

# Rajya Sabha Speeches

**T. DEVENDER GOUD**



## **DEVENDRA FOUNDATION**

H.No. 8-25/1, Srinagar Village, Tukuguda,  
Maheshwaram Mandal,  
Rangareddy Dist, PIN - 501 359.

**RAJYA SABHA SPEECHES**  
**Sri T. Devender Goud**  
**as Rajya Sabha Memebr, 2012 - 2018**

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Vikram Poola

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***Dedicated***  
***to those who strived hard***  
***to strengthen the***  
***DEMOCRACY in the Country***

**— T. Devender Goud**







## MY WORD

India is home to diversified natural environs, regions, cultures, traditions, and civilizations flourished over thousands of years. People are branched into various communities, castes and tribes and also practice distinct traditions and speak different languages. Living together in spite of our heterogeneous cultures, languages and practices is the unique character of our country.

Our forefathers chose Democracy as the right path of governance for safeguarding and strengthening our rich human and cultural values and to foster unity in the country.

Since independence, the Indian parliament with its two houses - Upper and lower houses- has emerged as best suited and topmost framework of policy framing and governance in the country.

In the lower house Lok Sabha members are directly elected by people and thus many of its legislations and policies may reflect the raw emotions and aspirations of some sections of people. When they are presented in Upper house Rajya Sabha the lacuna in the legislations and policies are debated in detail and amendments may be suggested before returning them as part of parliamentary procedures.

Members elected to Rajya Sabha represent their states and problems faced by the people of the region and as a result the Upper house has catapulted into a versatile democratic platform. That is why erudite members with fountain of knowledge and field experience in people's issues were elected to Rajya Sabha to function as "checks and balances" in the parliamentary governance system, as envisaged by the creators of Indian constitution.

Unfortunately, in spite of best intentions of creators the Upper House, more prudent democratic platform of Indian constitution has been losing its sheen, downswing significance and gradation in public life. It will not be an understatement to say that Rajya Sabha has lost its stature in recent times and the whole responsibility for the downswing rested with the political parties.

The debates in RS should normally reflect the overall ambitions of people and also be above petty politics. But the happenings today are in total contrast to such standards of set goals as RS has become a podium for empty arguments and counter arguments and squabbles.

There is little space and respect for dissent and most of the bills are pushed/rushed through pandemonium through brute strength of majority in the house. Sadly, many times no attempt is made by any quarters to achieve unanimity on any of people's issues and politics of numbers twisted and bulldozed people's aspirations.

I had been 3 times legislator of United Andhra Pradesh, during which time I was cabinet minister for 10 years, and as opposition deputy leader for 5 years. I considered my role in all those positions as sacred and spent almost every day and minute in participating in debates and discussions on people's issues and expressing the people's will. Later, from 2012-18, I had the opportunity to be a Rajya Sabha member.

During my Rajya Sabha days I could share my thoughts with many Union Ministers, Former Chief Ministers and experts on various public matters. All members were friendly and supported me above party politics in the house. Few times I could not participate in the debates of Rajya Sabha fully due to my ill health. In those

days Hon'ble Sri Arun Jaitley wanted me as Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, but my health conditions forbade me from accepting that position. However I agreed to be the panel speaker in the house.

During those days of heated debates on formation of Telangana state and bifurcation of united AP state, I made contributions to bring pressures on the UPA government and also achieving consensus successfully amongst other political parties on the formation of new state. When the Telangana resolution came up for debate in Rajya Sabha, I spoke extensively and highlighted the need for a separate state for people of Telangana. There were no obstructions to my speech which went beyond permitted duration the Deputy Chairman also did not stop me anytime. My speech was live telecast by regional and national TV channels and viewed by crores of people who thanked me for so finely putting forth the anger and hurt feelings of common man of Telangana.

When I met the Deputy Chairman later to thank him for giving adequate time to talk, he congratulated me for throwing light on several key issues of Telangana agitation, particularly that it was not by unemployed politicians. 'How could I stop such a brilliant speech which for the first time has been aired and has become an eye opener to everyone?' he had said.

I was happy that I could contribute a lot to Telangana cause and thereafter utilized every opportunity to throw light on issues of Telangana people and state.

During my term in Rajya Sabha, I was a member of various committees like Railways, General Purpose, Rules, Ethics, Defence, OBCs, Urban Development and many standing committees and contributed my views of people's needs etc. Along with Present Maharashtra Governor and Former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari, Sri Sachin Pilot I accompanied the Vice President in the Indian delegation to Vietnam and promoted the cause of the country. While participating in the Parliamentary committees I gained lot of wisdom from close quarters during both UPA-2 and NDA-regimes.

Whenever I submitted representations to either the then Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh or present PM Sri Narendra Modi they treated me with respect and addressed them promptly. I have earned a lot of admiration and respect among my colleagues in Rajya Sabha, other party members, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the house and it is my solemn duty to thank one and all.

It is heartening that Rajya Sabha is still a role model for lakhs of Gram Panchayats, Zilla parishads, Municipal Councils, Assemblies etc in the country in emulating high standards.

It is my view that Rajya Sabha is not only highest democratic platform in the country but also an unique landmark system of upholding rich traditions and standards.

Hence it is the responsibility of all political parties to safe guard those rich traditions and practices of Rajya Sabha.

I am proud to say that during my tenure of six years I have stood by these traditions like a true soldier of democracy.

Herewith, I have compiled some of my speeches of Rajya Sabha in a book form for benefit of younger generation as they should be updated properly on the happenings in history.



**(T. DEVENDER GOUD)**



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## **MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

1. No Mention of  
Dasha Disha of the Country
2. Congress Party  
must Introspect
3. Decentralization is  
the best Answer





## **NO MENTION OF *DASHA DISHA* OF THE COUNTRY**

*Motion of Thanks on President's Address*

---

7 March, 2013

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, we will start further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Now Mr. Devender Goud, please speak.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion for Thanks on the President's Address.

The President's Address is very important not only individually but also as an Address to both the Houses of Parliament. And he takes the approval of the Cabinet before delivering his speech to both the Houses of Parliament. After this, naturally, the whole country looks forward to the hon. President for the '**dasha disha**'. Unfortunately, after listening to his speech, I come to know that except the ongoing schemes of the present Government, he has not mentioned about the '**dasha disha**' of this country

But, he has rightly mentioned, in the beginning itself, that younger generation, women and children are eagerly waiting for timely delivery of their entitlements and about their persisting social and economic inequality. This one sentence blows out the

Government's objective of achieving inclusive growth. Sir, I found one peculiar thing with this Government. When there is fall in growth, it says global recession. But, when there is growth, it says that it all happened because of their policies and programmes.

Secondly, hon. President proudly says that Cash Transfer Scheme is a "Trend-Setter" and the Finance Minister says, it is a "Game-Changer." Sir, if you study deep into it, it is neither a "Trend-Setter" nor a "Game-Changer", but it will turn out to be a "Scam-Setter" as more than Rs. 3.2 lakh crores are involved in distribution for poor from this year. Let me substantiate this point. Sir, the Government started this Scheme in some 23 districts and one of them is Alwar in Rajasthan. The Collector of this district is reported to have said that there is a massive leakage in Kotkasim block of this district. So, I only suggest the Government to go ahead with this scheme carefully and meticulously; only then can you make it a success.

*When there is fall in growth, it says global recession. But, when there is growth, it says that it all happened because of their policies and programmes*

Sir, the less I talk about corruption and scams in the UPA Government, the better it is. There is no direction shown in the Address to root out corruption from the country. The latest Augusta Westland scam shows to what extent corruption penetrated into the country. It is really a dangerous signal if corruption creeps into Defence, because it is the Army, the Air force and the Navy which are protecting our country. Sir, a posting is rapidly gaining popularity on the social networking sites. It says, "Yesterday, the turnover of General Motors was greater than the Union Budget of India.

But, today, the size of scams in UPA is greater than the turnover of General Motors!" If you just take into account the major scams such as 2G, Coalgate, Commonwealth Games, Mining, DIAL, etc., it comes to more than Rs. 6.5 lakh crores. Now, we are seeing, for the first time, that people, led by non-

political organisations, coming on the streets voluntarily and participating in the anti-corruption movement. On the one hand, I feel very happy because, through these movements, the democracy is becoming more vibrant and, on the other, I am more concerned since it shows the weakness of the Government. So, it is the duty of the Government of-the-day and the institutions of this country to protect this country from corruption.

Sir, I now come to reforms. I do agree that reforms are required in every sphere, but they have to be with humane face. There have to be reforms in the socio-economic spheres of this country, there have to be reforms in administration, judiciary, etc., but all these have to culminate in achieving the objective of inclusive growth. We have to use the information technology and other modes for achieving innovative methods and processes so as to take the fruits of growth to the last man in the queue. Otherwise, whatever exercise you do, it will be a futile one.

Sir, with a deep sense of pain, I wish to submit that hon. President, it appears, deliberately omitted to mention the issue of Telangana in his Address. A separate State is the five decades' aspiration of 4 crore Telangana people. In 2004 President's Address, there was a mention about Telangana.

Nearly 700 people died for the cause of Telangana. I demand the Union Government to immediately bring the Bill on Telangana. We all support it.

I now come to power sector. We had set a target of 78,500 MW in the Eleventh Plan, but could achieve only 54,900 MW. But, if you look at the installed capacity, it is about 2 lakh MW at the end of the Eleventh Plan. Even in the Twelfth Plan, we have set a target of 89,000 MW. It is good to have an ambitious target, but if you lack in will to achieve this, it will just remain on paper. We all know that power situation is not good in the country. It is going from bad to worse in my State as well. In 1998, when TDP was in power, it brought Andhra Pradesh

Electricity Reforms Act and divided Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board into TRANSCO and GENCO for effective and efficient generation and transmission of power.

The objective behind this is to meet the 10 per cent annual increase in demand and ultimately make my State as “Energy Hub” of the country. As of 1989-90, there was 2,000 MW deficit in Andhra Pradesh. The TDP Government, by 2003-04, increased the capacity to 10,695 MW. Even though in the last 4 years of TDP rule witnessed severe drought, it was able to generate 981 MW through hydropower, but Congress Government could generate only 243 MW. Congress assured that it would give 12 lakh agriculture connections, but so far it has given just 7.5 lakh connections. Average power consumption by agriculture sector during TDP regime was 62 per cent and in Congress regime it has fallen to 47 per cent.

This clearly shows that Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh neglected the farming sector. The Congress, since it came to power, has increased power charges three times which comes to Rs. 6,870 crores. In the form of FSF, it has increased charges to the tune of Rs. 7,771 crores and from April, 2013, it is going to increase charges to garner Rs. 13,705 crores. If one calculates, one would know the burden the Andhra Pradesh Government is putting on the common man.

Secondly, DISCOMs owe more than Rs. 30,000 crores. If this situation goes on, TRANSCO, GENCO and DISCOMs become bankrupt and Power Emergency has to be declared in Andhra Pradesh. So, I would urge the Union Government to come to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh and help the people of Andhra Pradesh by allocating more power from the Southern Grid and also provide sufficient gas to projects in Andhra Pradesh to come out of the crisis. Otherwise, all this leads to once Swarnandhapradesh to Andherpradesh.

I now come to terrorism. Sir, so long as we play vote bank politics, it is next to impossible to deal with such unscrupulous

elements which are brining terror into the country. Almost every State is affected with one form or the other of anti-national activities such as terrorism or extremism or secessionist activities or naxalim. And, Sir, Hyderabad has become adda for terrorists. They are carrying out their activities at their will. Now, a two-day Red Alert has been declared in Hyderabad. In these two days, police is carrying out checks and searches in every nook and corner of the city. And, the people are worried about another possible bomb blast in Hyderabad. While replying to the debate, I hope, the hon. Prime Minister would assure the people of Hyderabad not only about their safety but also the safety of the city.

The next point is, why is the Government not coming out with NCTC and NATGRID? I request the Government to discuss this issue with States, sort our differences and convince the States explaining the need and importance of these. It is only then we can deal with terrorism. Otherwise, whenever there is any incident, there would be a knee-jerk reaction, visit by VIPs to the spot, announce some compensation and there ends the issue. So, I only urge to take some concrete steps so as to address this menace which is affecting not only our economic independence but also social, cultural and challenging our sovereignty.

Sir, I now come to the plight of women in the country. A society that is unable to respect, protect and nurture its women and children not only loses its moral right of existence but it ultimately collapse.

Let us see to it that such a situation does not come to this great country. We must adopt a three-tier approach in order to protect them. The first one is, prosecution and strict legal action would act as an important deterrent. The second one, and a very important one, is that law enforcers must be trained to deal softly and sensitively with women and children who have been harassed, assaulted and raped. The third is, punishment should be exemplary, quick and widely covered in the

media. Finally, a nation-wide vigorous campaign is needed which would involve film personalities, sportspersons, eminent citizens from the society and religious heads, to enable India to protect its core values and traditions which respect women and children. I propose that for, at least, ten minutes of prime time on every television channel, this campaign should be telecast continuously for, at least, one year. I am sure, this would bring about a tangible change in the perception towards women in our society

Sir, I would conclude my observations with one or two more points. In the President's Address, farmers' loan waiver is not mentioned. We are really disappointed with that. People talk a lot about the agricultural sector in the country but they have not yet attended to them. Seventy per cent of our population, the farmers, are dependent on land. They are all looking towards the Government of India for a waiver of their loans. Price rise is another important problem which has not been mentioned in the hon. President's Address. The President has skipped the issues of price rise and unemployment. Though he mentioned the youth, unemployment was not mentioned. We are disappointed with this.

Thank you, Sir



## CONGRESS PARTY MUST INTROSPECT

*Motion of Thanks on President's Address*

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10 June, 2014

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri Devender Goud.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Thank you, Sir, on behalf of our party, and on my own behalf, I want to thank the hon. President for his Address which he gave in the joint Session of Parliament. Sir, I was keenly observing the proceedings of this august House. The LoP has said that 90 per cent of their Schemes are there in the President's Address. Many intellectuals and very well experienced people are there in the Congress. They must interact among themselves that why for the first time after Independence, their Party has been thrown away and there is no opposition at all in the People's House; why has this happened that in spite of 90 per cent implementation of your schemes, people didn't believe you.

You must realize it and you must interact amongst yourselves as to what is the reason for it. Instead of criticizing them, they must introspect why people have denied the Congress Party even the status of having the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. That is what I want to say. I want to make one request to the present Government. A new development has taken place in my region. A new State has been formed.

