II***Tentative allocation made for 2013-14 under NBA*

Sl. No.	State/UT name	Tentative Allocation for 2013-14 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167.34
2.	Bihar	135.37
3.	Chhattisgarh	27.82
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
5.	Goa	7.92
6.	Gujarat	183.94
7.	Haryana	262.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	79.14
10.	Jharkhand	87.88
11.	Karnataka	65.95
12.	Kerala	43.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	660.39
14.	Maharashtra	151.61
15.	Odisha	120.61
16.	Puducherry	0.00
17.	Punjab	22.51
18.	Rajasthan	144.70
19.	Tamil Nadu	311.92
20.	Uttar Pradesh	752.63

1	2	3
21.	Uttarakhand	20.56
22.	West Bengal	242.34
SUB-TOTAL:		3549.00
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.19
2.	Assam	177.15
3.	Manipur	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	103.04
5.	Mizoram	8.06
6.	Nagaland	0.00
7.	Sikkim	8.25
8.	Tripura	32.97
SUB-TOTAL:		334.64
TOTAL:		3883.64

#### **Coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign in Maharashtra**

644. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts which were covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Maharashtra during the last four years, year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the State under TSC during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the results achieved under TSC during the said period in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), 33 district projects have been sanctioned in Maharashtra so far. During last 4 years, no new projects have been received from Maharashtra for approval by Government of India. All 33 district projects sanctioned so far are under implementation.

(b) TSC/NBA is demand driven programme. Funds released from Government of India to the Maharashtra under TSC/NBA during the last 4 years, year-wise is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Centre share released	9894.05	12911.7	5799.94	12409.22

(c) The physical achievement received in Maharashtra during last four years is as under:—

(All figures in numbers of units)

Component	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Individual household latrines	934879	562183	519563	189306
School toilets	3540	4222	539	159
Anganwadi toilets	3735	1574	579	5800

**Non-utilization of funds under Nirmal Bharat  
Abhiyan and NRDWP**

†645. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that funds sanctioned under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan have been unused in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, etc. during the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, etc. have not used the sanctioned funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to provide the benefits under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and NRDWP to the people?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan details of fund released and expenditure incurred along with opening balances State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). It can be seen that funds released/sanctioned under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been utilised, though % expenditure has been less in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha as compared to other States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The status of funds available under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which remained unutilized as on 31.3.2013 as reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Unspent fund as on 01.04.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.62
2.	Bihar	217.82
3.	Chhattisgarh	67.61
4.	Goa	5.95
5.	Gujarat	247.13
6.	Haryana	85.59
7.	Himachal Pradesh	67.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	141.95
9.	Jharkhand	122.36
10.	Karnataka	256.64
11.	Kerala	93.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	148.82
13.	Maharashtra	552.26
14.	Odisha	67.61



1	2	3
15.	Punjab	26.04
16.	Rajasthan	416.86
17.	Tamil Nadu	185.44
18.	Uttar Pradesh	539.18
19.	Uttarakhand	76.41
20.	West Bengal	298.68
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.46
22.	Assam	199.82
23.	Manipur	16.38
24.	Meghalaya	34.12
25.	Mizoram	25.8
26.	Nagaland	3.69
27.	Sikkim	44.95
28.	Tripura	6.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78
30.	Puducherry	0.88
TOTAL:		4079.21

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Central Government under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme provides the States with technical and financial assistance to supplement their efforts in providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 11,000 crore has been made for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans to implement rural water supply schemes and activities under the programme, to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with adequate and potable water supply. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, following steps have been taken to provide the benefits to the people:—

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an extremely important component for rural sanitation programme that lays the basis for successful implementation of the programme. 15% of project outlays are earmarked for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a **Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-17)**.
- The actual implementation of the programme is done by the State Government. They have been urged to step up their IEC activities to generate demand for toilets.
- Government of India has also stepped up its efforts by increased allocation and increased spending on IEC activities to bring awareness amongst the rural households about the need to build toilets.
- Government of India is reviewing the implementation of the NBA in different States on a regular basis to identify the bottlenecks and remove the same so that the programme can be implemented more speedily to provide the benefits to the people.
- The guidelines and other administrative instructions for implementation of NBA are being modified wherever required to speed up the implementation of the programme.
- Government of India has a robust on-line monitoring system for the implementation of the programme.
- In addition to the field visits by the Officers of Government of India to the extent possible, the States are also being urged to step up their own review and monitoring through State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at the State level and District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at the district level.

**Statement***Details of funds released and expenditure incurred along with opening balances State/UT-wise under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2010-11					2011-12					2012-13		
	Opening balance	Funds released	Utilisation	Unutilised balance	Opening balance	Funds released	Utilisation	Unutilised balance	Opening balance	Funds released	Utilisation	Unutilised balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andhra Pradesh	9884.81	13880	7177.9	16586.91	16586.91	9657.28	9151.88	17092.31	17092.31	15022.69	9057.44	23057.56	
Arunachal Pradesh	1181.22	119.26	610.28	690.2	690.2	204.88	511.09	383.99	383.99	986.92	211.4	1159.5	
Assam	6724.32	9437.36	6712.08	9449.6	9449.6	12251.18	12227.67	9473.11	9473.11	11943.31	9459.16	11957.26	
Bihar	9373.95	11259.76	12421.48	8212.22	8212.23	17219.09	16761.44	8669.88	8669.88	47814.55	22012.58	34471.85	
Chhattisgarh	1135.77	5479.58	2530.57	4084.78	4084.78	2702.42	3286.35	3500.84	3500.84	5731.57	1678.37	7554.04	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.48	0	0	1.48	1.48	0	0	1.48	1.48	0	0	1.48	
Goa	22.39	0	0	22.39	22.39	0	0	22.39	22.39	0	0	22.39	
Gujarat	1407.44	4692.36	3332.98	2766.82	2766.82	4308.28	3525.46	3549.64	3549.64	3949.42	3498.4	4000.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	1388.32	2361.49	1410.41	2339.4	2339.4	335.27	1542.35	1132.32	1132.32	0	767.02	365.3
Himachal Pradesh	926.35	2939.78	2130.2	1735.93	1735.93	469.57	1274.65	930.85	930.85	1666.96	1659.06	938.75
Jammu and Kashmir	945.1	2792.51	1101.93	2635.68	2635.68	967.95	2463.42	1140.21	1140.21	3511.01	3641.37	1009.85
Jharkhand	3502.74	5466.98	3653.66	5316.06	5316.06	7264.92	2334.84	10246.14	10246.14	4193.31	1886.76	12552.69
Karnataka	4190.7	4458.66	6240.93	2408.43	2408.42	8709.28	4115.18	7002.53	7002.53	15950.81	6963.67	15989.66
Kerala	583	2286.34	808.52	2060.82	2060.82	158.89	987.89	1231.82	1231.82	0	951.51	280.3
Madhya Pradesh	5864.8	14402.6	12826.57	7440.82	7440.82	15076	16700.46	5816.37	5816.37	25779.96	18249.3	13347.03
Maharashtra	1525.51	12911.7	7263.49	7173.72	7173.71	5799.94	8391.45	4582.2	4582.2	12409.22	6281.3	10710.12
Manipur	1218.31	80.3	861	437.6	437.6	1087.87	701.18	824.3	824.3	3509.18	1714.13	2619.35
Meghalaya	1060.57	3105.23	1437.34	2728.46	2728.46	1115.72	3290.85	553.33	553.33	2540.01	1288.58	1804.76
Mizoram	486.46	653.4	272.81	867.05	867.05	31.38	691.6	206.83	206.83	497.48	203.14	501.16
Nagaland	132.36	1229.45	264.95	1096.85	1096.85	174.06	1371.36	-100.44	-100.44	2302.68	388.5	1813.74
Odisha	10838.08	6836.73	4928.22	12746.59	12746.59	11171.7	4652.38	19265.91	19265.91	0	3308.53	15957.38
Puducherry	18.68	0	2.91	15.77	15.77	0	0	15.77	15.77	0	0	15.77

Punjab	793.66	1116.39	420.64	1489.41	1489.41	283.18	108.36	1664.23	1664.23	0	387.74	1276.49
Rajasthan	4751.23	5670.74	3757.52	6664.45	6664.45	5424.41	3136.6	8952.26	8952.26	13770.97	8303.04	14420.18
Sikkim	0	112.86	0	112.86	112.86	0	0	112.86	112.86	159.47	0	272.33
Tamil Nadu	2722.95	7794.35	5213.14	5304.16	5304.16	7662.06	10710.19	2256.03	2256.03	12811.68	8695.07	6372.64
Tripura	753.64	925.14	574.08	1104.7	1104.7	133.92	752.89	485.73	485.73	430.47	341.25	574.95
Uttar Pradesh	4707.78	22594	22738.91	4562.87	4562.86	16920.72	12056.46	9427.13	9427.13	25684.74	20144.23	14967.64
Uttarakhand	613.55	1707.61	1159.57	1161.59	1161.59	804.76	1312.67	653.68	653.68	2541.96	1353.52	1842.13
West Bengal	5456.52	8327.5	7654.57	6129.44	6129.45	14124.34	11514.02	8739.76	8739.76	30638.14	19974.77	19403.13

**Water contamination due to septic tanks**

646. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that septic tanks are a major source of contamination of drinking water sources;
- (b) what are the rules, guidelines, etc. for regulating the use of septic tanks in the country;
- (c) whether each habitation is required to have access to technology for safe disposal from septic tanks; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Improperly designed septic tanks and its poor maintenance are likely to contaminate nearby drinking water sources bacteriologically.

(b) to (d) As intimated by the Ministry of Urban Development, the design of septic tanks has been mentioned in Chapter 21 of the Manual of Sewerage and Sewage Treatment, 1993. Ministry of Urban Development has also published Advisory Note on Septage Management in January, 2013 wherein guidelines for treatment and disposal of septic tank sludge is elaborated. Under the centrally sponsored Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial support for construction of Individual household toilets with sanitary latrine. There are several technological options available including septic tank as per the hydro-geological conditions of the areas and socio-cultural behaviour of people. Twin pit toilet is mostly preferred in rural areas. The pit pour flush water seal toilet has many advantages and is suitable for rural areas.

**CAG findings on NRDWP**

†647. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pointed out that the samples taken to ascertain the quality of water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) were deficient in quality;

(b) if so, the States wherein deficiencies have been noticed in the quality of water and the steps taken/being taken to do away with them;

(c) whether CAG has also indicated that there was an increase in costs due to untimely release of funds under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of the cost escalation of the projects due to the delay in release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), issues regarding drinking water quality have been reported to the Parliament in CAG's Audit Report No. 12 of 2008 for the period ending 2007 as Performance Audit of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The Report mentioned that States were not paying adequate attention to water quality and that the States had inadequate infrastructure for testing at the State and district level, resulting in non-compliance with the periodic testing requirements.

(b) As per the Performance Audit Report No. 12 of 2008, in 17 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) there was no system or practice of testing at the State level of a percentage of samples, including positive samples, tested by the District laboratories.

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, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a

100% Central share basis which, *inter-alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories.

(c) Chapter-3 of the Performance Audit Report cites State-specific findings on various deficiencies observed during implementation of works which included cases of time and cost over run.

(d) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve, implement and monitor drinking water supply projects. The Government of India releases funds to States as per pre-approved criteria. Funds are released to the States by the Ministry on the basis of the utilization of available funds and submission of pre-requisite documents like Utilization Certificate and Audit Report by the State Governments. States are responsible for delay in the implementation of projects and any cost escalation after the sanctioning of the project by State Governments either due to delay or change of scope or any other reason is to be borne by the State Governments. Therefore, the details of cost and time over run projects are maintained by the States and not at the National level.

#### **Drinking water facility for rural families**

648. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 67 per cent rural families in the country have not been provided drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the action plan of Government to cover the whole population with drinking water facility;

(d) the details of allocation of funds under the annual Budget during the last 5 years to address the above issue, year-wise; and

(e) how far these funds have been used for provision of this facility, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported



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, 11,14,877 habitations are fully covered, 4,91,701 partially covered and 84,292 are water quality affected habitations.

(c) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, 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 each year, proposing projects to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with drinking water facilities. States have to ensure that funds allocated under NRDWP are utilized in such a way to move towards coverage of the entire population.

(d) and (e) The funds allocated and released to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last five year are as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2008-09	7300.00	7298.78
2009-10	8000.00	7989.72
2010-11	9000.00	8986.74
2012-13	8500.00	8493.15
2013-14	10500.00	10489.05

#### Utilization of NRDWP funds by Andhra Pradesh

649. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is the top State which has an unspent balance of Rs. 300 crore, as on 31st March, 2012, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, since how long the money has been lying with the State and the reasons therefor;

- (c) the details of unspent balance as on 31st March, 2013;
- (d) how the Ministry proposes to persuade the State to spend the unspent balance;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that guidelines on NRDWP have been revised recently; and
- (f) if so, to what extent revision of guidelines helps in more spending and achieving the goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the information provided by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, Andhra Pradesh is among the four States which had an unspent balance of Rs 300 crores or more, as on 31st March, 2012 under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Andhra Pradesh had a closing balance of Rs. 301.30 crores. The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan had an unspent balance higher than that of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Under the NRDWP, Andhra Pradesh had an opening balance of Rs. 285.20 crores in the beginning of the year 2011-12 and an amount of Rs. 462.47 crore was released to the State during the year, making the total availability of funds Rs. 747.67 crores. Out of this the State was able to utilise Rs. 446.37 crores, resulting in an unspent balance of Rs. 301.30 crores as on 31.03.2012.

(c) As per the data entered by the State on the IMIS of the Ministry, an amount of Rs. 113.62 crore was the unspent balance with the State under NRDWP as on 31st March, 2013.

(d) The Ministry has decided that in the year 2013-14, the full first installment of NRDWP allocation to the State shall be released only after the State utilises the excess unspent balance as on 01.04.2013. The Ministry has also been writing to the States including Andhra Pradesh, to expedite the expenditure of the unspent balances available with them under the programme. The Ministry monitors the progress of implementation of NRDWP through the financial reports provided by the States on the online IMIS. The Ministry also monitors the proper utilization of funds by reviewing the programme periodically by conducting conferences of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video conferences

etc. Senior officers/Programme officers/Technical officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation of the programme.

(e) and (f) The amendments made in the NRDWP guidelines, since 2009 have now been included in the revised published version of the guidelines. As per the current NRDWP guidelines, the release of the first installment of fund to States, amounting to 50% of the annual allocation, will be released to States/UTs, taking into consideration available excess Opening Balance with the State/UTs. This shall help in expediting the utilization of available funds by States/UTs.

#### **Provision of safe drinking water**

650. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that at present there is a huge gap in demand and supply position of drinking water throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame to provide safe drinking water facility to households/habitations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard and by when all habitations would be covered;

(f) whether Government proposes to rope in private players under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) for such activity; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As reported 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, 11,14,877 habitations are fully covered, 4,91,701 partially covered and 84,292 are water quality affected habitations.

(c) to (e) To ensure availability of safe drinking water facility in all rural habitations within a timeframe, rural drinking water had been included as one of the components

of Bharat Nirman. At the commencement of Bharat Nirman as on 1.4.2005, 55067 uncovered habitations, 3,31,604 slipped back/partially covered habitations and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations existed in the country. Of these targeted habitations, at the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I, *i.e.* on 31.3.2009, there were 627 uncovered, 509403 slipped back/partially covered and 1,79,999 quality affected habitations yet to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. As on 1.4.2013, there are no uncovered habitations remaining in the country. However as reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2013, there are still 84,292 quality affected and 4,91,701 partially covered habitations. To ensure that these remaining habitations are covered, State Governments have been requested to prepare their Annual Action Plans targeting to cover these habitations on priority basis. To achieve the target of providing safe drinking water to all habitations in the country, allocation of funds for rural drinking water has been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 cr. in the year 2004-05 *i.e.* year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman, to Rs. 11,000 cr. in 2013-14. The Government of India is taking steps to cover all habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

(f) and (g) In the NRDWP guideline, provision exists for implementing projects under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode for providing drinking water supply in rural areas. It is for the State Governments to decide on implementing rural water supply projects in the PPP model in their State. At the Government of India level, the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme is being implemented on a pilot basis. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a group of Gram Panchayats) through PPP framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities which *inter-alia* includes the provision of drinking water supply, to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

#### **Installation of Doppler Weather Radar**

651. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Doppler Weather Radars are set to be installed across the country;
- (b) the details on the Polarimetric Doppler Radar system installed and

functional across various parts of the country including those which are at various stages of implementation;

(c) whether Doppler Radar systems were installed at the places which were recently subjected to flash floods and landslides;

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

(e) whether lack of Doppler Radars in the higher reaches to analyze tell-take signs of an extreme weather event prevented the India Meteorological Department from foreseeing Uttarakhand's calamitous cloudburst?

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

(b) As on today, 2 Nos. of polarimetric Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) systems .at Delhi-Lodi Road and Jaipur respectively are functional along with 15 Nos. non-polarimetric DWR systems, respectively at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhuj, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Patiala, Delhi Palam, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari, Agartala, in the country. It has been planned that all future DWR procurements are likely to be of polarimetric type.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In a phased manner, the expansion of the DWR network to cover the whole country needs to be taken up as sustenance of such country wide networks demands augmentation of massive infrastructure (land/office/line of sight elevated tower), support service systems (power/cooling/water/spares and services/operating frequency clearance/security clearance, manpower availability/deployment to remote areas etc.) across various States/UTs. Accordingly, Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) — India Meteorological Department (IMD) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has formulated a plan of Himalayan Meteorology Program for its implementation during the Twelfth Plan to augment observing systems over the hill States by deploying Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain/Snow Gauges (ARGs/ASGs) etc. The new observations are to contribute for improved understanding of Himalayan weather in general and severe weather in particular. The assimilation of the above observational data will facilitate improvement in now-casting and forecasting over the hill States.

**Research stations in Arctic and Antarctica**

652. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India intends to increase research stations in Arctic and Antarctica;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether India has ice-breakers for exploration and research in the above places;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) what steps Government contemplates for construction of indigenous ice-breakers?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India presently has two research stations at Antarctica namely 'Maitri' and 'Bharati'. New station 'Bharati' has just been constructed and established in March, 2013. At both the stations, research and investigations are undertaken to understand the Polar processes and phenomenon. Observations and studies are carried out in atmospheric, biological, geological, ecological sciences etc. Maitri station has been in operation since 1989.

Indian Arctic station 'Himadri' is located at Ny Alesund, Spitsbergen Island, Norway and serves as a hub of Indian scientific investigations since 2008.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In Antarctica scientific studies and investigations are undertaken on the continental part and contiguous shelf ice area. Observations in the ocean in austral summer months are made during the voyage to 'Maitri' and 'Bharati' on board the chartered vessel hired for transport of material and personnel to these stations.

At Arctic also, meteorological, biological, glaciological and past climate studies are undertaken in the vicinity of the station 'Himadri'. Local boats are hired for marine research.

A chartered ice breaker ship along with cargo vessel has been used during the

construction of "Bharti" Station in Larsemann Hills. Earlier, chartered vessels were used for transporting the personnel and material for the Maitri station.

- (f) Acquisition/construction of Polar Research Vessel is under consideration.

#### **Tampering of CAT scores**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has set up a committee to look into the alleged tampering of Common Admission Test (CAT) scores of 80 candidates who took the test for admission to the Indian Institutes of Management and a few other B-schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what effective steps Government is taking to avoid such discrepancies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Board of Governors (BoGs) of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Tiruchirappalli has been constituted to enquire into the case of tampering with the CAT-2012 scores of eighty candidates, as reported by the CAT Convenor, IIM Kozhikode. Prof. Ajay Pandey, Director-in-Charge and Dean (Faculty) IIM Ahmedabad and Prof. Devanath Trupati, Dean Academic, IIM Bangalore are the members of the Committee. To take effective steps to avoid such discrepancies in future, the Committee has been tasked to examine in details the various aspects of the current incident of tampering of the scores of CAT-2012 candidates, identify the reasons for the systemic failure leading to the said incident, to fix the responsibility for the lapses, as well as to suggest remedial measures for systemic improvements to prevent the recurrence of such failures, and to make recommendations regarding any other relevant issues that may come up in course of the above.

#### **Obscene MMS in schools and colleges**

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

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any policy to check the rising incidents of obscene MMS of students in colleges and schools;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools and colleges being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to take appropriate decisions in the matter. No such policy proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Growth of coaching institutes**

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

- (a) whether there is an unchecked growth of coaching institutes all over the country;
- (b) whether these institutes have no accountability;
- (c) whether these institutes are generating money in the name of education;
- (d) whether they are fleecing aspirants by charging a hefty amount of Rs. 1.5 lakh as fee for the preparation of civil services exams and over Rs. 50,000 for AIEEE; and
- (e) if so, whether Government would consider creating a regulatory body to keep a vigilant eye on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and since the coaching institutes operate under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to take appropriate action to curb such activities.

- (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### **Lack of basic infrastructure in schools**

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) whether children in most States in the country are being taught in the open under the tree;
- (b) whether the children fall ill frequently due to studying at open places;
- (c) whether the children are deprived of water and toilet facilities at such places of study;
- (d) whether most State Governments are also not giving attention towards the menace of studying at open places;
- (e) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether keeping in view the condition of children bound to study at open places, Government is taking any steps for their future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (g) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, there are overall 14,12,178 schools imparting elementary education in the country, out of which 1.68% were without a building, 94.45% schools have drinking water facilities, 72.16% schools have girls toilets and 81.14% schools have boys toilets.

Since the inception of the SSA, a total of 3,06,667 school buildings, 18,03,935 additional classrooms, 8,81,437 toilets and 2,31,865 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the State to augment the school infrastructure in Government schools.

**Bonus to teachers**

657. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:  
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to give bonus to those teachers who betters students particularly in the rural and backward areas including scheduled areas in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) if not, by when such a proposal would be implemented in each State in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal exists. However, the Government of India has been taking all required measures for providing quality education to all children of age 6-14 years across the country including the rural and backward areas and the scheduled areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh in compliance with the RTE Act, 2009.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

**Poor teaching standard in rural schools**

†658. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor standard of teaching in the schools especially in rural areas is a matter of serious concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has contemplated to prepare any plan to improve teaching standard in the schools of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There are 5,34,946 untrained teachers in the Elementary Schools in the Country. 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 achievement remains low.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions to

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-days 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 the 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.

#### **Setting up of open polytechnic institutes**

659. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up open polytechnic institutes all over the country through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);
- (b) whether Government has also entered into agreement with New Zealand Government for their support in opening of Open Polytechnic Institutes in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and how much is the budget for this project; and
- (d) the details of such institutes to be established and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Open Polytechnic New Zealand (OPNZ) to strengthen the distance education programmes run by it. The MoU aims to promote vocational and technical education as per the socio-economic needs of the workforce in the country.

- (c) No budget has been allocated.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Coverage of MDMS against enrolment**

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

- (a) whether it is not a fact that coverage under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) against enrolment is just 70 per cent;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that, in some States, the coverage is just 45 per cent;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of coverage in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) what efforts the Ministry is making to increase the coverage to, at least, 90 per cent in the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The coverage against enrolment, under the MDMS, during the 4th quarter of 2012-13 was 75%; as against 72% during 2011-12 and 71% during 2010-11.

(b) and (c) The UT of Chandigarh has recorded the lowest coverage against enrolment of 43%. According to the local officials, children in Chandigarh do not prefer to take mid-day-meal in schools as they are from relatively well-off families.

(d) 81% of the enrolled children have been covered under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13.

(e) The coverage against enrolment, under the MDMS, is more than 90% in 13 States/UTs; between 80-90 % in 7 States/UTs and between 70-80% in another 7 States and UTs. The issue of coverage of enrolled children is discussed in the Programme Approval Board Meetings, in the review meetings with the State Education Secretaries, in the Regional Review Meetings. The information submitted through the Quarterly Progress Reports is also analyzed and feedback shared with the States/UTs for taking remedial measures for improving the coverage of children.

**Kendriya Vidyalayas**

661. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas having without own building, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government take up the matter with the States to allot the lands for establishment of KVs in their respective States; and
- (d) the steps taken against those who have not responded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, a total of 1091 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A total of 264 KVs are functioning without their own building. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For allotment of land etc. for the establishment of the KVs in the Civil Sector on the sponsorship of the respective State Governments, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan take up the matter regularly with the concerned authorities, *viz.* the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union territory concerned and for the KVs established in the Defence Sector and in Central Police Organizations, with the Ministries of Defence and Home Affairs respectively.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of functional Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country*

(As on 07.08.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Civil	Defence	Project	I.H.L.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	01	01	00	00	02

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29	19	05	01	54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	01	00	01	14
4.	Assam	24	14	14	03	55
5.	Bihar	37	06	02	00	45
6.	Chandigarh	00	05	00	00	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	00	07	00	26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	00	00	00	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Delhi	32	08	02	01	43
11.	Goa	00	05	00	00	05
12.	Gujarat	18	16	09	01	44
13.	Haryana	17	10	01	00	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	08	03	00	23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	16	03	00	38
16.	Jharkhand	23	04	05	00	32
17.	Karnataka	23	10	06	01	40
18.	Kerala	25	08	02	00	35
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	00	00	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	19	11	00	92
21.	Maharashtra	13	38	03	02	56
22.	Manipur	05	01	01	00	07
23.	Meghalaya	02	04	00	01	07

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Mizoram	03	00	00	01	04
25.	Nagaland	03	02	00	00	05
26.	Odisha	44	05	04	00	53
27.	Puducherry	03	00	00	01	04
28.	Punjab	13	34	01	01	49
29.	Rajasthan	37	22	05	00	64
30.	Sikkim	01	00	01	00	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	15	03	04	41
32.	Tripura	07	00	01	01	09
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	10	03	105
34.	Uttarakhand	23	13	05	02	43
35.	West Bengal	27	24	05	02	58
TOTAL:		604	352	109	26	1091

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning without school buildings in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	11

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1	2	3
5.	Bihar	23
6.	Chandigarh	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	6
11.	Goa	–
12.	Gujarat	4
13.	Haryana	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
16.	Jharkhand	12
17.	Karnataka	8
18.	Kerala	9
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19
21.	Maharashtra	5
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	–
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Odisha	20
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	14

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1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	11
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19
34.	Uttarakhand	14
35.	West Bengal	12
TOTAL		264

#### **EWS quota in private schools**

662. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether EWS quota is applicable in private schools in NCT of Delhi;
- (b) whether there is any provision and reservation for SC/ST students in private schools in NCT of Delhi; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, it is not a matter of concern for poor citizens as well as SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act provides that a specified category school and an unaided private school shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary as the case may be) to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion.

The Section 2(d) of the RTE Act defines that a child belonging to a disadvantaged group means a child belonging to the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the

socially and educationally backward class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification.

It is for the appropriate State Government and the concerned local authority to ensure the implementation of the RTE Act. The complaints, if any, received in this regard are monitored by the Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi and at the District level by the District Admission Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of the Dy, Director of Education of the district concerned.

#### **Condition of schools**

663. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even after three years the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 came into effect, many schools are unsafe, lack in electricity, toilets and safe drinking water;

(b) whether Government is also aware that there is no proper fencing and boundary wall from security point of view besides pupil-teacher ratio and one-classroom-one teacher are yet to be established; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, there were 10,78,407 Government and government aided schools imparting elementary education in the country, out of which. 39.5% schools had electricity. 65.35% schools had girls toilets. 87.81% schools had boys toilets, 94.26% schools had drinking water facilities, 47.51%. schools had boundary wall, 59.05% schools had the requisite pupil teacher ratio (PTR), as prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act and 65.41% schools had one classroom per teacher.

Since the coming into force of the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, a total of 43,668 school buildings 7,00,460 additional class-rooms, 5,46,531 toilets and 33.703 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to augment their school infrastructure in compliance with the RTE Act.

**Opening of model schools**

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

(a) whether Government propose to open 2500 model schools throughout the country under public private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the areas where these schools are to be opened and by when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) the number of teachers required for 2500 schools and by when the recruitment therefor is likely to be made?

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

(b) As a component of the Model School Scheme, the Government has approved the scheme for setting up of 2,500 model schools under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Implementation of this component has been initiated from 2012-13. The private entities will acquire land and then develop, design, build, finance, provide infrastructure, operate, maintain, manage and own these schools. The Government will contribute to the recurring cost on a per capita basis for the 980 select students of a maximum student strength of 2,500 per school permitted under the scheme. Besides, a sum equal to 25% of such support for each sponsored student, not exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the capital investment in the school, shall also be provided as infrastructure grant. The initial agreement for such provision of quality education would be for 10 years for each school, which is extendable by mutual consent.

(c) The Ministry has identified 3,203 blocks in the country, which are not educationally backward, for setting up of 2,500 such model schools and has initiated the process for the selection of entities. The estimated number of schools to be set up is dependent upon the interest shown by the private entities.

(d) The scheme envisages that the Teacher Pupil Ratio should not exceed 1:25 and that the teachers are to be recruited by the selected private entities once they enter into the Concession Agreement for the setting up of these schools with the Government.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Promotion of higher education**

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

(a) whether Government is making efforts to promote higher education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any eligibility criteria has been fixed to be followed by private institutions with regard to maintaining the standards in higher education; 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. During the Eleventh Plan period, the Government has established 16 Central Universities, 8 Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), 7 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), 10 National Institute of Information Technology (NIITs) and 2 School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs). The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the two main regulatory bodies under the Department of Higher Education, not only regulate the quality but also provide grants to the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). The Department is also implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and Central Sector Schemes to promote higher education. As a result of the expansion of institutions and the increase in institutional capacity of existing institutions, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of the country has increased to 18.8% in 2010-11 from 11.5% in 2005-06, indicating an annual increase of 6.45 percentage points.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. UGC has framed the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 under which all Private Institutions in the country are regulated. The Private institutions have to fulfill specified minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down from time to time by the UGC/ Statutory Bodies to ensure that requisite standards in higher education are met. Similarly private colleges are regulated by different regulatory bodies controlling the specific disciplines, viz, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE),

the Council of Architecture (CoA), the Medical Council of India (MCI), the Dental Council of India (DCI) etc.