I hope that the Government of India will cooperate in the development of the two States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Pranahita-Chevella Project must be declared a national project for the benefit of the people of that region. Many things have been promised by the new Government. We are hopeful and confident about the Government's promises. They know the problems of both the States very well. They have promised many things during the elections. I hope that they would keep the promises and help develop both the States.

Sir. Let us give time to the present Government. You may give suggestions to them at this stage, but not criticize them.

*I wish to make to the Congress Party is that they must introspect, instead of criticizing others, as to why the people have not believed in them*

The only suggestion I wish to make to the Congress Party is that they must introspect, instead of criticizing others, as to why the people have not believed in them and not given them even the status of having the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha. You must understand the reality and introspect. Your leader of Opposition himself said that 90 per cent of your programmes have been included in the President's Address. If you had implemented 90 per cent of the programmes, then why did the people of this country reject you? You must realize that. You must introspect.

There are many points given here, such as internal security and others. I do not wish to go into the details of the President's Address. As it is a new Government, let us give them time. Since today morning I have been listening to all the speakers. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that 90 per cent of their Government's programmes have been included in the Address. If that were really the case, then they must introspect why the people have not given them even the status of Opposition. They must introspect. Thank you, Sir.





## DECENTRALIZATION IS THE BEST ANSWER

*Motion of Thanks on President's Address*

26 February, 2015

वित्त मंत्री: कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री: तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री और के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दोनों सदनो के समक्ष रखा है, में उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। कल से इस सदन में इस अभिभाषण पर बहस चल रही है और स्वाभाविक है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो इण्डिया की सरकार चल रही है, उसके 9 महीने के कार्यकाल और उसकी नीतियों को लेकर दोनों पक्षों की और से टिप्पणी होगी। लेकिन एक बार हम अपने आपको राजीनिति से थोड़ा अलग करके देखें, तो इन 9 महीनों में क्या हुआ है, यह भी अपने आप स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। Have these nine months brought about my basic change?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to thank the President for addressing both the Houses. The Address shows the direction of this Government. He has done a lot of exercise on it. Government has taken a lot of initiatives. I really compliment the Government for accepting the Finance Commission Reports. Decentralisation of power is very important for this country. देश के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा है, क्योंकि एक आदमी दिल्ली में बैठकर we are not going to solve the problem. With all my experience I am telling you that decentralization is the best answer for this.

गवर्नमेंट ने इनीशिएट किया है और फाइनेंस कमीशन ने रिक्मडेशन के accept किया है और Central dissolution of funds accept किया है। My only request to the Prime Minister is this.

I have seen in the newspapers that he has written to the Chief Ministers that dissolution has taken place in the States. स्टेट्स में भी स्टेट्स फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशंस हैं, उनको भी accept करना चाहिए और लोकल बॉडीज को, जो सरपंच हैं, जिला और मंडल है, because in our State we call it as mandal. In most of the other parts of the country they call it talukas or municipalities. वहां लैक ऑफ फंड्स है, उनको देना चाहिए, उनको पास - ऑन करना चाहिए। किस तरह से पास - ऑन करते हैं, किस तरीके से स्टेट्स को करना हैं। यह सब सोचना चाहिए। We must advise them because this falls under States.

स्टेट्स के जुरिसडिक्शन में आता है। We must advise them to give them proper funds because you must realize, आपको यह सोचना चाहिए कि the nearest public representative is the Sarpanch or Pradhan. प्रधान ही वहां एक ऐसा आदमी है, जो पब्लिक को रोजाना मिलता है। अगर वहां पानी न आए, तो उसको ही लोग वाली देते हैं, कोई दूसरा काम नहीं हुआ तो भी उसी को ही बोलते हैं। एम एल एज, एम पीज और मंत्री, अम लोग इतने नहीं मिलते हैं। The Gram Pradhan or Municipal Councilors are the people who are close to the people वे पीपुल के नजदीक रहते हैं। उन लोगों को फंड्स देना चाहिए। अभी उनके फंड्स नहीं हैं। That is the fate of the villages. और विलेजेस में उनके पास अभी फंड्स नहीं है और उनके पास पावर्स भी नहीं है। पावर्स और फंड्स उन लोगों को देना चाहिए। Decentralisation is the best solution for the many problems of this country.

You have taken a right direction that in our country ten percentage of dissolution of Central funds is not a small thing. It is really going to change the entire country. कंट्री के पूरे डवलपमेंट के लिए एंटायर चेन्जेज लाएंगे। उसके साथ ही साथ पूरे विलेजेस तक यह decentralization and dissolution of funds at the village level must take place. इस बारे में थोड़ा सोचना चाहिए और दूसरा, since I was listening to the Finance Minister's statement and others, many of the hon. Members and well experienced personalities of this

House are talking about reforms in the administration, reforms in the economy. This is not sufficient. Reforms should be there in all the sectors. Not only in the legal system, reforms are required but even administrative reforms are required. रिफॉर्म लाना चाहिए। इसके लिए रिफॉर्म लाना चाहिए। इसके लिए किसी कमेटी को बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस पर बहुत एक्सरसाइज हुई है, बहुत सारे कमीशंस की रिपोर्टें हैं। We just go through the reforms. The hon. Law Minister is here. Since 2010, you have not been giving funds to the Fast Track Courts.

आप देखिए कि कोर्ट्स में कितने केसेज की पेंडेंसी है? Fast Track Courts have done a lot of good work. They have disposed of 32 lakh cases out of 35 lakh cases referred to them. Now, you have abandoned them! So you have to think about it. Not only that, Gram Nyayalayas Act was passed six years ago. How many Gram Nyayalayas are functioning now? We have to think about it. आप लीगल रिफॉर्म में कुछ भी नहीं ला सके हैं। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि क्या लीगल रिफॉर्म लाने चाहिए? इसके साथ ही साथ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म है, There are so many Reports submitted by Commissions and Committees. कमेटीज को क्या करना चाहिए, you must think about it. Only economic reforms are not enough for this country, legal and administrative reforms are equally important. So, you must take into account all these things. We are giving a lot of emphasis on technology. Just to win an election टेक्नोलॉजी को यूज नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी, कॉमन मैन के यूज के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी has to be used.

We must think that technology is for whom; it is for the people. We have to use technology according to our requirement. You must think about it in that direction. There are so many reports indicating that 80 per cent of people belong to SC/STs, OBCs and poor. बहुत सारे लोग सोचते हैं कि STs की प्रॉब्लम STs की सॉल्व करेंगे, OBCs की प्रॉब्लम OBCs सॉल्व करेंगे। This is not the way. Without such people, without their development, यह कंट्री कैसे डेवलप होगी, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए और अगर कोई देश में इनीशिएट करता है, अच्छा काम करता है, तो you must help them. Sir, many problems

are being faced by SC/STs and OBCs. बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। I will give one example of OBCs, because I was a Member of that Committee.

I was under the impression that 27 per cent reservation, as recommended by the Mandal Commission, is implemented. But, surprisingly, मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आए २० साल हो गए, still 8-9 per cent, out of 27 per cent, is not being implemented. हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह क्यों नहीं इंप्लिमेंट हो रहा है, as promised by the Government. The entire 27 per cent approved by the Government has not been implemented. There are so many Reports by Commissions. उनको आपने कैसे इंप्लिमेंट करना है, उसके लिए आप उन रिपोर्ट्स को एक बार पढ़िए और उनमें से अच्छे प्वाइंड्स लीजिए। And, whatever is possible, you do it. Why I am insisting on this is, instead of wasting time in appointing new Commissions, उसके बाद दो - तीन साल वेट करना, there are many Reports given by Commissions pending with the Government. Sir, Government is a continuous process. Parties may change, but the Government is a continuous process. A number of Reports are pending. Please go through them. आप उन्हें देखिए और देखने के बाद whichever is possible, उनसे अगर लोगों को बेनिफिट होता है, तो उनमें से कुछ प्वाइंड्स लीजिए, उनको इंप्लिमेंट कीजिए, उनको आगे लेकर जाइए और उनके लिए आप कोशिश कीजिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स भी हैं। इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स में, I was very surprised. There are many senior Members here. कितना रूपया पकड़ा गया है? The Election Commission officially seized hundreds of crores of rupees. I was surprised to see such reports in newspapers. In my own State, one ex-Minister's car was caught by officials of the Election Commission, उसको burn कर दिया है। किसलिए burn कर दिया है? Rs.125 crores officially seized from all parties but no cases have been registered! हम लोग यहां बैठते हैं, How many poor people are coming here? Political parties are asking...

जब इलेक्शन में खड़े होते हो तो कितना पैसा खर्च करते हो? दस करोड़ खर्च करते हो? एमपी बनने के लिए कितने hundreds of crores खर्च करते हो? आजकल लोग यह पूछते हैं कि कितना पैसा खर्च करते हो। Is this the qualification? The Constitutional makers ने इस क्वालीफिकेशन के लिए सोचा था क्या? हम भी हैरान हैं। It is really a surprising thing that many people are spending a lot of money on elections. इलेक्शन के डे के लिए Election Commission is working; they are catching the wrongdoers. Surprisingly, तीन सौ करोड़ के करीब पकड़े गए। Half of the amount is from my own State. आंध्र प्रदेश में ही they caught Rs.125 crores from all different candidates. This money caught is official. Unofficially कितना गया है और कितना आंख मीचकर ऑफिसिस ने लिया, यह तो बता नहीं सकते; but, these are all many of the important reports you must go through. Sir, रिफॉर्म्स एक ही में नहीं है, there are two things; the first thing is that the money is playing a very important role, the second thing is that कुछ पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज पूरी जागीरदार बन गयीं। On this also we must think on how to change the political system.

Sir, I don't want to take much time. I would like to compliment this Government for the initiatives they have taken. They have taken a lot of initiatives. उन initiatives को continue करिए। उसके साथ ही साथ you must take the views of the Opposition parties also seriously. Apprehensions जितना भी पब्लिक माइंड में है, we must try to remove them from the public mind. We should think on all these.

I once again compliment the President for making an Address. Thank you very much.





## **DISCUSSIONS**

1. Hunger is the biggest enemy
2. The objectives of the Constitution are laudable
3. Let us support people of Eastern Area
4. I wish to focus on social justice





## **HUNGER IS THE BIGGEST ENEMY**

*Discussion on the Working of Ministry of Defence*

7 May, 2012

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी, (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): धन्यावाद, उपसभाध्य महोदय। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री बहुत important मिनिस्ट्री है। डिफेंस फोर्स हमारे बॉर्डर की रक्षा करने और peace maintain करने वाले फोर्स हैं। It is the primary responsibility of the Government of the day to protect our borders and maintain peace in the country for we have very lengthy borders with China. It is almost 4000 kilometres.

We also have borders of about 1000 kilometers and more with Pakistan, in addition to whatever coastal lines we have. It is a big responsibility on our soldiers. मगर इस मिनिस्ट्री के लि 1 लाख 93 हजार करोड रूपए इस बजट में दिए गए है, it is around 17.8 percentage growth, मगर आप inflation व दूसरी चाँइ if we take that into consideration यह उतना ज्यादा increase भी नहीं है, मगर देश के जो दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स, particularly, welfare departments है क्योंकि आज भी कंट्री में 60 परसेंट लोगों को दो टाइम का खाना नहीं मिलता है। It is shameful to all of us that half of the illiterates of this world live in this country. No basic infrastructure is provided in the villages. Naturally, in these conditions, the Finance Department will have a lot of pressure. There are a lot of pressures from the other



Departments also for more funds. Hunger is the biggest enemy. It is more than anything else. We have to fight against it also. We don't require a lot of funding. We can understand. Ultimately, they allocated Rs. 1,93,000 crores. I think it is quite a good amount. Still people and experts say that we must spend more than three percentage of our GDP. I agree with them, but we have other problems also. The Minister for Defence is an honest man, we are all very proud of him, but we are also worried and our country is also worried that in the recent past, scams are a routine thing in the UPA Government.

Every time, every three months a lot of scams are coming out. Unfortunately, Some of the Ministers are in Tihar Jail. Officers were sent to the Tihar Jail. This is an unfortunate situation in the country. But when it comes to Defence, corruption in Defence is really an alarming thing. Every month somebody is talking, something is coming out of this Defence Ministry; it is really a worrying factor. One of the magazines these days carried out an article, "Army Chief declared a war against his own people." It is very alarming. We should not allow these kinds of reports, this kind of a situation. Anyhow, we have to rectify these things. With regard to spending of your Ministry also, in most of your wings, I know from my little experience, Budget is not prepared by the Defence or somebody else working in any particular unit of the Ministry. Every wing of the Armed Forces sends their proposals to the higher-ups.

Ultimately, they consolidate them and then send them to the Ministry of Finance indicating that we required this much amount for this kind of activity. When you have such clarity in the process and ultimately get the Budget, why are you not able to spend that amount within the time? It speaks volumes - either they may not be serious about sending their proposals or your indecisiveness is causing this kind of a situation. The CAG has clearly pointed out, many a time, you should always keep two important things in your mind. The first one is, most of your officials in your Ministry are spending money at the fag end of the financial year. It always leads to corruption and some

other problems in the departments; you must avoid it. When you have planned it in advance, when you have sent your proposals in time, you must have clarify as to what for you have sent proposals, how much money you have asked for, how are you going to spend it and by what time you are going to spend it. There must be some clarify in the Ministry. So, Sir, whatever is sanctioned to you, you must see that it is spent judiciously and you must take appropriate action within the time.

Sir, one important observation I made. It is not only me, but other hon. Members of the House and also outside has mentioned this. It is a common perception outside. The Minister of Defence is honest. But, everybody says, .....Sir, you have given an impression to the nation that somewhere you are hesitant to take action against corrupt officers. Somehow, you are hesitant to take timely decisions as well. This is the impression you have given. Why should everybody say, 'We are with you. We are supporting you. You act swiftly.' It means you are not acting. You are not taking any timely decision on many issues. Sir, this country never wants its Defence Minister to be a mute spectator to corruption under his nose. Sir, can we imagine that the Army Chief writing a letter to the hon. Defence Minister saying that somebody came to his office and tried to bribe him. He said that he has informed the Defence Minister. And, how does he think that his responsibility is over? This itself is an irresponsible act on the part of the Army Chief.

*This country never wants its Defence Minister to be a mute spectator to corruption under his nose*

But, when it has come to your notice, you should have acted upon it. Sir, you are saying that Chief was not particular about taking further action on it. I don't know how. You should have acted on it immediately without waiting to reaction from the Army Chief. When it came to your notice, is it not your duty to take action immediately? Whatever may be the opinion of the Army Chief on this. A piece of information is saying that the Army Chief had informed that there is corruption. So, is it not

your responsibility to look into that? I want to know about it from the hon. Minister. I think, the hon. Minister has already instituted a CBI enquiry. We would like to know the progress of the enquiry. It should not go like Bofors case which continues years-after-years and ultimately you bury the truth. It should not happen in this case.