### **Setting up of NUSRL campus at Ranchi**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Nagri have been protesting against the setting up of the Campus of National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL) at Nagri Village, Ranchi since 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for resistance from villagers; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the right of the villagers?

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

(b) As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, the residents of Nagri were protesting against the amount of compensation paid for the acquisition of their land by the State Government for setting up the National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL) and the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ranchi. The Government of Jharkhand had acquired 63.76 acres and 76.74 acres respectively for the two institutions in Nagri village. The matter was under litigation and the High Court of Jharkhand *vide* its order dated 26.04.2011 ordered additional payment to the tune of 15% of the compensation already paid. The Government of Jharkhand has already paid the additional amount ordered by the High Court to some of the affected persons. The Special Leave Petition filed by some other affected persons against the order of the High Court was dismissed by the Supreme Court on 28.06.2012.

(c) The villagers are unwilling to part with the agricultural land since it is the only source of their livelihood.

(d) As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, the matter now stands resolved by relocating the IIM Ranchi from Nagri village to Mouja-Chedi. The construction of the building for the NUSRL has accordingly commenced.

**Skill for employment**

†667. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, due to lack of skill the youths of the country do not succeed in bagging employment even after completing school education;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government would consider introduction of any new scheme in the current education system to ensure attainment of skill during the period of education; and

(d) if so, the framework thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has formulated the National Policy on Skill Development in 2009. The objectives of the National Policy on Skill Development are: to create opportunities for all to acquire skills throughout life, and especially for youth, women and disadvantaged groups and to develop a high-quality skilled workforce/entrepreneur relevant to current and emerging employment market needs. The 12th Five Year Plan envisages that the quality and relevance of skill development will be the key to India's global competitiveness as well as for improving an individual's access to decent employment. As part of the institutional arrangement for skill development, the Government has set up the National Skill Development Agency (which subsumes three erstwhile entities, viz., the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, the National Skill Development Coordination Board and the Office of the Adviser to the PM on Skill Development), and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

(c) and (d) An Executive Order on the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been issued by the Ministry in September, 2012. The NVEQF is a nationally integrated education and competency based skill framework that provides for multiple pathways both within vocational education and between general and vocational education to link one level of learning to another higher level and enable learners to progress to higher levels from any starting points in the education and/or skill system. It allows for the cross mobility of students and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their absorption in Industry with certain skills gained over a fixed period of time or their seamless integration into higher learning that enables them to acquire a formal degree and higher skills so that they are able to perform higher level jobs in industry. The schemes currently being implemented by the Ministry, including the scheme for Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education and the scheme for Community Development, through Polytechnics are to operate within this framework.

### Findings of ASER

668. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the findings relating to quality of education from the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2010 released by PRATHAM (NGO);

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality of education especially at the primary school level; and

(c) the average pupil to teacher ratio in the country and the steps taken to improve this ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the Government relies on the National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which are a more comprehensive and reliable source than the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions to ensure the quality of elementary education, including annual in-service teacher training, the distribution of free and improved textbooks, the recruitment of additional teachers for better Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

(c) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) — 2011-12, the PTR in the country is 30:1 at the elementary level. Over 14 lakh teacher posts

have been filled upto 31.03.2013 against 19.82 lakh sanctioned teacher posts to improve the PTR.

**Compliance targets under RTE Act**

669. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the compliance targets of the Right to Education Act for 2013 have been met;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to extend the targets of the Right to Education Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment of children at the elementary level has increased from 18.77 crore in 2008-09 to 19.90 crore in 2011-12. The schedule to the RTE Act had specified norms and standards for schools which were to be put in place by March, 2013. As per the DISE 2011-12, in Government and Government aided schools 59.05% schools had a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed, 65.35% of the schools had girls' toilets, 87.81% had boys' toilets, 94.26% schools had drinking water and 61.66% had ramps. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Since the RTE Act came into force, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 43,668 schools, 7,004,60 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 33,703 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States for ensuring compliance with the RTE Act.

In order to enable the States/UTs to comply with the norms stipulated in the RTE Act, a sum of Rs. 74993.19 crore of Central Government funds have been released to the States/UTs so far, under the SSA since 2010-11.



The Government has heeded the advice of the Central Advisory Board on Education in its meeting held on 8th November, 2012 not to relax the timelines for school infrastructure standards of the RTE Act, 2009.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of compliance targets under RTE Act*

Name of State/UT	Percentage of schools with				
	PTR	Girls toilet	Boys toilet	Drinking water	Ramp
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.36	82.12	86.36	96.06	23.33
Andhra Pradesh	85.69	48.59	76.84	85.39	20.80
Arunachal Pradesh	45.49	31.33	51.04	75.84	4.56
Assam	50.24	52.30	84.95	88.15	66.55
Bihar	14.85	50.88	73.62	93.34	58.38
Chandigarh	60.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	42.34
Chhattisgarh	73.22	42.91	67.06	93.41	43.41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.91	63.27	74.91	98.55	22.91
Daman and Diu	67.05	95.45	98.86	100.00	62.50
Delhi	53.88	99.46	100.00	100.00	79.62
Goa	65.00	68.75	92.12	99.42	52.79
Gujarat	77.89	72.29	99.84	99.99	92.70
Haryana	66.94	89.28	97.05	99.40	69.60
Himachal Pradesh	90.55	82.17	97.29	98.63	58.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	85.69	23.58	44.95	79.58	13.21
Jharkhand	35.04	68.03	79.10	90.01	39.60
Karnataka	82.60	98.05	99.51	99.45	73.71
Kerala	91.81	87.39	95.01	98.32	73.72
Lakshadweep	100.00	78.26	89.13	100.00	60.87
Madhya Pradesh	42.03	71.44	96.35	97.76	60.93
Maharashtra	81.66	71.76	95.17	92.22	86.14
Manipur	79.86	99.96	100.00	94.49	7.05
Meghalaya	86.92	37.06	61.87	59.20	25.12
Mizoram	87.82	56.45	87.49	90.29	53.95
Nagaland	85.47	63.82	90.46	72.98	10.78
Odisha	63.29	38.67	81.72	94.66	51.57
Puducherry	96.55	96.55	99.77	100.00	69.89
Punjab	68.57	86.96	99.71	99.99	85.42
Rajasthan	57.71	75.50	96.55	93.75	67.58
Sikkim	95.09	83.84	98.33	95.88	3.68
Tamil Nadu	75.13	64.28	92.78	100.00	78.48
Tripura	88.37	47.20	81.87	74.90	58.15
Uttar Pradesh	38.57	81.19	92.10	97.94	83.39
Uttarakhand	64.05	79.26	96.76	95.39	54.56
West Bengal	63.10	52.45	90.68	97.57	52.78
TOTAL:	59.05	65.35	87.81	94.26	61.66

**Targets under RTE Act**

670. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the progress in satisfaction of the targets under the Right to Education Act, to be implemented by March, 2013, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is proposing to sanction any additional support to States which are significantly behind the targets under the Right to Education Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, what alternatives it proposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment of children at elementary level has increased from 18.77 crore in 2008-09 to 19.90 crore in 2011-12. The schedule to the RTE Act had specified norms and standards for schools which were to be put in place by March, 2013. As per the DISE 2011-12, in Government and Government aided schools 59.05% schools had a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed, 65.35% of the schools had girls' toilets, 87.81% had boys' toilets, 94.26% schools had drinking water and 61.66% had ramps. The State-wise details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ/USQ No. 669 [Part (a) to (e)]. Since the RTE Act came into force, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 43,668 schools, 7,004,60 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 33,703 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States for ensuring compliance with the RTE Act.

The SSA funds are sanctioned annually to the States on the basis of their proposals and appraisal of their unmet demands by the MHRD. Since coming into force of the RTE Act, the allocation to the States has been prioritised on the basis of levels of compliance to the norms and standards mandated by the Act.

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country**

671. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country;
- (b) the sanctioned strength of staff for these schools;
- (c) whether there is any short fall in the sanctioned strength; and
- (d) if so, the measures proposed to fill up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) throughout the country at present is 1091.

(b) As on date the total sanctioned strength of teaching and non-teaching posts in the KVs is 57,170.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A total of 9853 posts in different categories are lying vacant in KVs all over the country. The occurrence of the vacancies due to retirement, resignation etc. and the filling up of these vacancies by promotion, direct recruitment and limited departmental examination as per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules of the KVS, is a continuous process. The shortfall of teachers, if any, is met by measures like placement on contractual basis and by providing teachers from the neighboring KVs so that the education of the students do not suffer.

**Admission of disabled children in KVs**

†672. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to fix some quota for the admission of disabled children in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the reservation policy of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, a total of 3% seats are already reserved across the board for physically challenged children — the visually, the orthopaedically and the aurally impaired. Horizontal reservation means that 3% of 15% is reserved for handicapped children of SC, 3% of 7.5% is reserved for handicapped children of ST and 3% of 77.5% is reserved for the physically challenged children of the General Categories.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Students in research projects**

673. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the number of students engaged in research projects in different science establishments in the country, to promote scientific enrichment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of research scholars the country has produced during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage research among youth of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The data is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the Government has taken various measures to encourage scientific research among youth in the country. These measures include 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 induction of new and attractive fellowships, the strengthening of infrastructure for R&D in universities etc. The Department of Science and Technology through various schemes/programmes encourages students to undertake Research by giving scholarships, awards and fellowships etc. at various levels of education through its INSPIRE Programme. The Government has introduced the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill which,

if passed, would considerably enhance research opportunities for young students through the creation of 14 Universities dedicated to research and innovation.

**Budgetary provision for infrastructural facilities in Schools**

674. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government is not of the view to accord sanction to the proposed budgetary provision of Gujarat to carry out all the civil works, infrastructure facilities in schools till March, 2013; and

(b) whether it would bear the responsibility of non-implementation of Supreme Court mandate in case Central Government does not allot the proposed additional budget to the State Government immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 44904.76 lakh including a spillover of Rs. 24810.74 lakh for carrying out the Civil Works/infrastructure facilities in schools during the current year 2013-14 for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), in the State of Gujarat. Keeping in view the financial ceiling norm of 33% on civil works under the SSA, the Government has approved priority works *viz.*, the construction of schools in unserved areas, girls' toilets and drinking water facility in compliance with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, while the Construction of Block Resource Centres (BRCs)/Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) buildings and other small works like electrification were not approved.

**Recruitment of teachers**

675. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to implement Right to Education Act, there is a need to recruit 14 lakh more teachers; and

(b) if so, till now how many teachers have been recruited since implementation of the Act in 2009, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teachers had been sanctioned to the States till March,

2013 against which 14.01 lakh had been recruited. In addition, the States/UTs also have vacancies in the teacher cadre borne on the State Governments. In order to expedite the filling up of teacher vacancies, 26 States/UTs have already conducted the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) for recruitment of teachers and the process is underway in others. Teacher availability has improved, which is reflected in Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of 30:1 at the national level as per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 compared to 32:1 as per dies 2009-10.

(b) State/UT-wise and year-wise details indicating teachers recruited against posts sanctioned under the SSA after the enactment of the RTE Act, 2009 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*A State/UT-wise and year-wise statement indicating teachers recruited against posts sanctioned under SSA after enactment of RTE Act, 2009*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Recruitment of teachers during 2010-11	Recruitment of teachers during 2011-12	Recruitment of teachers during 2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	26	0	81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1108	1108
3.	Assam	0	0	40756	40756
4.	Bihar	31838	0	9553	41391
5.	Chhattisgarh	1837	0	2208	4045
6.	Goa	0	10	0	10
7.	Gujarat	15052	11625	4753	31430
8.	Haryana	0	197	4266	4463
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	7	100	200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9318	0	2529	11847

156	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	27	562	0	589
12.	Karnataka	1396	0	0	1396
13.	Kerala	0	0	2783	2783
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19615	0	71270	90885
15.	Maharashtra	3153	0	76	3229
16.	Manipur	0	0	2719	2719
17.	Meghalaya	896	2043	0	2939
18.	Mizoram	0	0	289	289
19.	Nagaland	0	0	2557	2557
20.	Odisha	19690	0	0	19690
21.	Punjab	4881	0	967	5848
22.	Rajasthan	1082	0	6688	7770
23.	Sikkim	0	0	220	220
24.	Tamil Nadu	2412	7695	0	10107
25.	Tripura	353	0	17	370
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9443	0	18292	27735
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	49087	3644	22559	75290
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	127	4	131
30.	Chandigarh	36	0	605	641
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	50	50
32.	Daman and Diu	32	0	0	32



1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	3798	3798
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	0	8
35.	Puducherry	0	0	1	1
TOTAL:		170300	25940	198168	394408

#### Unaided colleges

676. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unaided colleges established and run by the Trusts and Societies, across the country, State-wise;

(b) out of which, how many are getting grants under 2F and 12B of UGC Act, 1956;

(c) whether it is fact that unaided private colleges, which are operational for more than five years are not given permanent affiliation by the concerned universities due to which they are deprived of UGC grants;

(d) how many private and State universities are getting grants under 2F and 12B of the Act, if not, what is the criteria and procedure laid down thereof for registration; and

(e) the number and list of colleges, State-wise, whose applications for registrations are pending under those provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 2208 unaided colleges established and run by Trusts and Societies. The State-wise list of such colleges is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The UGC, as per its policy, does not provide general development assistance to self-financed colleges.

(c) While there may be cases where the unaided Private Colleges, which are

operational for more than five years, are not given permanent affiliation by the concerned university, such data is not centrally maintained. The Universities are fully empowered, as per the UGC (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) Regulations, 2009 to affiliate/disaffiliate colleges as per the provisions of the Regulations.

(d) The list of 153 State Universities getting grants under 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956 are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/stateuniversity.aspx>. The UGC, as per its policy, does not provide general development assistance to Private Universities.

The UGC recognises universities and colleges under Section 2(f) and 12B in accordance with the provisions of rules framed in this regard. These rules are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>.

(e) State-wise list of colleges, whose applications, for recognition under Sections 2(f) and 12B of UGC Act, 1956, are pending with the UGC, is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*No. of unaided colleges run by Trusts and Society included under  
Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 (State-wise)  
as on 31.7.2013*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	36
4.	Bihar	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	5
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	45

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1	2	3
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	81
11.	Jharkhand	16
12.	Karnataka	103
13.	Kerala	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46
15.	Maharashtra	203
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	10
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Nagaland	8
20.	Odisha	74
21.	Punjab	26
22.	Rajasthan	47
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	138
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1119
27.	Uttarakhand	7
28.	West Bengal	21
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0

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1	2	3
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	6
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	9
TOTAL:		2208

***Statement-II****Details of pending receipts*

State	No. of pending receipts
1	2
Karnataka	52
Tamil Nadu	32
Kerala	13
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Rajasthan	22
Andhra Pradesh	21
Madhya Pradesh	12
North East	13
West Bengal	14
Uttar Pradesh	65
Odisha	11
Chhattisgarh	14

1	2
Puducherry	4
Delhi	1
Haryana	5
Maharashtra	32
Bihar	10
Uttarakhand	4
Himachal Pradesh	3
Punjab	12
Jharkhand	5
Goa	1
Gujarat	15
TOTAL:	361

**Arbitrary admission and overcharging of fees**

†677. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that getting admission in private English medium schools has become very difficult for students and taking advantage of this situation, private schools are overcharging fees and are giving admission arbitrarily; and

(b) whether, keeping in view the craze for English medium schools in public at large and also for the convenience of students, Government contemplates to provide facility of bilingual medium in most of the Government schools and medium of teaching through English or regional language, so that public could get rid of arbitrary attitude of private educational institutions and students too could get their desired medium of instruction?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints against schools affiliated with it for overcharging fees and arbitrary admissions. In such cases, after the examination of explanations submitted by the schools, suitable action is taken against the defaulting schools, depending on the merits of each case *i.e.* issue of advisory, refund of the amount to the complainants etc. The Government is unable to take such action in respect of unaffiliated schools.

(b) Teaching in English medium is available in a large number of central Government schools such as the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Under the scheme of studies in classes IX, X, XI and XII, a child has to offer two languages and one of them has to be English or Hindi. Bilingual question papers are provided for the examination of classes X and XII. The students appearing for the board examination may choose to write their exams either in Hindi or in English. Each State Government makes its own policy in this respect.

#### **Development of Kannada language**

678. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kannada was accorded classical language status;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and released till date for the development of Kannada language; and

(c) the details of the funds released to other classical languages in the country in the same period?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development issued an order on 29.9.2011 for establishing the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and released till date for the development of Classical Languages in the country including Kannada, after it was accorded the status of a classical language, are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Language/ year	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Kannada	55.63	54.54	218.00	218.00	218.00	218.00
Telugu	55.63	54.54	218.00	218.00	218.00	218.00
Tamil	1200.00	1000.00	928.00	644.44	1800.00	400.00
Sanskrit	14962.21	14962.21	18355.28	18355.28	20643.00	6068.00

### Crackdown against private universities

679. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to launch a crackdown against all the private universities across the country operating beyond their territorial jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are more than 34 private universities in complete violation of their prescribed jurisdiction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Private Universities can be established either through a State Act or a Central Act. At present, all the Private Universities existing in the country have been set up by the Acts of the respective State Legislatures and the norms and parameters for operating campuses beyond their territorial jurisdiction are stipulated by the State Governments concerned. The UGC has issued UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 to regulate the functioning of Private Universities. The UGC has also published an advertisement regarding the Courses/Study Centres/Off-Campuses and the Territorial Jurisdiction of Universities including Private Universities in National Dailies on 12.07.2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some Private Universities are running courses outside their territorial jurisdiction and the UGC has clarified in its advertisement that Private Universities should confine their activities to their territorial jurisdiction. Some of the Universities which have closed down their off-campus centre(s) established outside their territorial jurisdiction after the intervention of UGC are (i) The Goa off-campus of the Himgiri Zee University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (ii) The Bangalore, Hyderabad and Goa off-campus of the ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand and (iii) The Gurgaon and Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) off-campus of the University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

### **Employability of Indian graduates**

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

(a) what is Government's response to the fact that about two-thirds of the Indian graduates are unemployable; and

(b) what are the measures the Ministry would like to adopt to overcome this crisis in higher education in cooperation with the UGC and AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Universities use a common curriculum that is continuously revised by experts. This curriculum is expected to develop core subject specific skills, analytical reasoning skills and overall personality development. However the curriculum is generic for a specialization and does not cater to any specific industry needs. At present, specific industry skills are acquired either through specific skill courses or through on the job experience.

While some bodies like NASSCOM, Ernst and Young, Mckinsey have conducted surveys in specific sectors, where out of the applications received, the percentage of employability was estimated against the number actually employed from amongst the applications received for those job positions in the specific sectors. These surveys can in no way assume that the employability figures would be the same for all students *vis-à-vis* all the sectors. Hence a generic statement like the one mentioned in part (a) of the Question above needs to be validated and empirically tested.

(b) The Universities and regulatory bodies such as the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) are striving to constantly enhance the employability of graduates in the higher education



system. An increased emphasis has been placed on academia-industry inter-action to ensure that academic institutions are sensitized to the needs and expectations of employers.

The AICTE has also notified its Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Programme, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Providers under the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) Regulations, 2012. The above skill framework addresses the problems of skilled manpower and youth unemployment. To enhance the employability of engineering students, the AICTE also implements various schemes such as Finishing Schools for students, Innovation Programme schemes etc.

The UGC has also notified a Bachelor of Vocation degree (B.Voc). The framework provides for multiple pathways and exit options after every certificate level so that a student can opt to drop out at any certificate level and be employed at a certain job role within a sector and come back into education if he/she so desires. The UGC is implementing a scheme of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges under which it provides financial assistance to universities/Colleges for the introduction of career oriented courses at the certificate/diploma/advance diploma levels, which run concurrently with conventional degree courses like the Bachelors of Arts/Science/Commerce etc.

#### **Model Schools at block level**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up Model Schools at block level in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features of these schools; and
- (c) whether Government would upgrade the existing schools or new schools would be opened under this scheme?

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

(b) The Government has decided to set up 6,000 model schools at the rate of one school per block as benchmark of excellence. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to set up through the respective State/UT Government in Educationally Backward

Blocks (EBBs) and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The model schools are to be set up based on the Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template with infrastructure and faculty as per norms of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) The scheme envisages the setting up of new schools as well as the upgradation of the existing schools into model schools under both the components *viz.* model school under the State sector component and model school under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.

### **Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

682. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a State-of-the-art system to monitor the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme on a real-time basis in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government has developed the infrastructure for monitoring of the said system in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to cover Government-aided schools, local bodies schools, National Child Labour Project Schools and madrasas/maqtabas under the said scheme in various States; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Ministry has launched a web-enabled Management Information System for the monitoring of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. All the States/UTs have entered their annual and monthly data entry into the portal. The data relating to key indicators of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is available on the portal.

(b) The Salient Features/Benefits of the MDM-MIS Project are as under:—

(i) Availability of school-wise data on the enrolment of children, children-availed MDM, utilization of food grains, utilization of funds etc.

- (ii) Category-wise engagement of cook-cum-helpers in the school and the payment of honorarium to them.
- (iii) Availability of infrastructure namely kitchen-cum-store and kitchen devices in school.
- (iv) Availability of drinking water facility and toilets.
- (v) Mode of cooking.
- (vi) Auto submission of Quarterly Progress Reports.
- (vii) Auto generation of annual work plan and budget for the State based on the performance of the scheme in the previous year.
- (viii) Generation of exception reports.

(c) and (d) The Management Information System for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme has been developed in collaboration with the NIC. The National Data Centre for the MDMS project is maintained by NIC.

(e) and (f) The Management Information System for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme covers all Governments, Governments aided, local body schools and National Child Labour Project Schools and madrasas/maqtabas supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**Suggestions on discrimination against SC/ST students  
in central universities**

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

(a) the details of suggestion made by the Committee headed by Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar in respect of discrimination, physical violence, harassment and other mischievous acts against the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various central universities;

(b) the details of the incidents of discrimination and harassment of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories in the educational institutions during the last five years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of such incidents wherein students have committed suicide after such harassment during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to do away with the discrimination in educational institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such Committee has been constituted by this Ministry to look into caste based discrimination in the Central Universities (CUs) under its purview.

(b) The Jamia Millia Islamia, the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Sikkim University have reported complaints relating to the harassment of SC/ST/other category students whose details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the CU	Details about complaints	
		No. of Complaints	No. Disposed off
1.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1	1
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	21	16
3.	Sikkim University	1	1

No other CU has informed this Ministry of any such incident.

(c) As reported by the CUs under the purview of this Ministry, no such incidents have occurred during the last five years.

(d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) is giving financial assistance to the CUs to establish Equal Opportunity Centres to oversee the effective implementation of the policies and programmes implemented for the welfare of the disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counseling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance diversity within the campus. The UGC is also providing financial assistance to the CUs to establish the 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 provide 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 issues advisory letters from time to time to all Centrally Funded educational institutions to emphasize that officials/faculty members should desist from any act of discrimination against students on grounds of their social origin.

**KVs and NVs in all districts and subdivisions**

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawaharlal Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) have been established in all districts and sub-divisional headquarters of the country;

(b) if so, the number of districts in the country where these schools have been established; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the buildings of these schools have been constructed and if not, the details and number of such districts where the construction is yet to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs (upto the Senior Secondary Level in the Science, Humanities and Commerce streams) of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees, including Defence personnel, on the receipt of a proposal in prescribed proformae from the various Ministries of the Government of India/State Government/UTs committing the availability of requisite resources from their side for setting up a new KV as well as after securing the necessary sanction of the Government. The KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise/District-wise/Block-wise or backward and needy area-wise etc. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) on an average in each district of the country. However, so far no JNV has been established in the State of Tamil Nadu. The number of KVs and JNVs established so far in various districts of the country is as follows:—

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of Organizations	Number of KVs/JNVs	Number of districts covered
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	1091	495
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	586	576

(c) A total of 680 KVs and 515 JNVs are functioning from their own permanent buildings. The KVS does not construct its own building for the Vidyalayas running under the Projects Sector/Institute of Higher Learning Categories. The construction of buildings for 264 KVs in 219 districts and 58 JNVs is yet to be completed.

#### **Vacancy of teachers under SSA**

†685. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2 lac posts of teachers are vacant under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, due to appointment of para teachers, interest in education is decreasing;

(d) whether Government is considering to appoint regular teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, against which 14.00 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States/UTs upto 31.03.2013. A State/UT-wise statement of teacher vacancies under the SSA is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The SSA supports the States/UTs for additional teachers which are recruited as per the recruitment rules of the State concerned. After the coming in force of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been notified as the Academic Authority

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for the purpose of section 23(1) which is responsible for laying down the minimum qualifications for teachers in elementary schools. The NCTE has on 23.08.2010 and 29.07.2011 notified the minimum qualification required for a person to be appointed as a teacher.

**Statement**

*Details indicating State/UT-wise 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.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	210	198	12
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

.1	2	3	4	5
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
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 & B 2013-14.



**Amenities in Government primary schools**

686. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of 8th All India Education Survey regarding lack of proper amenities in Government-run primary schools is true;

(b) if so, what measures Government has taken to ensure proper working toilets and clean drinking water facilities in all schools; and

(c) the number of toilets and water facilities built, across the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The provisional 8th All India School Education Survey (giving data as on 30.09.2009) conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) reveals that out of a total of 524234 Government Primary Schools, 345317 (65.87%) and 416819 (79.51%) Schools were having toilet facilities and drinking water facilities respectively.

(b) The Government has endeavoured to improve the quality of school education in the country. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 01.04.2010. The Act mandates that every child in the age groups of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in terms of the provision of additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools as quality interventions. The SSA has covered rural and backward regions extensively. As per the District Information on School Education (DISE) 2011-12, a total of 87.63% of Government elementary schools had toilets and 94.45% had drinking water facility. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in March, 2009 envisages *inter-alia* the opening of new secondary schools (through up-gradation) and the dispensing of additional schools with a special focus on backward areas. Interventions such as the construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc. are provided for under the RMSA.

(c) A statement showing the number of toilets and water facilities built, across the country during the last three years is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details regarding number of toilets and water facilities built across the country during last three years*

Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13					
		Drinking water		Toilets	Drinking water		Toilets	Drinking water		Toilets			
		Target	Achievement completed	Target	Achievement completed	Target	Achievement completed	Target	Achievement completed	Target	Achievement completed		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	745	800	10194	9694	155	353	15660	15920	0	44	2452	2917
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	530	544	42	0	626	145	0	0	779	542
3.	Assam	0	0	10010	10010	0	0	8219	8219	0	0	12125	3800
4.	Bihar	8870	5564	19282	6127	123	3139	24383	22333	2859	1540	7747	7376
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	2	7266	1700	278	544	24208	9809	378	209	0	14615
6.	Goa	30	0	220	48	200	37	120	26	0	124	0	260
7.	Gujarat	0	3	395	412	0	-2	1990	1244	0	-2	9661	9578
8.	Haryana	0	471	1748	2445	167	117	1365	1211	527	78	1697	4248
9.	Himachal Pradesh	105	35	3431	1975	0	50	373	2349	0	20	0	2289

10. Jammu and Kashmir	1018	1417	2036	1728	0	0	7939	-1928	0	-1178	7950	235
11. Jharkhand	5	72	6931	1729	716	515	1650	4225	309	487	6117	5230
12. Karnataka	968	-15	11927	8560	318	1286	2922	13819	152	147	797	1761
13. Kerala	1755	725	3157	2012	0	1030	595	1522	32	32	1847	3177
14. Madhya Pradesh	95	0	7262	55	384	447	21648	32700	851	883	18242	20760
15. Maharashtra	308	332	4226	1123	377	535	1043	2247	31	147	21230	5703
16. Manipur	0	0	1600	982	0	140	0	2311	0	-135	0	-2311
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	846	694	0	0	0	422	4	4	321	321
19. Nagaland	285	0	375	0	10	284	90	27	91	-284	837	-79
20. Odisha	141	74	2197	961	252	329	2715	2966	185	147	34824	33038
21. Punjab	72	60	1103	858	6	35	2666	1469	0	2	1718	1976
22. Rajasthan	965	2086	2881	8182	181	757	1791	2525	0	276	0	1235
23. Sikkim	0	-2	359	345	0	0	44	26	0	-68	69	-37
24. Tamil Nadu	401	401	12102	2815	3158	2913	6986	18694	1803	336	8027	-1142
25. Tripura	0	0	123	88	7	0	2171	329	10	13	434	2259

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26. Uttar Pradesh	278	299	299	415	406	0	6	0	9	1629	952	3660	2779
27. Uttarakhnad	175	196	196	6683	2579	8	653	2095	3494	0	34	1995	3900
28. West Bengal	1133	244	244	4922	3450	307	537	8170	4533	0	394	12158	6373
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	46	46	0	26	0	17	12	22	0	2	0	7
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	58	108	272
32. Daman Diu	23	12	12	13	0	21	11	6	6	0	21	10	6
33. Delhi	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	227	145
34. Lakshadweep	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
35. Puducherry	50	25	25	103	26	0	25	0	40	26	26	2	0
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>18214</b>	<b>12847</b>	<b>12847</b>	<b>122523</b>	<b>69574</b>	<b>6710</b>	<b>13758</b>	<b>139582</b>	<b>150744</b>	<b>8887</b>	<b>4312</b>	<b>155034</b>	<b>131234</b>

**Unrecognized schools in the country**

687. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a record of the number of unrecognized schools functioning in the country, and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to ensure that these schools get necessary recognition to function in accordance with the Right to Education Act; and

(c) whether Government has shut down any unrecognized schools and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per the District Information System for Education (DISc) 2011-12, against a total of 14,12,178 schools in the country, only 25,898 (1.8%) were unrecognized. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Section 18 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no school can be established without obtaining a certificate of recognition from the authority prescribed by the concerned State/UT Government.