Sir, regarding purchase of weapons, I would like to submit that it is unfortunate that this country has become a market for armed manufacturers. It is really shameful to us. Small countries like Israel are suppliers to us! Last week, I was listening to the reply of the hon. Defence Minister saying that big countries are involved. Why are you worried? Whichever may be the country, ultimately, you are the purchaser and it is your prerogative from whom you want to purchase.

Sir, my request is to indigenize it. Deliberately... atomic power, nuclear power When the nuclear embargo was imposed on this country, our scientists could find out a lot of alternatives. What is going on? In order to achieve, you must have a roadmap as to by what time you would want to indigenize. Seventy to ninety per cent of the all the defence requirements which are being imported now should be manufactured within our own country. If possible, we should export to other countries too. We should have been in that position by this time. But, unfortunately, we missed it.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. I just would like to say one or two things to the Defence Minister. Sir, on the system of an Army Officer joining as a liaison officer for defence equipment supplies, I disagree with my previous speakers's suggestion. You must ban it. There are so many other opportunities for him; let him work somewhere, but not with the defence suppliers. On this, I seek an appropriate action so that the corruption is minimized.

Sir, delayed decisions are a matter of concern. We are really worried. Even in our Standing Committee's report also it is

mentioned that we do not have proper ammunition for our Forces. It is really a matter of concern. Kindly take appropriate decision to acquire ammunition.

Lastly, the Kargil Review Committee recommended significant reforms on issues relating to higher defence management system, the intelligence apparatus and the border management system. May I know how many of the recommendations have been implemented? On all these points, I expect the Defence Minister to answer. I expect him to take my suggestions seriously. Thank you very much, Sir.



## **THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE LAUDABLE**

*Discussion On Sixty Years' Journey Of Indian Parliament*

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13 May, 2012

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Today, we are having a special sitting to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the first sitting of Parliament of India. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House, to initiate a discussion on the sixty years' journey of the Indian Parliament.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate you, the Members of this august House and the people of India as we celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the first sitting of Parliament of India. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Rajya Sabha is an institution whose deliberations, over the years, have enriched our parliamentary democracy, nurtured the strength of our federal polity and served as a bulwark against the transient impulses of the moment. This House has a unique position in our Republic. It is both a Council of States and a House of Elders. As a Council of States, it provides a unique platform for every region of our vast and diverse country to have its voice heard at the highest forum of our democracy.

As a House of Elders, we are called upon to reflect and guide, with patience and sobriety, on the issues and challenges

our nation faces. This House brings balance and sincerity to the deliberations of the day and the legislation at hand. Through thoughtful interventions enriched by experience, intellect and a spirit of national bonding, Members of the Upper House have contributed to forging a national consensus on critical issues enabling us to face the challenges of the present and the future as a united nation.

Many of our great leaders have served this House with great distinction. Replying to felicitations at his election as the first Vice-President of India and the first Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Dr.S.Radhakrishnan had observed, and I quote, “There is a general impression that this House cannot make or unmake governments and therefore, it is a superfluous body. But there are functions, which a revising chamber can fulfil fruitfully.

Parliament is not only a legislative but a deliberative body. So far as its deliberative functions are concerned, it will be open to us to make very valuable contributions, and it will depend upon our work whether we justify this two Chamber system, which is now an integral part of our Constitution. So, it is a test to which we are submitted. We are for the first time starting, under the parliamentary system, with a Second Chamber in the Centre, and we should try to do everything in our power to justify to the public of this great country that a Second Chamber is essential to prevent hasty legislation”.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been a proud Member of this august House for the past 21 years. I have personally witnessed and participated in some very enriching and lively debates in this august House. This House has always been a repository of wisdom that has proved invaluable to the functioning of our parliamentary democracy. It has considered and passed historic legislations institutionalizing land reforms through the first Constitutional amendment, abolishing privy purses and nationalizing banks. More recently, legislations passed by this House have expanded the entitlements of our people to education, information and minimum employment.



So, I can say with conviction that we have met the test of essentiality that Dr. Radhakrishnan spoke about. I can say with confidence today that, looking at the history of the functioning of this House over the last sixty years, the trust reposed in us by the founding fathers of our Constitution has been substantially fulfilled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is not to say that we should not reflect with concern on the repeated disruptions of proceedings and a regrettable unwillingness, on occasion, to engage in informed discussion. On this momentous occasion of the completion of 60 years of the functioning of the House, I hope that we can write a new chapter and restore to it the sense of dignity and decorum that is expected of a House of Elders.

The resilience of our pluralistic democracy is the proudest achievements of the Indian State and the Indian people. The people of India have repeatedly and regularly reposed their faith in the institutions of Parliamentary democracy. In recent years, they are making their voice heard more forcefully by voting in increasing number in Parliamentary, State Assembly and Panchayat elections.

There is thus no doubt that one reason for our growing global stature in the world is our unflinching commitment to pursuing a democratic path to achieving our social and economic salvation. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all of us to respect the great institutions of our democracy and respect the spirit of what is expected from the elected representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I once again congratulate all the distinguished Members congregated here and commend them to the noble task of nation building and service to the people of India. Thank you.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now Shri Devender Goud.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I deem it a privilege and honour to be a part of this momentous occasion which witnesses 60 years journey of the Indian Parliament. I am proud to be a part of this notable journey which started exactly on this very day 60 years ago. And, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this historic occasion.

I feel fortunate enough to sit with Shri Rishang Keishing, a distinguished Member of this august House and Member of the First and Third Lok Sabhas. At the outset, I bow my head with all humility and salute all those patriots, guided by the Father of the Nation, who fought relentlessly and tirelessly against the colonial oppression and suppression and without whom we would not have got Independence, would not have written the Constitution and would not have been celebrating this occasion, the Sixtieth Anniversary of Parliament of India. The objectives of the Constitution are laudable. This becomes clear if one looks at the Preamble of the Constitution which clearly states that we have to secure to all our citizens Social, Political and Economic Justice, Liberty of Thought and Expression, Equality of Status and Opportunity and Fraternity.

*I bow my  
head with all  
humility and  
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patriots, guided  
by the Father of  
the Nation*

We have to introspect ourselves and ask our hearts and souls whether we have been able to fulfil these valuable objectives of our founding fathers. I would say, a big 'No.' Many people say that 65 years in the history of a nation is not a long journey. I beg to differ with them. Sir, 65 years is a reasonable journey in the history of any nation and these 65 years are sufficient to achieve the basic goals of any nation. But, unfortunately, we are still struggling with universalisation of elementary education and have failed to provide basic health facilities to the poor and downtrodden. There is malnourishment among the poor. There is gender disparity. The mortality and morbidity rates are very high. There are regional disparities. There is growing discrimination on the basis of caste, colour and creed.

Poor are becoming poorer and wealth is concentrated in a handful of people. The S.C.s, the S.T.s, OBCs, minorities and other poorer sections of the people are denied of their due and legitimate share. This is a very, very dangerous trend. The gap between “Shining India” and “Suffering India” is growing up. The Government is talking about inclusive growth and saying that it is for Aam Aadmi. Where have these gone? This is not what Dr. Ambedkar had dreamt of, and it is against the spirit of the Constitution. So, we have to resolve, at least, now that we would, henceforth, work tirelessly to bridge the gaps.

Our Constitutional makers had clearly demarcated powers and responsibilities in the form of federal structure. But, in spite of this, there is concentration of power at the Centre. Everybody is looking towards Delhi for each and everything. The States are not given a free hand and their hands are tied up in one way or the other. A country of this magnitude cannot run effectively if powers are concentrated at the Union level.

I and my party strongly oppose Tanashahi in any form. If this continues, I apprehend that it will lead to collapse of the federal structure and disintegration of the country. We all have to stop that. So, it is in our hands to make or mar this country. Hence, I request this august gathering to introspect and resolve that we will do all that we can to maintain the federal character of this nation.

We have experienced the Permit Raj, Inspector Raj and the Bureaucratic Raj on the one hand and, on the other, in the name of liberalisation, we are also witnessing that the Governments are relinquishing their social responsibilities. We are witnessing these two extreme things. It is also not a healthy sign. It is the responsibility of all of us to work as per the Constitution on which we have taken oath. Corruption is growing in the country by leaps and bounds. There is no accountability. Sir, democracy without accountability is a contradiction in values.

Every profession or instrumentality of State is answerable to the people, not arbitrarily, but on just and reasonable grounds. Decentralisation, electoral, judicial and administrative reforms are the need of the hour. Now-a-days, elections have become so expensive that poor are eliminated from this process. I don't want to see that Parliament becomes a 'rich man's House.' It should not become an Adda for anti-social elements and goons. And, equally, the Chambers should not subserve the vested interests. Otherwise, it will shake the foundation of our Constitution.

We have to further strengthen this democratic institution and our ultimate goal is to achieve a just and equitable society where every citizen of this country lives with dignity and freedom. With these words, I thank the Chairman once again for having given me this opportunity.



## LET US SUPPORT PEOPLE OF EASTERN AREA

*Large scale fleeing of people of  
North-East from different parts of the Country*

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17 August, 2012

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I have received requests from several quarters to suspend the Question Hour to take up discussion on the topic of 'Attacks on migrants from North-East Region' of the country in various States. In the light of the requests made, I have decided to suspend the Question Hour and take up the discussion immediately. It has been further decided that one person from each Party will speak and every speaker will be given five minutes, after which the mike will be switched off and nothing will go on record.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. My party Telugu Desam and I join with most of the other hon. Members in condemning the incident and extend our support to the Assamese and other North Eastern people. Sir, when I was watching television yesterday and today morning also, people were taking the name of Hyderabad city along with other cities of our country.

Then I contacted the Police Commissioner, Mr. Alok Sharma, and enquired about the situation because Madhapur, the place they are talking about, is also a part of my own dis-

trict. To the best of my knowledge there is no such incident taking place but media is showing it in a bigger way.

So, when I contacted him to know about the latest situation there, I found that it is a fact that 500 to 600 people have left but there is no complaint by anyone. When the police was enquiring about the reasons for these 500 people leaving the city, they were told that it was because some persons, because of professional rivalry in one security agency where a person just snatched away cell phone of the security guard of that particular firm and he simply said, "You have not yet left this area." Police says that perhaps it may be this small reason and except that nothing is there. Even I contacted the local people. When I contacted my own party people, they also told me similar thing. So, Sir, there is nothing to worry.

It is simply a rumour by some miscreants. As far as I know, in my own State, though we have difference with the State Government there, politically, we oppose them, they are not so competent to handle so many issues, but in this particular issue I can say there is absolutely nothing like this in Hyderabad, everything is normal. It is purely because of some rumour. I was told that some Assamese Channels were mentioning about some incident in Hyderabad and that is why people were referring to some particular incident without any proper reasoning at all. So, it is the most unfortunate situation. Let us stop this rumour. I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister has also given an assurance. But mere oral assurance is not sufficient. The Government must take some effective steps in this regard because the North-Eastern area, as we all know, is a very sensitive area. Let us support them.

*The Govt must take some effective steps in this regard because the North-Eastern area is a very sensitive area*

I would like to give an example here. When we were in the Government and I was a Minister, there was some incident in this area, which is an IT hub. Some miscreants were making

threatening calls to the IT firms and were blackmailing them. Then, we conducted a meeting of the IT firms, where I even called the Secretary (Agencies) and police also. The security agencies and the IT firms, particularly those who had employed people from the North-Eastern Region, told us that these people are very hard-working and honest; so, we should appoint them. They do their job very honestly. So, we have that kind of impression in our area. I would like to appeal that such rumours must be stopped immediately and some demonstrative action must be taken by the Government in this regard. Thank you very much, Sir.



## I WISH TO FOCUS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

*Discussion on Commitment To India's Constitution as Part of the 125th Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*

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1 December, 2015

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Further discussion on Commitment to India's Constitution as part of the 125th Birth Anniversary celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar raised by Shri Arun Jaitley on 27th November, 2015. When the House adjourned on the 30th November, 2015, Shri P.L. Punia had concluded his speech while participating in the discussion.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Devender Goud T.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I am grateful to you and it is an honor to speak on this occasion. Sir, I begin with the quotation of Dr. Ambedkar, the great son of this soil. Before presenting this Constitution to the Constitution Assembly, he said, and I quote his words, "*However good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad if those who are called to work it happen to be a bad lot. However bad a constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it happen to be a good lot.*" Sir, it all depends upon the people who implement it.



If Niyyat of the people implementing it is good, we will have an egalitarian society. So, I would like to say, let us resolve, at least, today with one voice that we are committed to every word in the Constitution and implement it for the socio-economic development of the country as a whole without discrimination, fear or favour.

Based on the principal of our architecture, Babasaheb made immense contribution to the oppressed and suppressed classes in the society, be it in the form of Fundamental Rights or social justice or freedom of speech or reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs or demarcation of duties and responsibilities between the State and Centre. All these are synchronized in a way to make our country not only the largest democracy in the world but also a vibrant one.

Sir, hon. Members have spoken on so many issues. But I confine to the social issues. I wish to focus on social justice for which Dr. Ambedkar had fought throughout his life.

Out of 2,300 OBC communities recognized by the Government of India, 1,400 communities are in below the poverty line. Being a democratic country, it is incumbent upon every Government to see that every social group get its due share, particularly in areas like education, economic development and also in political realms.

The Government had started to improve the conditions of the OBCs, as per Article 340, and appointed the first OBC Commission called Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953. But the Commission's recommendations were completely ignored. So many Commissions were appointed. Again, in 1978, the Mandal Commission was appointed, after 25 years. So, what is the condition of the OBCs? To know the condition of the OBCs, a Commission was appointed and the Mandal Commission, after thorough study of the economic, socio, political and other aspects, gave about 40 recommendations. But it is very unfortunate that out of 40 recommendations of the Commission, only

two have been implemented and the remaining recommendations are lying in the dust. This is the state of affairs of the population which constitutes 54 per cent of India's population.

Sir, our Constitution has laid down some pious goals to be achieved through our Parliamentary democracy. But, sadly, even after nearly seven decades of its existence, we could not achieve even some of the goals like poverty alleviation, equal opportunities in education, employment, health, etc. I fail to understand as to why in spite of country's progress – wealth is being created and there has been six to seven per cent growth rate in the country in the last three or four years – there is no distribution of wealth among public. I feel that our economic and social policies created islands of prosperity amid ocean of poverty, thus making rich become richer and poor becoming poorest.