The State Governments have defined the procedures and processes for the recognition of schools by the designated authority in the concerned State/UT. Since the process of recognition of the schools is done at the State level, the data on the grant of recognition or the shutting down of schools is not maintained centrally.

**Statement***Percentage of Unrecognized schools 2011-12*

State/UT	Total Number of schools	Percentage of unrecognized schools
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	428	—

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1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	108045	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	4343	–
Assam	61110	16.5
Bihar	70501	–
Chandigarh	187	–
Chhattisgarh	52822	0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303	–
Daman and Diu	113	–
Delhi	5064	–
Goa	1509	–
Gujarat	40943	–
Haryana	21300	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	17388	–
Jammu and Kashmir	27493	–
Jharkhand	44835	4.2
Karnataka	70896	–
Kerala	15534	6.2
Lakshadweep	46	–
Madhya Pradesh	140993	–
Maharashtra	100084	0.3
Manipur	3957	2.9
Meghalaya	12796	0.1
Mizoram	2935	0.2

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1	2	3
Nagaland	3370	–
Odisha	66689	2.2
Puducherry	707	–
Punjab	30181	20.5
Rajasthan	109189	0.1
Sikkim	1235	–
Tamil Nadu	55753	0.4
Tripura	4503	–
Uttar Pradesh	221653	0.1
Uttarakhand	23207	1.1
West Bengal	92066	0.9
ALL STATES:	1412178	1.8

**Expert committee on endangered languages**

688. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee was constituted by the University Grants Commission to make recommendations to the Commission on preservation and promotion of endangered languages in the country;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee included setting up of specialised centres in central universities to undertake research into different aspects of endangered languages; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government and UGC have taken with regard to this recommendation of this Committee?

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

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed this Ministry that it has formulated the guidelines for Centres for Endangered Languages to be established in the Central Universities and invited proposals from them. In response, 13 Central Universities have submitted their proposals. In addition, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of this Ministry, is implementing the Scheme for Preservation and Protection of Languages spoken by less than 10,000 people during the current Five Year Plan through the documentation of their linguistic features which includes various activities like preparation of grammars, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, collection and publication of folklores, etc.

**Regulator for technical and management institutes**

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

(a) whether Government has formulated a new regulator for technical and management institutes *viz.* Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA);

(b) if so, the details of difference between the function, objectives and parameters of IBA and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) under AICTE;

(c) the reasons which compelled Government to constitute IBA; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

**Mismanagement and irregularities in central universities**

690. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has ordered any enquiry by setting up committee or writing to Vice Chancellors in the central universities for the mismanagement and irregularities committed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years and the reports received and implemented, so far; and



- (c) if not, by when such committee would be appointed to oversee them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established by the respective Acts of the Parliament and are governed by their respective Acts and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Whenever any complaint regarding mismanagement/irregularities is received, it is forwarded to the concerned Central University for appropriate action at their end.

Based on the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India regarding overpayment to the contractor and complaints received about other irregularities committed by the University of Hyderabad, the Government has constituted a three-member Fact Finding Inquiry Committee.

- (c) Whenever the complaint is supported by concrete evidence and the reply of the University is not found satisfactory, then depending upon the facts of the case, either a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee is constituted or if it relates to a proceeding, then the proceeding is annulled with the approval of the Visitor.

#### **Allocation under the MDMS**

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

- (a) the amount allocated to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana for the year 2012-13 under the Centrally Sponsored Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

- (b) the details of utilisation of the said fund in the above mentioned States, and the amount surrendered in this regard, State-wise;

- (c) whether Government has sought any explanation from the concerned States for surrendering the amount; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the further action, Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Information in this regard is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) A part of the unspent funds is required to run the scheme during the first two months of next financial year, till the funds are released by the Central Government and they reach districts. Any additional savings are discussed, component-wise, with the State Governments during the Programme Approval Board meetings with the States, in the bi-annual review meeting with the Education Secretaries of the State Governments, as well as during the State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings. The State level expenditure during a particular year forms a basis for release of funds in the following year; the central assistance in a particular year is released only after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous year.

**Statement**

*Mid-Day-Meal Scheme*

*Amount Allocated/Released, Utilized and unspent balance for the year  
2012-13 under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount Allocated/ Released	Amount Utilized	Unspent balance as on 01.04.2013
1	Bihar	99889.68	84250.41	7590.33
2	Haryana	17852.49	18764.26	1982.57
3	Jammu and Kashmir	6660.1	8868.51	2850.64
4	Madhya Pradesh	79048.11	78054.38	12254.86
5	Punjab	18916.89	17008.16	2153.15
6	Uttar Pradesh	132113.69	110536.65	30035.05

**Decline in suicide cases of students**

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

(a) whether there has been decline in cases of suicide by students, especially after the examination result in different States of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any training is being provided by Government to teachers and counsellors in every schools to detect symptoms and causes of tension and depression among students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There are sporadic reports in the media of suicides committed by the students of various grades. Such data is not maintained by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). However, the report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) shows that the number of suicides by school students declined in 2011 and 2012. The year-wise details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	No. of suicides
1.	2010	2479
2.	2011	2381
3.	2012	2246

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken by the CBSE to deal with the tension and depression experienced by some school students:—

- (i) Appointment of full-time counsellor in schools
- (ii) Availability of counselling services in schools
- (iii) Web-based interaction with CBSE throughout the year
- (iv) Introduction of subjects like Music, Dance, Painting, Theatre etc. for the development of a harmonious personality in the students.

#### **Schools under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

693. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the number of schools in the country covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme over the last four years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the complaints received by the Government of ill health of students and deaths reported after having the meal over the last four years, State-wise;

(d) the details on the percentage of schools where the mid-day-meal standards are not met, State-wise; and

(e) the measures/actions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The information is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The information is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The State-wise and School-wise statistics of 12.12 lakh schools in this aspect are not maintained.

(e) The Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality foodgrains of at least Fair Average Quality from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and for the cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cooks-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before it is served to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. The States are also being encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

The Government has reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene aspects. A few additional aspects have also been emphasised to enhance the effectiveness of the scheme. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:—

(i) The setting up of Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc. with clear roles and responsibilities.

(ii) The mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.

(iii) Ensuring quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.

- (iv) The procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (v) Raising awareness about the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.
- (vi) The convening of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of the seniormost Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Promoting the Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) The testing of food samples by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) The strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of foodgrains and hygienic cooking in collaboration with the schools of home science in different universities.
- (x) Taking Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) The preparation of a comprehensive contingency Medical Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of schools covered under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Schools covered under MDMS 2012-13		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61435	19488	80923
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3190	1048	4238
3.	Assam	51379	15152	66531
4.	Bihar	47482	23291	70773

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1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	33962	13906	47868
6.	Goa	1123	432	1555
7.	Gujarat	11349	22874	34223
8.	Haryana	4579	11017	15596
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10615	4446	15061
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13356	9522	22878
11.	Jharkhand	26406	14256	40662
12.	Karnataka	23287	32777	56064
13.	Kerala	12198	5189	17387
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86038	29094	115132
15.	Maharashtra	81417	39679	121096
16.	Manipur	2289	697	2986
17.	Meghalaya	7613	3019	10632
18.	Mizoram	1484	1022	2506
19.	Nagaland	1759	502	2261
20.	Odisha	48043	20976	69019
21.	Punjab	15338	6697	22035
22.	Rajasthan	71871	7968	79839
23.	Sikkim	563	316	879
24.	Tamil Nadu	28089	13385	41474
25.	Tripura	4432	2099	6531
26.	Uttar Pradesh	106628	51673	158301
26.	Uttarakhand	12524	5224	17748
28.	West Bengal	69637	14049	83686

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1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	191	145	336
30.	Chandigarh	12	104	116
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	196	86	282
32.	Daman and Diu	56	42	98
33.	Delhi	2340	1207	3547
34.	Lakshadweep	21	22	43
35.	Puducherry	255	211	466
TOTAL:		841157	371615	1212772

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of assistance provided by Central Government for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during last four years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Allocated/Released			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48302	85191	61233	22320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2043	2092	3133	1509
3.	Assam	34408	53221	47452	23920
4.	Bihar	80506	81820	99890	66092
5.	Chhattisgarh	36188	47463	40486	18154
6.	Goa	1168	825	1365	385
7.	Gujarat	28852	35302	39610	22904

188	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	15325	16713	17852	10800
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6488	7352	7932	4477
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7991	13431	6660	3933
11.	Jharkhand	32595	52252	25035	9317
12.	Karnataka	45368	56526	73785	34037
13.	Kerala	18511	14277	19740	10339
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65782	76704	79048	42853
15.	Maharashtra	107492	69256	105630	30368
16.	Manipur	5658	1894	1193	1445
17.	Meghalaya	13832	3528	5884	3790
18.	Mizoram	1902	3307	1948	1117
19.	Nagaland	4027	2464	2818	734
20.	Odisha	38959	37124	49163	32153
21.	Punjab	16605	17562	18917	5652
22.	Rajasthan	46226	52901	49728	21832
23.	Sikkim	900	1036	1078	439
24.	Tamil Nadu	44251	40334	70054	28998
25.	Tripura	4857	8408	5236	2221
26.	Uttarakhand	10963	14256	15759	4865
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102715	107639	132114	52449
28.	West Bengal	79480	77251	91666	40697
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247	509	1329	992
30.	Chandigarh	526	681	502	682



1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290	343	349	262
32.	Daman and Diu	148	137	121	151
33.	Delhi	9072	6562	8524	2561
34.	Lakshadweep	81	76	76	22
35.	Puducherry	693	636	506	198
TOTAL (IN LAKHS):		912452	989072	1085816	502668

**Statement-III**

*Abstract of complaints of ill health and deaths after having MDM during 2010-2013*

States	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Number of children fell	
						Reported ill (Year)	Death (Year)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	1	0	0		1	153 (2010)	—
Tamil Nadu				1	1	158 (2013)	—
Delhi	1	2	1		4	29 (2010)	—
						126 & 22 (2011)	—
						12 (2012)	—
Madhya Pradesh		1	1		2	9 (2011)	—
						85 (2012)	—
Bihar	1		1	3	5	128 (2010)	—
						100 (2012)	—
						46; 113; 8 (2013)	23 (2013)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan				1	1	78 (2013)	
Haryana		2			2	22 & 3 (2011)	-
West Bengal			1		1	50 (2012)	
Odisha				1	1	39 (2013)	-
TOTAL:	3	5	4	6	18	1183	23

#### **Neglecting of process of measuring of educational schemes**

694. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that its education-related schemes, including the RTE, stress a lot on inputs like providing food, uniforms, etc. and neglect the process of measuring outcomes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the steps being taken to address the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievements of children in classes — III, V and VIII. Two rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States. The Project Approval Board of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has, while approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget, sanctioned funds for conducting achievement surveys of students in various grades for all the States/Union Territories during the year 2013-14.

#### **Uniformity in central universities**

695. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that central universities have been established under various Acts;

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

(c) whether Government has in principle agreed to bring uniformity in all these universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the Acts establishing the various Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A six-member Committee, constituted in 2010, on the issue of the autonomy of Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) recommended that the legislative framework of the Central Universities may be uniformly revised and subsumed into one single Act. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee on the autonomy of CEIs including Central Universities, a Committee has been constituted to prepare a draft Bill for the administration of all the Central Universities, protecting the autonomy, uniqueness and diversity of every University.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of the Acts establishing various Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development*

Sl. No.	Name of University	Name of the Act
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920
2.	Assam University	The Assam University Act, 1989
3.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994
4.	Banaras Hindu University	The Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915
5.	English And Foreign Languages University	The English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006

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1	2	3
6.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	The Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985
7.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007
8.	Jamia Millia Islamia	The Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	The Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966
10.	Manipur University	The Manipur University Act, 2005
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996
12.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtiya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtiya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1997
13.	Mizoram University	The Mizoram University Act, 2000
14.	Nagaland University	The Nagaland University Act, 1989
15.	North-Eastern Hill University	The North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973
16.	Puducherry University	The Puducherry University Act, 1985
17.	Rajiv Gandhi University	The Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006
18.	Sikkim University	The Sikkim University Act, 2006
19.	Tezpur University	The Tezpur University Act, 1993
20.	Tripura University	The Tripura University Act, 2006
21.	University of Allahabad	The University of Allahabad Act, 2005
22.	University of Delhi	The Delhi University Act, 1922
23.	University of Hyderabad	The University of Hyderabad Act, 1974
24.	Visva-Bharati	The Visva-Bharati Act, 1951
25.	Central University of Bihar	The Central Universities Act, 2009
26.	Central University of Gujarat	

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1

2

3

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27. Central University of Haryana
  28. Central University of Himachal Pradesh
  29. Central University of Jammu
  30. Central University of Jharkhand
  31. Central University of Karnataka
  32. Central University of Kashmir
  33. Central University of Kerala
  34. Central University of Odisha
  35. Central University of Punjab
  36. Central University of Rajasthan
  37. Central University of Tamil Nadu
  38. Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya
  39. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
  40. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
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**Status of second language to Sanskrit**

†696. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States where Sanskrit has been accorded the status of second language;
- (b) whether Sanskrit language is compulsory in any State from First to Twelfth standard; and
- (c) the details of class standards in schools recognized by CBSE wherein Sanskrit is taught as a subject?

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 placed on the Table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Modernisation of GSI**

697. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) is facing the shortage of manpower and modern machineries and techniques;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to modernise GSI; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) is facing shortage of manpower at present. Details of the sanctioned and filled in strengths of GSI are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Regarding modern machineries and techniques, GSI is presently equipped with several precision equipments for carrying out ground, aerial and marine surveys and analyses of rocks and minerals. However, development of equipment and technology is a dynamic process which continuously changes with new technology and more high precision equipments which are developed through advanced research. GSI tries to keep abreast of these new developments in Geosciences.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Mines had formed a High Power Committee (HPC) to examine and restructure GSI to make it a world class organization. The HPC recommendations were approved by the Cabinet on 25.10.2011. With the recommendation of HPC, GSI was reorganized in the Mission-Region-Hybrid Matrix Mode. Further the sanctioned strength of manpower was increased from 11,420 to 12,369. GSI is taking action to fill up the vacancies in a phased manner which is to be completed by 2018. The additional manpower will enable GSI to take up more programmes in the quest for new mineral resources and carry out research programmes for the development of geosciences as well as for societal benefits.

Steps have been taken by the Government to make GSI a world class organization with cutting edge technology and state-of-the-art equipments. Towards this end Ministry of Mines on 30.6.2009 had formed a Modernization Committee to look into the requirements of technology and equipments for GSI. The Modernization Committee submitted its report after peer reviewing in August, 2011 for implementation. GSI is carrying out its modernization according to the projections made in the Modernization Committee Report. Details of planned technology infusion are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Status of sanctioned and filled in strength of various streams in GSI as on 30.06.2013*

Stream	Sanctioned strength**						Filled in strength		
	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Total	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
S&T (a)									
Geology	2786	660	150	3596	1680	3+109=112	76	1868	
Geophysics	555	220	70	845	184	4+22=26	34	244	
Chemistry	509	315	150	974	175	14+101=115	78	368	
Engineering	90	416	744	1250	54	15+226=241	409	704	
TOTAL (a):	3940	1611	1114	6665	2093	36+458=494	597	3184	
Other streams									
Stores	9	226	240	475	7	46+117=163	16	186	
Survey	31	319	-	350	7	30+115=145	-	152	
Drawing	-	118	50	168	-	8+299=307	38	345	
Transport	-	320	480	800	-	0+58=58	628	686	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Finance	33	30	—	63	3	0+2=2	—	5
Personnel	52	646	595	1293	29	64+142=206	952	1187
Stenography	2	250	90	342	—	32+138=170	10	180
Misc.	13	200	2000	2213	5	2+56=58	1758	1821
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2109</b>	<b>3455</b>	<b>5704</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>782+927=1109</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>4562</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>4080</b>	<b>3720</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>12369</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>3999</b>	<b>7746</b>

G — Gazetted, NG — Non-Gazetted, Gr. — Group

\*\*Sanctioned strength as per the Cabinet approval issued *vide* GSI Notification dated 29.12.2011 and is expected to be achieved by 2018.



**Statement-II***Planned technology infusion during Twelfth Five Year Plan Period*

Activity	Technology Infusion in Twelfth Plan period	
1	2	
1. Geological Mapping	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
	Research polarizing microscope	2 nos.
	Electron Probe Micro Analyser (EPMA)	2 nos.
	Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometer (TIMS)	1 no.
	Ash content Analyzer	1 no.
	Bomb Calorimeter	1 no.
2. Geochemical Mapping	Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS)	10 nos.
	(Higher Version) (replacement)	
	Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass	2 nos.
	Spectrometer (ICP-MS) (replacement)	
	Gas Chromatograph	1 no.
	Direct Mercury Analyzer (DMA) (replacement)	6 nos.
	X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) (replacement)	2 nos.
3. Geophysical Mapping	High Resolution Seismic survey instruments.	2 nos.
	High Resolution Multi-Channel Seismic Tomography System	3 nos.
	Digital Multi-Parametric Geophysical Logging System	2 nos.
	High Precision Gravimeter	18 nos.
	Total field Magnetometer	18 nos.
	Differential Ground Positioning System (DGPS)	12 nos.
	Ground Penetration Radar (GPR)	4 nos.
	Cone Penetration Testing (CPT) Truck	2 nos.

1	2
Instrument	Quantity
4. Drilling Equipment	Deep Drill Machine — (Wire line, hydraulic, etc.) 2 nos.
5. Airborne Geophysical Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Heliborne survey system with sensors : Electro and magnetic, magnetic, gravity and radiometric Heliborne sensors</li> <li>2. Upgradation of the Twin Otter Airborne Survey System</li> <li>3. Hyper Spectral Sensors and continuous upgradation of hardware and software</li> </ol>
Marine Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ocean Going Research Vessel (OGRV) is in the final stage of procurement. The OGRV is expected to be delivered by September, 2013.</li> <li>2. GSI also proposes to procure a Geotechnical Vessel for which the procurement process is on.</li> </ol>
Information Dissemination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Online Core Business Integrated System (OCBIS) is a system for integrating online all core geoscientific and administrative processes. It will integrate all available data in a spatial environment, allowing search and exploration using diverse queries. It will capture, store, utilize and manage all information generating out of GSI's activities, it will disseminate reports through the Web Portal as per the requirement of the users.</li> </ol>

### **Illegal mining in Andhra Pradesh**

698. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be to pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of illegal mining cases in Andhra Pradesh has gone up from 5,300 in 2006 to 17,882 in 2010;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that only 18 FIRs have been lodged, so far;
- (d) if so, the details of each of the FIR; and
- (e) the action taken on each of the FIR, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information complied by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines) based on information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in their quarterly returns on illegal mining, cases of illegal mining have gone up in Andhra Pradesh from 2006 to 2010 as indicated below:—

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cases of illegal mining	6521	9475	15374	15530	18533

(c) As per information complied by IBM based on information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the quarterly returns on illegal mining, 18 FIRs have been lodged in the year 2009 in cases of illegal mining of minor minerals during the concerned period.

(d) and (e) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) 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.

#### **Implementation of scholarship schemes**

699. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of implementation of pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarship schemes for minorities in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise *vis-à-vis* the country;
- (b) the physical, financial and other targets set for each of the above schemes and the achievements during that period, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of quarterly physical and financial reports submitted under the above schemes during that period, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority implements Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Schemes for Educational Empowerment of students belonging to the notified Minority Communities' throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. Details of the Scholarship Schemes are available on the website of the Ministry viz. *www.minorityaffairs.gov.in*. The physical and financial targets and achievements under these Schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise, and Scheme-wise *vis-à-vis* the country are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below). District-wise data is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) No quarterly reports on the performance of these Schemes is sent by States/UTs. However, States/UTs are directed to furnish the list of beneficiaries under these Schemes as well as to upload this list on the website of their respective State/UT. States/UTs also send Utilization Certificate/s in respect of funds released in the previous year's.

***Statement-I***

*Year-wise and Scheme-wise Physical targets and achievements under the various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	13006	25923	10837	9248	867	1411
2009-10	65032	86248	13006	26692	867	1319
2010-11	86709	225462	17342	42972	867	1314
2011-12	147406	191973	22761	20550	867	1126
2012-13	173418	301275	21345	26904	2601	1664

*Year-wise and Scheme-wise Financial allocation and fund released under the various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Budget allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)	Budget allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)	Budget allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09		5.37		6.23		3.61
2009-10		13.90		19.96		2.36
2010-11	No State-wise Allocation	42.85	No State-wise Allocation	35.24	No State-wise Allocation	3.39
2011-12		26.88		17.28		3.09
2012-13		47.91		16.65		4.58

**Statement-II**

*Year-wise and Scheme-wise Physical targets and achievements under the various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last five years in the country*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	300000	512657	125000	170273	20000	26195
2009-10	1500000	1729076	300000	364387	20000	35982
2010-11	2000000	4421571	400000	525644	20000	41056
2011-12	3400000	5528557	525000	701950	20000	42476
2012-13	4000000	6436984	500000	755643	60000	68096

*Year-wise and Scheme-wise Financial allocation and fund released under the various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during last five years in the country*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Budget allocation (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)	Budget allocation (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)	Budget allocation (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Fund released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	79.90	62.20	70.00	70.63	65.00	64.73
2009-10	200.00	202.74	150.00	148.74	100.00	97.43
2010-11	450.00	446.25	265.00	228.97	135.00	108.67
2011-12	600.00	615.47	450.00	362.99	140.00	115.72
2012-13	795.78	786.19	340.75	326.55	184.07	181.21

**Conditions for declaration of minorities**

700. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the conditions to declare a community as minority community;
- (b) at present how many communities are declared as minority communities;
- (c) whether Government is planning to add more communities in this category and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is planning to remove any community from the list and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government is aware of any UNO report on the status of minority communities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The Constitution of India used the word 'minorities' or its plural

form in some Article 29 to 30 and 350A to 350B — But does not define it anywhere. Article 29 has the word “minorities” in its marginal heading but speaks of “any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture”. This may be a whole community generally seen as a minority or group within a majority community. Article 30 speaks specifically of two categories of minorities- religious and linguistic. The remaining two articles — 350A and 350B relate to linguistic minorities only.

(b) As per clause (c) of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, five communities *vide* Ministry of Welfare notification dated 23rd October, 1993 are declared as minority communities *viz.* — Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. The UN Commission on Human Rights in its 55th Session of working Group on Minorities on 12th to 16th May, 2003 in Geneva has raised the socio-economic deprivation of Muslims in India. The Working Group had pointed out that Muslims in India are lagging behind in education, employment, representation in public bodies, Parliament and State legislatures and other socio-economic aspects. The working Group had also suggested some of the solutions for the prevailing ills among the Muslim Community. The Report is available on the official website of UNO at [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). and [www.minorityrights.org](http://www.minorityrights.org).

#### **Universities for minorities**

701. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ADEEB:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open five universities for minorities in the country in near future;

(b) if so, the procedure laid down for establishing such universities in identifying the locations;

(c) whether the Punjab Government has requested the Central Government to open one such university in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Minority Affairs

is considering the possibilities to establish six Central University in Minority Concentration Areas to promote higher education among minorities in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Schemes for welfare of minorities**

702. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes announced and implemented by the Central Government during the current financial year for welfare of minorities;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent, so far, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken to increase the coverage of Muslims under various schemes for minorities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The following schemes which were included in Twelfth Five Year Plan for the welfare of the notified minority communities have been approved for implementation during the current financial year *i.e.* 2013-14:—

Scheme	BE 2013-14 (Rs. in crore)	Fund spent
1	2	3
Interest subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for the Minority Students.	2.00	No expenditure has been incurred till date. There is no State-wise financial allocation.
Support for Students clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC/ SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.	4.00	



1	2	3
Skill development initiatives with the brand name "Seekho Aur Kamao"	17.00	

(c) Multi-sectoral Development Programme has been restructured for implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Block has been made the unit of planning in place of district, the programme has been expanded to minority concentration towns/cities and cluster of minority concentration villages. The restructured programme covers 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) covering 196 districts of 26 States in the country. This would sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas.

Multimedia campaigns *i.e.* publicity through electronic and print media and priority to Minority Concentration Districts during implementation of the Schemes, are measures for increasing the coverage of minorities including Muslims.

#### **Targets under RVEP**

703. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the targets set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, why and how the shortfall would be achieved;

(c) the targets set for the Twelfth Plan period, State/UT-wise under RVEP;

(d) the details of the proposals received, approved and pending for approval of Government under the programme, so far along with the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the said period along with the mechanism, if any, to monitor the progress of RVEP, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The RVEP (Remote Village Electrification Programme) scheme is based on proposals submitted by States for coverage of such villages/hamlets as cannot be covered under the RGGVY Scheme of the MoP. However, based on

tentative projection by the States overall target of 10,000 villages and hamlets was made for Eleventh Plan.

During the Eleventh Plan period, complete proposals for coverage of 6033 nos. of villages and hamlets were received from various State Governments, which were sanctioned under the RVE Programme by the Ministry.

(c) The RVE programme is currently sanctioned for continuation upto 30th June, 2013. However, the Ministry is in the process of developing a new scheme "Rural Area Energy Access Programme" by modifying the existing RVE scheme.

(d) The State-wise details of villages and hamlets sanctioned based on the complete proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme submitted by different States and approved by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five year plan are given in Statement (*See below*).

Two complete proposals of 61 hamlets and 161 hamlets of Uttar Pradesh and one of 14 villages of Rajasthan and one of 13 villages and 274 hamlets of Jammu and Kashmir have been received and are currently under consideration.

(e) State-wise details of funds released to various States under the programme during the Eleventh Plan period are given in Statement (*See below*).

The monitoring of implementation of RVE projects is the responsibility of the respective State notified implementing agencies. Further, third party monitoring by the concerned State notified implementing agency after completion of the project is mandatory for final closure of the project. After installation also it is the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of villages and hamlets covered and funds released to various States under RVE programme*

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages and hamlets covered in proposals as on 31.03.2012	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	31.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	476.09

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	1691	11089.97
4.	Chhattisgarh	314	1621.34
5.	Delhi**	0	24.96
6.	Goa	19	9.74
7.	Haryana	92	68.55
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	5954.69
9.	Jharkhand	251	4424.99
10.	Karnataka	59	125.98
11.	Kerala	49	339.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	424	3150.7
13.	Maharashtra	82	2220.207
14.	Manipur	49	520.59
15.	Meghalaya	66	229.73
16.	Nagaland	8	83.477
17.	Odisha	1528	5244.19
18.	Rajasthan	103	2152.74
19.	Sikkim*	0	8.04
20.	Tamil Nadu	32	66.76
21.	Tripura	479	2740.41
22.	Uttarakhand	173	640.525
23.	Uttar Pradesh	257	1969.19
24.	West Bengal	24	2785.24
TOTAL:		6033	45978.619

Note: \*Funds may be released for settlements of projects sanctioned prior to Eleventh Plan Period.

\*\*Funds may be released for carrying out evaluation of the scheme.

**Distribution of solar lamps to rural households**

704. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to distribute solar lamps to village households to reduce the consumption of subsidised kerosene in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fresh steps if any, taken by Government to intensify the distribution/installation of solar lanterns, and street lights, particularly in the rural areas to improve the quality of life?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. Subsidy is, however, available from Government on solar lamps and lamps are being supplied by various agencies to village households.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) provides a subsidy of 30% of the cost of solar lanterns/home lighting system limited to Rs. 81/- per watt peak to individuals through State Renewable Energy Development Agencies in general category States. Alternatively, under the scheme, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 40% of the cost of solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems and small capacity PV systems having module upto 210 Watt peak capacity limited to Rs. 108/- per Watt peak through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks. Balance cost of the system is borne by the beneficiary through own resources or loan from the Bank at commercial interest rate.

(d) The Ministry will continue to provide subsidy for solar lanterns and street lights during the Twelfth Five Year Plan as per the Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme.

**Power deficiency in remote and rural areas**

†705. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remote, rural areas as well as the settlements

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in several States of the country continue to be acutely power deficient;

(b) the efforts being made by Government in this direction, the plans of Government in this regard;

(c) the details of allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, district-wise; and

(d) the number of villages benefited under this Yojana and by when, the remaining villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, some remote, rural areas continue to be power deficient.

The Government is implementing Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY, MoP) to provide grid connectivity. Installed capacity for generating power is also being increased through efforts of Government of India and State Governments.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had been implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Such villages were provided basic facilities for lighting/electricity through various renewable energy sources. RVE projects intended to cover all the households in the village/hamlets, including those in the dalit bastis of the village.

(c) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the 80% utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. However, an amount of Rs. 1589.48 crore has been disbursed by REC towards subsidy to the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 31.07.2013. The district-wise details of allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh under RGGVY are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Under RGGVY, 648 projects have been sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,972 Un/de-Electrified Villages (UEV) and intensive electrification of 3,82,859 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV). Cumulatively, as on 31.07.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,497 UE villages and 2,99,690 PE villages have been completed in the country including Madhya Pradesh. The scheduled completion time is 24 months from the date of award of contract by the implementing Agencies.