This is not the objective of our forefathers and Constitution-makers. Sir, the best cure for all such ills is to go back and take steps to fulfill the Directive Principles of the State Policy set out under Article 39 (b) of the Constitution which says, "The State shall direct its policy towards securing the ownership and control of the material resources of the community and are so distributed as best to subserve the common good."

My only request to the Government is to implement the Constitution properly. Thank you very much Sir.





## **PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS**

1. I have Full Knowledge  
as I have Participated  
in Telangana Moment
2. Taking a name who is member  
of the House is not good
3. Not Satisfied with the  
reply of the Minister



## **I HAVE FULL KNOWLDGE AS I HAVE PARTICIPATED IN TELANGANA MOMENTS**

*Private Members' Resolutions*

4 May, 2012

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Now, we will take up the Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Resolution No. 1, Shri Prakash Javadekar

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra):** Sir, I move the following Resolution:-

### **“HAVING REGARD TO THE FACT THAT-**

- (i) the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956 after amalgamating Telugu speaking areas, but the first State Reorganisation Commission had recognized Telengana as a potential separate state and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had even assured justice to Telengana while inaugurating the new state;
- (ii) despite all these assurances, due to the lop-sided policies of the governments in the State, some areas have remained neglected in the fields of education, employment, irrigation, development, etc., and this neglect and backwardness have led to an acute feeling of alienation

among the people of Telengana region, who have been demanding a separate state since 1969;

(iii) Telangana consists of ten districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely - Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgongda, Khammam, Warrangel, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and nine out of these ten districts are recognized by the Government of India as backward, despite availability of many natural resources, the benefits have failed to reach its people;

(iv) the experience of creation of smaller states has been good as it makes administration smoother and efficient coupled with higher development of the areas that have been neglected and from the people's perspective, this gives them more easy access to the government and reduces disparity level between the developed and non-developed areas;

*There is merit in the demand for Telengana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience*

(v) there is merit in the demand for a separate state of Telengana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience; and

(vi) the Central Government had announced on 9th December, 2009 that the process of formation of separate State of Telengana has begun but now the Government is backtracking and has taken a complete U-turn on this promise, which has resulted in continuous agitation in the region; this House urges upon the Government to create a separate State of Telengana with a separate Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution of India.”

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना जैसे एक आम मुद्दे पर मुझे बोलने के लिए आपने जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, अबी जावडेकर जी तेलंगाना पर जो resolution लाये हैं, उस पर अभी तक मैं सब लोगों की राय सुन रहा था। मुझे एक बात की खुशी है कि सारे लोग इस बा की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हैं कि तेलंगाना में क्या हो रहा है और तेलंगाना के लोग क्या चाहते हैं। सारे जिम्मेदार लोगों को, सब को इसकी जानकारी है। They have very good understanding of what is going on in Telangana. यहाँ पर यह पहली मर्तबा नहीं है। इसी August House में कई बार इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई, मगर आज मैंने सोचा कि आपके सामने अपने विचार रखने का यह मेरा पहला मौका है। मैंने सोचा कि मिनिमम होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो रहेंगे, ती कम-से-कम इसमें हमें कुछ-न-कुछ जवाब मिल जाएगा। मगर यहाँ पर तो कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी या जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर, I don't think you are going to respond.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):** I am here. I am going to reply on behalf of the Government.

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी: मगर यह तो एक ऐसा इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दा है कि अतीत सिअं साहाब तो इससे बहुत वाकिफ है, मगर I do not know whether you are going to speak on behalf of the Government. तेलंगाना आज कीए डिमांड कर रहे हैं। यह एक गलतफहमी है। हम लोग एक सेपरेट स्टेट के लिए डिमांड नहीं कर रहे हैं। We are demanding de-merger of the State. तेलंगाना जब बना था, उस वक्त यह कंडीशनली बना था। यह gentlemen's agreement होने के बाद ही बना था। मुझे यह बताइए कि पूरी इंडियन हिस्ट्री में बहुत सारे स्टेट्स बने, at the time of formation of States, was there any agreement between the States?

मगर वहां हमारे साथ वैसा नहीं हुआ। पहले हीमारे ही घर में आकर हमको ही assurance दिया गया कि कि आपको सेफ रखेंगे। That was the overall crux of the agreement at that time. 1947 में भारत को आज़ादी मिली, मगर we were all under the the Nizam's rule at the time. उस समय निज़ाम ने Indian Union में मिलने से refuse कर दिया, क्योंकि वह खुद को independent nation रखना चाहता था। उस समय हम लोग यानी हैदराबाद स्टेट के लोग वहां पर लडे, the Armed Struggle was a world famous Armed Struggle where 4,000 people died. उसके बाद जब Sardar



Vallabhbhai Patel ने एक निर्णय लेकर को Indian Army को भेजा, तब within 24 hours the Nizam surrendered to the Army. It is not because of the strength of the Indian Army. I want to clarify it. It was because he was not having control over Telangana by that time itself. All the people were agitating and we welcomed the Indian Army and within 24 hours he surrendered before the Indian Army. उस समय हम लोगों ने नज्बा दिखाया। हम लोग यह समझे कि हम लोगों को कई सालों के बाद आजादी मिली है, we will be free now; we will enjoy the fruits of freedom now. तब जाकर 1952 में हैदराबाद स्टेट बनी। हैदराबाद स्टेट में first election हुआ उसके बाद our own Chief Minister.

Somebody was mentioning it here. You take the decisions of that Government. Very popular Acts were made at that time. Take, for example, the Tenancy Act. I was also the Revenue Minister for four or five years in Andhra Pradesh and the Supreme Court also commended that this was one of the progressive Acts made by the then Hyderabad Government. Then there are the Protected Tenancy Act, land reforms, etc. We were fortunate कि दो नदियों, कृष्णा और गोदावरी हमारे यहाँ से गुजरती है, उनके ऊपर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हम लोग प्लान बना रहे थे, और सब काम कर रहे थे। उसके बाद 1956 में प्रथम SRC बैठी। Fazal Ali Sahib ने उस समय clearly mention किया था कि प्रथम SRC में भी यह नहीं कहा गया कि Telangana or Hyderabad State को आन्ध्र में मिलना चाहिए। उन्होंने clearly mention किया कि let the election go. एक election होना चाहिए, उसमें Telangana Assembly में resolution होने के बाद अगर तेलंगाना असेम्बली चाहती है, then only you must merge with Andhra.

जब तक नहीं चाहती है, तब तक मर्ज नहीं करना चाहिए। मगर उस समय हमारी बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं था। जब 1953 में आन्ध्र स्टेट बनी, मद्रास से अलग होने के बाद, आन्ध्र स्टेट बनने के बाद वहां के लोग मद्रास, जो कि आज चेन्नई है, को उसकी राजधानी बनाने के लिए लड़ रहे थे। पोटी श्री रामुलु साहब की जान इसी में गई थी। मगर उस समय के न्द्र सरकार यह निर्णय नहीं ले सकी। उस समय Rajagopalachari जैसे स्टालवार्ट थे, ultimately it went to Madras. वह चेन्नई तमिलनाडु में चला गया। मद्रास को राजधानी नहीं बनाया गया। वे Kurnool

को राजधानी बना कर वहां पर चला रहे थे। There were no proper buildings. Believe me, only under tent Secretariat was running. उस समय दबाव आने के बाद Central Government, the Congress Party, at that time forcibly हैदराबाद को राजधानी बनाने के लिए under their pressure हमको मर्ज किया गया। We were not willing at that time also. उसके बाद gentleman's agreement बनाए। एक भी एग्रीमेंट का एक भी हिस्सा लागू नहीं हुआ। Within one year वह पूरा खटाई में डाल दिया गया। They never honoured anything. लोग agitation पर agitation करते गए। उसके बाद 169 में बहुत बड़ा agitation हुआ।

चार सौ लोग पुलिस फायरिंग में मारे गये। इंडियन हिस्ट्री में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। 400 people were killed in police firing. I was very young at that time. I also participated in that movement. चार सौ लोगों के मरने के बाद क्या नतीजा आया? तेलंगाना मसले पर आप लोग अभी भी वही सोच रहे हैं, आप अभी भी उसी लाइन पर हैं कि It is the internal problem of the Congress Party. उस वक्त चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब, जो कि इसको लीड कर रहे थे, उन्होंने TPS बनायी। वहाँ के लोगों ने उस वक्त TPS को full majority दी। Out of 14 Parliament seats, 11 seats were won by the TPS at that time. वे बड़ी majority से जीते। उस समय आपने क्या किया? आपने चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब को manage कर लिया और उनको पार्टी में मिला लिया। उनको उस वक्त चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया, पूरे एमपीज को लाकर आपने पार्टी में मिला लिया और किरसा खत्म कर दिया। उसके बाद आपने कुछ फार्मूला बनाया, जिसे Six Point Formula कहा गया। हमें constitutional guarantee दी। The Constitution was amended, but it was not honoured. उसके बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। Employment और water में वही disparity चलती रही। Again there is an agitation. Again there is an agitation for a separate State.

It is still continuing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. यह सब को पता है कि पहले आग लगा दी और अब कांग्रेस वाले कुआँ खोद रहे है। यह पता नहीं चल रहा है कि क्या करना चाहिए। वहाँ इन्होंने आग लगा दी और बैठ गये। उस वक्त सत्ता के लिए इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा नाटक खेला और आज इनको खुद यह मालूम नहीं कि कैसे इसको solve करना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

हम लोगों ने क्या गलती की? I am not finding fault with my Andhra brothers. सिविल सोसायटी में हमेशा यही होता है कि कोई आदमी सहन करता रहता है, कोई educated होता है और कोई उसकी advantage लेने की अमेशा कोशिश करता है। That is a human weakness. It is with the Government of India. आप लोगों ने गलतियाँ की। हमने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के ऊपर हमेशा भरोसा किया और हमें आप लोगों से धोखा मिला है। आप लोगों ने हमेशा धोखा किया है। पंडित जी उस वक्त clearly mention कर रहे थे कि यह जो शादी हुई है, आप कभी भी तलाक ले सकते हैं। He was also not willing; he was also not prepared for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

But unfortunately, a lot of pressure was built on him. Ultimately, he declared in the Nizamabad meeting कि यह मुझे भी उतना पसन्द नहीं है, फिर भी आप कभी भी तलाक दे सकते हैं, कभी you can separate. That was also mentioned in the agreement. आज क्या हुआ है? 50 साल गुजर गये, आर सौ लोग फायरिंग में मारे गये। अभी भी वहाँ के आंदोलन में सात सौ लोग मारे गये हैं, जिनमें कई स्टूडेंट्स ने खुदकुशी की है और वे अभी भी कर रहे हैं। क्या यह आपके देश के लिए कोई शोभा देता है? Is it not a black spot on the democracy of this country? I am asking this directly. यह किसी एक कंट्री की डेमोक्रेसी के black spot ऊपर है। It is nothing but suppressing the people of this area. आप वहाँ के लोगों को कुचल — कुचल कर हमारा एकदम गल काट रहे हैं। यह और कुछ नहीं, बल्कि पॉलिटिकल गेन के लिए यह सारा खेल खेला जा रहा है। आप समझते हैं कि we are not going to come to power third time, इसलिए तेलुगुदेशम जैसे कुछ पार्टियों को वहाँ कमजोर करने के लिए — They are playing this game to get political gains. मगर, मैं आज यहाँ राज्य सभा में on record यह बोल रहा हूँ कि इलेक्शंस अब ज्यादा दूर नहीं हैं, बल्कि इलेक्शंस करीब हैं। वक्त आएगा, बहुत जल्दी आएगा। Not even one single Member from the State of Andhra Pradesh will come to Lok Sabha this time.

You take it from me. You will lose Hyderabad; you will lose Andhra and you will lose the Gaddi in Delhi also. आपलो लोग जो खेल खेल रहे हैं, वह आपके लिए बहुत भारी पड़ेगा। People of both the regions are not happy with the kind of approach which you are adopting. आप लोग approach से आगे चलते जा रहे हैं, आप जो नाटक खेल रहे हैं, यह

आपके लिए बहुत भार पड़ेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य, रामचन्द्र राव साहब इस पर बोल रहे थे।

He was the de facto Chief Minister at that time. He himself said, "I am the soul of Rajasekhara Reddy." I do not know where he is. After becoming the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, 50 साल में हमारे साथ जितना किया, जितना नुकसान हम लोगों का हुआ, उससे ज्यादा इनके पांच साल के रूल में हुआ है। एक तरफ हमारे यहाँ पानी के लिए एजिटेशन चलता है, दूसरी तरफ हमारा पानी जबर्दस्ती, गुंडा - गर्दी करके ले लेते हैं। Forty-four thousand cusecs of water was diverted एक तरफ तेलंगाना में, पूरे Nalgonda District में पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे लोग वहाँ पर जहर भी पी रहे हैं। Fluorosis से किसी का हाथ नहीं, पांव नहीं: कोई आदमी चार फीट, तीन फीट से पानी लेता है और साइड से कृष्णा वाटर चला जाता है। Our Krishna water was diverted from one basin to the other basin. On what basis was this done? इस देश में कोई कानून नहीं है, कोई मकेनिज्म नहीं है इस देश में कंट्रोल करने के लिए ...(Interruptions)...

I want my friend to reply to this question as well, if he is able to do it. I am asking. आप एक तरफ बोलते हो कि जिस्टस करेंगे, एक तरफ बोलते हैं कि हम लोगों ने तेलंगाना में बहुत डेवलपमेंट किया है। कौन से कानून से आपन tripartite बनाया। आप बताओ because you were there. You were one of the important personalities in that Government. You were almost a decision-making personality at that time.

I want to know from you कौन से कानून से, कौन से तरीके से आपने बनाया। We have the legitimate right. हमें कृष्णा का वाटर मिलना चाहिए। आपने क्या किया? आपने जबर्दस्ती पूरे Forty-four thousand cusecs of water, which was due to Telangana, was diverted. अभी जो कृष्णा का ट्रिब्युनल आने वाला है, आप देखिए, वहां कृष्णा ट्रिब्युनल में भी हमारा कोई व्लेम वाला नहीं है। वहां पर ऐसी सरकार चलती है और आप बोलते हैं कि हम आपके साथ न्याय करेंगे। पूरा पैसा वहां डॉयवर्ट किया गया है, आप लोगों को वहां पर लेकर गए। फेक तरफ वहां पर एजिटेशन हो रहा है, वहां लोग मर रहे हैं। आप बोलते हैं कि हम लोग आपके लिए जिस्टिस करेंगे। आज कौन घोषणा करेगा। अपने ही घर में हम लोग पराए हैं। यह कितना पेनफुल होता है, इसको आप सोचिए, if you are living

like an outsider in your own house. We can't take any decision. We cannot even question your decision. That is the condition of the Telangana people.