**Statement**

*District-wise sanctioned project cost and subsidy disbursed by REC under RGGVY for the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 31.07.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chindwara	6983.07	5656.28
2.	Damoh	4706.92	3709.09
3.	Jabalpur	6800.43	5265.63
4.	Seoni	7502.18	5597.39
5.	Indore	3308.82	2436.31
6.	Ujjain	4996.21	4046.91
7.	Ashok Nagar	8512.42	6811.36
8.	Guna	9948.82	7917.70
9.	Betul	9838.14	7849.36
10.	Datia	2835.10	2218.92
11.	Harda	3352.54	2674.82
12.	Morena	9455.76	78544.28
13.	Sheopur	2379.54	1822.85
14.	Shivpuri	6768.07	4812.99
15.	Annupur	3111.17	2482.25
16.	Balaghat	6405.79	3193.41
17.	Chhatarpur	2860.60	1764.48
18.	Dindori	3991.57	3184.67
19.	Katni	4842.38	3863.49
20.	Mandla	3381.13	1958.61
21.	Narsinghpur	4829.91	2894.71

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1	2	3	4
22.	Panna	3330.98	1698.51
23.	Rewa	10849.64	3147.07
24.	Sagar	6605.51	5270.250
25.	Satna	4493.44	3584.97
26.	Shahdol	4656.09	3144.16
27.	Sidhi	8786.78	7010.53
28.	Tikamgarh	5598.54	2587.70
29.	Umaria	2504.23	779.78
30.	Dhar	9476.79	6237.64
31.	Jhabua	9139.43	74132.54
32.	Ratlam	7745.08	5412.97
33.	Bhind	5215.48	1563.42
34.	Bhopal	2449.26	731.45
35.	Gwalior	3066.24	915.71
36.	Hoshangabad	5182.19	1524.66
37.	Raisen	6541.56	1894.99
38.	Rajgarh	9187.11	2705.76
39.	Sehore	4986.17	1418.74
40.	Vidisha	7939.31	2278.95
41.	Barwani	5327.82	1220.22
42.	Burhanpur	2352.65	631.17
43.	Dewas	5801.26	1479.41
44.	Khandwa	4188.10	761.69
45.	Khargone	8994.26	2111.48
46.	Mandsaur	4598.38	1190.71
47.	Neemuch	2332.11	586.04

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1	2	3	4
48.	Shajapur	5883.61	1578.70
49.	Chhatarpur(S)	4750.08	813.40
50.	Satna(S)	3152.43	594.41
51.	Balaghat(S)	3445.07	554.81
52.	Sidhi(S)	2926.95	478.62
53.	BPL (2004-05)	202.22	202.22
TOTAL:		288219.34	158948.14

#### **Bidding for JNNSM**

706. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has successfully completed the bidding for project in Phase-I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the projects approved under phase-I of the mission along with their status of implementation;

(c) whether a number of projects have turned riskier due to commercially unviable bidding rates and facing funding issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Phase-I of JNNSM, 62 solar power projects of 950 MW aggregate capacity (Solar PV: 55 nos./480 MW and Solar Thermal: 7 nos./470 MW) were selected in two batches on the basis of tariff based reverse bidding. In addition, 16 ongoing projects of 84 MW aggregate capacity were selected under Migration Scheme. Out of these, 66 projects with 550.5 MW aggregate capacity have been commissioned, 4 projects of 26 MW aggregate capacity have been abandoned and the remaining are at different stages of implementation as on 31.7.2013. Project-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has not received any such reports.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position mentioned in reply to part (c) above.



**Statement****Solar Power Plants selected under JNNSM, Phase-I****A. Migration Scheme****1. Solar PV projects**

Sl. No.	Name of project developer	Capacity (MW)	Location	Status
2		3	4	5
1.	AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Commissioned
2.	Aston Field Solar Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
3.	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
4.	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
5.	Refex Refrigerants Ltd.	5	Barmer, Rajasthan	-do-
6.	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
7.	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
8.	Azure Power (Punjab) Pvt. Ltd.	2	Amritsar, Punjab	-do-
9.	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd.	2	Pune, Maharashtra	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd., (MAHAGENCO)	4	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Commissioned
11.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	5	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	-do-
12.	Enterprise Business Solutions, USA	5	Shaheed Bhagat Singh District, Punjab	Terminated
13.	Entegra Ltd.	1	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
TOTAL:		54		
<b>2. Solar Thermal Projects</b>				
1.	ACME Tele Power Ltd., Gurgaon.	10	Rajasthan	Part capacity of 2.5 MW commissioned
2.	Dalmia Solar Power Ltd., New Delhi	10	Rajasthan	Terminated
3.	Entegra Ltd., New Delhi.	10	Rajasthan	-do-
TOTAL:		30		
<b>B. JNNISM Phase-1, Batch-1</b>				
<b>1. Solar PV projects</b>				
1.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Pvt. Ltd.	5	Bikaner, Rajasthan	Commissioned

2.	Amrit Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Bhilwara, Rajasthan	-do-
3.	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5	Nagaur, Rajasthan	-do-
4.	DDE Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
5.	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
6.	Finehope Allied Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
7.	Greentech Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	Bikaner, Rajasthan	-do-
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
9.	Khaya Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
10.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
11.	Mahindra Solar One Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
12.	Newton Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
13.	Northwest Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
14.	Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
15.	Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
16.	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Commissioned
18.	SEI Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
19.	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
20.	Viraj Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
21.	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	5	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	-do-
22.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	5	Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	-do-
23.	Aftaab Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Bolangir, Odisha	-do-
24.	CCCL Infrastructure Ltd.	5	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	-do-
25.	EMC Ltd.	5	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	-do-
26.	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	5	Mandya, Karnataka	-do-
27.	Rithwik Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	-do-
28.	Firestone Trading Pvt. Ltd.	5	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	-do-
TOTAL:		140		

<b>2. Solar Thermal Projects</b>						
1.	Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd.	50	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Under implementation		
2.	Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	50	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Commissioned		
3.	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Pvt. Ltd.	100	Dhursar, Jaisalmer district not commissioned	Under implementation		
4.	KVK Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	100	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-		
5.	Diwakar Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	100	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-		
6.	Aurum Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20	Porbandar, Gujarat	-do-		
7.	MEIL Green Power Ltd.	50	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	-do-		
TOTAL:		470				
<b>C.B. JNNSM Phase-1, Batch-2</b>						
<b>1. Solar PV projects</b>						
1.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Commissioned		
2.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	20	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-		

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	15	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Commissioned
4.	Welspun Solaire AP Pvt. Ltd.	15	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
5.	Solar direct SA	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
6.	Solar Field Energy two Pvt. Ltd.	20	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
7.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd.	20	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
8.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
9.	Sun Borne Energy Services India Pvt. Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
10.	Sai Mathili Power Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10	Bikaner, Rajasthan	-do-
11.	Symphony Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
12.	Lexicon Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
13.	SEI Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	20	Bikaner, Rajasthan	-do-
14.	Azure Power India Pvt. Ltd.	20	Nagaur, Rajasthan	-do-
15.	Azure Power India Pvt. Ltd.	15	Nagaur, Rajasthan	-do-
16.	Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-

17. Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
18. LEPL Projects Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
19. NVR Infrastructure and Services Pvt. Ltd.	10	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
20. Green Infra Solar Farms Ltd.	20	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
21. Green Infra Solar Projects Ltd.	5	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	-do-
22. Fonroche Energie S.A.S.	5	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
23. Fonroche Energie S.A.S.	15	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	-do-
24. Shree Saibaba Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	Latur, Maharashtra	-do-
25. M/s Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	20	Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh	-do-
26. Enfield Infrastructure Ltd.	10	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	not commissioned
27. ESSEL MP Energy Ltd.	20	Murud, Maharashtra	-do-
TOTAL:			340

**Solar appliances at fair prices**

707. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any scheme to provide solar appliances like solar cooker and solar energy at fair prices to the people including those in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any decision to enhance the subsidy amount for promoting use of solar energy in households as well as other sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by Government to create awareness among people for use of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides capital subsidy for various appliances including solar cookers and solar water heating systems. These appliances are available through a variety of channels including Akshay Urja Shops being run under a programme of the Ministry, through channel partners designated by the Ministry and through various projects submitted by State Nodal Agencies. A summary of the capital subsidy scheme to support off-grid solar thermal applications is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The funds allocated to various States and Union Territories during the last 3 years for solar cookers, State/Union Territory-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Ministry creates awareness among the people regarding use of solar energy through publications, advertisements and write ups. It also supports workshops and seminars by State Nodal Agencies and other reputed organizations in various sections and sectors of solar energy.



**Statement-I***Capital subsidy schemes to support off-grid solar thermal application*

Sl. No.	Solar collector type	Bench mark cost/collector/Reflector area (Rs./Sq.m)	Capital subsidy/collector area (Rs./Sq.m)
1.	Evacuated Tube Collectors (ETC) Domestic	8,500	2,550
2.	Evacuated Tube Collectors (ETC) Commercial	8,000	2,400
3.	Flat Plate Collectors (FPC) with liquid as working fluid (Domestic)	11,000	3,300
4.	Flat Plate Collectors (FPC) with liquid as working fluid (Commercial)	10,000	3,000
5.	Flat Plate Collectors (FPC) with air as working fluid	8,000	2,400
6.	Solar collector system for direct heating applications	12,000	3,600
7.	Concentrator with manual tracking	7,000	2,100
8.	Non-imaging concentrators	12,000	3,600
9.	Concentrator with single axis tracking	18,000	5,400
10.	Concentrator with double axis tracking	20,000	6,000

**Statement-II***Funds allocated (in rupees) to respective States/UT during the last three years for solar cookers*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttarakhand	17,21,412/-	26,08,200/-	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	22,49,478/-	1,38,60,000/-	Nil
3.	Odisha	Nil	1,98,000/-	Nil
4.	Haryana	42,07,500/-	Nil	21,26,000/-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	1,11,24,000/-	Nil
6.	Leh Region	42,00,000/-	Nil	Nil
7.	Kargil Region	20,88,000/-	Nil	Nil
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	49,50,000/-	Nil

**Subsidy to roof top solar power generators**

708. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to subsidize the cost of roof top solar power generators for production of electricity in individual households in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider allowing individual house-owners to install solar panels on the roof tops; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto 30% of the project cost limited to benchmark cost of Rs. 100 Per Watt for grid connected roof top Solar Power Generators. The individual households are also eligible to avail this CFA.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The individual house-owners are already allowed installation of roof top Solar systems on their roofs.

**Wind power in Rajasthan**

709. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wind power potential of Rajasthan has been estimated to be 4,858 MW;

(b) whether only two cumulative wind power capacity of 1298 MW has been installed in Rajasthan through private sector investment;

(c) whether pace of harnessing of wind power potential in Rajasthan has been tardy; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The wind power potential of Rajasthan has been estimated to be 5005 MW at 50 m height.

(b) A cumulative Wind Power Capacity of 2717 MW has been installed in Rajasthan as on June, 2013.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, Rajasthan is one of the progressive States in deployment of wind power. During 2012-13, a capacity of 614 MW of wind power was installed in the State, which was the highest in the country.

#### **Subsidy to private parties**

710. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would give any subsidy or other kind of financial assistance to private parties to set up solar panel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such assistance given to private parties during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry, under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) provides a subsidy of 30% of the project cost ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 63/- per watt peak for installation of off-grid SPV power plants having module capacity upto 100 kWp depending on their capacity and configuration.

(c) An amount of Rs. 304.79 crore was sanctioned to various System Integrators for the installation of off-grid SPV power plants by private parties in different parts of the country during the last three years. State-wise funds sanctioned to these system integrators are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise funds sanctioned to various system integrators for the implementation of off-grid SPV power, plants and systems during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below*

State/UT	Funds sanctioned during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	4338.25
Delhi	1784.60
Gujarat	1220.20
Haryana	3709.85
Karnataka	7698.27
Kerala	304.08
Madhya Pradesh	51.27
Maharashtra	3179.83
Tamil Nadu	3176.33
Uttarakhand	133.41
Uttar Pradesh	406.17
West Bengal	4476.87
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>30479.13</b>

**Promotion of clean energy**

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

- (a) whether it is proposed to promote world's funding mechanism to promote clean energy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also proposed to launch a knowledge-exchange facility across the world, to enable exchange of knowledge and experience in clean energy; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.  
(c) No, Sir.  
(d) Does not arise.

**Financial incentives to wind energy sector**

712. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government agrees that wind energy sector has been undergoing some critical issues after key financial incentives were withdrawn from the sector;  
(b) if so, the details thereof;  
(c) whether Government has chalked out a long-term policy vision and implementation mission, alignment of national renewable energy deployment targets as per recommendations of National Action Plan on Climate Change;  
(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;  
(e) whether Government has taken any concrete steps for enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets and finalization of a strong off-shore wind energy policy; and  
(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After withdrawal of Accelerated Depreciation (AD) and Generation Based Incentive (GBI) w.e.f. 01.04.2012, the wind power installation in the country has shown a decline.

(c) and (d) In the approved Twelfth Plan document, Planning Commission has suggested creation of a Wind Mission so that all the related issues for speedy exploitation of wind potential of the country can be addressed.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) suggests, that, from 2009-10 the national renewables standard may be set at 5 per cent of total purchase of grid electricity, which should increase by 1 per cent each year for the next

10 years. As per Central Electricity Authority's estimates the share of renewable power in total electricity mix in the period April-August, 2012 was about 7 per cent, which was broadly in line with the suggestions for the share of renewable power in the electricity mix made in NAPCC.

(e) and (f) The Forum of Regulators (A forum comprising of Chairperson, of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions) has approved a Model Regulation for SERCs on RPO and its compliance, wherein there is a provision for levy of compliance charge, in event of obligated entities not fulfilling the renewable purchase obligation.

The Government has prepared a draft policy for off-shore wind power development. The draft policy has been put on the Ministry's website for comments.

#### **Grid-fed solar power plants**

713. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government has any details of the Grid-fed solar power plants sanctioned/commissioned during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period;

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

(c) the amount spent for each plant and the foreign technology used for commissioning of solar power plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of grid-connected solar power generation capacity commissioned in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period upto 31.7.2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The grid solar power plants with an aggregate capacity of about 1830 MW as detailed in Annexure have been set up mostly in private sector with largely private investment, on Build-Own-Operate basis. As a rough estimate, a total investment to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crore has been made by the project developers on the setting up of these plants. Many of these plants are utilizing foreign technology, as Solar Cell Modules and Inverters, etc. are used in the power plants which involves technology in manufacturing and installation.

**Statement**  
*Cumulative grid-interactive solar power generation capacity (in MW) set up during  
the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period (upto 31.7.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Eleventh Plan						Twelfth Plan	
		Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2008	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2009	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2010	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2011	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2012	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2013	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2013	Cumulative capacity as on 31.03.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	21.75	23.35	46.75	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	6	604.89	857.9	857.9	
8.	Haryana	0	0	6	0	7.8	7.8	7.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	4	16	16
12.	Karnataka	0	0	6	6	9	14	14
13.	Kerala	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	37.315	37.315
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	4	4	20	100	160
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	13	13	13
21.	Punjab	0.325	0.325	1.325	2.325	9.325	9.325	9.325
22.	Rajasthan	0.15	0.15	0.15	5.15	197.65	552.9	608.5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



24. Tamil Nadu	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5.05	15.05	17.105	17.105
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	12.375	17.375	17.375
27. Uttarakhand	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
28. West Bengal	0.05	0.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	2.05	2.05	7.05
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.1
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi	0	0	0.054	0.054	2.097	2.5255	2.5255	2.8605
34. Lakshadweep	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
35. Puducherry	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
36. Others	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82
TOTAL:	2.82	2.82	10.87	35.93	932.30	1686.44	1830.78	1830.78

Note: The data is compiled on the basis of information obtained from IREDA, NRVN, State agencies and project developers.

**Schemes for development of new and renewable energy**

714. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Central Government for the development of new and renewable energy sources in the country, and tapping their potential, State-wise;

(b) the details of the targets set and the achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and source-wise;

(c) the incentives being given by the Central Government to the States for power generation from renewable energy sources; and

(d) the other steps being contemplated by the Central Government to promote power generation from alternative sources of energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a number of schemes/programmes, throughout the country, for the development and tapping of renewable energy potential. Details of these schemes/programmes are given in Statement-I. (*See below*).

(b) A capacity addition of 11,262 MW against a target of 10,522 MW has been achieved from various renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During 2013-14, a capacity addition of 640 MW has been achieved till 30.06.2013 against the target of 4325 MW. Source-wise targets and achievements are given in Statement-II (*See below*). State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.06.2013), are given in Statement-III.

(c) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to promote power generation from new and renewable energy sources in the country. The incentives/subsidy given under various programmes are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) Among the other steps to promote power generation from renewable energy are, setting up of demonstration projects, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes  
implemented in the country*

**1. Grid-Interactive/Off-grid Renewable Power:**

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid systems
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration
- **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive — Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/decentralized systems for various applications.

**2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:**

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/ electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
- **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy**
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/manure/small scale power generation
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/ devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce).

**3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:**

- **Biomass (non-bagasse) Cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy**
- **Solar Water Heating Systems:** for domestic, institutional, commercial/ industrial applications,
- **Solar Air Heating/Steam Generation Systems:** for community cooking/ other applications in institutions and industry,
- **Green Buildings:** incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs
- **Solar Cities:** Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

**4. Research, Design and Development:**

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.
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**Statement-II**

*Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation during last 3 years and current year (till 30.06.2013)*

Sl. No.	Programme/ system	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach. (as on 30.6.13)
1.	Wind Power	2000	2350.00	2400	3197.00	2500	1699.00	2500	512.00
2.	Small Hydro	300	307.22	350	353.00	350	237.00	300	54.00
3.	Bio Power	472	473.50	475	487.90	475	472.00	425	—
4.	Solar Power	200	26.59	200	905.00	800	754.00	1100	74.80
TOTAL:		2972	3157.31	3425	4942.90	4125	3162.00	4325	640.00

**Statement-III**

*State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.06.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SHP MW	Wind Power MW	Bio- Power MW	Solar Power MW	Total MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.20	377.90	25.00	33.15	468.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.49				30.49
3.	Assam	4.00				4.00
4.	Bihar	16.10		43.42		59.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.95		50.00	4.00	87.95
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	3.00	1385.37	30.00	857.90	2276.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana			37.50	16.80	54.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	272.59				272.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.20				8.20
11.	Jharkhand				16.00	16.00
12.	Karnataka	347.30	697.20	155.00	8.00	1207.50
13.	Kerala	24.55	7.35			31.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	156.60	17.40	37.22	226.22
15.	Maharashtra	62.60	1215.25	540.40	160.00	1978.25
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram					
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Odisha			20.00	13.00	33.00
21.	Punjab	21.95		62.00	8.00	91.95
22.	Rajasthan		1628.70	62.00	552.75	2243.45
23.	Sikkim	5.00				5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2289.28	145.40	17.00	2484.68
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh			209.50	17.00	226.50
27.	Uttarakhand	41.40		10.00	5.00	56.40
28.	West Bengal			10.00	6.02	16.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				5.00	5.00
30.	Chandigarh					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32. Daman and Diu						
33. Delhi				16.00	2.48	18.48
34. Lakshadweep						
35. Puducherry						
TOTAL:		951.33	7757.65	1433.62	1759.32	11901.92

MW = Mega Watt

**Statement-IV**

*Incentives/Subsidy available under renewable schemes/programmes  
for power generation in the country*

**1. Wind Power:**

**Demonstration Projects in:**

<b>Special Category States</b> (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Rs. 3.00 crore × C <sup>0.646</sup>
<b>Other States</b>	Rs. 2.50 crore × C <sup>0.646</sup>

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 upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 50,000/KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/ 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 private/co-operative/joint sector:**

Category	Upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 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
Biomass Power Projects	Rs. 25 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 20 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs. 18 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>	Rs. 15 lakh × (C MW) <sup>0.646</sup>
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	Rs. 40 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh
40 bar and above	Rs. 50 lakh	Rs. 50 lakh
60 bar and above	Rs. 60 lakh	Rs. 60 lakh
80 bar and above	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)

**4. Solar Energy**

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.
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**Finance to solar companies**

715. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to provide low cost and long-term finance to the solar energy generation companies to bring their cost down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State/UT Governments regarding setting up of solar energy projects, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra along with the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise for the purpose;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to examine the cost efficiency of solar energy for use in air-conditioners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with financial assistance provided to install solar power capacity for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Solar Power generation has been promoted under various schemes of JNNSM and there is no specific low cost fund and long-term finance scheme available for solar energy-projects.

(c) The grid connected solar power plants have been allocated through bidding process and the bidder has to invest for setting up of the project.

The details of off-grid proposals received from State/UT Governments and sanctioned by the Ministry regarding setting up of Solar Energy Projects is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State/UT-wise details of funds released during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No detailed study to examine the cost efficiency of solar energy for use in air-conditioners has so far been conducted. The technology is still in development stage.

(e) A few pilot plants with a variety of configurations in different climatic conditions of the country to study the efficacy of such systems have been proposed with suitable financial support from the Ministry.



**Statement-I**  
**1. Details of projects sanctioned under Off-grid solar applications of JNNSM during 2010-11**

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Systems	Location	Sanctioned MNRE CFA (Rs. in lakhs)	Released CFA (Rs. in lakhs)	Capacity (kWp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Power Plants	Educational Institutions	332.02	161.00	404
2.		Power Plants 1×25kWp 1×3kWp 8×1kWp	MPDO Offices/Commercial Organizations	25.77	12.50	36
3.		Power Plants 100×10.125kWp	Telecom Towers	936.58	225.00	1012
4.		Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×17.1kWp 1×1.84kWp	Theatre NGO Home Art Gallery	84.57	40.00	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Power Plant 1×99.3kWp 173 nos. of Street Lights	Engg. College Tribal Villages	79.29	—	110
6.		Power Plants (3 nos.) Street Lights (216 nos.)	Temple/police/Charitable Institution	97.55	—	122
7.		Power Plants (11 nos.)	Educational Institutions/Industry	111.27	—	129
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Power Plants 2×100kWp 2×25kWp 7×10kwp	SSB Battalion HQ and Boarder Outposts	864.00	216.00	320
9.	Assam	Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×50kWp	Gauhati University Gauhati	405.00	200.00	150
10.		Power Plants 3×100kWp 1×50kWp	SSB Assam Engg. College	945.00	450.00	350

11.	Bihar	Power Plants 100×10kWp	Telecom Towers	927.00	225.00	1000
12.		Power Plants 9×2.5kWp	Branches of Bank	20.25	—	22
13.		Power Plants 1222kWp	Branches of Rural Bank, Hospitals, Temples, Government Institutions and PWD Guest Houses	1132.79	549.90	1222
14.		Power Plants 1×50kWp 7×25kWp 1×10kWp	Branches of State Bank of India	217.84	105.75	235
15.		Power Plants 547kWp	25 locations in the State	507.06	246.00	547
16.	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants (7 nos.) PV Pumps (56 nos.)	Industry/Charitable Organisations Tribal Farmers	258.16 38.93	125.00 17.00	278 54
17.	Delhi	Power Plant 2kWp	Manav Bharati School	1.80	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Gujarat	Power Plant 1×25kWp	Saurashtra University	18.02	8.75	25
19.		Power Plants (12 nos.)	Bhavnagar/Baroda	26.40	5.00	28
20.		SPV Street Lighting Systems (6660 nos.)	330 Villages in Sirsa District	390.88	189.75	493
21.		Power Plant 1×50kWp	TERI Retreat Gwal Pahari	45.44	22.00	50
22.	Haryana	Power plants 1×30kWp 7×10kWp	BPDO Offices in Sirsa District and Hospital at Rewari	88.34	42.88	100
23.		Power Plants 20×1.6kWp	Rural Branches of the Bank	28.80	14.00	32
24.		SPV Street Lights (2118 nos.)	13 Districts of the State	124.34	60.00	157
25.		Home Lights (7144 nos.)	Four Districts	234.65	30.45	264

26.	Power Plants 2×100kWp 1×33kWp 1×25kWp	Government Institutions/Industry	149.87	40.00	258
27.	Power Plants (14 nos.)	Industrial Units, Faridabad	18.16	8.00	21
28.	Power Plants 4×100kWp	SSB Training Centers	1080.00	270.00	400
29.	Himachal Pradesh SPV Systems Street Lights/Home Lights/ Solar Lanterns	34 selected Villages in five Districts	360.28	174.00	129
30.	Solar Lanterns 1000 nos.	Leh District	28.00	19.60	74
31.	Power Plants 1625kWp Home Lights	Kargil District	5258.93	1369.73	1625
32.	Jammu and Kashmir Power Plants 10×20kWp 59×15kWp	69 Health Centers	3031.29	200.00	1090

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Power Plants 2×20kWp	Vaishno Devi Shrine	36.00	—	40
34.		Power Plants (116 nos.)	Leh District	7367.11	400	2522
35.		Solar Home Lights (20000 nos.)	Twelve Districts	685.98	100.00	740
36.	Jharkhand	Power Plants 2×100kWp 1×50kWp	Temples in Deogarh District	206.10	100.00	250
37.		Power Plants 1×30kWp 1×36kWp	BIT Deogarh Palamu Tiger Project	54.82	26.60	66
38.		100kWp	Jari Village, Gumla District	154.50	50.00	100
39.	Karnataka	Power Plants 20×2kWp	Bus Stations	36.00	18.00	40
40.		Power Plant 1×16.56kWp	Kaginele Development Authority	15.35	—	16
41.		Power Plants 50×1.8kWp	50 branches of Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	49.45	24.00	90

42.		Power Plants	Ten Locations	36.71	—	49
43.	Kerala	Power Plant 1×10kWp	Balklava Sweets Thodupuzha	9.27	4.5	10
44.	Lakshadweep	Solar Power Plants 1×660kWp 1×220kWp 2×110kWp	Islands	3226.00	1387.00	1100
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Power Plants 19×10kWp 18×8kWp 33×5kWp 10×2kWp	Tribal Hostels/Police Stations	406.60	197.38	521
46.		Solar Power Plants/ Power Packs	Forest Check Posts	810.00	400.00	900
47.		Solar Power Plants 28×10kWp	CHCs	207.61	100.00	280
48.		Street Lighting Systems (3059 nos.)	438 Villages in 23 Districts	184.95	89.78	226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Power Plants 2×10kWp 2×6kWp 2×2kWp	Bank/Police Station/Educational and Government Institutions	33.27	15.00	36
50.		Street Lights (510 nos.)	19 Villages in Singrauli District	30.83	10.00	38
51.		Power Plants (120 nos.)	Various Districts	830.56	100	1008
52.		Street Lights (800 nos.)	152 Villages in Jabalpur District	48.36	20.00	59
53.	Maharashtra	SPV Power Plant 1×50kWp	Thane Municipal Corporation	70.00	—	100
54.		SPV Power Plants 1×75kWp 1×25kWp	SEEPZ SEZ	41.08	20.00	50
55.		SPV Power Plants 4×25kWp	Hospitals, Jail and State Training Academy	278.10	135.00	100
56.	Manipur	SPV Power Plant (1 no.)	Manipur University	27.00	5.00	10
57.		Street Lights (458 nos.)	Manipur Rifles/Indian Reserve Battalion	113.50	20.00	34



58.	Meghalaya	Home Lighting Systems (3350 nos.)	Aganwadi Centers in the State	359.83	174.00	129
59.		Power Plants 170×3kWp	Schools	700.81	100.00	510
60.	Mizoram	SPV Power Plants 4×25kWp 2×10kWp 1×1kWp	Charitable Institutions, Hospitals	336.50	163.00	121
61.	Nagaland	Power Plants 5×10kWp 4×5kWp 1×2kWp	Government Institutions	200.23	10.41	72
62.	Odisha	Power Plant 1×50kWp	Secretariat	46.35	—	50
63.	Punjab	SPV Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×5kWp	Educational Institutions	81.88	39.75	105
64.		Power Plants 4×50kWp 1×20kWp	Educational Institutions	147.33	71.00	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Punjab	Power Plants 17×10kWp 1×20KWp	17 Villages in Boarder District of Gurudaspur	500.58	240.00	180
66.		Power Plants 1×25kWp 3×10kWp 1×5kWp	Five boarder Villages of Tarn Taran District	166.86	40.00	60
67.		Home Lights (2680 nos.)	147 nos. of Villages in four boarder Districts	165.62	50.00	201
68.	Rajasthan	Power Plants 9168×1.12kWp	Gram Panchayats in the State	8526.24	2100.00	10268
69.		PV Pumps (50 nos.)	Under Horticulture Department	73.97	35.00	114
70.		Solar Home Lighting Systems 14200 nos.	In identified Villages in 20 Districts	487.04	236.00	525
71.	Sikkim	Power Plants 1×25kWp 9×10kWp	Border Outposts of SSB	310.50	155.00	115

72.	Tamil Nadu	Street Lights (15 nos.) Home Lights (512 nos.) Solar Lanterns (1280 nos.)	32 Villages	91.36	31.18	33
73.	Tamil Nadu	Power Plants 1×60kWp 1×25kWp 1×10kWp 1×1.8kWp	Schools/Commercial Originations	74.05	35.00	97
74.		Power Plant 1×10kWp	Vaishnavi College Chennai	9.27	—	10
75.	Tripura	Power Plants	Various Government Institutions	189.10	90.00	68
76.	Uttarakhand	SPV Street Lighting Systems (1645 nos.)	316 Villages in eight Districts	338.54	82.00	122
77.		Power Plants 4×100kWp 17×10kWp	Battalion Hq. and Boarder Outposts of SSB	1492.00	700.00	570
78.		Solar Lanterns (79,359 nos.)	Nine International Boarder Blocks	2206.97	535.00	794

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Uttarakhand	Street Lighting Systems (8087 nos.)	381 Villages in 7 Districts	1664.25	400.00	598
80.		Power Plant 1×26kWp	BEL Kotdwara	54.07	25.00	25
81.		SPV Street Lighting Systems (4916 nos.)	289 Villages	1011.68	50.00	363
82.		Lantern Charging Stations (200 nos.)	Khatima Block	166.86	16.00	60
83.		Lanterns (1500 nos.)	Pokhari Block Chamoli District	41.71	20.00	15
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Street Lighting Systems (2798 nos.)	230 no. of Villages in nine Districts	191.94	93.17	207
85.		Power Plants 57×4, 8kWp Street Lighting Systems (342 nos.)	57 no. of Ashram Schools	277.09	134.50	299
86.		Street Lighting Systems (10430 nos.)	2086 Villages in 46 Districts	715.48	200.00	772

87.	Street Lighting Systems (5957 nos.)	648 Villages in 37 Districts	408.64	198.00	441
88.	Power Plants 120×1.5kWp 130×2kwp 39×3.5kWp 5×4.6kWp	294 Branches of the Bank	539.10	269.00	599
89.	Power Plants 20×5kWp 50×3kWp	70 Branches of Baroda UP Gramin Bank	181.83	88.00	250
90.	Power Plants 100×10kWp	Telecom Towers 100 nos.	927.00	225.00	1000
91.	Power Plants 20×4.9kWp	Bank Branches	88.20	20.00	98
92.	Power Plants (177 nos.)	Milk Collection Centers/Block Offices/Electricity Office Buildings	133.72	35.00	159
93.	Power Plant (1 no.)	Dariba Rae Bareilly	8.1	—	9
94.	Power Plant (1 no.)	RDSO Building Lucknow	24.5	—	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×40kWp	School Leather Industry	80.70	10.00	140
96.		Street Lights (1560 nos.)	Minority/SC/BC Villages	107.01	25.00	115
97.		Power Plants 4×50kWp	5th Battalion Ghaziabad	162.00	-	200
98.		Power Plants 13kWp	BDO Hastinapur, Dayalbagh, Agra	11.07	6.41	13
99.	West Bengal	Power Plant 1×100kWp	Engineering College	92.70	25.00	100
100.	Others	Power Plants 2×100kWp 1×50kWp 1×30kWp	Charitable Intuitions, Engg. College and IOCL R&D Center	201.95	100.00	280
101.		Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×50kWp	NIT, Agartala IIM Shillong	404.90	200.00	150

102.	Power Plants 2×50kWp 3×10kWp	SEZ, Visakhapatnam IMT Manesar Silk Reeling Units, Betul and Harda	110.68	55.00	130
103.	Home Lighting Systems (1000 nos.)	Selected Villages in Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Rajasthan	72.02	34.96	37
	Power Plants 1×100kWp 1×50kWp Street Lights (100 nos.)	TIDC Agartala College of Home Science Tura	419.85	113.06	158
104.	Home Lights (1000 nos.)	Rajasthan Bihar	34.29	—	37
105.	Power Plants (100 nos.)	Telecom Towers in Eleven States	1800.00	150.00	750
<b>2. Details of Projects sanctioned under Off Grid Solar applications of JNNISM during 2011-12</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power Plants (86 nos.)	Branches of Andhra Pragati Bank	119.69	60.00	248
2.	Street Lights (800 nos.)	APIIC Cherlapally	50.05	—	60
3.	Power Plants (9 nos.)	Various Locations in the State	90.75	45.00	141
4.	Power Plants (50 nos.)	Branches of APGB	71.36	—	144
5.	Street Lights (750 nos.)	Various Locations	32.77	3.44	39
6.	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Various Locations	123.39	60.00	171

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Power Plants (15 nos.)	Various locations	101.38	50.00	129
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Power Plants (2 nos.)	AP Police Sejosa and Diyun	500.58	50.00	200
9.		Home Lights (4373 nos.)	147 Villages/13 Districts	404.96	200.00	162
10.	Assam	Power Plant (1 no.)	NITTR Guwahati	60.75	—	25
11.		Power Plants (5 nos.)	Schools/Banks/Government Building/ Aryabatta Science Centers	128.92	50.00	52
12.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Bijulee Bhawan	243.00	—	100
13.		Power Plants/packs (246 nos.)	DC Offices/BDO Offices	873.12	200.00	354
14.		Power Plants (4 nos.)	University/College	506.93	250.00	251
15.	Bihar	Power Plant	CM Office-cum Official Residence	81.00	40.00	100
16.		Power Plants	Schools	7052.40	—	8740
17.	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Industry	168.60	80.00	205
18.		Power Plants (114 nos.)	Tribal Hostels/Ashrams	171.86	80.00	206



19.	Power Plants (351 nos.)	PHCs in the State	585.62	280.00	702
20.	Power Plants (59 nos.)	CHCs in the State	393.78	200.00	472
21.	Power Plants (12 nos.)	Different Locations	201.13	100.00	244
22.	Power Plants (40 nos.)	40 Villages in Bilaspur/Kanker/ Damtari	270.12	130.00	282
23.	Power Plants	Various Locations	284.66	140.00	327
24.	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Ultratech Cement Establishments	490.86	250.00	600
25.	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Ambuja Cement Establishments	245.43	125.00	300
26.	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Ultratech Cement Establishments	490.86	250.00	600
27.	Power Plants (9 nos.)	Various Industry/Educational Institutes	289.60	150.00	354
28.	Power Plants (8 nos.)	Various Establishments	78.10	40.00	95
29.	Power Plants (10 nos.)	Educational Institutions	500.67	250.00	612
30.	Power Plants (19 nos.)	Industry/Educational Institutes/ Village Panchayats	461.40	250.00	564
31.	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Century Cement	490.86	250	600
32.	Power Plants (14 nos.)	Educational Institutions	452.40	100	553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants (10 nos.)	NREDA	818.10	400.00	1000
34.		Power Plants (19 nos.)	Various Locations	511.25	250.00	633
35.		Power Plants (35 nos.)	35 Locations	344.41	230.00	422
36.		Power Plants (913 nos.)	13 Locations	557.92	60.00	682
37.	Delhi	Power Plant (1 no.)	DTU	81.00	—	100
38.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Asha Kiran Rohini	5.83	—	7
39.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Vikas Bhawan	57.00	—	100
40.	Gujarat	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Jamnagar Bhavnagar	47.88	23.00	60
41.		Power Plants	Various Locations	105.66	50.00	163
42.	Haryana	Power Plants (12 nos.)	Various locations	344.69	50.00	436
43.		Power Plants (4 nos.)	Hospital/Government Institutions	20.54	10.00	25
44.		SPV Pumps (75 nos.)	Seventy Five Farmers	123.90	60.00	240
45.		Power Plants (10 nos.)	Industry/Government/Institutions	55.09	25.00	68
46.		Power Plants (30 nos.)	Branches of Gurgaon Gramin Bank	63.45	30.00	84
47.		Power Plants (7 nos.)	Various locations	66.50	35.00	109

48.	Himachal Pradesh	Power Plants (216 nos.)	Police Stations	1060.25	100.00	432
49.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Racer Island	31.88	15.00	13
		Street Lights (10 nos.)	CS Official Residence			
50.		Street Lights (8204 nos.)	147 Locations in nine Districts	1489.99	400.00	607
51.	Jammu and Kashmir	Power Plants (3 nos.)	BS37NL towers in Kishtwar	37.54	20.00	15
52.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Islamic University and Government Polytechnic	486.00	200.00	200
53.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Trehgram Pulwama	245.43	120.00	100
54.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	University/Sheep Breeding Farm	490.86	200.00	200
55.		Power Plants (523 nos.)	Jammu and Kashmir Police Establishments	3353.72	—	1408
56.		Power Plants (107 nos.)	CICs in the State	2232.13	1300.00	905
57.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Sainik School/JKIPA&RD	613.57	300.00	250
58.		Power Plants (18 nos.)	It is	2919.19	—	1248
59.	Jharkhand	Power Plants/Packs (4683 nos.)	BDO Offices/Panchayats	4043.83	200.00	4943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Bharat Cocking Coal	101.44	50.00	124
61.		Solar Lanterns (7000 nos.)	West Singhbhum District	58.40	30.00	70
62.		Solar Pumps (15 nos.)	Remote Villages	38.63	20.00	75
63.	Karnataka	Power Plants (30 nos.)	Village/Taluk Panchayats Chitradurga District	62.57	—	75
64.		Power Plants (3 nos.)	University/Individuals	58.00	—	102
65.		Power Plants (3 nos.)	Various Locations	255.68	—	382
66.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Bangalore Tumkur	68.56	—	114
67.		Power Plants (4 nos.)	Bangalore/Chikkaballapura/Bijapur	97.59	—	128
68.	Kerala	Power Plants (10 nos.)	Cashew Workers Society	27.53	13.00	33
69.		Power Plants (8 nos.)	Various Locations	50.77	25.00	72
70.		Power Plants (7 nos.)	Various Locations	105.04	50.00	140
71.		Street Lights (1497 nos.)	Thirurangadi/Thalikulam	92.42	45.00	111
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Power Packs (681 nos.)	Police Stations	568.15	250.00	681

73.	Power Plants (127 nos.)	Jails	254.46	100.00	305
74.	Power Plants (59 nos.)	Branches of Sharda Gramin Bank	92.74	—	114
75.	Home Lights (3700 nos.)	Chaderi Handloom Weavers	114.21	55.00	137
76.	Power Plants (58 nos.)	Community Health Centers	678.25	350.00	825
77.	Power Plants (40 nos.)	Multi-specialty District Hospitals	774.01	350.00	970
78.	Street Lights (7799 nos.)	30 Districts	466.96	230.00	577
79.	Power Plants (31 nos.)	Vidisha	186.34	100.00	239
80.	Power Plant (65 nos.)	Police Stations	143.57	—	176
81.	Power Plant (1 no.)	Working Women's Hostel Navi Mumbai	82.71	25.00	100
82.	Power Plants (17 nos.)	Petrol Pumps/Taluka/Offices/Bank	32.39	15.00	44
83.	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Thane Municipal Corporation	6.20	—	8
84.	Power Plants (7 nos.) Street Light (45 nos.)	Different Locations	65.59	30.00	110
85.	Power Plants (15 nos.)	Different Locations	69.58	35.00	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86.	Manipur	Power Plants/Packs (3 nos.)	Navodaya Vidyalaya	291.60	100.00	120
87.		Power Plants/Packs (400 nos.)	CSC/Tribal Market	1061.22	50.00	424
88.		Power Plants (27 nos.) Street Lights (200 nos.)	DC Offices/SIB Offices/Biodiversity Park	670.27	50.00	268
89.		Power Plants (46 nos.)	ADC/SDO Offices	112.89	60.00	46
90.		Power Plants (151 nos.)	Sub Health Centers	3681.53	—	1510
91.	Mizoram	Power Plants (5 nos.)	Various Government Institutions/ Private Hospital	130.72	60.00	61
92.	Nagaland	Power Plants (47 nos.)	Government Buildings in Kohima	1666.00	50.01	670
93.	Odisha	Power Plants (14 nos.) PV Pump (1 no.)	Tribal Schools Nawarangpur District	24.41	12.00	30
94.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Schools/NGO Offices	115.10	60.00	140
95.		Power Plants (4 nos.)	Education Institutes/NGO/Individual	79.15	40.00	123
96.	Punjab	Power Plants (59 nos.)	Schools/College/Panchayat Ghar	559.66	50.00	387

97.		SPV Pumps (600 nos.)	Different Locations	685.98	100.00	1400
98.		SPV Street Lights (649 nos.)	Various Locations	21.65	10.00	29
99.	Puducherry	Power Plants (5 nos.)	Educational Institutions	287.85	150.00	500
100.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Jaisalmer Airport	45.52	—	100
101.		Power Plants (3 nos.)	Cement Plants/Cooperative Bank	119.53	50.00	205
102.	Rajasthan	SPV Pumps (1000 nos.)	Different Locations in the State	2612.59	200	4450
103.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Ashimori India Neemrana	35.40	17.80	58
104.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam	16.79	—	35
105.		Street Lights (1258 nos.)	Various Locations	53.00	25.00	64
106.		Home Lights (20000 nos.)	32 Districts	598.53	300.00	740
107.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Jaipur/Ajmer	71.96	35.00	125
108.	Sikkim	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Government Institutions	1293.56	600.00	530
109.		Lanterns (14900 nos.)	Earth Quake affected Villages	372.93	180.00	149
110.		Home Lights (5000 nos.)	Earth Quake affected Institutions	510.00	250.00	185
111.		Power Plant (1 no.)	Educational Institution	57.20	—	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	Tamil Nadu	Power Plants (6 nos.)	RVS Educational Institutes	352.26	170.00	600
113.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Hospital/Commercial Complex	44.51	20.00	79
114.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Educational Institutions/Industry/ Individuals	128.37	60.00	216
115.		Power Plants (8 nos.)	Educational Institutions Industry	123.50	60.00	198
116.		Power Plants (11 nos.)	Various Locations	59.03	25.00	82
117.		Power Plant (1 no.)	AVO Carbon Chennai	60.90	30.00	90
118.		Street Lights (20000 nos.)	Village Panchayats	822.15	400.00	1000
119.		Home Lights (60000 nos.)	Villages	4908.60	2000.00	6000
120.	Tripura	Power Plants (66 nos.)	Police Stations	801.90	400.00	330
121.	Uttarakhand	Power Plants (9 nos.)	Military/Industry	90.10	40.00	96
122.		Solar Charkhas (245 nos.)	Three Districts	37.47	20.00	18



123.	Power Plants (18 nos.)	Vikas Bhawan in various Districts	1258.09	300.00	520
124.	Power Plant (1 no.)	UJVL Office Dehradun	243.00	—	100
125.	Power Plants (9 nos.)	Dayalbagh Educational Institute Agra	345.27	150.00	518
126.	Power Plants (4 nos.) Street Lights (600 nos.)	Rae Bareilly Municipality Lalganj and Bachraon Municipal Areas	73.22	—	90
127.	Power Plants (100 nos.)	Branches of Aryavart Gramin Bank	283.20	140.00	360
128.	Power Plants (40 nos.)	40 Branches of the Bank	158.76	75.00	196
129.	Street Lights (13262 nos.)	2432 Dalit Basties	497.90	120.00	597
130.	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Varanasi, Gonda, Unnao	10.74	5.00	9
131.	Street Lights (10815 nos.)	SC Populated Villages	667.69	400.00	800
132.	Mini Grid Plants (47 nos.)	47 Villages	78.60	40.00	56
133.	Street Lights (5888 nos.)	Villages with SC Population	363.51	200.00	436

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Home Lights (9164 nos.)	98 hamlets of four Villages in Sonbhadra District	91.74	45.00	110
135.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	L&T/Tata Motors	90.13	45.00	120
136.		Power Plants (45 nos.)	Drinking Water Project	286.12	150.00	497
137.		Power Plants	Various Locations	36.97	20.00	46
138.	West Bengal	Power Plants (90 nos.)	Schools/Colleges	87.26	40.00	104
139.		Power Plants (101 nos.)	Schools/College	1276.61	—	525
140.		Power Plants (3 nos.)	Schools in North 24 Parganas	147.25	70.00	60
141.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	South Pargumti North 24 Parganas	736.29	—	486
142.		Power Plants (28 nos.)	Bangiya Gramin Bank	42.00	—	71
143.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	West Pargumti North 24 Parganas	425.41	—	281
144.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Uttar Pargumti Village North 24 Parganas	378.75	—	250
145.		Power Plants (5 nos.)	Jadavpur/Kolkata/Durgapur/Bankura	171.00	80.00	300
146.		Power Plants (2 nos.)	Purba Pargumti North 24 Parganas	378.75	—	250

**3. Details of projects sanctioned under Off-Grid solar applications of JNNSM during 2012-13**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Solar Power Plants (150 nos.)	Bus Stations	2466.57	—	3015
2.		Power Plants (30 nos.)	Educational Institutes/Industry/Individuals	133.66	—	323
3.		Street Lights (1364 nos.)	Various Locations	63.36	—	78
4.		Power Plants (19 nos.)	Various Locations	173.07	—	363
5.		Charging Stations (200 nos.)	Khammam Adilabad	270.00	35.00	50
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Solar Power Plants (36 nos.)	BSNL Telephone Exchanges	490.86	—	200
7.		Power Plants (20 nos.)	Schools	30.22	—	14
8.	Assam	Power Plants	Panchayats	69.40	30.00	28
9.		Power Plants (11 nos.)	High Court Secretariat	436.32	—	240
10.		Solar Pumps (560 nos.)	Six Districts	712.60	—	1008
11.	Bihar	Solar Lanterns	Kaimur District	40.90	20.00	50
12.		Power Plant/Pumps	Nalanda Buxar	212.44	—	407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Chandigarh	Power Plants (7 nos.)	Government, Buildings	418.18	—	730
14.	Chhattisgarh	Power Plants	Six Locations	490.86	250.00	600
15.		Power Plants	Industry/SC-ST Hostels	367.32	180.00	449
16.		Power Packs	Individuals	344.25	150.00	500
17.		Power Plants	Industry/Educational Institutions	395.14	200.00	483
18.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Industry Government Institution	269.97	130.00	330
19.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Industry Educational Institution	490.86	250.00	600
20.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Industry	490.86	250.00	600
21.		Power Packs (264 nos.)	Hand Pumps	111.00	75.00	191
22.		Power Packs (500 nos.)	Individual Users	367.20	—	500
23.		Power Plants (6 nos.)	Different Locations	345.23	170.00	422
24.		Power Plants (43 nos.)	Different Locations	432.77	—	529
25.		Power Plants (10 nos.)	Industry	422.10	—	1000
26.		Power Plants (61 nos.)	Hostels/Industry/Government Offices	326.62	—	515

27.	Power Plants (14 nos.)	Industry	723.60	—	1200
28.	Power Packs (9500 nos.)	Individuals	413.10	—	500
29.	Pumps (100 nos.)	Individual Farmers	286.34	—	500
30.	Power Plants (5 nos.)	Industry	211.40	—	500
31.	Power Plants (27 nos.)	Different Locations	291.24	150.00	356
32.	Power Plants (34 nos.)	Different Locations	323.90	—	526
33.	Power Plants (68 nos.)	Jails/RTO Offices/Industry	298.98	—	473
34.	Charging Stations (1000 nos.)	Ten Districts	1350.00	35.00	250
35.	Delhi Power Plants (8 nos.)	Hospitals/Schools	87.26	—	140
36.	Gujarat Power Plants	Four Locations	76.86	—	132
37.	Power Plants (13 nos.)	Various Locations	18.85	—	25
38.	Power Plants (15 nos.)	Medical College/Police Stations	96.46	—	155
39.	Haryana Home Lights Street Lights	All Districts	161.81	100.00	319
40.	Solar Inverters	Four Districts	18.54	—	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Haryana	Power Plants (39 nos.)	Various Locations	259.43	—	500
42.		Power Plants (40 nos.)	Various Locations	210.28	—	325
43.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Lanterns (4337 nos.)	Sheep and Goat Reares	107.49	50.00	22
44.		Street Lights (24552 nos.)	All Districts	4459.09	—	1817
45.		Power Plants	Lahul Spiti Kangra	107.07	—	110
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Power Plants	Various Government/Private Institutions	1662.37	—	752
47.		Power Plants (9 nos.)	Government, Institution	1628.00	—	900
48.		Home Lights (10000 nos.)	Doda District	917.08	—	370
49.		Minigrid (5 nos.)	Five Districts	164.32	80.00	150
50.		Pumps (62 nos.)	Drinking Water Purpose	64.87	—	111
51.	Jharkhand	Street Lights	Various Parliamentary Constituencies	242.15	—	296

52.	Power Plant/Minigrid Plants	School Villages	204.77	—	241
53.	Charging Stations (1400 nos.)	Fourteen Districts	1890.00	—	350
54.	Power Plants (12 nos.)	Various Locations	419.05	—	650
55.	Power Plants (601 nos.)	Nimmadi Kendra	824.54	—	1202
56.	Power Plants (17 nos.)	Karnataka	95.25	—	129
57.	Power Plant	Tumkur District	7.85	—	10
58.	Power Plants (6 nos.)	Various Locations	121.94	60.00	155
59.	Power Packs (10000 nos.)	Kerala	8140.00	500.00	10000
60.	Street Lights (1400 nos.)	All Districts	151.43	—	104
61.	Power Plant	Collectrate Ernakulum	42.42	—	100
62.	Power Plants (8 nos.)	Devi Ahilya University	44.99	—	55
63.	Power Plants (341 nos.)	Police Stations	459.12	—	682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Power Plants (56 nos.)	Government Institutions	434.07	—	691
65.		Power Plants (487 nos.)	Government Institutions	301.0	—	487
66.		Pumps (128 nos.)	Nurseries	972.00	—	1740
67.	Maharashtra	Power Plants (2 nos.)	Forest Department	49.62	—	75
68.		Street Lights (19270 nos.)	All Districts	1175.74	—	1426
69.		Power Plants (22 nos.)	Check Posts	933.24	—	2200
70.	Manipur	Power Packs (3000 nos.)	Individuals	545.40	50.00	750
71.		Street Lights (6900 nos.)	Manipur	855.11	100.00	511
72.		Power Plants (36 nos.)	Police Stations	508.11	50.00	205
73.		Street Lights (1400 nos.)	District Headquarters	687.20	41.70	280
74.	Meghalaya	Power Plant	University	122.10	—	50
75.		Power Plant	Legislative Assembly	181.80	—	100
76.		Power Plants (63 nos.)	DC Office/Panchayats/Post Office	964.22	—	519



77.	Mizoram	Street Lights (1000 nos.)	Thirty Assembly constituencies	183.41	—	74
78.		Power Packs (300 nos.)	CSCs	959.76	—	300
79.	Nagaland	Solar Street Lights (4200 nos.)	Various Locations	770.34	100.00	311
80.		Power Plants/Street Lights/Pumps	Government Institutions	177.95	—	61
81.	Odisha	Street Lights/Home Lights/Lantern	Twenty two Districts	86.50	—	106
82.	Punjab	Power Packs (780 nos.)	Individuals	303.00	—	500
83.		Power Plants (122 nos.)	Police Stations	212.70	—	320
84.	Rajasthan	Power Plants (3 nos.)	Industry	70.63	35.00	106
85.		Solar Pumps (3000 nos.)	Various Locations in the State	5088.80	1000.00	8840
86.		Solar Pumps (1500 nos.)	Various Locations in the State	2275.90	—	4420
87.	Sikkim	Power Plants	Government Institutions	171.17	—	115
88.	Tamil Nadu	Power Plants/Pumps	Government Institutions PHCs, Panchayats	29.02	15.00	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Tamil Nadu	Power Plant	TANGEDCO Chennai	23.33	—	60
90.		Power Packs (32 nos.)	Individuals/Institutions	71.96	—	101
91.		Power Plant/Street Lights/ Pumps	Various Locations	46.16	—	67
92.		Power Plants/ Pumps (49 nos.)	Different Locations	243.51	—	331
93.		Power Plants (1000 nos.)	Individual Households	606.00	—	1000
94.		Street Lights/Home Lights	Villages	4762.00	—	7000
95.		Pumps (500 nos.)	Individual farmers	2261.00	—	5000
96.	Tripura	Power Plants (95 nos.)	Health Centers	1090.80	—	600
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Power Plants (7 nos.)	Branches of the Bank	17.01	—	21
98.		Power Plants (22 nos.)	All blocks of Azamgarh District	123.67	—	154
99.		Power Plants (9 nos.)	Various Locations	79.87	—	105
100.		Street Lights (8877 nos.)	24 Districts	544.48	370.00	657

101.	Street Lights (2713 nos.)	Twenty Districts	164.79	80.00	201
102.	Pumps (900 nos.)	Various Districts	749.87	—	1620
103.	Street Lights (18444 nos.)	Lohiya Villages	1127.53	500.00	1365
104.	Street Lights (1891 nos.) Power plant	Various Districts	120.53	—	150
105.	Power Plants (4 nos.)	Various Locations	30.67	—	64
106.	Street Lights (1839 nos.)	Villages	110.60	70.00	136
107.	Street Lights (30 nos.)	Pratapgarh Constituency	18.04	—	22
108. West Bengal	Power Plants (8 nos.)	Different locations	27.31	—	50
109.	Power Plant	Cancer Institute	21.42	—	50

**Statement-II**

*Funds released for off-grid SPV systems/projects during the last three years and current year*

*State-wise funds released under SPV Programmes during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in lakhs during			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	631	287.99	134.41	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	372.67	250	582.26	240
3.	Assam	0	500	223	
4.	Bihar	0	576.88	20	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2891.53	4841.45	5282.13	
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	
7.	Goa	2.95	0	0	
8.	Gujarat	13.75	100.42	0	
9.	Haryana	603.07	691.33	225.69	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	440	515	191.39	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2145.58	7893.11	3361.1	1450
12.	Jharkhand	206.7	353	270.49	
13.	Karnataka	95.75	58.45	113.59	
14.	Kerala	4.5	551.11	854.68	
15.	Lakshadweep	1387	871.2	0	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1071.91	1793.11	448.97	
17.	Maharashtra	115.35	126.08	27.57	
18.	Manipur	265.98	499.35	1483.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	618.98	178.86	0	
20.	Mizoram	246.4	60	178.8	
21.	Nagaland	14.86	866.1	1036.4	
22.	Odisha	12.5	113.44	0	
23.	Puducherry	0	154.8	0	
24.	Punjab	489.57	160	96.51	
25.	Rajasthan	3097.37	4773.5	3890.32	845.62
26.	Sikkim	223.2	1030	261.63	
27.	Tamil Nadu	45.08	2798.78	127.95	
28.	Tripura	91.23	0	401.9	
29.	Uttarakhand	2489.67	592.9	123	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	635.21	2185.87	2675.35	
31.	West Bengal	1247.02	811.95	382.02	
33.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, RRBs, NGOs and System Integrators, etc.)	5986.75	14691.33	17526.01	3507.68
TOTAL:		25445.58	48326.01	39916.47	6043.3

**Solar energy enabled power supply to villages**

716. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme of adopting certain pockets or villages in a district to provide solar energy enabled power supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry had been implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Under the programme, 12771 nos. of villages/hamlets have been sanctioned and 10154 nos. of village and hamlets are reported to be completed as on 30th June, 2013. The State/UT-wise details of villages/hamlets sanctioned, reported to be completed and CFA released are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of villages/hamlets sanctioned, reported to be completed and CFA released*

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages and hamlets sanctioned	No. of villages and hamlets reported to be completed	CFA released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	298	297	1584.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	146.97
3.	Assam	2192	1883	11580.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	682	568	3435.97
5.	Delhi*	0	0	24.96
6.	Goa	19	19	10.24
7.	Gujarat	38	38	88.88

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	286	286	276.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	21	251.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	471	349	7819.99
11.	Jharkhand	720	493	6877.2
12.	Karnataka	79	30	174.98
13.	Kerala	607	607	340.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	623	515	3465.16
15.	Maharashtra	353	340	3629.7
16.	Manipur	240	240	2329.19
17.	Meghalaya	163	149	863.85
18.	Mizoram	20	20	144.75
19.	Nagaland	11	11	100.817
20.	Odisha	1743	950	5788.85
21.	Rajasthan	430	382	2811.46
22.	Sikkim	13	13	16.64
23.	Tamil Nadu	184	131	433.76
24.	Tripura	1029	842	4989.38
25.	Uttarakhand	818	594	2414.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	507	184	3808.86
27.	West Bengal	1210	1179	8075.5
TOTAL:		12771	10154	71484.577

\*Funds may be released for carrying out evaluation of the scheme.

**Impact of inadequate sanitation on malnutrition**

717. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether lack of sanitary facilities are linked to malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what efforts the Ministry is making to use SHGs to promote and highlight nutritional importance and interventions;
- (d) whether there is any special plan in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Individual Health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a relationship between sanitation and health. Improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases such as dysentery, schistosomiasis, Japanese encephalitis, malaria, dengue and trachoma. Suffering from diseases is one of the reasons for malnutrition.

(c) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, SHGs are being engaged for opening and operating Production Centers/Rural Sanitary Marts so that cost effective affordable sanitary materials at local level could be produced and materials, services and guidance needed for constructing different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities for a clean environment could be made available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Rural housing knowledge network**

718. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had launched Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN) scheme for showing information on rural housing;



(b) if so, the number of rural people who took benefit of the above scheme *vis-à-vis* the expenditure thereon during the last three years along with the reasons for failure of RHKN in yielding desired results;

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct interactive sessions between housing practitioners and IAY home owners;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reach at the door steps of rural people to advise them on common practical solutions to the bottlenecks in constructing and maintaining their houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A knowledge network has been launched in July, 2012 for building an updatable repository of knowledge in the rural housing sector in collaboration with IIT, Delhi. A large number of partners countrywide have joined the Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN). These partners have disseminated the new knowledge on cost-effective, safe and sustainable RH solutions that they have gained through this network to RH beneficiaries. The RHKN has conducted exhaustive consultation with Government, Non-Government institutions and experts and beneficiaries of the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Rajasthan. A multi-lingual portal providing information in two formats — one for IT savvy users and one for lay users — has been developed. The total budget requirement for creation of this network is Rs. 4,16,59,528. For the first year the requirement is for Rs. 1,09,36,488/-, Rs. 1,52,06,305 for second year and Rs. 1,55,16,735 for third year.

(c) and (d) The RHKN Project has initiated an Interactive Session Series by name: “Grameen Awas — Sawaal Jawaabaur Samvaad” with IAY beneficiaries. Sessions have been conducted in association with District and Local Administration in the districts of Jodhpur, Rajasthan, Samastipur and Supaul, Bihar, Rajnandgaon and Raipur, Chhattisgarh, West Tripura, Tripura.

(e) In the context of rural housing, for the rural home owner, very often the mason is the adviser, architect, engineer and builder all rolled into one. RHKN has initiated a process of mason outreach and knowledge upgradation to ensure quality construction using both conventional and alternate technologies. RHKN’s approach

is to create master masons who would then act as innovators and catalysts among their community. This is probably the most efficient way to ensure quality and safety in construction of Rural Houses.

#### **Funds under flagship programmes**

719. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released under different flagship programmes to Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh from 2009 to till 2013 as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Governments could not utilise the funds released by Government; and

(c) the details of implementation of Government's flagship programmes in these four States during last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The flagship programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The funds released under flagship programmes to Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh from 2009 to till 2013 as on date is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The funds are utilized by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDAs)/ Zila Parishads (ZPs)/Implementing Agencies as per the programme guidelines and the unspent funds are carry forward to the next financial year for continuity of the projects/schemes.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programme including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt five pronged strategy *i.e.* (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels to improve the implementation process.