Sir that is why we are demanding a separate Telangana. Otherwise, what is the fun of it? इस 50 साल में किसी स्टेट में ऐसी कोई डिमांड है, Right from the formation of the State itself, till date, everyone, not one person, you can misguide one or two persons- मगर आपकी यूनिवर्सिटीज में एजिटेशन चलता है, यूनिवर्सिटीज में बच्चे मर जाते हैं। क्या वे बच्चे अनएजुकेटेड हैं, अनपढ हैं, उन लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि दुनिया क्या चीज होती है? किसके लिए मर रहे हैं, क्या वे ऐसा नहीं जानते हैं? Are they really misguided people? आप कैसी बात कर रहे हैं। आप हमारे सैल्फ़ रूल चाहते हैं। इसीलिए कि हम जीना चाहते हैं। क्या इसमें हमारी कोई गलती है? हमारे पूछने में कोई गलती है? अभी आप बतला रहे थे कि it is a स्मॉल स्टेट। It is not a small State. Already eighteen States, smaller than the Telangana area, are there in the Indian Union, वे हमारे से छोटे हैं, चार करोड़ पीपुल है। हमने से फ़ाइट किया है। उसके बाद बहुत सारे मूवमेंट आए, हजारों लोग मरते जा रहे हैं। My great leader, NTR, gave clear liberty to the people of Telangana at that time.

It was only after he abolished the Patel-Patwari system, that a total freedom was there. ऐसे सिस्टम को बहुत सारे लोग, हम लोग लडते-लडते हुए आए। मेरी आपसे विनती है, यह कोई पूरा पॉलिटिकल गेम नहीं है, यह किसी एक पार्टी का मुद्दा नहीं है। या किसी individual का मुद्दा नहीं है। आपने परसों का "सकला जनुला सम्मे" देखा होगा, जिसमें हर आदमी ने वहां participate किया। हमें आखिर क्या करना चाहिए और क्या करें तो आप हमें तेलंगाना देंगे? इस में और कितने लोगों की जान जानी चाहिए, Are there any statistics? If you want, you fulfil that one. क्या इस के लिए हजारों लोग मरने चाहिए? क्या हम लोग within this country, अलग देश मांग रहे हैं? Baba Saheb Ambedkar has said that with a simple majority a Bill can be passed. आर्टिकल 3 में यह clear cut mention किया गया है, not even a Constitutional amendment is required for the formation of any State. It is only administrative arrangement we are asking, administrative convenience we are asking.

We want self-rule. We want our own resources. We are not asking anybody. हमारे यहां कृष्णा, गोदावरी नदियां हैं। हमारे पास सिंगरौली जैसी first class कॉलरीज हे जिन में काला gold है। हमारे अच्छे किसान हैं, first class land है, अगर उसमें पानी दिया तो बहुत अच्छी क्रॉप हो सकती है। हम पानी ले आएं और उसके ऊपर हमारा एक भी है। आप decision-making power हमारे ऊपर छोड़िए। It is an irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Government of India, सर आप एक बात चोचिए। हम लोग अभी बहुत peaceful agitation करते आ रहे हैं। ऐसे कई मूवमेंट्स में कई लोग मर गए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर 9 दिसम्बर को वहां आए और announce किया कि process has started. हमने बच्चों पर चल रहे हंड्रेड केसेज खत्म कर दिए, मगर एक भी केस विद्वड़ा नहीं हुआ है। अभी भी बहुत से बच्चे जेल में हैं, बहुत से बच्चों के ऊपर केसेज हैं और वे कहीं नामैकरी नहीं कर सकते। कोई बच्चा नौकरी के लिए जाता है तो कहते हैं पुलिस केस है और उसे नौकरी नहीं दी जाती। ऐसे हजारों लोगों के ऊपर केसेज हैं। This kind of situation is there in Andhra Pradesh and our country is just ignoring it. और आपको, किसी को कुछ नहीं होता है। आज पूरा आंध्र प्रदेश जल रहा है। Is there any Government in Andhra Pradesh? Let me know. क्या वहाँ कोई काम होता है? क्या वहाँ कोई काम चलाने वाला है? मुझे सरकार के आगे लोग और उसके मिनिस्टर्स यहां चने खाते हुए दिखायी देते हैं।

सर, वहां पर drought situation है, वहां लोगों को पावर नहीं मिलती, Administration paralysed है, कोई किसी की बात सुनता ही नहीं है और आप अभी तक कोई decision नहीं ले पाए हैं कि आप हमें तेलंगाना देश चाहते हैं या नहीं, यह भी बताने को तैयार नहीं है। आप हमें सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं है। This is an irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Government. I am very sorry. सर, मैं अपील करता हूँ कि you must take a judicious decision on it. मैं आपसे यही मांग करना चाहता हूँ। अगर कोई भी राज्य बनता है, जैसा कि अभी साहब ने बताया there are issues. सर, इश्यूज हमेशा रहते हैं, लेकिन आप हमारे ब्रदर्स से पूछिए कि उनका क्या प्रॉब्लम है ? उनको छोड़ने में क्या प्रॉब्लम है? अगर उनका कोई प्रॉब्लम है तो उसे solve करने के लिए initiative लीजिए, लेकिन आप कुछ करते भी नहीं हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं, वह बताते भी नहीं हैं। आप सिर्फ कहते हैं कि manage करेंगे, टी. आर. एस. को manage करेंगे, चन्द्रशेखर राव का manage करेंगे। He was my colleague. उनका manage

करने से आपका पॉलिटिकल प्रॉब्लम solve होता होगा, मगर Telangana problem is not going to be solved. It is not his demand.

It is the demand of the Telangana people. He may be your best friend. आप उनको manage कर सकते होंगे। आपने जैसे चेन्ना रेड्डी को किया, उनको भी कर रहे हैं। यह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, मगर ultimately, it is not any leader, but it is the people of Telangana who want Telangana. आप उसके बारे में सोचिए और ज्यादा देर मत कीजिए। अभी तब बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन आगे चलकर और प्रॉब्लम न हो, हम भाई-भाई मिलकर अच्छी तरह से रहें, यह आपको देखना चाहिए। हम लोग एक दूसरे के cooperation के साथ डेवलप होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप वहां की प्रजा में डिवीजन ला रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां जो फैमिलीज हैं, उन फैमिलीज को बहुत प्रॉब्लम हो रही है कल्चरली, everywhere you see, और आप इसको जितना पेंडिंग करते जाएंगे, उतनी प्रॉब्लम उनकी और बढ़ती जाएंगी। इसलिए मैं पार्टिकुलरली गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से विनती करता हूँ, you please kindly take a decision on it. Kindly introduce the Bill. We are here to support the Bill. I am telling you that we will definitely support the Bill. Kindly introduce the Bill as early as possible. We want a clear reply from the Government of India. If the hon. Minister respond to my points, I would be grateful. So, I reiterate not to delay the issue any further.

With these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.



## **TAKING A NAME WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE IS NOT GOOD**

*Creation of Separate State of Telengana*

18 May, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** He has a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Rule 238 A. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** These people are saying outside ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी: सर, ये सब कुछ गलत बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये इस डिबेट को होने नहीं देना चाहते ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसका जवाब नहीं दिलवाना चाहते ...*(व्यवधान)*... भंग करवाना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...



**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Thousands of people are ... (Interruptions)...

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी: ये चले जाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... ये कैसे काम कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... ये हमेशा तेलंगाना के लोगों के लिए ... (व्यवधान)... यह नहीं होने चाहते ... (व्यवधान)... They are organizing this ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Why doesn't he come forward? ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** They don't want to give reply. ... (Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Please allow me to hear the point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, can a Member take the name of the person who is not a Member of the House? ... (Interruptions)... I would like to know from you. ... (Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Mr. Hanumantha Rao, you cannot make an allegation against a person who is not here. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी: ये जवाब देना नहीं चाहते। ... (व्यवधान)... सब गडबड करके चले जाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... यही माइंड में रखकर ये लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... ये हमेशा ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... तेलंगाना के लोगों को ... (व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Let me listen to the point of order. ... (Interruptions)... Let me listen to the point of order. What is your point of order?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, how can they take the name of the person.... (Interruptions)...

**SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:** Sir, he cannot take a political point at this juncture. ...(Interruptions)... Under what rule is he making it? ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Your point of order is under which rule? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, you allowed me. ...(Interruptions)... It is my right. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Let him show us the rule.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** What is the rule?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, it is rule 238 A.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, Mr. Vice-Chairman, time and again, the hon. Member is taking the name of a person who is not a member of this House. ...(Interruptions)... How can he do so? Again and again, he is taking his name. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, their leader\*

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, he is taking the name. ...(Interruptions)...



## **NOT SATISFIED WITH THE REPLY OF THE MINISTER**

*Creation of Separate State of Telengana*

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17 August, 2012

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** We will now take up Private Members' Business. We will continue our discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):** Sir, regarding the Resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Javadekarji, I thank all the Members for giving their valuable suggestions. Over 20 Members have spoken on this issue. There has been a general demand for more than five decades for the reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh to create a new State of Telangana, as has been mentioned in the Resolution.

Various measures have been taken for accelerated planned development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh including insertion of Article 371 D which provides the necessary constitutional authority to the President for giving effect to the provision of equitable opportunities for people of different areas of the State in the matter of admission to educational institutions and public employment and for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal with jurisdiction to deal with grievances relating to public services.

The demand for creation of Telangana gained renewed impetus recently. Considering the prevailing situation and the minutes of the All Party meeting held on 7.12.2009, the Central Government announced in New Delhi on 9.12.2009 its intention to initiate the process of forming the State of Telangana.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, the Prime Minister or the Union Home Minister should reply to this. This is a very serious issue. This is not an ordinary issue.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** He is the Minister in charge of Home Affairs.

**SHRI JITENDRA SINGH:** I am looking after this Ministry.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, this is not an ordinary issue. It is a very serious issue.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Yes, every Minister is serious and important. Don't say that one Minister is less important or the other Minister is more important. The Cabinet has a collective responsibility.

*We want to hear from the Govt of India whether they are going to introduce the Bill or not and if so, within what time*

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** At least, the Home Minister must come here and he must reply in the House. He must give us an assurance in the House. Let him clarify. We all know whatever story he is reading. We are all aware of it. We want to hear from the Government of India whether they are going to introduce the Bill or not and if so, within what time.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** You cannot demand like that. He is competent to reply. Since the hon. Member has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Just-a-minute, Sir. ... (Interruptions)... We just want to protest and walk out. ... (Interruptions)... I will finish in one minute. ... (Interruptions)... I will take only one minute, I will not take more than that. ... (Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** There is no provision to speak now. ... (Interruptions)... There is no provision to speak now as I have already put it to vote. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, my party wants to tell that ... (Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** I have already put it to vote. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** We are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister ... (Interruptions)... We are also walking out of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Hon. Members, since Shri Prakash Javedkar has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. The question is: Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956 after amalgamating Telugu speaking areas, but the first State Re-organisation Commission had recognized Telangana as a potential separate state and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had even assured justice to Telangana while inaugurating the new State;
- (ii) despite all these assurances, due to the lop-sided policies of the Governments in the State, some areas have remained neglected in the fields of education, employment, irrigation, development, etc., and this neglect and backwardness have led to an acute feeling of alienation among the people of

Telangana region, who have been demanding a separate State since 1969;

- (iii) Telangana consists of ten districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely — Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgongda, Khammam, Warrangel, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and nine out of these ten districts are recognized by the Government of India as backward, despite availability of many natural resources, the benefits have failed to reach its people;
- (iv) the experience of creation of smaller states has been good as it makes administration smoother and efficient coupled with higher development of the areas that have been neglected and from the people's perspective, this gives them more easy access to the Government and reduces disparity level between the developed and non-developed areas;
- (v) there is merit in the demand for a separate state of Telangana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience; and
- (vi) the Central Government had announced on 9th December, 2009 that the process of formation of separate State of Telangana has begun but now the Government is backtracking and has taken a complete U-turn on this promise, which has resulted in continuous agitation in the region;

This House urges upon the Government to create a separate State of Telangana with a separate Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution of India.”





## **GOVERNMENT BILLS'**

1. Motion For Reference of the Bill To A Select Committee the Lokpal and Lokayauktas Bill, 2011
2. The constitution (Scheduled tribes) order (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. Government Bill-Consideration & Passing/Return/Withdrawal The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Right To Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Bill, 2013
5. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 (Contd..)





## **WITHOUT PREPARATION, IT IS NOT GOOD TO SEND LOKPAL BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE**

*Motion For Reference of the Bill To A Select Committee  
the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011*

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21 May, 2012

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONAL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** We will consider after the Lokpal.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:** Sir, I am grateful to you for considering to take up the Bill. The discussion on this Bill, to provide for establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as passed by Lok Sabha, is continuing.

Sir, on 29th December, 2011, there was an elaborate discussion in this august House on the Bill that has been passed by the Lok Sabha. Sir, more than 197 notices of amendments were given by the hon. Members. After elaborate discussion and participation by hon. Members, I started my reply but could not complete the same. Therefore, I would like to continue my reply

from where I had left. I will be brief and will not take much time of the House. The Bill has gone through not only the Standing Committee but also the Lok Sabha and there was an elaborate discussion in the Rajya Sabha. Actually, the hon. Leader of the Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, came and expressed his views on the Bill. Apart from that, the hon. Prime Minister had called four meetings with the political leaders for the purpose of arriving at consensus on the Bill. Therefore, I would like to submit, after it was passed by the Lok Sabha, several views were expressed by the hon. Members of this House on the Bill. Some of the issues raised by the hon. Members were contradictory to each other. Therefore, after the Bill was deliberated upon in this House on 29th December, 2011, hon. Prime Minister has called a meeting of the floor leaders of the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2012, heard their views and the differences have been narrowed down. Thereafter, the Government considered them.