**Statement***Programme-wise Central release under rural development programme during 2009-10 to 2012-13 and current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Programmes No.	Chhattisgarh					Jharkhand				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. MGNREGA	82710.00	168505.00	163855.88	203136.31	82102.31	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	37958.42
2. IAY	16279.9	13279.76	25387.10	16780.23	2880.06	30160.35	55864.20	21816.66	25707.73	15217.71
3. PMGSY	54003.00	67858.00	49452.50	0.00	0.00	41774.00	83881.00	72808.00	10096.00	0.00
4. NSAP	15577.00	17952.00	23506.54	23072.95	7138.00	23606.00	18166.00	27728.08	18215.64	7300.00
5. SGSY/NRLM	6047.62	6584.38	5927.91	7871.62	2953.95	6706.52	11129.00	6670.04	5212.50	2401.13

  

Sl. Programmes No.	Odisha					West Bengal					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. MGNREGA	44581.00	156186.00	97821.72	84797.88	51760.49	178729.00	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	221438.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	IAY	46025.72	47573.66	62730.58	46799.86	4028.30	60727.47	63014.36	67609.09	43631.13	41354.83
3.	PMGSY	159435.00	247736.00	131695.00	8225.00	0.00	37500.00	81968.00	57419.50	0.00	0.00
4.	NSAP	22043.00	37288.00	51086.43	74305.32	17824.00	37384.00	39407.00	47504.93	78165.01	20789.00
5.	SGSY/NRLM	11981.12	14211.13	12119.13	10489.02	3182.00	11863.68	15961.96	13175.61	11383.08	7412.34

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira Awas Yojana

PMGSY : Panchayati Raj Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

SGSY/NRLM : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission

**Utilization of budgetary allocation**

†720. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the budgetary allocation utilised by the Ministry during the last three years and till date, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure total utilization of the budgetary allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The percentage of the budgetary allocation utilized (actuals over Revised Estimates) by the Ministry in the last three years are 94.58% (2010-11), 95.83% (2011-12) and 96.63% (2012-13) and during current year it is 34.99% (actuals over Budget Estimate) upto 31st July, 2013.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a system of monitoring the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District level and National Level Monitors. In order to ensure better financial management, the Ministry of Rural Development imposes proportionate financial cut at the time of release of 2nd instalment as per the programme Guidelines.

**Special schemes for upliftment of rural women**

†721. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special schemes launched by Government for the upliftment of rural women in different States/Union Territories;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the empowerment of women and employment generation for them in the rural areas of the country, particularly in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Central Government for women under different rural schemes and the utilization thereof by the States, State-wise and scheme-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The schemes operated by the Ministry of Rural Development namely National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) lays special emphasis for the upliftment of rural women.

**National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)**

Since 1999, the Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) which has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and renamed as Aajeevika. NRLM has been formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. The programme is being implemented across the country, in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM works towards organising the rural poor, identified through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P.) into institutions of the poor and empowering these institutions who, in turn, support their members in enhancing their income levels through improved and easy access to credit and their entitlements. SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 01.04.2013.

Universal social mobilization through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM will ensure at least one member of each rural poor family, preferably a woman member, is covered under SHG network. With a view to form strong people's institutions, NRLM focuses on setting up of federations of SHGs of village panchayat level and sub-district levels. NRLM would ensure universal financial services to the poor women by facilitating opening of savings accounts of the SHGs, encouraging thrift and credit activities, facilitating access to credit to SHGs from banks etc. The programme provides for training and capacity building of interested beneficiaries to take up the micro-enterprises for enhancing their incomes. In addition to the self-employment, the programme also focus on supporting rural poor youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and to enable socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

MGNREGA is demand driven wage employment programme, backed by legislation. State Governments are obliged to provide at least upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year if demanded to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for doing unskilled manual work, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country.

There is no separate component under MGNREGA for rural women in the country. While providing wage employment, however, priority shall be given in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and demanded for work under the scheme. Under MGNREGA, Worksite facilities like creche if there are more than five children below the age of six years, will have to be provided by the Implementing Agency. If more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably a woman) should be engaged to look after them. She will be paid a wage equal to the prevalent wage rate paid to the unskilled worker. The expenditure will be separately recorded and will not be included as part of the work measurement. As per revised guidelines GP should identify widowed women, deserted women and destitute women, who qualify as a household under the Act, to ensure that they are provided Job Cards and are given 100 days of work. Specific type of works, which require less effort and those that are close to their house are to be given to pregnant women and lactating mothers.

MGNREGA is implemented as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. There is no allocation of funds to States. Funds are released by the Central Government to States/Districts, as per their requirements which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. There is no separate provision made for women under the MGNREGA.

**Indira Awas Yojana**

IAY a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (except Delhi and Chandigarh) since 1985-86. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units, upgradation of katcha houses and purchase of house sites. There is no special provision for women

in Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), however, IAY houses are allotted jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The State may also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. While making allotment of IAY houses, priority is given to women in difficult circumstances, including widows, those divorced or deserted, women victims of atrocities and those whose husbands are missing for at least three years, and, women headed families and also widows and next-of-kin of members of defence/paramilitary/police forces killed in action (even if not BPL).

(b) and (c) The above programmes are under implementation in various part of the country. However in the case of NRLM, only 21 State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) have submitted their Annual Action Plan which have been approved by an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Rural Development) and the funds have been sanctioned/released. The other States, including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, have not yet submitted their Annual Action Plan.

(d) The funds released to women under various rural schemes are as per the respective programme guidelines. State/UTs-wise details of the funds allocated, released and total expenditure incurred under SGSY/NRLM is given in Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT-wise details of the funds released and the expenditure incurred under MGNREGA is given in Statement-II (*See* below). State/UTs-wise details of the funds allocated, released and the expenditure incurred under IAY is given in Statement-III.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise Central allocation, released and utilisation of funds under SGSY/NRLM during last three years*

Name of States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Central allocation	Central release	Expenditure**	Central allocation	Central release*	Expenditure**	Central allocation	Central release*	Expenditure**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	12557.00	12545.33	18460.59	11472.00	12042.00	14410.52	11623.00	15540.90	19343.00
Bihar	29872.00	13874.71	27334.28	27291.00	28895.98	14639.25	27649.00	20794.00	6364.17
Chhattisgarh	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	6062.00	5815.41	7001.18	6141.00	9220.07	8681.03
Goa	200.00	70.60	77.89	176.00	25.87	61.59	175.00	25.72	0.00
Gujarat	4727.00	4614.50	6949.44	4318.00	3734.97	5316.70	4375.00	6215.52	8574.58
Haryana	2781.00	2725.43	3907.13	2541.00	2499.56	3494.49	2574.00	2452.09	1844.59
Himachal Pradesh	1171.00	1096.00	1460.85	1070.00	777.60	1419.78	1084.00	552.50	1110.24
Jammu and Kashmir	1449.00	759.05	734.12	1324.00	576.72	525.25	1342.00	451.89	0.00
Jharkhand	11264.00	10979.00	12369.65	10290.00	6670.04	9041.79	10425.00	6333.43	5891.36

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	9482.00	9369.50	12646.39	8663.00	6775.01	11798.34	8777.00	5669.96	9246.29
Kerala	4255.00	4146.55	5851.54	3887.00	3792.71	5232.60	3938.00	3811.40	1643.72
Madhya Pradesh	14214.00	13844.63	17926.16	12986.00	11254.29	14810.33	13156.00	19704.12	16370.77
Maharashtra	18744.00	18560.25	22067.39	17125.00	16979.23	23080.34	17349.00	13879.25	17040.62
Odisha	14363.00	14061.13	17282.97	13122.00	12119.13	17134.89	13294.00	12878.86	9477.08
Punjab	1351.00	1247.66	1748.22	1235.00	988.96	1200.86	1251.00	1251.00	469.00
Rajasthan	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	6578.00	5936.96	10108.88	6664.00	8157.63	12433.04
Tamil Nadu	11103.00	11068.05	14835.21	10144.00	10134.27	9366.49	10277.00	13110.86	1712.89
Uttar Pradesh	43006.00	42389.13	49220.95	39290.00	28340.26	42832.96	39827.00	22457.61	18363.30
Uttarakhand	2264.00	2155.25	3182.68	2069.00	2067.88	2646.01	2096.00	1811.94	1417.29
West Bengal	15962.00	15812.00	18897.82	14582.00	13175.61	17000.05	14773.00	12469.68	12559.07
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	10.84	25.64	25.00	12.48	20.06	25.00	8.47	0.00
Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	0.00

Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	300.00	250.00	148.52	275.00	137.50	275.00	228.88	275.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	213000.0	193347.09	252818.2	194600.00	172764.9	197165.0	211371.2	176796.8	152542.04
<b>North</b>									
Arunachal Pradesh	692.00	518.87	135.87	678.00	343.26	623.00	86.09	219.70	0.00
Assam	17988.00	20301.85	21924.00	17628.00	10836.74	16194.00	21627.37	15205.17	5304.28
Manipur	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	1182.00	618.82	1086.00	364.46	594.24	0.00
Meghalaya	1351.00	836.70	818.23	1324.00	391.85	1216.00	787.53	253.07	115.92
Mizoram	313.00	443.85	493.21	306.00	306.03	281.00	347.45	281.00	0.00
Nagaland	927.00	872.14	399.91	908.00	697.14	834.00	518.92	497.83	0.00
Sikkim	346.00	483.80	373.35	340.00	170.00	313.00	451.46	0.00	0.00
Tripura	2177.00	2490.10	3080.41	2134.00	2134.01	1960.00	1743.98	1528.53	275.77
<b>TOTAL:</b>	25000.00	27134.49	27585.67	24500.00	15497.85	22507.00	25927.26	18579.54	5695.97
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	238000.0	220481.58	280403.9	219100.00	188262.7	219672.0	237298.5	195376.4	158238.01

\*Release under SGSY/NRLM in including NRLP.

\*\*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts.  
Data is Provisional.

**Statement-II***State-wise Central Fund Released and the Total Expenditure occurred under MGNREGA during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	543938.55	424587.75	519786.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	5057.31	95.07	3010.56
3.	Assam	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	92104.35	74752.55	65152.65
4.	Bihar	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	266425.17	132696.52	185518.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	163397.81	204003.13	222092.05
6.	Gujarat	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	78822.00	65904.91	61008.33
7.	Haryana	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	21470.43	31283.54	38068.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	50196.38	50952.11	49233.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	37776.70	44367.05	82735.33

10. Jharkhand	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	128435.40	116966.50	114843.44
11. Karnataka	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	253716.51	162226.88	145563.79
12. Kerala	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	70434.07	104807.84	141636.95
13. Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	363724.90	341037.76	303846.25
14. Maharashtra	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	35811.97	160150.33	217990.46
15. Manipur	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	44070.51	29517.02	48287.99
16. Meghalaya	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	31902.39	29869.34	25308.39
17. Mizoram	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	29315.12	23067.60	28876.54
18. Nagaland	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	60537.48	56340.02	42489.92
19. Odisha	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	153314.26	103908.48	117766.35
20. Punjab	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	16584.21	15980.62	15775.24
21. Rajasthan	27882.00	161969.60	258534.43	328907.14	315659.87	326072.42
22. Sikkim	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	8525.72	4824.04	8074.17
23. Tamil Nadu	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	232331.96	292319.52	412118.50
24. Tripura	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	63186.85	94251.93	97202.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	563120.10	501625.32	263236.30
26.	Uttarakhand	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	38019.88	38829.94	31161.87
27.	West Bengal	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	253246.13	283702.16	384562.09
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	903.66	1597.28	1201.59
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	100.00	39.56	123.00	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	507.76	259.64	241.16	993.28	698.30	142.99
32.	Lakshadweep	233.58	35.00	117.55	251.70	241.28	152.68
33.	Puducherry	2982.05	100.00	885.75	1082.11	1017.56	1215.16
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.0.0	0.00	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:		3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	3937727.05	3707282.22	3954131.51

**Statement-III***State-wise Central allocation, fund released and the total expenditure occurred under IAY during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			(Rs. in lakh)
		Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilised	Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilised	Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86772.58	87366.082	113480.85	84762.05	89237.169	111300.65	93916.18	84243.653	31820.92	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3372.56	3784.305	3821.79	3294.85	3197.949	580.45	3640.22	3327.411	13.54	
3.	Assam	74575.72	71031.774	93331.94	72857.4	76768.361	91573.69	80494.43	57349.208	20849.575	
4.	Bihar	256130	226058.94	332483.78	250195.44	217691.1	273858.07	277216.04	171817.377	112144.214	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13418.67	13279.757	19630.74	13107.75	25387.097	34623.57	14523.36	16780.23	5831.9761	
6.	Goa	534.46	517.425	803.9	522.07	545.2	1183.64	578.46	490.385	489.33	
7.	Gujarat	42555.24	51934.989	69276.7	41569.23	38069.291	57884.6	46058.62	20813.872	16292.01	
8.	Haryana	5974.79	5974.795	8226.32	5836.35	6045.434	8163.2	6466.67	6357.543	2153.157	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2107.33	2143.042	2925.477	2058.51	2118.672	2765.31	2280.82	2178.764	1135.488
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6545.51	6643.345	5375.77	6393.85	5830.043	2591.46	7084.38	5775.097	1183.053
11.	Jharkhand	56595.67	55864.195	69357.02	22316.33	21816.657	51599.18	24726.46	25707.734	10205.489
12.	Karnataka	33431.11	38798.372	48249.34	32656.5	29895.677	30267.46	36183.34	20787.955	22088.23
13.	Kerala	18590.8	18590.8	23758.63	18160.05	18964.62	26418.42	20121.29	14539.635	7299.515
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.27	44223.472	32418	26068.92	43588.24	68247.66	28884.31	39232.782	11260.595
15.	Maharashtra	52329.94	52313.819	105934.6	51117.44	53881.901	90493.58	56638.03	51306.533	51845.194
16.	Manipur	2927.55	2541.308	1450.049	2860.1	2362.857	1558.99	3159.9	2137.813	184.965
17.	Meghalaya	5098.75	5572.447	5404.875	4981.27	5513.122	7072.81	5503.42	4894.993	303.61
18.	Mizoram	1086.6	1335.551	1340.29	1061.56	1108.6	1261.26	1172.84	1080.27	0
19.	Nagaland	3374.01	4455.684	5081.19	3296.27	3442.32	4740.04	3641.79	3641.79	0
20.	Odisha	50321.27	47573.664	69101.95	49155.32	62730.576	62887.58	54464	46799.855	25743.964
21.	Punjab	7389.05	6358.576	7641.13	7217.84	2175.071	6274.38	7997.36	659.485	243.815
22.	Rajasthan	21384.64	37422.225	37643.04	20889.15	39472.876	60449.37	23145.13	26211.108	17662.3735



23. Sikkim	645.29	852.164	1328.4	630.42	501.535	1024.14	696.5	348.25	145.98
24. Tamil Nadu	34741.77	34801.207	44072.395	33936.8	35173.294	45354.31	37601.9	36956.844	12185.447
25. Tripura	6569.52	10826.767	8621.91	6418.13	11530.633	14927.33	7090.9	6186.32	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	115043.1	114990.418	147833	112377.53	115805.74	142435.34	124514.06	87774.227	38317.054
27. Uttarakhnad	5767.56	5395.008	8062.2	5633.93	5827.079	7444.27	6242.38	4081.189	3248.4
28. West Bengal	69414.01	63014.359	79682.63	67805.68	67609.087	85404.89	75128.55	43631.126	22071.786
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100.55	77.09	234.83	1075.04	98.04	247.09	1191.15	791.81	1909.94
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.37	91.685	0	179.12	89.56	0	198.46	0	0
31. Daman and Diu	82.03	41.015	0	80.17	0	0	88.79	0	0
32. Lakshadweep	71.12	71.12	0	69.47	0	0	76.98	0	0
33. Puducherry	548.16	0	0	535.46	0	0	593.28	0	0
TOTAL:	1005370.00	1013945.40	1346572.75	949120.00	986477.80	1292632.74	1051320.00	785903.26	416629.62

**Irregularities in works under MGNREGA in  
Madhya Pradesh**

†722. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that irregularities were recently detected in the Ministry run Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in some districts of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the irregularities committed, district-wise; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives a number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Since the implementation of the Act is vested with the State Government 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 Government 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 in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh is indicated District-wise in the Statement (*See* below).

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.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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](http://www.nrega.nic.in).

**Statement**

*District-wise details of complaints received and monitored at the  
Ministry level in respect of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of complaints
1	2	3
1.	Alirajpur	04
2.	Anuppur	03
3.	Ashok Nagar	02
4.	Badwani	18
5.	Betul	02
6.	Bhopal	14
7.	Balaghat	15
8.	Bhind	01
9.	Burhanpur	02
10.	Chhattarpur	10
11.	Chhindwara	09
12.	Damoh	06
13.	Datia	04

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1	2	3
14.	Dewas	01
15.	Dhar	29
16.	Dindori	02
17.	Guna	02
18.	Gwalior	02
19.	Hoshangabad	01
20.	Indore	02
21.	Jabalpur	08
22.	Katni	11
23.	Khandwa	12
24.	Khargone	10
25.	Mandla	02
26.	Mandsaur	06
27.	Narsinghpur	01
28.	Panna	01
29.	Raisen	07
30.	Ratlam	08
31.	Rajgarh	11
32.	Rewa	15
33.	Sagar	09
34.	Satna	19
35.	Seoni	02
36.	Sehore	02

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1	2	3
37.	Shajapur	04
38.	Shahdol	10
39.	Sheopur	08
40.	Sidhi	14
41.	Shivpuri	04
42.	Singrauli	03
43.	Tikamgarh	18
44.	Ujjain	21
45.	Umariā	10
46.	Vidisha	05
TOTAL:		350

### Irregularities in payment of pensions

723. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from various sources about the fake and fictitious persons getting widow, old age and other social security pensions in various States;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have stopped the payment to these persons and are holding enquiries regarding these irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Complaints have been received about bogus and ineligible persons getting social security pensions from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Odisha and Gujarat. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is under State Plan and funds are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP are done by State Governments. Hence, complaints were forwarded to concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action. A team was deputed to inquire into the matter in Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Further, inquiry through National Level Monitor (NLM) was conducted in Unnao (Uttar Pradesh) and Salem (Tamil Nadu).

(c) to (e) In Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh and Salem District of Tamil Nadu pension to ineligible persons had been stopped by State Governments. States have been advised to conduct annual verification and social audit for improved monitoring. They have also been advised to prepare database of beneficiaries and keep it in public domain.

**Use of substandard material in construction of roads**

724. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of all weather roads in rural areas built in the country during the last two years under Bharat Nirman;

(b) the number of complaints received about the substandard quality of materials used for construction of roads;

(c) the number of roads that had to be repaired within six months of their operations; and

(d) the nature and cadence of maintenance work undertaken after the roads are constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Under Rural Road Component of Bharat Nirman, the length of the roads constructed during the last two years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are as under:—

(Length in Km.)

Year	New connectivity length achieved	Upgradation length achieved		
		Upgradation	Renewal (by the States)	Total
2011-12	15,548	7,173	7,136	14,309
2012-13	17,315	3,184	5,892	9,076

(b) and (c) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under the PMGSY. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the States implementing the programme. 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, selected at random. Immediately after the visit of the NQM is over, the inspection report is sent to the State Government concerned. If quality of any work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory', the State Government shall ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. Complaints regarding use of sub-standard material, in the construction of roads under PMGSY are received from time to time. Number of such complaints received during the last two years and the current years are as given below:—

Year	No. of Complaints
2011-12	31
2012-13	40
2013-14 (upto June, 2013)	12

(d) As per the provisions in the Standard Bidding Document of PMGSY, the roads shall be maintained by the contractors for five years from the date of completion of the work. During this period, the Contractor shall carry out all routine maintenance works required to keep the road in good condition. The various work items for Routine Maintenance are listed below:—

- (i) Clearing/re-shaping of road side drains.

- (ii) Pothole filling (WBM & BT).
- (iii) Filling up edges of asphalt surface.
- (iv) Dressing of berms, earth work on berms, rain cuts and dressing of earthen embankments, Turfing whenever necessary.
- (v) Refixing displaced guard stones, White washing guard stones, parapets of CD works.
- (vi) Fixing disturbed caution board/Village Name board/Speed limit board, etc.
- (vii) White washing and Geroo painting of trunks of trees.
- (viii) Cutting of branches of trees etc. obstructing flow of traffic and line of sight, and cleaning wild growth on berms.
- (ix) Topping of W.B.M. blindage including picking of loose metal.
- (x) Maintenance of catch water drains.
- (xi) Clearance and desilting of cross drains.
- (xii) Making up the loss of profile (for gravel roads).
- (xiii) Rectifying Corrugated Surface (for gravel and WBM Roads).
- (xiv) Filling up local depressions, ruts, potholes and erosion control (for gravel and WBM Roads).
- (xv) Regravelling (for gravel roads).
- (xvi) Repairing damaged edges (for WBM).
- (xvii) Rectifying relevelled surface (for WBM).
- (xviii) Periodic surface renewal (for WBM).
- (xix) Painting of Km. and Hecto stones, Logo and Sign Boards etc.

**Promotion of rural employment in non-farm sector**

725. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual growth rate of workforce in the rural non-farm sector as compared to the agriculture sector during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of various schemes being implemented by Government to promote rural employment in the non-farm sector;



(c) whether migration from rural areas has been reduced with increasing employment opportunities in non-farm sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per 61st and 66th National Sample Survey Rounds conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, out of 1000, male workforce in agriculture declined from 665 to 628. The female workforce declined from 833 to 794. During the same period out of 1000, rural workforce participation in non-agricultural employment for male grew from 335 to 371 and female participation in non-agricultural employment grew from 168 to 206.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The findings of Independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Besides, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that distress migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced.

#### **Schemes for homeless people**

726. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of homeless people in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented to provide homes to the poor;

(c) to what extent the above schemes have been helpful in providing housing to poor;

(d) whether any special emphasis has been given for this in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the targets set for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the achievements made; and
- (g) the details of targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.34 lakh houses. A statement showing the State-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Indira Awas Yojana scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs since 1985-86. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to BPL rural households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units/purchase of house sites. Since inception of the scheme 312.00 lakh houses have been constructed/upgraded with an expenditure of Rs. 95173.82 crore.

(d) to (g) As per estimate of Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for Rural Housing for 12th Five Year Plan, there are 20 million temporary (kutch) houses as on 2012 which require finance from IAY and interest subsidy assistance. The proposed budget for Rural Housing for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 80085.00 crore. Funds under the scheme are allocated on year to year basis. During the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012-13, Rs. 11075.00 crore had been allocated under the scheme for construction of 30.10 lakh houses. During the current financial year *i.e.* 2013-14, Rs. 15184 core has been allocated for construction of 24.80 lakh houses. Details showing the target set and achievement made under IAY during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Statement-II.

***Statement***

*State-wise housing shortage in Rural areas as per 2001 Census Report*

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing shortage in Rural areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282

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1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jharkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Maharashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghalaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Odisha	655617
23.	Punjab	75374
24.	Rajasthan	258634
25.	Sikkim	11944

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1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010
27.	Tripura	174835
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
29.	Uttarakhand	53521
30.	West Bengal	974479
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926
33.	Daman and Diu	787
34.	Lakshadweep	190
35.	Puducherry	7778
TOTAL:		14833868

**Statement-II***Achievement in the Eleventh Five Year Plan***IAY performance (last five years)**

Years	Total allocation (Central+ State) (in crore)	Total releases (Central+ State) (in crore)	Total available funds (in crore)	Utilization (in crore)	% utilization	Physical target (in lakh)	Physical achievement (in lakh)	% achievement
2007-08	5374.19	5175.10	6527.17	5464.54	83.72	21.27	19.92	93.65
2008-09	7523.85	11727.04	14460.35	8348.34	57.73	21.27	21.34	100.32
2009-10	11131.59	11316.90	15852.34	13292.46	83.85	40.52	33.86	83.55
2010-11	13181.32	13295.22	17956.54	13465.73	74.99	29.09	27.15	93.36
2011-12	12436.47	12920.36	19159.30	12926.33	67.47	27.27	24.71	90.64

**Implementation of schemes for rural poor**

727. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per National Sample Survey, the rural poor live on just Rs. 17 a day;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the schemes aimed at ameliorating the lot of rural people have not yielded desired results;
- (d) whether lack of enthusiasm on the part of implementing machinery coupled with corruption are the major factors responsible for it;
- (e) whether Government has failed on these counts; and
- (f) if not, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 68th Round (July, 2011 — June, 2012), consumer expenditure data published in Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India NSS KI (68/1.0) the per capita monthly consumption expenditure of bottom 5% of the population in rural area is Rs. 521.44 in 2011-12. The monthly consumption expenditure converted into rupees per day work out to Rs. 17.38 in rural area. These are derived by the NSSO using Modified Mixed Recall Period (MMRP).

(c) to (f) Government has direct interventions for poverty reduction through various programmes specially focusing on generation of employment, development of rural infrastructure, strengthening of rural livelihood and providing basic amenities to the rural people. The implementation of various development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Ajeevika, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has reduced the poverty in rural areas. To ensure effective monitoring of the programme, the Ministry of Rural Development has evolved comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of its programs. The Government have instituted an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each of the rural development schemes so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved.

As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of persons below the Poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The respective ratios for the rural areas and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the whole country as a whole in 2004-05. The number of people living below the poverty line for the country is estimated to decline from 407 million in 2003-04 to 270 million in 2011-12, that is a reduction of 137 million persons.

**Under achievement of targets under IAY**

†728. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets set for constructing dwelling units under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have not been achieved despite exhausting the budgetary allocations;

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

(c) the present shortage of dwelling units in the rural areas, and the special action-plan to meet shortage at the earliest, State-wise; and

(d) whether States are demanding increase in the present allocation being made by the Central Government under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir, on the whole, the IAY scheme is functioning satisfactorily in the country. The scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. During 2009-10, the achievement of the physical target under IAY was 83.55%. During 2010-11, the achievement of the target was 93.35% and in 2011-12, the achievement was 90.63%. During the year 2012-13, as per available reports from State Governments, the achievement of the target is 72.63%. Some of the States are yet to upload progress report on the Awassoft. Further, some houses remaining incomplete at the end of the year are completed in the next financial year.

(c) As per the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.34 lakh houses. Funds under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme are allocated

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on year to year basis. During the current financial year Rs. 15184 crore has been allocated for construction of 24.80 lakh houses.

(d) The allocation of houses to States/UTs are made on pre-determined criteria. As per the revised Guidelines of IAY, the Ministry fix the annual allocation for the States/UTs broadly on the basis of 75% weightage to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the number of people below poverty line. Additional requirement of States for special projects are considered separately by the Ministry.

#### **Under achievements of targets under PMGSY**

†729. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target set under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) could not be achieved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of habitations having a population of above 1000, 1000-500 and less than 500, yet to be covered under PMGSY and by when these are proposed to be covered, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The programme is executed by the State and it is the responsibility of the State for the timely completion of the road works under the programme. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations, as per Core Network, with a population of 500 persons and above (2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (2001 Census) in Special Category States (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. The target set and achieved under PMGSY during Eleventh Five Year Plan is given below:—

	Length in Km.			Number of habitations
	New connectivity	Upgradation	Total	
Target	1,29,707	1,00,740	2,30,447	60,638
Achievement	1,22,130	1,07,726	2,29,856	47,809

Some of the reasons adversely effecting the implementation of the programme, as reported by the States are: (i) limited institutional and contracting capacity; (ii) Non-availability of land and forest clearance; and (iii) unfavorable weather conditions.

PMGSY guidelines stipulate that the State Governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and forward them to this Ministry after due consideration of various aspects given in PMGSY Guidelines and clarification issued thereon.

State-wise number of eligible unconnected habitations having a population of above 1000, 1000-5000 and less than 500 as per existing Core Network for connectivity under PMGSY is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Category-wise number of eligible unconnected habitations for connectivity under PMGSY as per the existing Core Network*

Sl. No.	States	Number of balance eligible habitations			
		1000+ population	500+ population	250+ population	Total number of eligible habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	437	437
3.	Assam	—	2,077	—	2,077
4.	Bihar	2,855	6,201	2,383	11,439
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	138	1,438	1,576
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1,273	1,273
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	59	690	797
11.	Jharkhand	60	445	2,017	2,522
12.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
13.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3,566	1,052	4,618
15.	Maharashtra	1	36	349	386
16.	Manipur	—	80	422	502
17.	Meghalaya	2	25	439	466
18.	Mizoram	—	—	83	83
19.	Nagaland	—	—	22	22
20.	Odisha	148	1,588	8,297	10,033
21.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	4,084	4,084
23.	Sikkim	—	—	22	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	220	—	220

310 Written Answers to		[RAJYA SABHA]		Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	–	–	–	–
26.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	–	–
27.	Uttarakhand	–	126	1,224	1,350
28.	West Bengal	–	–	–	–
TOTAL:		3,114	14,561	24,232	41,907

### Review of work under MGNREGA

†730. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviews the work done in various States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA);

(b) whether Government is aware that in some States only one per cent families are being provided with 100 days employment under this scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing full benefit to unemployed people in these States under this scheme; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the work done in various States under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which, *inter-alia*, include examination of periodic progress report submitted by the States, Performance Review Meetings, regional reviews, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and monitoring Committees at State/District levels.

(b) Yes, Sir. In three States *viz.* Assam, Manipur and Goa less than 1% of total registered households have been provided 100 days of employment per household during FY 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The MGNREGA is a demand-driven right based wage employment programme. Being a self-targeting wage-employment programme, the increase or the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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, rainfall pattern, prevailing unskilled wage rate in rural, semi-urban/urban areas, better connectivity to semi-urban/peri-urban/urban areas etc.

#### **Expenditure on MGNREGA in Rajasthan**

†731. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of funds being spent everyday in Rajasthan under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and the number of people being given employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, during the financial year 2012-13, 2203.03 lakh persondays have been generated by providing employment to 42.17 lakh households. The total fund utilised during the same period was Rs. 326178.83 lakh. Therefore, on an average Rs. 893.64 lakh has been spent per day under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Rajasthan. In the financial year 2013-14 (as on 07.08.2013), the reported average expenditure per day has been Rs. 783.23 lakh.

#### **Inclusion of region specific works/handicrafts under MGNREGA**

732. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would come forward to include region specific works/handicraft works/artisan works within the ambit of Section 4(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by Government in this regard and the details of the work included, so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Section 4(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stipulates that the State Government shall by notification formulate a scheme for providing not less than one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in the rural areas, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to the conditions laid down in the Act. The Schemes formulated by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule-I of the Act which lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Based on the demands from States for inclusion of new works under MGNREGA, the Central Government has *vide* notification dated 4th May, 2012, amended provisions in Schedule-I and included several new works. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*List of activities included in Schedule-I (Para-1B) of MGNREG Act*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm binding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;
- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;

- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xv-a) construction of Anganwadi Centers;
- (xv-b) Construction of play fields; and
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

All activities mentioned in items (iv), (x), (xi) and items (xiii) to (xv) are allowed on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).

#### **Poverty among tribals in Jharkhand**

733. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether concentration of acute poverty is more among tribal population in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the factors responsible therefor; and

(d) how far the implementation of various rural development schemes could help in improving the situation of tribals in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) For the year 2009-10, in rural areas of Jharkhand, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes (ST) population below poverty line was estimated at 51.5% compared to 41.6% for the total rural population of Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Various socio-economic factors are responsible for poverty among tribals. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes in rural areas of the country including Jharkhand namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objectives of these programmes are to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. Special provisions have been made under these programmes for Scheduled Tribes/tribal areas. Besides, the Ministry has been earmaking funds for Tribal Sub-Plan under IAY and NRLM from 2011-12.

#### **Payment of minimum wages to MGNREGA workers**

734. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Central Government to consider bringing the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) at par with minimum wages prevailing in different States;

(b) if so, whether Government has since taken any action on the directives of the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to discuss the issue with the State Governments also to resolve the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are notified and periodically revised by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. The constitutional validity of the above provision to issue notification specifying the wage rate was challenged in a Writ Petition No. 30619/2009 in the Karnataka High Court on the ground that it cannot be less than the minimum wage rate for unskilled agricultural labourers fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. The Hon'ble Karnataka High Court accepted the plea of the petitioners. A Special Leave Petition (SLP-Civil) No. 379-390 of 2012 has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court of Karnataka. The Apex Court has granted an interim stay to the orders of the High Court of Karnataka. The matter is therefore, *sub-judice*. The final view of the Government needs to take into account the orders of the Hon'ble Apex Court on the aforesaid SLP.

#### **Performance of MGNREGA in Jharkhand**

735. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set under MGNREGA during the last three years in Jharkhand;
- (b) the reason for discouraging performance of the scheme in the State; and
- (c) the steps taken to make the implementation of the scheme more result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and no targets are set under this programme. Central share is released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets (LB) prepared by the Programme Implementing agencies under the Act. The agreed to Labour Budget and Persondays generated in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Being a self-targeting 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 provisions made under the Act, the responsibility of implementation of the Act is vested with the State Government.

Thus, instructions have been issued to the State Government of Jharkhand to strengthen demand management system for improved performance under the programme.

**Statement**

(Number in lakh)

Financial year	Agreed to Labour Budget Jharkhand (Persondays)	Persondays generated
2010-11	1380.00	830.90
2011-12	946.40	609.71
2012-13	760.00	564.76

**Quality improvement of roads**

736. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the quality improvement of roads took place with the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan periods, State-wise;
- (c) the amount released and spent for each road project, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not improving the roads despite spending the crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Rural road is a State subject. Prior to the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which is a Central intervention as part of poverty reduction strategy, roads were constructed as per standards prescribed by the States. The technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Roads Manual/Hill Road Manual as well as other relevant specifications published by the India Road Congress have resulted in construction of quality roads. The PMGSY guidelines stipulate that the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments. Further, all PMGSY roads are covered by



5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts. In order to bring the execution of PMGSY works to the desired quality standard, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments. Details of inspections carried out by NQMs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Central funds under PMGSY are released project-wise to the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs). Details of Central fund released and expenditure reported by States/UTs during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Eleventh Plan) and 2012-13 to 2013-14 (Twelfth Plan) are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of NQM inspections carried out under PMGSY during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period*

Sl. No.	State	NQM inspections carried out under PMGSY during Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)			NQM inspections carried out under PMGSY during Twelfth Plan (2012-13 to July, 2013)		
		Completed works	Ongoing works	Total	Completed works	Ongoing works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425	669	1094	24	45	69

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	223	278	10	63	73
3.	Assam	90	1141	1231	26	197	223
4.	Bihar	115	1229	1344	59	396	455
5.	Chhattisgarh	230	790	1020	29	163	192
6.	Gujarat	259	310	569	9	7	16
7.	Haryana	85	209	294	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	159	436	595	22	102	124
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	394	436	9	121	130
10.	Jharkhand	72	509	581	47	159	206
11.	Karnataka	158	772	930	2	16	18
12.	Kerala	56	323	379	2	9	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	275	1914	2189	65	307	372
14.	Maharashtra	206	1745	1951	34	79	113
15.	Manipur	17	148	165	6	10	16
16.	Meghalaya	14	99	113	2	13	15
17.	Mizoram	15	97	112	14	14	28
18.	Nagaland	12	72	84	0	4	4
19.	Odisha	269	1468	1737	67	325	392
20.	Punjab	140	483	623	13	159	172
21.	Rajasthan	353	705	1058	99	153	252
22.	Sikkim	10	199	209	9	34	43

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	335	629	964	6	0	6
24.	Tripura	35	195	230	9	30	39
25.	Uttar Pradesh	646	1391	2037	42	101	143
26.	Uttarakhand	27	266	293	15	56	71
27.	West Bengal	159	953	1112	43	207	250
TOTAL:		4259	17369	21628	663	2770	3433

**Statement-II**

*Details of Central fund released and expenditure reported by States/UTs during Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08 to 2011-12 (Eleventh Plan)		2012-13 to 2013-14 (Twelfth Plan)	
		Central fund released	Expenditure reported by States	Central fund released (upto July, 2013)	Expenditure reported by States (upto June, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2944.26	2528.42	5.00	228.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1078.67	1053.60	458.18	330.20
3.	Assam	6299.63	5641.68	159.27	657.04
4.	Bihar	10400.30	9064.72	1777.23	2452.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	4047.13	3149.41	0.00	426.61
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	957.05	997.10	274.98	149.34

320 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	961.47	975.59	0.00	45.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.03	1004.43	0.00	55.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1765.27	1461.05	266.33	545.91
11.	Jharkhand	2332.96	1594.11	112.82	402.02
12.	Karnataka	2604.50	2674.88	24.60	24.04
13.	Kerala	555.08	463.71	1.50	81.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8750.58	8095.28	242.88	1029.82
15.	Maharashtra	4581.70	4120.44	0.00	195.12
16.	Manipur	570.66	536.24	186.14	101.12
17.	Meghalaya	138.50	112.68	50.00	39.00
18.	Mizoram	320.76	348.59	71.82	48.91
19.	Nagaland	199.37	221.27	194.88	138.33
20.	Odisha	7839.87	6895.70	87.25	1567.49
21.	Punjab	1313.09	1175.44	169.66	321.68
22.	Rajasthan	5575.35	4880.03	151.90	672.19
23.	Sikkim	460.69	372.43	193.62	91.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1314.25	1312.89	77.72	23.08
25.	Tripura	1207.03	1192.84	338.59	214.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7271.29	7179.45	20.00	150.10
27.	Uttarakhand	901.93	872.31	151.24	57.39
28.	West Bengal	3208.75	2546.69	3.08	610.68
TOTAL:		78824.15	70470.98	5018.67	10659.02

**Easing of norms in Land Acquisition Bill**

737. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:  
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made key changes to the proposed legislation for land acquisition, making it more attractive for industry by easing some of the stringent conditions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as compared to the earlier legislations; and
- (c) how it would be beneficial to the farmers also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) This Department has prepared "The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011" to replace the earlier Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The LARR Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011 and was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill aims to ensure transparent and participative approach in the land acquisition and rehabilitation process. It provides a clear method for calculation of the market value of land along with a comprehensive rehabilitation package for the land losers and the landless families dependent on the land for their primary source of livelihood. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. The recommendations contained in the 31st Report have been examined in the Department. Based on the recommendations of the Committee and otherwise, the Cabinet Note for the Official Amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 is proposed to be moved in the ongoing monsoon session of the Parliament.

**Bogus job cards under MGNREGA**

738. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether millions of bogus job cards under MGNREGA have been reported;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to weed out the bogus job cards;
- (d) if so, the details of the number of bogus job cards weeded out during 2012-13 and 2013-14, so far, State-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 and is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Thus, the States/UTs are required to identify eligible households for registration, issue and renew job cards under MGNREGA.

In their Report No. 6 of 2013 on Performance Audit of MGNREGA, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has reported that in test checked 109 Gram Panchayats of four States *viz.* Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, duplicate job cards have been issued in 18,325 cases, details of which are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per the revised MGNREGA Operational Guidelines 2013, State Governments/UT Administrations are required to get the registered households verified through Panchayat functionaries to ensure correctness in the database of the programme. As on 08.08.2013, a total of 1.06 crore job cards have been deleted from the programme database on the basis of verification exercise. State-wise number of job cards deleted in the programme data base is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of duplicate job cards issued under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	No. of duplicate job cards
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	2,899
2.	Jharkhand	14,764

1	2	3
3.	Rajasthan	40
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2
TOTAL:		18,325

**Statement-II**

*MGNREGA : No. of job cards deleted in MIS since inception till 08.08.2013*

Sl. No.	State	No. of job cards deleted
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12642
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14414
4.	Assam	159323
5.	Bihar	483505
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Goa	462
10.	Gujarat	1123664
11.	Haryana	67778
12.	Himachal Pradesh	17945
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	83683

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1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	2711595
15.	Kerala	61434
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1661222
17.	Maharashtra	158012
18.	Lakshadweep	64
19.	Manipur	45603
20.	Meghalaya	13949
21.	Mizoram	21453
22.	Nagaland	6136
23.	Odisha	188938
24.	Puducherry	2093
25.	Punjab	51539
26.	Rajasthan	331400
27.	Sikkim	4855
28.	Tamil Nadu	1454513
29.	Tripura	97379
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1007771
31.	West Bengal	70060
32.	Chhattisgarh	570393
33.	Jharkhand	243560
34.	Uttarakhand	13235
TOTAL:		10678694

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**Vacant posts in NIRD**

739. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of regular and deputation posts against sanctioned faculty strength of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) are lying vacant;

(b) the status of the requirement of some deputation and regular faculty posts for which advertisements were made during April and May, 2013; and

(c) whether no regular appointments have been made to the three key administrative posts of Registrar, Deputy Director-General and Director-General at NIRD which is affecting its routine academic and administrative activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. As on date, 13 posts of Professors, 17 posts of Associate Professors and 22 posts of Assistant Professors are lying vacant.

(b) Advertisements were issued by NIRD in April and May, 2013 for filling up five faculty posts by direct recruitment and five on deputation. Applications have been received for all the ten positions. Appointment to the posts depends on the suitability of the applicants, which has not yet been assessed.

(c) While no regular appointments have been currently made to the posts of Registrar, Deputy Director General and Director General, the training programmes of NIRD have not been affected.

**Migration of people from rural to urban areas**

†740. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop rural areas of the country as small towns to check the migration of people of rural areas towards cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the migration to cities is due to acute lack of infrastructure in rural areas;

(d) if so, whether any special steps are being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objectives of these programmes are to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. This will help in reducing distress migration of people from rural to urban areas. The findings of independent studies conducted by the Ministry indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

#### **Pension for all elderly, disabled and widows**

741. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide pensions to all elderly, disabled and widows irrespective of their financial conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor considering that the Minister had promised the same in March, 2013;

(d) whether the finalities of the same have been devised;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the delay, along with the expected time-frame of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (f) On the direction of the Union Cabinet,

a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on current targeting criteria, age criteria, inclusion criteria, quantum of assistance and indexing it to inflation. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

#### **Increase in old age and widow pension**

742. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is seriously thinking to increase the old age pension, widow pension from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 per month and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): On the direction of the Union Cabinet, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered various issues, demands and suggestions relating to pension schemes under NSAP, received from various quarters including those on current targeting criteria, age criteria, inclusion criteria, quantum of assistance and indexing it to inflation. The Task Force has submitted its report to this Ministry.

#### **Construction of roads under PMGSY**

743. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of roads laid under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2009 to 2013; State-wise; and
- (b) whether the target for construction of roads under PMGSY has been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The State-wise length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Against the target of 1,49,656.48 Kms. length under PMGSY during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13, 1,60,381.30 Kms. length has been achieved, as reported by the States.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of roads constructed under PMGSY  
during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States	Road length achieved (in km.) during 2009-10 to 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6545.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1802.30
3.	Assam	7740.58
4.	Bihar	19239.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	7668.87
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2728.90
8.	Haryana	1432.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2928.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3546.26
11.	Jharkhand	5489.92
12.	Karnataka	7113.34
13.	Kerala	832.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25242.11
15.	Maharashtra	10071.77

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	2166.19
17.	Meghalaya	248.67
18.	Mizoram	678.94
19.	Nagaland	478.05
20.	Odisha	14348.65
21.	Punjab	1730.02
22.	Rajasthan	9960.36
23.	Sikkim	307.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	5025.99
25.	Tripura	1546.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13912.91
27.	Uttarakhand	2430.38
28.	West Bengal	5163.70
TOTAL:		160381.30

**Utilization of funds allocated for MGNREGA**

744. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:  
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total budget allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is not fully utilized and the funds allocated to different States are lying unspent in the State Government's accounts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government for the yearly utilization of the funds allocated for MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Programme is a demand-driven wage employment programme and no allocation is made under this programme. Central share is released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets prepared by the programme implementing agencies under the Act. As MGNREGA is a demand-driven programme, utilization of funds depends on the actual demand for works. Unutilized funds are also adjusted while making subsequent releases by the Central Government. Implementation of MGNREGA/utilization of funds by the States/UTs under MGNREGA is periodically reviewed in various National and State level performance review meetings and regional review meetings. Among others, States/UTs are requested to follow bottom up approach and realistic estimation of labour demand through household survey of job card holders, reinforcement of demand registration processes so that all those who wish to apply for work under MGNREGA are facilitated and appropriate planning of works and their execution are ensured to assure adequate worker participation rate in MGNREGA.

#### **Construction of houses under IAY in Uttar Pradesh**

†745. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons identified by the Central Government during 2013 for providing housing facility under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh along with the quantum of financial assistance being provided to them;
- (b) whether all the previous beneficiaries under IAY in the State have constructed their houses;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) During the year 2013-14, Rs. 162543.86 lakh has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh for construction of 2,97,223 houses.

(b) and (c) Under IAY, houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. Houses remaining incomplete at the end of the year are completed in the next financial year. Completion period of a dwelling unit normally should not be more than two years from the date of sanction of first instalment. However, since the beneficiaries

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

belong to BPL category and taking into view the difficulty in mobilization of resources the beneficiaries are facilitated to complete the houses within a maximum period of 3 years.

(d) Under Indira Awas Yojana, strict monitoring is done to ensure efficient and proper implementation of the scheme. This monitoring is done through various mechanisms such as monthly and annual progress reports, audit reports, periodical review meetings with the officers of the State Governments, field visits by Officers of the Ministry and visits of NLMs etc. Management Information System (MIS) AWAASsoft has been launched to impart total transparency in the programme.

### **Expenditure on Research and Development**

746. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total spending as percentage of GDP towards Research and Development has remained stagnant at 0.9 per cent, whereas China directs around 1.42 per cent of its much larger GDP towards R&D;

(b) if so, whether any increased percentage of our continuously dwindling GDP is proposed especially in view of the serious concern expressed by the Prime Minister at the 99th Indian Science Congress held during January, 2012; and

(c) what is the perspective planning in this regard during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) According to the latest official statistics, the present level of spending as percentage of GDP towards Research and Development (R&D) in the country is around 0.9% whereas China spends around 1.7%. The national R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP has increased over a decade from 0.67% to 0.87%.

(b) and (c) According to the Prime Minister's Address at 99th Indian Science Congress in January, 2012, the Government aims at increasing the total R&D spending as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of Twelfth Plan period from the current level of about 0.9 per cent. The Government proposes to achieve the targeted goal during the Twelfth Plan period through various measures such as policy changes, increase in investment in R&D including by Industry and Strategic sectors, expansion of basic science infrastructure, aligning S&T to development needs like food and

health care, evolving new models of public-private-partnership in scientific research, encouraging international collaboration etc.

**Schemes for welfare of persons with disabilities**

747. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes for the welfare of persons with disabilities in the country;
- (b) whether Government has ever made any investigation to see that whether the vacancies reserved for persons with disabilities in various Ministers/Corporations/ other semi-Government institutions have been filled by the end of the year 2011;
- (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) Details of Scheme being run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the organizations under it for the welfare of the persons with disabilities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Department of Personnel and Training had launched a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of persons with Disabilities. The Drive ended on 31.3.2012. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, 2388 backlog reserved vacancies for Persons with Disabilities were filled up.

***Statement***

*Details of Schemes being run by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the organizations under it for persons with disabilities*

**A. Schemes implemented by the Department of Disability Affairs**

**I. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)**

Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs running projects for the welfare of persons with Disabilities.



**2. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP)**

Under the Scheme grant in aid is provided to various implementing agencies (NGOs/NIs/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ALIMCO/State Handicapped Development Corporation/other local bodies) to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

**3. Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995**

Grant-in-aid is provided under this Scheme to State Governments and various bodies set up by the Central and State Government, including autonomous bodies and Universities, to support activities pursuant to implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, particularly relating to rehabilitation and provision of barrier-free access.

**4. Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons**

Under the scheme, employer's contribution towards Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) is provided in respect of employees with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000/- for a period of 3 years.

**B. Schemes implemented by National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (a statutory body under the Department of Disability Affairs)**

**1. Aspiration — Early Intervention Program (Day Care Centre)**

The Scheme Aspiration-for school readiness by early intervention has been conceived for children upto 6 years of age with 'Developmental Disability' and aims at working with these young children and their parents to make them ready for schooling. At present, there are 79 centres across the country.

**2. Samarth (Residential Care Scheme)**

It provides safety net to families in crisis by providing short-term and long-term stay facilities for adults and destitute children. There are 119 such Centers in the country with a capacity of 30 beneficiaries each.

**3. Nirmaya (Health Insurance Scheme)**

Nirmaya is a health insurance scheme providing health insurance coverage of Rs. 1.0 lakh irrespective of age. Other features are no pre-insurance medical test and treatment on reimbursement basis. The scheme is free for BPL beneficiaries. However, premium of Rs. 250/- p.a. for family income upto Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 500/- p.a. for others.

**4. Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme)**

Gyan Prabha scheme provides scholarship of Rs. 1000/- per month for pursuing vocational training/professional courses leading to skill development and employment for Persons with Disabilities.

**5. Sahyogi — Care Givers Training and Deployment Scheme**

Under Sahyogi scheme, Care Givers Cell (CGCs) have been set up in selected NGO Centers across the country to provide Care Givers Training Program by trained professionals. Training of these professionals is being conducted in Delhi in batches. The registration of Care Givers and enrolment of Care Seekers are being done in the CGCs.

**6. Uddyam Prabha (Incentive) Scheme**

Under the Uddyam Prabha scheme, persons with disabilities covered under the National Trust Act, are given interest subsidy upto 5% in case of BPL and 3% in case of others if they avail loan from banks or financial institutions for carrying out income generating ventures. Loan can be availed individually or in a group of any size but the incentive is limited to 5 years on loan upto Rs. 1 lakh per person.

**C. Schemes implemented by the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), a corporation set up under section 25 of the Companies Act****1. Loan Schemes:**

- (i) For setting up small business in Service/Trading sector : Loan upto

- Rs. 3.0 lakh for sales/trading activity and Rs. 5.0 lakh for service sector activity.
- (ii) For agricultural/allied Activities : Loan upto Rs. 10 lakh.
  - (iii) For purchase of vehicle for commercial hiring : Loan upto Rs. 10 lakh.
  - (iv) For setting up small industries unit : Loan upto Rs. 25 lakh.
  - (v) Scheme for Disabled Young Professionals : Loan upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs for self-employment.
  - (vi) Scheme for Developing Business Premises : Loan upto Rs. 3.0 lakhs.
  - (vii) For self-employment amongst persons with Mental Retardation, Cerebral Palsy and Autism : Loan upto Rs. 10 lakh.
  - (viii) For technical education/training : Loan limit Rs. 10 lakh for study in India and Rs. 20.0 lakh for study at abroad.
  - (ix) Scheme for Pursuing Vocational Studies : Loan upto Rs. 2.0 lakh.
  - (x) Scheme for Purchase of Assistive Devices : Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh.
  - (xi) Scheme for NGOs for their capacity expansion : Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh to NGOs working in the area of disability to implement single or multiple production activity on behalf of a group of PwDs.
  - (xii) Micro Credit Scheme : Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh to NGO, Rs. 25000/- per beneficiary @ 5% p.a. The Scheme is implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) wherein NGOs submit application for loan to the SCAs.
  - (xiii) Scheme for Parents Association for the Mentally Retarded Persons : Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh to set up an income generating activity for the benefit of mentally retarded person.

## **2. Grant and other Schemes**

- (i) Assistance for Skills and Entrepreneurial Development Programme in the form of grant to State Channelizing Agencies/reputed institutions for imparting training to the disabled persons (15-50 year of age with 40% or more disability) to make them capable and

self-dependent through proper technical training in the field of traditional and technical occupations and entrepreneurship. During the training stipend @ Rs. 2000/- per month also provides to disabled trainees.

- (ii) Hand holding support to registered institutions for PwDs : The registered institutions are eligible for hand holding support of upto Rs. 1,000/- per PwD for extending information, support, guidance for procedural/documentation formalities to PwDs in obtaining loans or admission in training institutes.
- (iii) Scholarship Scheme : A total of 2000 scholarships are available under two schemes for students with disabilities.

**More representation to disabled on the drafting  
Committee**

748. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disabled activists recently held a candle light demonstration outside the residence of the Minister and requested that more disabled persons be made part of the Committee for drafting a new law to replace the outdated Disability Act, 1995; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A broad based Committee, had already been set up earlier on 30.04.2010, consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders. Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee submitted its report suggesting a draft legislation titled "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011" on 30.06.2011. Subsequently, the Central Government has also initiated consultations with States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments on the draft Bill for seeking views of various stakeholders in the field of disability.

**Inclusion of Roniyars in the list of most  
backward classes**

†749. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Roniyar caste of Bihar falls under backward class;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the demand for the inclusion of Roniyars in the most backward classes is being made for many years;
- (c) whether Government would include Roniyars in the most backward classes; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 'Ronyar' caste has already been included in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Bihar at Entry No. 83. In the Central List of Other Backward Classes, there is no sub-categorization as Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes.

**Benefits for Economically Backward Classes**

750. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the benefits given to the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs);
- (b) whether Government would consider to set up any commission or committee to look into the problems of EBCs and for their solution and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any job reservation is given to the EBC students and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Central Government had set up a Commission for the Economically Backward Classes in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

January, 2004. The Commission was reconstituted with the approval of the Cabinet *vide* Resolution dated 03.03.2005. The revised terms of reference of the Commission were as follows:—

- (i) to elicit the views of State Governments/UTs and other Commission on the subject;
- (ii) to suggest criteria for identification of economically backward classes;
- (iii) to recommend the welfare measures and quantum of reservation in education and Government employment to the extent as appropriate; and
- (iv) to suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities as required for the implementation of their recommendations.

The commission for the Economically Backward Classes submitted its Report to the Government on 22.07.2010. At present, the Report of the Commission is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Scholarships and laptops for disabled students**

751. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has increased the fresh scholarships and laptops for students in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria for selection of students for such scholarships in the country;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated during the current financial year; and
- (d) the funds likely to be incurred for disbursement of such scholarships in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The number of fresh Scholarships in the Scholarship Scheme for the students with disabilities under Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has been increased from 1000 to 1500 per year from the year 2013-14 and the provision for Laptop to Orthopaedic Handicapped has also been made in addition to Hearing Impaired and Visual Impaired students in this scheme. The details and criteria for selection of students for such scholarships is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) An amount of Rs. 9,21,48,357/- has been allocated for the period from 01.07.2012 to 31.12.2013.

(d) Approximately Rs. 19.5 crore is likely to be incurred for disbursement of scholarships from 01.07.2013 to 30.06.2014.

**Statement**

*The details of the Scheme alongwith the criteria for selection of students for the Scholarship for the students with disabilities under Trust Fund for Employment of Persons with Disabilities*

- (i) Non-refundable fees shall be fully awarded in case of Government/Government-aided institution. In case of private Institutes the reimbursement would be restricted to similar courses in Government/Government-aided institutions.
- (ii) Maintenance allowance will be paid to the students for a period of 10 months only in one academic year at following rates:—**

Class/Course	Maintenance allowance (Rs. per month)	Book/Stationery allowance (Rs. per annum)
Professional Graduate Courses	2500/-	6000/-
Professional Post-Graduate Courses	3000/-	10000/-

- (iii) Differently-abled students, in addition to the course fee, maintenance allowance and books/stationary allowance will be provided aids and appliances, only once during lifetime, as given below:—**

**Visually Handicapped:**

Sl. No.	Appliance	Estimated cost (upto)	Remarks
1.	Braille/Brailler Typewriter	Rs. 10,000	For blind
2.	Laptop with Screen reading software	Rs. 40,000	For blind
3.	Laptop with Screen Magnification software	Rs. 60,000	For low vision

**Hearing Handicapped:**

Sl. No.	Appliance	Estimated cost (upto)
1.	Binaural digital programmable hearing aid with annual provision of button cells	Rs 50,000 + 3600 p.a.
2.	Cell phone with SMS SIM card	Rs. 5,000
3.	Laptop with WiFi (Blue tooth) facility	Rs. 70,000
<b>Orthopedically Handicapped:</b>		
1.	Laptop	Rs. 40,000

**Criteria for selection of students for Scholarship:**

**The eligibility criteria for selection of students with disabilities for Scholarship under Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities are as follows:—**

- (i) The Scholarships are provided to the students with disabilities having 40% disability or more. Only Indian Nationals will be eligible for Scholarships.
- (ii) Scholarships are given to pursue degree and/or post graduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution.
- (iii) Students, who get admission in technical/professional courses without taking any competitive examination, will also be eligible for scholarship. However, such students should have not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level. Selection of these students will be done strictly on merit basis.
- (iv) A candidate, who is already awarded scholarship for one course, he cannot be given scholarship for a similar or equivalent course.
- (v) A scholarship holder under this Scheme will not avail any other scholarship/stipend for pursuing the course.
- (vi) The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed Rs. 3.00 lakh from all sources. However, preference shall be given to economically weaker students.



- (vii) Scholarship will not be paid for the period of internship/housemanship in the M.B.B.S. course or for a practical training in any other course, if the student is in receipt of some remuneration during the internship period or some allowance/stipend during the practical training in any course.
- (viii) **Application in prescribed format needs to be submitted at any time during an academic year. An advance copy of the application should also be submitted online.**
- (ix) **30% scholarships will be reserved for girls, which will be transferable to male students in case of non-availability of female candidates**

Further, in case applicants for scholarships are more than the prescribed quota of awards, the Scholarship Screening Committee adopts the following criteria for selection of students for scholarships:—

- (i) By giving priority to those students, whose family income is lower.
- (ii) Applicants with higher percentage of disability be given priority.
- (iii) **If further short listing is necessary, then the applicants studying in Government Institutions be given priority to those studying in Private Institutions; and**
- (iv) **Applicants older in age be given priority to applicants younger in age.**

**The parameters/criteria mentioned above at (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) will have weightage in descending order {from (i) to (iv)}.**

#### **Pre-matric scholarship for children of rag-pickers**

752. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has stopped pre-matric scholarship for children of rag-pickers in Maharashtra and other States;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details of beneficiaries during 2009 to 2013, year-wise; and
- (d) what is the performance of Maharashtra in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The children/

wards of those engaged in waste picking/collecting have been specifically included as a target group in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations with effect from the academic session 2013-14.

(d) Proposal under the Scheme for release of Central assistance from Maharashtra for the year 2013-14 has not been received so far.

#### **Discrimination against young persons with disabilities**

753. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the alleged discrimination being met out to unemployed young persons with disabilities in providing employment by Government and private sector companies;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to provide employment to them;

(d) the details of the schemes undertaken by Government for them in the country; and

(e) the number of such persons benefited from these schemes during each of the last two years till present, State-wise particularly Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Section 47 ["Non-discrimination in Government employment"] of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act) States, *inter-alia*, that no establishment shall dispense with, or reduce in rank, an employee who acquires a disability during his service, and that no promotion shall be denied to a person merely on the ground of his disability. Besides, Section 33 of the Act requires every appropriate Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies, not less than three per cent, from among persons with disabilities.

The Chief Commissioner and the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities, appointed under Sections 57 and 60 respectively, of the PwD Act, 1995, are empowered to look into any grievances of persons with disabilities regarding non-implementation of the provisions of the Act, and to take up the matter with the appropriate authorities.

(c) and (d) Section 33 of the PwD Act, 1995 provides for reservation not less

than 3% of vacancies in Government establishments for persons with disabilities of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) loco motor disability or cerebral palsy. Accordingly, reservations are made in various Government Establishments including Public Sector Undertakings.