I would like to dwell upon, very briefly, about the salient features of the Bill. I briefly mentioned the same last time. The Lokpal takes care of the categories of public servants—Group “A”, “B”, “C” and “D.” There was a sense in this august House on three issues—Citizens Charter, the Lokayukta has to be in line with Lokpal and third issue deliberated upon was to bring in bureaucracy within the ambit of Lokpal. These are the issues on which there was consensus in this House. Therefore, in line with that, the Bill has been brought in this august House. As far as Lokpal is concerned, the Selection Committee is headed by the Prime Minister. The members of the Committee include hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, hon.

Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the hon. Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India and an eminent jurist nominated by the President of India. They have been given the authorization to select the Lokpal. There is also a provision for a Search Committee. There is adequate representation both in the Selection Committee and the... (Interruptions) I am not going into the details. I am only mentioning it briefly

Sir, as far as the Lokpal Bill is concerned, there is an inquiry wing, there is a prosecution wing and, whenever a matter is referred to the Lokpal, the CVC will inquire into it and submit its report to the Lokpal. Investigation will be done by the CBI and the CBI will also submit its report. Sir, the Bill has provisions in regard to attachment of property, confiscation of property, etc. There is a provision detailing the procedure of removal of the Lokpal. If there are any wrongdoings on the part of officers of the inquiry wing or the prosecution wing of the Lokpal, the Bill has provisions under which action can be taken against such officers. All these things have been covered in the Bill. Some major issues were raised by hon. Members in this House. They have all been addressed. Sir, I do not want to go into the details. But I do want to say that for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, investigation and trial, a time-frame has been fixed. Therefore, I request this hon. House to consider it for the purpose of passing it. The Bill should be passed on the basis of consensus and in line with the sense of the House.

*The Bill has provisions under which action can be taken against such officers. All these things have been covered in the Bill*

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, I will take one minute. I am sorry to say the way the Government is trying to push it up...(Interruptions)... The whole nation is looking to us कि इसके बारे में यहां पर क्या करने वाले हैं? Sir, I want to bring to your notice the seriousness of this bill. ...(Interruptions)... आप एक मिनट में without any preparation, the Government wants to send it to the Select Committee. Let them do it. Straightaway, they can move the Motion itself. Why are you troubling the other Members unnecessarily?... (Interruptions)... दूसरे के कंधे पर बंदूक लगाकर आप क्यों मारना चाहते हैं? Take appropriate time. ...(Interruptions)... Discuss it with Members and then pass the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

The motion was adopted.



## **BECAUSE OF THE FEUDAL NATURE OF SOME PEOPLE AND FOR SOME POLITICAL REASONS, SOME CASTES ARE NOT INCLUDED AS 'STS'**

*The constitution (Scheduled tribes) order (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

21 May, 2012

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** The next item is the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

**THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):** Mr. Vice-chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move: That the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

Sir, there, has been a long-standing demand for the inclusion of Medara in the 'List of Scheduled Tribes' in the State of Karnataka. To fulfil the long-felt demand, the entry at serial No. 37, occurring under Part IV, relating to. Karnataka, of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 have to be amended by inserting "Medara" community after the community "Meda" Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka. At present, there are 50 communities appearing in the List of 'Scheduled Tribes' in Karnataka.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka have been for long recommending the inclusion of “Medara” community as a synonym of “Meda” community. Way back in 1995, it had recommended the inclusion of “Medara” along with “Medari”, “Gauriga” and “Burud” communities as synonyms of “Meda”, which is already listed at Entry Serial No. 37 relating to Karnataka of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The State Government’s proposals were considered favourably by the Government of India, but it was found that while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002., notified on 7th January, 2003, included “Medari”, “Gauriga” and “Burud” as synonyms of “Meda” in the ST list of Karnataka, “Medara” happened to be omitted.. This omission was pointed out by the State Government in 2003. Sir, the Registrar General of India supported the State Government’s proposal in 2006.

The National Commission took up the matter, sought additional information from the State Government, which was obtained in 2007, and, thereafter, recommended it favourably in the year 2009. Sir, the Bill thus seeks to achieve the above objective of redressing the omission of this community in the Constitution (SC and ST) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002, and to also fulfil the longstanding demand from the “Medara” community in Karnataka.

The amendment will entail additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India on account of benefits likely to be provided to the persons belonging to the Medara community out of the continuing schemes meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The same will be sought to be accommodated in consultation with the Ministry of Finance within the Annual Plan and Non-Plan outlay of the Ministry at the Revised Estimates stage. Sir, I commend the Bill to this House.

The question was proposed

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Ultimately, the Madera people of Karnataka State are going to get some benefit. Meanwhile, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—fortunately, he belongs to my State also—a long-pending demand by certain sections of people in Andhra Pradesh. They are also demanding to include them in the ‘ST List’. For example, the Boyas, we call them Valmiki Boyas. In certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, they are already STs. In certain parts, they are not STs. So, there is a long-pending demand from that section of people. Even in the remaining part of the State, they must be included as ‘ST’. This is a very genuine demand, and, I don’t know, perhaps, because of some political reasons they were not included in those days. It was because of the feudal nature of that area that some people obstructed them and for some political reason, they were not included as ‘STs’.

Kindly look into the matter, Sir; there is a long-pending demand from the people of Andhra Pradesh. Next is the Vadderas. Sir, in Karnataka they are STs. In majority of the States, throughout the country, they are all included in the List of STs, but not in Andhra Pradesh. They are BCs in Group A. There is also a long-pending demand from the Vaddera community. Kindly look into that also because already, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a request. There is a Resolution also from the State Assembly in this regard. Kindly include them in the ST List. The other people are also there, the Gangaputras, the fishermen communities are also demanding for inclusion in the ST List and Rajakas in the SC List and the others are Gangireddula, Budabukkala, Veeramusti, Thatupamala, Mondi, Poosala.

Particularly, Mali, Sir, is in Adilabad district where predominantly, the majority of the people of that district are only tribals. Unfortunately, the Malis were left over. They are also demanding. Kindly look into this also. So, genuine demands from these communities are there. As early as possible, you bring it before this House and we will definitely support that.

Kindly look into this. I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Minister. He also knows it very well. Sir, in the States, for all the purposes of reservations, we take State as a unit. Particularly, in the case of STs, what is happening is, in certain districts their population is very less. In certain districts, predominantly 30-40 percent of the district population belongs to STs only.

So, naturally, when you make 'State' as a unit, in certain pockets of the State where their population is more they are not getting proper representation. This is the long pending demand of these communities. Please kindly look into this demand, because in a State like Andhra Pradesh the population of a district itself is 40 or 50 lakhs. So, I request the hon. Minister once again to kindly look into that and consider their demand.

With these words, I support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister.

Thank you.





## **SPECIAL PACKAGES ARE NOT GOING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM**

*Government Bill-Consideration &  
Passing/Return/Withdrawal The Constitution  
(One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012*

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19 December, 2012

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):** Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration of article 371 J in the Constitution of India as amended and passed by the Lok Sabha.

The erstwhile State of Hyderabad which was under Nizam's rule was extremely backward in terms of socio-economic development. In 1956, during the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region which formed a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was integrated with the State of Karnataka and the Bellary District which was under the Madras Presidency was transferred to Karnataka. The Union of India attempted to improve the status of Marathwada and Telengana areas by giving them special constitutional status in 1956 by bringing in Constitutional amendments to article 371.

The Government of Karnataka, as early as 1998, had sought similar provisions in respect of the Hyderabad-

Karnataka region Subsequently, the Government of Karnataka, to study the causes and remedies for regional imbalance in the State, had set up a High Power Committee under Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa. After carrying out a detailed study based on the human development indices, the Committee in its report, submitted in 2002, portrayed a dismal picture for the region in terms of health infrastructure, labour participation, employment in Government sector, and highlighted the disparities among various regions of Karnataka. As per the report, the districts of Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Yadgir, Gulbarga, and Koppal were considered the most backward regions of the State. The State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council had passed resolutions in favour of the amendment and the State Government of Karnataka has also endorsed them.

The new Article 371 (J) in the Constitution will provide for special provisions for the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas of the state of Karnataka which consist of districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgir, and additionally include the Bellary District. It is hoped that it would accelerate development of the most backward region of the State and promote inclusive, growth with a view to reducing inter-district and inter-regional disparities in the State.

*Telangana is backward for many decades and remains so even today, whatever may be the claims of the Govt of AP or the Union Govt*

The bill which seeks to insert Article 371 (J) in the form of a special provision seeks to provide for: (a) Establishment of a separate Development Board for the aforesaid region mentioned above; (b) equitable allocation of funds for development over the said region subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; (c) reservation in public employment through the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region; and (d) reservation in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region. To conclude, the proposed Bill thus seeks to accelerate and foster development in the most backward region of the State of Karnataka through special provisions. I am sure that these objectives will be achieved with the consensus of the House.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I stand here today even though it is directly related to the Constitution Amendment Bill. Articles 370D and 370E are directly related to the Telangana issue. You want to dilute that issue. That is why you are bringing in this one.

Sir, the States Reorganisation Commission recommended formation of linguistic States. Hyderabad district was divided and four of the erstwhile Hyderabad districts and Bellary district, which was under Madras Presidency, were merged with the Karnataka State.

Everybody knows that Telangana is backward for many decades and remains so even today, whatever may be the claims of the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Union Government. Right from day one of its merger with Andhra State, there have been agitations and fighting for a separate State. In 1969, there was a big agitation where more than 400 people died in police firing. Mr. Chenna Reddy was leading the agitation. Finally, he merged the TPS party with the Congress party and ultimately he became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

The Union Government understood the gravity of the situation and brought a Constitution Amendment by inserting new Articles 371D and 371E and making special provisions and establishment of a Central University. But, unfortunately, the successive Governments, both at the Centre and at the State level, have utterly failed to honour and implement the Constitution Amendment, particularly Article 371D. It is precisely the reason why there have been agitations right from day one of its notification. Instead of solving the problem of Telangana region, it has further aggravated the situation.

I have no hesitation to say that the present ongoing agitation for a separate State is a consequence of failure of the Government to implement the Constitution Amendment. I have every reason to believe as to how the present Constitution Amendment would help in solving the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region by inserting new Article 371J.

Sir, I strongly feel that the special packages are not going to solve the problem unless and until we understand the sentiments and magnitude of the problem and go to the root cause of it. I am also given to understand that a special package is also going to be announced for Telangana. I say it with all power at my command that no such package would appease the people of Telangana except announcing a separate statehood. Sir, the sentiment for a separate State has gone into the veins of each and every individual of Telangana. ...(Time-bell rings)... So, bringing amendments to the Constitution would not solve and not enough to answer the existing problem. ...(Time-bell rings)... The answer for backwardness in Telangana is only to carve out a separate State and let it grow and develop on its own as it has got abundant natural resources.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Goud, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** I am concluding, Sir. So, taking advantage of this opportunity ...(Interruptions)...

I once again demand the Government of India to immediately take further steps ...(Time-bell rings)... as per the announcement made on December 9, 2009 and make a separate State from Andhra Pradesh. ...(Time-bell rings)... On behalf of the people of Telangana, I once again appeal to the Government of India not to do any experiment like this. You did the same experiment during the agitation of 1969. Article 371D and 371E applies to Telangana region. Article 371J will apply to this particular region of Karnataka. This is not going to solve the problem. I must caution you. The Government of India and the Government of Karnataka must have sincerity, only then will the problem relating to development of that area be solved. Thank you, Sir



## **THIS BILL IS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION**

*The Right To Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land  
Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Bill, 2013*

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4 September, 2013

**THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri Devender Goud sahib.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I rise to support the Land Acquisition Bill moved by the hon. Rural Development Minister. I support this Bill because no Government in the world, except a few, acquires land for private purpose. I support this because Andhra Pradesh is one such State which has suffered a lot. He belongs to Andhra Pradesh; he got elected from Andhra Pradesh Assembly. He knows how the Government there has acquired lakhs of acres of land, including fertile land, for private purposes. The land is lying unutilised. They have not even paid the compensation to the farmers. They are all suffering a lot. The State Government from 2004 onwards has been rampantly acquiring lakhs of acres of land, including multi-crop irrigated land, for private parties without giving adequate compensation and against the wishes of the land owners and farmers.

So, I think, this Bill is in the right direction as this Bill will prevent the Government from acquiring land for private purposes. The land acquired by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, on behalf of private parties, should also be returned to land owners and farmers immediately because they have not yet started any activity there whether in the name of township or metros. They acquired lakhs of acres of land which is lying idle. For Jalayagnam they have spent more than Rs.70,000 crore. I don't want to mention all those things because you have given me only six minutes. Even the CAG has pointed out that there are so many lapses in the Jalayagnam. They acquired the land but they have not utilised the land. The project is not coming in that area.

Secondly, the Bill allows acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land. If net sown area is less than 50 per cent in a district, then it permits acquisition of ten per cent of the land. It is not acceptable. Sir, the agricultural production is less than four per cent in the country. And, the productivity of land in India is extremely low. By converting multi crop irrigated land even as a last resort, we will not only lose productivity but also fertile land. The Bill permits to acquire 5 per cent of irrigated land for

diversion to commercial purposes. It is recommended by the Mahajan Committee and the Government is taking shelter under this. It is not proper. I strongly demand that no irrigated land should be diverted to other purposes as we need to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains. This becomes more important after the passing of Food Security Bill.

Clause 95 of the Bill permits the Government to keep unutilised land for ten years in a Land Bank. I ask why that should be kept in Land Bank. I propose that either this should be returned to the land-owners or period should be reduced to five years or it should be re-allotted to others for exactly similar purpose. It is only then the objective of such acquisition is fulfilled.

*I fail to understand how Parliament can make laws to oversee R&R on purchase of agricultural land through private negotiations.*

Third point I wish to make is relating to Social Impact Assessment reports and mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement. Here, you are mandating SIA to be later reviewed by an expert committee, followed by Government survey. After that, any decision can be challenged in courts. Does such procedure not delay industrialization and urbanization and hamper the growth trajectory of the country? If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he is planning to reconcile both the things.

The next point I wish to raise is relating to jurisdiction of Parliament to make laws on transactions between private parties. I fail to understand how Parliament can make laws to oversee R&R on purchase of agricultural land through private negotiations. The hon. Minister is saying that Union derives its power to make laws on “acquisition and requisition of property” from Item No. 42 of the Concurrent List. Further, “transfer of property, other than agricultural land, registration of documents and deeds” is included in Item No. 6 of the Concurrent List.

However, “transfer and alienation of agricultural land” is included in Item No. 18 of the State List. So, R&R arises out of transfer of agricultural land and the issue falls within the sole jurisdiction of State Legislatures. So, it does not fall under the residuary powers under Item No. 97 of the Union List.

Secondly, there is a possible circumvention of R&R requirements. For example, a private company can acquire or purchase multiple parcels of land below 50 acres in urban areas or 100 acres in rural areas to escape from rehabilitation and resettlement. In such a scenario, how will the Government protect the interests of affected parties? So, I suggest to the hon. Minister to reconsider this.

The next point is relating to payment of compensation. The Bill says that four times compensation would be paid to land in rural areas and the compensation would be twice the value in urban areas. Sir, I was Revenue Minister in Andhra Pradesh. I know how the value is fixed in the area. In 1995, twenty years back, so many farmers used to come to my office. I know how these transactions take place. The House is also aware as to how it is done. They undervalue the land at the time of registration to escape payment of stamp duty. So, the current market price should be the basis in deciding the value of the land. You take current market price into consideration.

Sir, the Bill says that consent of 80 per cent people in the case of privately acquired land or 70 per cent people in the case of Government acquired land is required. Hence, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Article 300A of the Constitution which says that no citizen should be deprived of property. In view of this, I request the hon. Minister to take appropriate decision on this issue. With these words, I conclude my views on the Bill. Thank you very much.





## THE BILL SHOULD BE SENT TO STANDING COMMITTEE

*The Constitution (One Hundred and  
Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013*

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5 September, 2013

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):** Sir, I move:

That the Bill to further amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** There seems to be a hidden agenda. Otherwise, there is no meaning of this rushing through. We cannot be a party to this. We don't want to be a party to this.

*...(Interruptions)...*

The message will go that the politicians are rushing through. That message is going and it is not acceptable to us at all. There seems to be some hidden agenda. We cannot be a party to this hidden agenda.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Let me make one point clear.

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Sir, we are walking out. (At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, we are also walking out because we do not want to be a party to this. Our Party, TDP, clearly states that this should be sent to the Standing Committee. (At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)



## **THE INCLUSION OF MANY COMMUNITIES IS PENDING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA?**

*The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes)  
Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

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6 September, 2013

**THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):** Sir, I move: That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Kerala and Chhattisgarh, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I think, it was only for half-an-hour.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I would take just half a minute.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Just one minute. Now, Mr. Devender Goud. Don't make any introductions; just make points.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, I put just one question. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had recommended the inclusion of many communities to the Government of India. Of

course, he belongs to my State also. The inclusion of how many communities is pending with the Government of India? The State Assembly had unanimously passed a Resolution. I was a Member in the State Assembly three times. What is the status of the recommendation for inclusion of the Boya community, the Vaddera community, fishermen and washermen, etc.? We support the Bill, but I would like to know from the Minister, how many of them are pending with the Government of India.



## **DON'T PLAY POLITICS WITH THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE**

*The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 (Contd..)*

20 February, 2014

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Discuss this Bill... (Interruptions)... You go to your seats ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chowdary, your amendment for calling the Attorney-General is there ...(Interruptions)... You can move it; the House will consider it ...(Interruptions)... That will be considered... (Interruptions)... You move ...(Interruptions)... There is a procedure ...(Interruptions)...

Not now ...(Interruptions)... For moving the motion or amendment, there is time and there is a procedure ...(Interruptions)... I cannot break the rule. ...(Interruptions)... No ...(Interruptions)... First, there will be general discussion on the Bill ...(Interruptions)... See, there are rules ...(Interruptions)...

Everybody knows about a Bill. First, there will be general discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Only after that, amendments will be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot do that... (Interruptions)... Then, I will have to take action... (Interruptions)... There is time to move amendments... (Interruptions)... I will allow that...(Interruptions)... Shri Yechury... (Interruptions)... Tell me what do you want?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, we support the Bill. But my request to the Government is not to do politics with the sentiments of the people.

Sir, I wholeheartedly congratulate and I am deeply indebted to the Government of India for fulfilling the six decade old dream of nearly four crores of Telangana people and of all those who have laid down their lives to realise the dream of a separate Telangana State. ...(Interruptions)... Our party has taken a consistent stand that we are not against the formation of Telangana. And we are one of the first few parties which have given support to Telangana. ...(Interruptions)... I would say that creation of new States based on regional aspirations strengthens the federal structure and thereby reinforces democracy in the country.

Smaller States are necessary for administrative convenience and for effective penetration of schemes and programmes which improve the conditions of the downtrodden. ...(Interruptions)... I am confident that with available natural resources and good governance, Telangana will become one of the leading States in the years to come and will bring laurels to the country. ...(Interruptions)... But we, the Telugu Desam Party, want that the problems and difficulties that may arise due to Andhra Pradesh's reorganisation in the Seemandhra region should also be addressed and solved with the same kind of commitment shown in bringing this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, I conclude by saying that we support this Bill. Thank you. Jai Telangana. I want to remember the Amaraveerulu who sacrificed their lives without any political reason or without any gain. Their sacrifices and their sixty years of struggle have gone in their favour.





## **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

1. Reduction in Kerosene Quota of Andhra Pradesh
2. Objectionable cartoon in NCERT text book
3. Rail Accident of Hampi Express at Penuconda
4. Demand for severe punishment against perpetrators of gangrape of a para-medical student in New Delhi on 16th December, 2012
5. Public humiliation of Indian Deputy Consul General in New York
6. Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Shri Biju Patnaik
7. Severe drought and heat wave in Telangana





## **DON'T DENY BENEFIT TO THE POOR**

*Reduction in Kerosene Quota of Andhra Pradesh*

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10 May, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, this is regarding reduction in kerosene quota of Andhra Pradesh meant for BPL families.

Sir, kerosene is called 'poor man's fuel' and is used by the poor and the downtrodden for cooking and lightening. The successive Governments have rightly been providing kerosene to poor at subsidized rate. But, if you look at the supply of kerosene to Andhra Pradesh, it has been coming down almost every year.

Earlier, the Government used to supply 1 lakh kilolitres of kerosene to Andhra Pradesh and the State Government used to supply 15 litres for every BPL cardholder. But, in the name of Deepam connections, the Government of India reduced it by 25,000 kilolitres and again by 22,000 kilolitres. This resulted in reduction in quota from 15 litres to 4 litres for the poor living in cities and towns, only 2 litres for people in Mandals and only 1 litre for the poor in villages. As it is not enough, the Government yesterday further cut the quota of kerosene to Andhra Pradesh by 4,000 kilolitres and thereby reduced the quota to 38,800 kilolitres. On the one hand, the poor are demanding for increasing the quota and on the other Government is reducing it with-

out assessing the ground realities. The UPA Government says that its Government is for Aam Aadmi. If it is for Aam Aadmi on what basis has it reduced the quota to Andhra Pradesh?

I strongly feel that it is a part of the Government's nefarious plan to ultimately stop supply of subsidized kerosene to poor in Andhra Pradesh. It is because Government is seriously thinking of transferring money directly to beneficiaries in the next one year with the objective of stopping kerosene diversion. So, I question: How is the decision to reduce kerosene by 4,000 kilolitres justified to poor? Secondly, by the time Government introduces money transfer to beneficiary, there would not be any supply of subsidized kerosene in Andhra Pradesh. So, this is a larger scheme of Government to deny benefit to the poor.

In view of the above, I demand for de-notifying the order meant to reduce 4,000 kilolitres from this month immediately and also request for restoration of original quota of 1 lakh kilolitres. Thank you.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal):** Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... We want a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... It is a bigger issue. ...(Interruptions)... I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** You are all associated.



## IT IS AN INSULT TO ALL THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

*Objectionable cartoon in NCERT text book*

11 May, 2012

**SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, it is a very serious matter. Tamil Nadu, as a State, is very tense. Several political parties, several groups are agitating on this issue. In fact, I wanted to raise this issue in the morning. I had given a formal notice for that. In the meantime, many things happened. But, I take strong objection to this cartoon, which has become part of an NCERT text book meant for class 11 students.

Is it the way NCERT approves text books for children? What is the HRD Ministry doing about it? The HRD Minister and the HRD Ministry are to be held responsible and accountable for this issue, and they owe an answer to the Parliament of this country. How can they approve such a text-book? It is poison. It is denigrating Dr. Ambedkar, insulting Dr. Ambedkar. In the process, they also insult Jawaharlal Nehru. See this cartoon, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Don't display it. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Jawaharlal Nehru is cracking whip against Dr. Ambedkar. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Yes, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Can you tolerate such a thing in the name of freedom of expression? ...(Interruptions)... Moreover, it is an old cartoon. Why should they put it as part of NCERT textbook for Class XI students?... (Interruptions)... The entire House condemns this. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is most unfortunate that we have to see this kind of a situation in this House. Today morning, Sir, the hon. Member very rightly pointed out that it is not only an insult to Baba Sahibji, but it is an insult to all the weaker sections of the country and to all those who love him. In the morning, Kapil Sibalji told us that he had already ordered ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** You have made your point.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** It is for the institution to react to it. I request the Government to kindly take action against the person who is responsible for this kind of activity. Thank you very much, Sir.



## MAKE STATEMENT ON ACCIDENT

*Rail Accident of Hampi Express at Penuconda*

22 May, 2012

**SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka):** Sir, while associating myself with it, I want to make one request. Sir, the accident has happened during the Session of Parliament. It is a serious matter. I request the Government to come forward and make a statement before the House rises today. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** The Minister of State for Railways is here. What do you say? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, 22 people have already died and about 70 people are seriously injured. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Wait. Wait. The Minister wants to respond. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):** With your permission, Sir, ...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Oh. You have a statement.

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI:** Yes, Sir.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Okay. Let me dispose of threefour Zero Hour Mentions and then I will allow you. I didn't know it. After these Zero Hour Mentions, you can make it.



## **TAKE THIS INCIDENT SERIOUSLY**

*Demand for severe punishment against perpetrators  
of gangrape of a para-medical student in New Delhi  
on 16th December, 2012*

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18 December, 2012

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, a very important and serious matter which has upset and distressed all of us is going to be raised now. The matter being so serious, we are allowing all the hon. Members who have given their names. Firstly, I would invite those who have given notice. Then, I would call others too.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. Shindeji must understand that apart from this discussion, there is no other meeting today in the Rajya Sabha. Today morning also, all the agitated Members protested against this incident. He must take it seriously.

Sir, having served as the Home Minister of a State, I know very well that it is not the fault of the Home Minister. But while taking advantage of what is being said in Rajya Sabha, he should call the officers concerned and tell them that action will be taken against them if incidents like this happen in future.



ऐसा कुछ करना चाहिए। आज जिस घटना के बारे में यहां राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है, उस डिबेट का सारांश लेते हुए, सारे अफसरों को बुलाकर इसके बारे में बताना चाहिए तथा भविष्य में ऐसे incidents को seriously लेना चाहिए। Please take advantage of this debate. Our Member, Shrimati Sudharani will also speak today about this incident. Thank you.



## **WE MUST TALK TO THEM AS EQUALS**

*Public humiliation of Indian Deputy Consul General in New York*

18 December, 2013

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, as agreed a few minutes back, the leader of the representative from each political group will take two minutes each to express their sentiments on this matter.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I join with the House that our diplomat in the US, Ms. Devyani, was assaulted, treated and humiliated. The Foreign Affairs Minister is present in the House. He must understand what is going on in the country. The whole country is outraged. We are not a small country. We must take it very seriously and we must talk with the US people. I was there last month. We must talk as equals. Hon. Members have diplomatic passports. The US security forces don't at all bother about the Indian Government. Why? They must understand that we have certain privileges.

We must talk to them as equals. As hon. LoP and other Members have said, we must talk to the US people as equals and tell them that they may be a superpower, but they must understand that ours is also not a small country. You keep quiet with China; you keep quiet with Pakistan. Sir, why our Foreign Policy is like that? In respect of Sri Lanka, you people

are just watching what is going on. You don't even react properly. Ours is not a small country. They are also a big country like India. India must react immediately to this kind of a treatment to our diplomat. We must understand the feeling of the whole country. It is not a personal issue of any of us; it is an issue of the country. We must talk as equals to the US people. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.



## **WE ARE FOR THE DEMAND**

*Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Shri Biju Patnaik*

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29 April, 2015

**SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha):** Sir, Biju Patnaik is one leader who defines the fusion of courage, patriotism and vision in a single individual. Biju Patnaik loved his Odisha immensely and always endeavoured to bring back the glory of Kalinga. But his love for the nation was even greater. Without basking for glory, he single handedly lifted the prestige and honour of the country in international arena and displayed enormous courage to fight for the sovereignty of the country.

He joined the Royal Indian Air Force and eventually became the head of Air Transport Command. While in service he took interest in nationalist politics and used the Air Force Transport. The Economist Magazine, April 24th, 1997 issue, writes, "While flying over Indian soldiers under British command, he dropped bags of Gandhi's 'Quit India' leaflets to them.

While on leave, he ferried independence leaders to secret meetings with their supporters. Mr. Patnaik's scarcely concealed double life could not last. In 1943, he was arrested and jailed until 1946. His daring lifestyle continued even after independence. He started his own airlines and in 1947 carried soldiers on the request of Pandit Nehru into Kashmir when Pakistani tribesmen invaded Kashmir. This action is a unique

display of a person's patriotism and commitment for sovereignty of the motherland.

**LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.



## **PROVIDE FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE**

*Severe drought and heat wave in Telangana*

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10 May, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the severe drought condition and heat waves in Telangana, and I request the Government of India to interfere, provide financial and other assistance to the State of Telangana.

Sir, the youngest State of Telangana is facing worst drought and water crisis in the history. The acute drinking water shortage due to drastic fall in water level in major reserves continues to increase crisis in agriculture and harsh summer made this the worst ever drought in Telangana in the living memory. The water scarcity is hitting not only the villages and towns but also the cattle. The acute shortage of water and fodder is forcing the people, especially farmers, to sell their cattle at throwaway prices. According to farmers' organisation, nearly 14 lakh people have migrated from worst affected areas of the districts of Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and others.

With the most number of farmer suicides, the State of Telangana has registered negative growth in agriculture. The drought has given another blow to it. Out of 450 mandals, 225

mandals are drought affected. The farmers' organisation claims that 368 mandals are hit by drought. The food grains production is dropped to almost 50 per cent —it was 6.5 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 — when compared to previous year

Secondly, the Government of Telangana has asked to provide assistance to the tune of Rs.3,064 crores to deal with the drought condition. The Government has assured Rs.791 crores, but so far, it has given just Rs.400 crores. For drinking water supply, Government of India released Rs.72 crores against the State's request of Rs.555 crores. The project has not started in many villages under the NREGA, and in villages where work is being done, labourers are keeping away due to intense heat. Labourers have also not been paid their wages. Due to the heat wave, nearly 200 people died. But the Government of Telangana and the Government of India are not taking any steps to come to the rescue of poor people of Telangana.