Under the Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for persons with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008. with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFD) provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for setting up income generating activities for self-employment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural household adults including differently abled persons. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a provision of 3% of the total beneficiaries has been made for differently abled category.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which is one of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years @ of Rs. 300 p.m. per beneficiary.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

Under Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA), financial assistance is given for Skill Development Programme for Persons with Disabilities.

- (e) This information is not centrally maintained.

#### **Review of National Policy for Persons with Disabilities**

754. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government had adopted a National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006;

- (b) if so, whether the policy commits to a “comprehensive review” of its implementation every five years;
- (c) whether Government has made any review of its implementation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government developed and adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006 which recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to implementation of the Policy. The Policy document also identifies other Ministries such as Ministries of Home Affairs, Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Urban Development etc. for implementation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. The Central Coordination Committee, with Stakeholder representation, coordinates matters relating to implementation of the National Policy.

The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities at Central level and State Commissioners at the State level are the agencies responsible for monitoring implementation of provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.

The Central Government has requested all State Governments and Union Territories to formulate their own State Policy and Persons with Disabilities, keeping in view of the articles and obligations under United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

#### **Redressal of grievances of dalit Muslims and Christians**

755. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the non-inclusion of dalit

Christians and dalit Muslims in the Scheduled Caste (SC) category amounts to gross injustice and discrimination against them;

(b) the steps being contemplated by Government for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the above-mentioned communities; and

(c) whether Government would consider constitution of a commission to study the social and economic backwardness of dalit Christians and dalit Muslims and suggest ways for their upliftment and empowerment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) A number of writ petitions have been tiled in the Supreme Court, pleading for Scheduled Caste status for converts to Christianity and Islam, who may originally have belonged to castes, which are presently specified as Scheduled Castes. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons**

756. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry for rehabilitation of mentally retarded persons in consultation with Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Governments on the fact that, there are large number of mentally retarded persons wandering in railway station and sometime these mentally ill persons are crushed by trains; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per entry No. 9 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Relief of the disabled" figures in the State List. However, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Disability Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various schemes/organizations.

The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, a statutory body under the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Residential Care Scheme named

'Samarth' for providing short-term stay facility to such persons in 106 places in the country. For life long stay and care facility. GHARAUNDA scheme is being implemented by it at four places in the country. The Trust had conducted a statistical survey of persons with mental retardation along with persons with autism, cerebral palsy and multiple disabilities in Delhi in the year 2008 through the Centre for Market Research and Social Development in which 36053 persons with these difficulties including 17608 mentally retarded persons were identified.

#### **Flood in catchment area of Gandhi Sarovar**

757. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a Gandhi Sarovar in the heights of Kedarnath in Uttarakhand;
- (b) whether the incident of cloud burst in the catchment area of this dam resulted in floods and devastation of large areas in June this year; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes. The River Mandakini originates from the Chorabari Glacier near Kedarnath. One of the two snouts of the Chorabari glacier terminates at a lake, Chorabari Tal. The lake is also known as Gandhi Sarovar and is located about 4 kilometres upstream of Kedarnath.

(b) Unprecedented early and exceptionally heavy rainfall during the period 14th to 18th June, 2013 of the order of 34 cm. in the catchment areas of Rivers Alaknanda including Mandakini, Bhagirathi and Ganga, as also heavy snowmelt and breaching of water-body at high altitude caused rapid rise in water levels in most of the rivers and inundation in plain areas, downstream of Haridwar.

#### **(c) Flood situation during 14th to 15th June, 2013**

##### **(i) In Alaknanda and Bhagirathi:**

- The water level of Alaknanda at Rudraprayag rose by more than 7m above Danger Level of 624.70m.
- For Alaknanda at Srinagar, the previously recorded HFL was exceeded by 1.05m on 17th June and the highest river water level recorded was 537.90m.

- Reservoir level of Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi increased by about 25m during 15th to 17th June, 2013.

**(ii) at Rishikesh:**

The water level of Ganga was 338.13m on 16th June, 2013 at 0800 hrs. The water level started rising and crossed Warning Level at 1800 hrs. on 16th. On 17th June, it reached a peak of 341.45m at 1700 hrs. and then started falling. It fell below Warning Level on 19th June.

**(iii) at Haridwar:**

The water level of Ganga was 291.81m on 16th June, 2013 at 0800 hrs. The water level started rising and crossed Warning Level of at 1800 hrs. on 16th. On 17th June, it reached a peak of 295.90m at 1900 hrs. and then started falling. It fell below warning level on 19th June.

**Spillover projects in Rajasthan**

758. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spillover irrigation projects of Rajasthan, approved and fully or partly funded by the Central Government along with the details of their initial costs and present cost overrun, Five Year Plan-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-completion of each of these irrigation projects of the State; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to ensure that these irrigation projects of the State are completed within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 10 projects in Rajasthan approved by the Government of India under AIBP. Out of which 7 projects had been completed and 3 projects have spilled over to Twelfth Plan. The project-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The projects had been generally delayed due to common problems of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, inter-state issues, delays in mandatory clearances, contractual problems and delay in releasing the funds by State Government to the projects etc.

(c) The Government of India has taken many steps to check delays in completion of the projects. These measures include enhanced periodical monitoring, periodical visits besides review of progress at higher levels in the Government.

**Statement**  
*Details of spillover projects in Rajasthan, project-wise*

Sl. No	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Estimated cost	Pre Ninth Plan	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Total CA	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2013
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
1.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	18.65	0.9250	2.2000	0.000	0.000	3.1250	7.68
2.	Chhapi (V) (C)	100	1.7500	17.6000	18.875	0.000	38.2250	60.855
3.	Panchana (V) (C)	125	0.0000	22.4070	20.970	0.000	43.3770	59.48
4.	IGNP Stage-II (V)	6921.32	0.0000	255.2900	327.430	0.000	582.7202	4122.9
5.	Bisalpur (VII) (C)	657.1	0.0000	41.5600	0.000	0.000	41.5600	61.85
6.	Narmada Canal (VI)	2481.49	0.0000	45.3200	487.395	496.337	1029.0520	1551.92
7.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	17	0.0000	1.3150	0.000	0.000	1.3150	1.95
8.	Chauli (VIII) (C)	98.55	0.0000	18.5300	29.751	0.000	48.2810	109.08
9.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)	834.88	0.0000	44.8000	68.852	0.000	113.6520	890.96
10.	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)	621.42	0.0000	14.4750	175.748	27.515	217.7380	424.81
	7 New MI Schemes		0.0000	0.0000	0.000	14.170	14.1700	NA
(Rajasthan)-TOTAL:			2.6750	463.4970	1129.021	538.022	2133.2152	



**Water level of reservoirs in Maharashtra**

759. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the present status of water levels of different reservoirs in Maharashtra from where drinking water is supplied to different parts of the State including Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Water is a State subject under Entry 17 of State list (List-II) in Seventh schedule of constitution and, therefore, operation and maintenance of reservoirs including monitoring and deciding the priorities/diversion of water use for various purposes lies with the respective State Governments. As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, due to good rains during the months of June and July, 2013, water storages are quite good and would be helpful during the year 2013-14. The total storage available in the Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, Region-wise, as furnished by the State Government is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Also, Central Water Commission under Ministry of Water Resources monitor live storage status of 85 important reservoirs of the country and issues weekly bulletin. Out of these, 12 reservoirs are in the State of Maharashtra. The details of the water levels of the 12 reservoirs of Maharashtra as on 01.08.2013 are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Water storage position in Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation projects*

Sl. No.	Region	No. of projects	Live storage (Mcum)		2012	2011
			Projected	As on 6.8.2013	Water storage on same day (Mcum)	Water storage on same day (Mcum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Konkan Region	158	1645	1385	1204	1356
2.	Marathwada	803	7573	2710	631	2279
3.	Nagpur	366	3892	3347	1731	1594

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Amarawati	376	3070	2422	1362	1329
5.	Nasik	350	4741	2335	1355	1745
6.	Pune	411	10402	8558	4935	6849
TOTAL:		2464	31323	20757	11218	15152
Other Dams		16	6161	5448	3814	4479
TOTAL Maharashtra:		2480	37484	26205	15032	19631

**Statement-II**

*Status of reservoirs monitored by Central Water  
Commission in Maharashtra*

Details of Week ending 01.08.2013

Sl. No.	Name of reservoirs	FRL (MTS)	Live at FRL (BCM)	Latest date available	This season	
					Level (MTS)	Live storage (BCM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jayakwadi (Paithon)	463.91	2.171	01.08.2013	456.20	0.109
2.	Koyana	657.90	2.652	01.08.2013	655.40	2.353
3.	Bhima (Ujjani)	496.83	1.517	01.08.2013	494.83	0.900
4.	Isapur	441.00	0.965	01.08.2013	439.70	0.855
5.	Mula	552.30	0.609	01.08.2013	547.63	0.385
6.	Yeldari	461.77	0.809	01.08.2013	455.35	0.286
7.	Girna	398.07	0.524	01.08.2013	383.47	0.029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Khadakvasla	582.47	0.056	01.08.2013	582.47	0.056
9.	Upper Vaitarna	603.50	0.331	01.08.2013	602.35	0.294
10.	Upper Tapi	214.00	0.255	01.08.2013	211.00	0.102
11.	Pench (Totaladoh)	490.00	1.091	01.08.2013	488.70	0.951
12.	Upper Wardha	342.50	0.564	01.08.2013	342.03	0.494

### Construction of dam by China on Brahmaputra river

†760. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any letter from any State Governments regarding construction of dam by China on Brahmaputra river;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the names of the State Governments which have sent these letters?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per information available with the Ministry, the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh had written to the External Affairs Minister on 11th October, 2010 regarding the River Water Diversion Project in China. Chief Minister of Assam had also written to the External Affairs Minister on 15th June, 2011 conveying concern of the people of Assam regarding reports about the construction of a dam in the upper reaches of river Brahmaputra in China. Besides this, Governor of Bihar also had written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 27th February, 2012 expressing concern on construction activity by China on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra river in Tibet Autonomous Region.

(b) The recently released 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three dam projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. Government of India monitors various developments on the Brahmaputra River. As

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

(c) The State Governments which have sent these letters are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar.

#### **Release of Rajasthan's share of water**

†761. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any concrete steps against Punjab and Haryana for not releasing the water of Rajasthan's share to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Attempts are made to resolve disputes amicably with the party States. State of Rajasthan receives waters for its use from two river systems namely Bhakhra and Yamuna through States of Punjab and Haryana respectively.

Subsequent to the decision of Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) regarding distribution of Yamuna water to Rajasthan from Tajewala, Rajasthan had proposed scheme for utilizing allocated waters in Churu and Jhunjhunu areas. The schemes had been cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in their territory, simultaneously. Haryana has not so far given its concurrence but has proposed that Rajasthan may draw its share of Yamuna water from Mavi through an independent canal constructed to carry Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water.

The issue was discussed in the 4th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.2011 wherein the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources suggested that both the States may discuss and settle the issue bilaterally, at the earliest and if needed, expertise of CWC may be taken to find out most appropriate option for the conveyance of Rajasthan's share up to Rajasthan border. Both the States agreed to the suggestion.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The issue was again discussed in the 5th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 28.05.2013 wherein the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources summed up that Rajasthan requires its share of 1917 cusec of Yamuna water from Tajewala through Western Yamuna Canal. The States were again requested to settle the issue bilaterally.

Regarding use of waters of Bhakhra river system, the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed that, whenever shortages are noticed or request is received from Rajasthan, BBMB requests the concerned States to release the water.

#### **Continuation of AIBP**

762. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuation of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has been approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approval for modified Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been obtained. Note for obtaining approval of the Cabinet is under process.

The Government of India provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects and surface Minor Irrigation schemes. The ongoing projects of various States are receiving Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP as per the existing Guidelines and the Annual Plans. As such, the ongoing projects under AIBP are not affected for the purpose of providing CA under AIBP presently.

#### **New water policy**

763. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring new water policy

incorporating prevention of misuse of water, rain water harvesting and recycling of water in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy (2012), having recommendations *inter-alia* for preventing misuse, promoting conservation, storage, efficient utilization and recycle and reuse of water in the country has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy (2012) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(d) Implementation of the Policy requires the active co-operation and support of the States. Accordingly the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Salient Features of National Water Policy (2012)*

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

#### **Water availability in Mahanadi river**

764. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of water flowing through Mahanadi river being drawn for non-agricultural purposes like thermal power plants and other industries in Chhattisgarh;

(b) to what extent the quantity of water flowing into Odisha is reduced due to the above activity;

(c) whether Government is aware of its impact on quantum of water flowing to Hirakund Dam in Odisha to meet their existing commitments for power plants and for agricultural and non-agricultural uses; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per information available in CWC, the State of Chhattisgarh has allocated 113 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water from Mahanadi river to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for generation of thermal power at Lara in Raigarh district.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Odisha has reported that they are aware of requirement of water for power plants, for agricultural and non-agricultural use and the effect of any reduction of inflow into Hirakud reservoir due to use by Chhattisgarh for non-agricultural purposes is not felt by Odisha.

#### **Depletion of groundwater level in Rajasthan**

†765. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that groundwater level in Rajasthan is continuously depleting;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by the Central Government to the State to control it; and

(c) the details of measures taken by the Central Government, so far, to check the depletion of groundwater level?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on a regional basis four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water observation wells located in India including in the State of Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, ground water level monitoring data of pre-monsoon 2013 compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that of the wells analysed, about half have shown decline.

(b) and (c) A State Sector Scheme “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug Wells” of Ministry of Water Resources was implemented in 31 districts of Rajasthan

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



during 2007-2010. Under this scheme, funds to the tune of Rs. 29.80 crore were released through NABARD covering 88753 beneficiaries for construction of dug well recharge structures in their farm land. Under Central Sector Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" also, Rs. 404.78 lakh were sanctioned for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting projects during Eleventh Plan.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken by the concerned State Governments. Besides, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government has taken following steps:—

- (i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
- (ii) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
- (iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.
- (iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
- (v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting etc.

#### **Rainwater harvesting**

†766. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year most of the rainwater in rainy season drains into sea without any utilization;

(b) whether Government/Ministry has proposed any scheme to harvest rainwater so that this water may be used as far as possible for basic needs; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of States utilizing rainwater by constructing dams to store water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of water as well as lack of adequate storage, substantial quantity of water, especially during monsoon season, remains unused and flows into sea.

(b) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

(c) State/UT-wise details of live storage capacities created by constructing dams to store water is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise live water storage capacity created*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Live Storage Capacity (BCM)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.019
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006
3.	Andhra Pradesh	28.716
4.	Assam	0.012
5.	Bihar	2.613
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.736
7.	Goa	0.290
8.	Gujarat	18.359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.792

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.029
11.	Jharkhand	2.436
12.	Karnataka	31.896
13.	Kerala	9.768
14.	Maharashtra	37.358
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.075
16.	Manipur	0.407
17.	Meghalaya	0.479
18.	Nagaland	1.220
19.	Odisha	23.934
20.	Punjab	2.402
21.	Rajasthan	9.708
22.	Sikkim	0.007
23.	Tamil Nadu	7.859
24.	Tripura	0.312
25.	Uttarakhand	5.670
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.263
27.	West Bengal	2.027
28.	Mizoram	0.000
TOTAL:		253.388

#### Constraints in utilization of flood water

767. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that geographical constraints are the major stumbling blocks in proper utilization of flood water in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to remove the hindrance, so far; and
- (d) the details of future strategic plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian geographical terrain consists of hilly and plain areas. The precipitation falling in Indian continent can be stored in reservoirs and other natural water bodies. However, such reservoirs or water bodies may not be possible in flat terrain to the extent required.

(c) and (d) In order to store the rain water and utilize the same after monsoon, storage dams have been constructed by the State Governments. The Government of India has issued National Water Policy 2012 which emphasizes above approaches.

#### **Special Committee for interlinking of rivers**

768. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government to constitute a Special Committee forthwith for interlinking of rivers for the benefit of the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government on the directive;
- (c) whether NCAER report on interlinking of rivers has been examined by Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers has been constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources *vide* Office Memorandum dated 06.05.2013 and 28.05.2013.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The conclusions/recommendations given by NCAER in its report mention various benefits of Interlinking of river programme such as additional

benefits of irrigation and power, increase in growth rate of agriculture, growth of direct and indirect employment, improvement in the quality of life of people in rural areas and mitigation of floods and drought etc. The study has been uploaded on web site of National Water Development Agency *i.e.* [www.nwda.gov.in](http://www.nwda.gov.in). The NCAER report has mentioned about the various benefits of the Interlinking Projects as a whole/and does not indicate its benefits State-wise. No comment has been received from any State Government. At present, no interlinking project under National Perspective Plan (NPP) is under implementation.

### **Rainwater harvesting in Maharashtra**

769. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in Maharashtra, the rainwater is allowed to flow into the Arabian Sea rather than being stored in tanks and ponds and utilised to raise the groundwater level;

(b) whether the groundwater level in the State has recently plummeted to all time lows; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to implement rainwater harvesting on a large scale in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of rain water as well as inadequate storage in tanks and ponds, a part of rainfall during monsoon season flows into the Arabian sea from the Konkan region of Maharashtra.

(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on a regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water observation wells located throughout the Country, including in the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013 compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that of the wells analysed, about half have shown decline.

(c) With a view to augment the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central

Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country. The State Government has informed that they have taken following measures:—

- (i) Enacted “Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purpose) Act, 1993”. Further, the Maharashtra Legislature has passed Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2009. This Act has been sent for assent of Hon’ble President of India. One of the components of the Act is adoption of rainwater harvesting measures.
- (ii) Implementation of water conservation schemes/programs such as Integrated Watershed Development Program, *Marathawada Panlot Mission*, *Vidarbha Panlot Mission* with priority to ‘Over-exploited’, ‘Critical’ and ‘Semi-critical’ watersheds, funded by Central and State Governments.
- (iii) Promoting artificial recharge to ground water and rain water harvesting in the State. Modified Maharashtra Regional Town Planning Act, 1966 provides for ensuring installation of rain water harvesting system before issuing occupancy certificate for buildings etc.

#### **Depletion of water level in Jharkhand**

770. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether water level in Jharkhand has depleted drastically during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether most of the rivers of Gumla and Lohardagga districts in the State have dried up;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) 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 observation wells located in the Country including Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, ground water level for the last ten years (2003-2012) indicates that out of wells analysed, about 55% wells are showing decline.

(c) Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources is maintaining the Jaraikela site in Sundergarh District on Koel river at the downstream of Lohardagga and Gumla Districts. Analysis of available Hydrological data of Koel river at downstream of Lohardagga and Gumla Districts does not show any decrease in observed water level.

(d) and (e) In view of the reply at (c) above, question does not arise.

#### **Special package for irrigation facilities in Jharkhand**

771. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jharkhand is the only State which has no irrigation facilities;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide a special package of rupees five thousand crore to the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 1276.50 thousand hectares under Major and Medium irrigation sector in the State, Cumulative potential of 397.77 thousand hectares has been created upto Tenth Plan. A target of 148.20 thousand hectares was kept by the State Government for the Eleventh Plan.

(b) and (c) The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP to the ongoing projects on the request of State Government satisfying AIBP guidelines on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. Central Assistance of Rs. 1475.299 crore has been provided to the State of Jharkhand during the period from 1996-97 to 2012-13. Project-wise and year-wise details are given at in the Statement.

**Statement**  
*CA release statement during the period from 1996-97 to 2012-13*

**Jharkhand**

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)											Grand Total					
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999- 2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Jharkhand</b>																		
1.	Gumani (V)	0.0000	3.0000	2.4400	10.0000	6.5000	4.000		1.362	0.390	3.710	0.000	0.000	0.000				31.402
2.	Torai (V) (D)	0.0000	2.5000	0.0000	0.0000						0.000	0.000	0.000					2.500
3.	Laratu (VII) (C)	0.0000	0.6700	1.0000	0.3400	0.1200					0.000	0.000	0.000					2.130
4.	Kansjore (VII)	0.0000	1.8500	3.2500	2.1300	2.3300	1.000		0.480		0.000	0.000	0.000					11.040
5.	Sonua (VI)	0.0000	0.4200	3.5000	0.0000	1.5350	2.0200	2.335	1.833	5.995	0.708	0.900	0.000	0.000				19.246
6.	Surangi (VII)	0.0000	0.2000	1.3000	1.7600	1.7300	2.3000	2.335		2.525	1.134	0.000	0.000					13.284
7.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.0000	0.2500	0.1500	0.1150						0.000	0.000	0.000					0.515
8.	Upper Sankh								8.270	1.440	0.900	1.800	2.700	0.000	11.240			26.350





**Funds under AIBP**

772. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Planning Commission under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years and under the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Central Water Commission has released less funds this year to some States in comparison to allocations made during the last year;

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

(d) whether some State Governments have requested to increase central assistance under AIBP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, thereon by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The ceilings finalized by the Planning Commission for Accelerated irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 were Rs.13660.46 crore, Rs. 12292.84 crore and Rs. 9969.50 crore respectively. Planning Commission has informed that the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Outlay for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and other Water Resources Programmes is Rs 91,435 crore which includes Rs 47,050 crore for the core Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.

(b) and (c) Funds under AIBP are released by Ministry of Finance (MoF) and not by the Central Water Commission (CWC).

(d) and (e) Depending on their own priorities, the State Governments request Planning Commission for revising the ceiling for the AIBP and other Water Resources Programmes during the course of a year. The details of such requests and the action taken on such requests by the Planning Commission during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of requests of State Governments for the revision of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and other Water Resources Programmes during last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the action taken thereon*

(All figures in Rs. crore)

**Year 2010-11**

State	Initial ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Final revised ceiling requested by the State	Revised ceiling recommended
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	37.50	100.75	100.75
Gujarat	800.00	1300.00	1300.00
Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	324.31	324.31
Jharkhand	117.00	620.50	620.50
Karnataka	800.00	1307.47	1307.47
Maharashtra	2200.00	2620.00	2620.00
Meghalaya	130.00	140.61	140.61
Nagaland	125.00	130.00	130.00
Odisha	1200.00	1336.35	1336.35
Uttar Pradesh	615.00	936.58	936.58
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
Assam	747.56	810.43	810.43
Haryana	145.00	189.50	189.50
Jammu and Kashmir	350.00	560.96	560.96
Karnataka	744.36	1568.30	1568.30
Maharashtra	1941.17	2726.96	2726.96

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	135.29	253.34	253.34
Punjab	570.00	624.00	624.00
Rajasthan	240.00	354.56	354.56
Tamil Nadu	175.00	275.00	275.00
Uttarakhand	321.09	373.70	373.70
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
Gujarat	961.00	1657.83	1657.83
Madhya Pradesh	770.00	1140.00	1140.00

**Delay in implementation of irrigation projects**

773. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial delay in implementation of irrigation projects across the country;

(b) if so, the details of medium and major irrigation projects which are delayed, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the initial and total costs involved with respect to these irrigation projects and the additional costs incurred due to delay; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and the projects undertaken, completed and delayed during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the information available in Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), 78 MMI projects which were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission are delayed. The State-wise and Project-wise details of these 78MMI projects alongwith the initial costs, latest estimated costs and the additional costs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The financial assistance provided by the Central Government under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), projects included, completed and delayed during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Project-wise details of Major/Medium projects reported ongoing at end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)*

SI No.	State	Project name	Type of project	Original cost	Latest Estimated (Appd.)*	Additional Costs incurred (rounded off)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	220.22	4432	4212
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	124.64	124.62	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	202.59	274.14	72
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage-II	Major	697.7	1043.14	345
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Srisailem Right Bank Canal	Major	220.22	1185.58	965
6.	Assam	Champamati	Major	15.32	147.24	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Assam	Dhansiri	Major	401.24	596.16	195
8.	Bihar	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	4.0077	113.81	110
9.	Bihar	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	25.3	983.1	958
10.	Chhattisgarh	Sutiapat Medium Project	Medium	16.95	98.6173	82
11.	Goa	Tillari	Major	217.22	1612.15	1395
12.	Gujarat	Koliyari	Medium	6.26	37.71	31
13.	Gujarat	Ozat-II	Medium	43.03	99.52	56
14.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	6406.04	39240.45	32834
15.	Jharkhand	Subernarekha Multi-purpose	Major	357.7	6613.74	6256
16.	Kerala	Banasura Sagar Irrigation project	Medium	150.12	185.5	35
17.	Kerala	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	7.6	441.5	434
18.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	48.08	878	830
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit-II	Major	47.4	2143.65	2096
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	1101.23	5127.22	4026

21.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	405.4	3182.77	2777
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	Medium	30.75	230.61	200
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahuar Medium Project	Medium	10.99	191.27	180
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Man	Major	44.1	246.03	202
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench diversion project	Major	583.4	1286.46	703
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	1181.75	1407.19	225
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Beda	Medium	87.86	208.6	121
28.	Maharashtra	Arunawati Major Project	Major	66.48	331.18	265
29.	Maharashtra	Bawanthadi Inter-State Project	Major	11.65	749.33	738
30.	Maharashtra	Bembla	Major	190.36	2176.28	1986
31.	Maharashtra	Bhatsa-1	Major	13.68	1092.66	1079
32.	Maharashtra	Chaskaman	Major	10.65	728.49	718
33.	Maharashtra	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	475.29	848.89	374
34.	Maharashtra	Dudhganga	Major	1457.6	1712.8	255
35.	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	372.22	7777.85	7406

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Maharashtra	Human	Major	33.68	1016.49	983
37.	Maharashtra	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	9.77	82.17	72
38.	Maharashtra	Kar River Project	Medium	170.04	226.51	56
39.	Maharashtra	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	9.66	82.17	73
40.	Maharashtra	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	578.56	917.95	339
41.	Maharashtra	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	82.43	1916.59	1834
42.	Maharashtra	Kudali Project	Medium	271.79	425.32	154
43.	Maharashtra	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	103.49	202.51	99
44.	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara Medium Project	Medium	347.31	347.3	0
45.	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	857.7	2356.57	1499
46.	Maharashtra	Morna (Gureghar) Project	Medium	129.641	197.8	68
47.	Maharashtra	Navargaon	Medium	8.72	70.7	62
48.	Maharashtra	Pentakli	Major	16.85	230.27	213
49.	Maharashtra	Punand Project	Major	29.92	340.56	311



50.	Maharashtra	Purna	Medium	123.79	213.1	89
51.	Maharashtra	Sapan	Medium	1200.7	753.16	-448
52.	Maharashtra	Sarangkheda Barrage	Medium	202.97	275.48	73
53.	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Medium	290.88	290.88	0
54.	Maharashtra	Surya-1	Major	18.9	781.78	763
55.	Maharashtra	Tarali Project	Major	504.96	870.9	366
56.	Maharashtra	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	3450.35	3358.43	-92
57.	Maharashtra	Tillari Inter-State Irrigation Project-1	Major	217.22	1612.15	1395
58.	Maharashtra	Utawali	Medium	35.78	109.64	74
59.	Maharashtra	Uttarmand Project	Medium	123.169	123.17	0
60.	Maharashtra	Waghur	Major	12.28	1183.55	1171
61.	Maharashtra	Wan	Major	13.37	276.32	263
62.	Maharashtra	Wang Project	Medium	162.78	317.67	155
63.	Maharashtra	Warna	Major	337.81	2149.95	1812
64.	Manipur	Khuga Multi-purpose Project Manipur	Medium	15	381.28	366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Manipur	Thoubal Multi-purpose Project Manipur	Major	47.25	982	935
66.	Odisha	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	45.44	152.95	108
67.	Odisha	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	52.96	201.01	148
68.	Odisha	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	52.22	356.66	314
69.	Odisha	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	37.7	99.53	62
70.	Odisha	Rengali Left Bank Canal-II	Major	705.15	1958.34	1253
71.	Odisha	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	738.27	1290.93	553
72.	Odisha	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	86.14	348.66	263
73.	Odisha	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	25.22	207.35	182
74.	Odisha	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	790.32	4049.93	3260
75.	Odisha	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	106.18	474.05	368
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Project	Major	330.19	3148.91	2819
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	652.58	652.58	0
78.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	69.72	2988.61	2919

**Statement-II**

*Details of Major/Medium Irrigation projects indicating CA release, projects completed and projects delayed under AIBP during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

State	2010-11					2011-12					2012-13			(Amount Rs. in crore)
	CA release	No. of project included	No. of project completed	No. of project/ component delayed upto	No. of project/ component included	CA release	No. of project/ component included	No. of project/ component delayed upto	No. of project/ component included	No. of project/ component included	No. of project/ component included	No. of project/ component included		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. Andhra Pradesh	22.792	0	0	18	256.131	0	0	19	0	0	0	19		
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Assam	49.5	0	0	4	46.9644	0	0	4	0	0	0	4		
4. Bihar	23.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5		
5. Chhattisgarh	43.012	2	2	1	22.2804	1	0	1	15.525	0	0	1		





**Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board**

774. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 851 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24 February, 2009 and state:

- (a) whether the Brahmaputra Board has since been restructured;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manpower and institutional break-up finalized as well as additional power or autonomy granted to upgrade the board to an effective functional entity; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is targeted for execution?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) A policy document for restructuring of Brahmaputra Board was prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources and sent to all the N.E. States, West Bengal for their views in July, 2012. After receiving the views from most of the N.E. States and West Bengal, the bill for restructuring of Brahmaputra Board is being prepared. The bill, after finalisation in consultation with Central Government Ministries/ Departments and N.E. States will be brought up before Parliament for seeking amendment of the Act. Subsequently, the amended Act will be notified in the official Gazette and the Board will be restructured accordingly. The restructuring of the Board will depend on the final passing of the Bill by the Parliament.

**Irrigation potential of Karnataka**

775. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the irrigation potential created in Karnataka during the First Five Year Plan;
- (b) how it compares with its neighbouring States; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to further increase the irrigation potential of that State?