In view of above, I request the hon. Prime Minister to immediately intervene and come to the rescue of Telangana with additional resources. ...(Time-bell rings)...



## **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

1. Provide gas to Karimnagar Gas Power Project
2. Successive Governments failed to allocate drinking water
3. Pranahita-Chevella be given the National Project status
4. Set up a separate Ministry for OBCs at the Union level
5. Increase the number of Junior Research Fellowships
6. It is imperative to form separate Ministry for OBCs
7. Many OBCs are in extreme poverty and screaming for help
8. Appoint an expert committee
9. Social Justice Ministry must intervene





## **PROVIDE GAS TO KARIMNAGAR GAS POWER PROJECT**

*Demand for speedy allocation of required gas  
for Karimnagar Gas Power Project*

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18 May, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, with the objective of providing electricity to the people of Telangana region, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated first stage of Karimnagar Gas Power Project in 2010. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2500 crore. The gestation period of the project is 33-36 months and the REC has agreed to provide Rs. 2800 crore financial assistance to this project. The State Government has requested for gas allocation on 27th May, 2010. The necessary approvals relating to project development for 2100 MW have been obtained and clearances have also been obtained from the concerned agencies.

Financial closure relating to the project is also being done, interim revised DPR and tender documents were also ready. Tenders for 700 MW of projects were, I think, opened on 10th May. APGENCO has been waiting since long for taking the project forward. Sir, more than five times the State has approached the Petroleum Minister, who also hails from Telangana region, for allocation of 9.72 MMSCMD of gas for the project. He also assured that he would provide assistance for this very important gas project. But, we really don't know the reasons behind

this undue delay. I am given to understand that the proposal is pending with the Empowered Group of Ministers.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, to expedite the matter and provide 9.72 MMSCMD of gas to Karimnagar Gas Power Project, as the people of Telangana are eagerly waiting for this project.



## **SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS FAILED TO ALLOCATE DRINKING WATER**

*Demand to take effective steps to check the spread of fluorosis  
in Telangana Region, particularly in Nalgonda District*

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17 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, as per the norms of the WHO, human body requires 0.5 to 1.5 ppm (0.5 to 1.5 drops out of ten lakh drops of water) of fluorine. But, in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh, people are consuming fluoride between three and ten ppm.

Excess fluoride intake causes fluorosis, paraplegia, arthritis, muscular tenderness, neck rigidity, stiffness of joints and mental retardation. It also affects human intelligence, especially in children who are most susceptible to early fluoride toxicity. It is not that it has happened today. First fluoride case was reported in 1945 in Nalgonda. But, no preventive measures were taken. By 1980, fluorosis has reached, apart from source of water, to foodgrains produced through groundwater.

So, now, even the foodgrains have the fluorosis content. As a result, 850 villages and eight lakh people are affected with fluorosis. It is a great irony that Krishna flows through this district and there is Nagarjunasagar dam in this very district.

But, successive Governments failed to allocate drinking water from Nagarjunasagar to the villages of Nalgonda. This has aggravated the problem further. In view of the above, I urge upon the Government of India to help the State Government in completing Srisailam Left Bank Canal and Elimineti Madhava Reddy Project; water quality monitoring and surveillance has to be improved; recharging of groundwater and regulation of groundwater; integrating different activities relating to water resource management and drinking water by involving Panchayats, NGOs, etc.; setting up of more number of de-fluorination plants; and, extensive promotion of rainwater harvesting. Thank you.



## **PRANAHITA-CHEVELLA BE GIVEN THE NATIONAL PROJECT STATUS**

*Request to Declare Pranahita-Chevella  
the status of a national project*

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1 August, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, as a part of Jala Yagnam with an objective to create 1.07 crore acres of additional ayacut, which is nearly half of the 2.5 crore acres contemplated under Bharat Nirman, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated an ambitious Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project on River Godavari, with an estimated cost of 38,500 crores.

The objective of the project is to provide immediate irrigation benefits to 12.20 lakh acres of under-developed land in the State of Telangana, to provide drinking water to about 1,000 villages in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts and also to prevent river water flowing into the sea.

The project started long back, but due to paucity of funds and meagre allocations, the project is going on at a snail's pace. Tenders have been called for and the work is in progress, but not at the pace with which it ought to progress. So far, the Government has spent just 1,600 crores.

It is the policy of the Government of India to give one National Project to every State. Telangana State has recently been carved out from Andhra Pradesh. Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh has been given the national project status. On the same lines, Pranahita Chevella also be given the National Project status for the benefit of farmers and people of Telangana.



## **SET UP A SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR OBCs AT THE UNION LEVEL**

*Demand for granting constitutional status to National  
Commission for Backward Classes*

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5 August, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, Backward Classes' population constitutes more than 52 per cent in India. But, unfortunately, there is no effective mechanism/forum with constitutional status to deal with grievances of backward classes. It is unfortunate that in spite of Registrar General of India gathering Socio-Economic and Caste Census, the figures have not been published so far. There is nobody to question this.

Secondly, some States classified Backward Classes on the basis of castes / communities into two or more groups such as Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. Some other States classified OBCs into A, B, C, D Groups as per their status and occupations. But there is no such classification made in the Central List of OBCs. If classification is not done, then, advanced Backward Class communities / castes may corner the quota of Most Backward Classes. Therefore, classification into separate groups is required.

Thirdly, Section 11 of the NCBC Act mandates revision of OBC List once in every ten years. But the Government has not undertaken any revision in the List for reasons best known to it.



Fourthly, in pursuance of various representations and requests made, the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes, in its First Report, recommended for conferring on it the constitutional status at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to deal with various grievances and to undertake welfare measures.

In view of the above, I request the House to support me in demanding the Government of India for granting constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes and also setting up a separate Ministry at the Union level.



## INCREASE THE NUMBER OF JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

*Need to increase number of Junior Research Fellowships for OBCs under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme*

9 December, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, it is appreciated by one and all the initiatives taken by the Government of India for providing fellowships exclusively for OBCs for 2014-15 to pursue their M.Phil and Ph.D., programmes under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Programme.

All OBCs welcomed this. But the Government proposed to give only 300 Junior Fellowships for OBCs who constitute more than 50% of the total population. Secondly, the Government has not given any Senior Research Fellowships which is totally unjustified. I am given to understand that Senior Research Fellowships would be given from 2016-17 to the students studying in universities or institutions recognised by the UGC. I fail to understand the rationale in giving Senior Fellowships from 2016-17.

Students are very eager to get Fellowship as this will pave the way for them to become Lecturers and Assistant Professors lying vacant in various colleges and universities. But if you look at the number of Fellowships that the Government has given, it is very less. It is giving just 300 Junior Research Fellowships

and no Senior Research Fellowships! Secondly, the Fellowship amount is also not so encouraging. For example, Government is giving just ₹10,000 per year for humanities and social sciences for the first two years

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to increase the number of Junior Research Fellowships, introduce Senior Research Fellowships from 2015-16 itself and also increase the fellowship amount to a minimum of ₹20,000 p.m. for all streams.



## **IT IS IMPERATIVE TO FORM A SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR OBCs**

*Demand to create a separate Ministry for OBCs at Union Level*

25 February, 2015

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** It is irony that in spite of constituting 54% of country's population backward classes do not have any Ministry at Union level to take care of policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to their social, educational and economic empowerment.

Until 1985, OBC issues were looked after by Backward Classes Cell in Home Ministry then transferred to Welfare Ministry which renamed as Social Justice and Empowerment in 1998. But, this Ministry has primarily taking care of matters relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Of course, it has division called Backward Classes Division looking after policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to social and economic empowerment of OBCs, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and National Commission for Backward Classes.

But, it did not make much difference as it is only Cell which was transferred from Home Ministry to Social Justice Ministry.

There are separate Ministries for SCs, STs, Minorities, Women and separate departments for Sports, culture, etc. But,

there is no separate Ministry or department for communities which constitute 54% of country's population!

Secondly, there are a number of legal disputes on the issue of BC reservations, there is lack of proper supervision in implementation of schemes, projects, programmes for OBCs, students are also facing hardships for getting financial and other assistance to pursue their education, apart from other important issues.

In view of the above, I request GOI that it is imperative to form a separate Ministry for OBCs which can only facilitate and pay focussed attention for development of OBCs.



## **MANY OBCs ARE IN EXTREME POVERTY AND SCREAMING FOR HELP**

*Demand for appointing Commission to address various issues pertaining to reservation for obcs in the country*

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28 April, 2015

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, OBCs constitute 52 per cent of the population and is a community which is backward in economic, social, political and educational realms. Out of 2,300 BCs recognized by the Government of India, 1,400 castes are in extreme poverty and have been screaming for help.

Looking at their pathetic state, the Government of India first constituted the Kaka Kalekar Commission in 1953 and then the Mandal Commission in 1978. These Commissions studied educational, vocational, social, economic and political status of OBCs and submitted their Reports. The Kaka Kalekar Commission's recommendations were totally ignored and only two recommendations out of 38 of the Mandal Commission were accepted by the Government. Secondly, even these two recommendations are not being implemented in letter and spirit. Thirdly, in 2008, the Government introduced the reservation Bill for SCs, STs and OBCs in Parliament.

But, conspicuously, the chapter relating to reservation for OBCs was dropped at the last moment without giving any rea-

sons. Fourthly, the recent reports show that there are only 7 per cent BCs in the Central Government employment. Out of 54 lakh jobs, only 2.62 lakh jobs belong to BCs. So, in the case of 52 per cent population, employment has been given to just 7 per cent against the accepted norm of 27 per cent. This clearly shows that even after 20 years of implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, only 7 per cent OBCs have got employment. Fifthly, it is clearly mentioned under Articles 340 and 16(4)(a) of the Constitution that if representation is not in proportion to population, reservations in promotions should be implemented.

In view of these many deficiencies in implementation of reservation for OBCs, I request the Government of India to appoint a fresh new Commission directing it to address above issues and submit its report in six months so that the Government can take a time-bound final decision.



## **APPOINT AN EXPERT COMMITTEE**

*Demand to conduct a separate Census for OBCs for better formulation of welfare schemes for them*

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11 May, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER T. GOUD (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, for effective implementation of any scheme or programme or reservation for any class of people, particularly, the backwards, the basic data required as their Census. Census helps in finding out socio-economic condition of the people and also helps in formulating schemes which may help them. With nearly 2,300 castes recognized by the Government of India and 1,400 castes in extreme poverty, OBCs constitute nearly 54 per cent of the population of India. So, it is really a challenging task for the planners to frame schemes and implement them. It is unfortunate that country's highest planning body, the earlier Planning Commission, and the present NITI AAYOG, are not able to formulate policies and programmes in the absence of a separate Census for OBCs. Census of OBCs will also help in reservation for local body elections. An assurance was given by the then Finance Minister and the present hon. President for undertaking Census of OBCs. But nothing has been done so far.

The Registrar General of India undertook socio-economic Census in 2011 and data is already available with the Government. Of course, it has not been made public. But I understand that no separate data has been collected for OBCs



in 2011 Census; thereby, we missed the opportunity. Hence, I request the Government of India to appoint an expert committee to examine data collected in Socio-Economic Caste Census and arrive at State-wise socio-economic data for Backward Classes. Or, the Government of India may appoint a Commission or ask the Registrar General of India to immediately undertake a separate Census for OBCs so as to formulate policies, schemes and programmes for their socio-economic development.

**DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.



## **SOCIAL JUSTICE MINISTRY MUST INTERVENE**

*Demand to withdraw the new criteria for determining  
creamy layer for OBCs*

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2 August, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, the Department of Personnel and Training debarred wards of OBC employees working in Government/private organizations from awarding Service in CSE 2015 by applying a new criterion. The DoPT has wrongly taken into account income from salary as 'income from other sources' within income limit of Rs6 lakhs per year under Category VI income/Wealth Test Criterion to Category II-C employees, even though equivalent/comparable posts have not been evaluated or determined. The DoPT is also planning to review earlier selections.

Sir, the OBC students submitted non-creamy layer certificates before 2015 Main CSE and the UPSC forwarded them to the DoPT. But, the DoPT is, in the name of scrutinizing OBC Non-Creamy Layer certificate, comparing posts and positions of their parents and also adding salary income of their parents to 'income from other sources' for applying Income/Wealth Test under Category VI

The NCBC, headed by a former Judge, met on 26-06-2016 and resolved not to add salary and agriculture income in

respect of employees working in Category II-C since criterion for determining Creamy Layer is clear. But, the DoPT, for the first time, misinterpreted Income/Wealth Test Category

This being a very serious issue, the Social Justice Ministry may kindly intervene and clarify that clarification issued by Ministry in letter D.O. 20011/1/2001-BCC dated 26-4-2002 holds good. It is unfortunate that even after 25 years of Mandal Commission Recommendations, we have just 4% of OBCs in Civil Services against the mandated 27% in spite of the fact that 52% population consists of OBCs. And, the criterion for determining Creamy Layer is as per the Expert Report at Note 5 & 6 of the Brochure on Reservation-2014 issued by the DoPT and as per explanation for excluding criterion of Creamy Layer under Category VI Income/Wealth Test.



## **STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS/PRIME MINISTER**

1. Bomb blasts in Hyderabad on 21st February, 2013
2. Meeting of the family members of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav with him in Pakistan and situation arising therefrom



## **IT IS A NON-SERIOUS STATEMENT OF THE UNION HOME MINISTER**

*Bomb blasts in Hyderabad on 21st February, 2013*

22 February, 2013

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE):** Sir, on 21.02.2013, twin blasts took place in a busy locality of Dilsukhnagar area of Hyderabad city at a local bus stop and a canteen, which were about 150 metres from each other at 6.58 p.m. and 7.01 p.m. respectively. ...(Interruptions)... Preliminary investigations reveal that the IEDs (Improvised Explosive Devices) were placed on bicycles causing explosions at both the places. ...(Interruptions)...

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

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:** A total of 16 persons died and 117 were injured out of which four, are critically injured. ...(Interruptions)... The State Government immediately deployed emergency medical response team alongwith 25 ambulances to take the injured to hospital. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, this is a very serious matter because in 2002 also, in Dilsukhnagar, bomb blast occurred in the same area at Sai Baba temple. At that time, I was also the Home Minister of the State.

We immediately took the action. The very next day, the person was killed in an encounter. Now, the people of Andhra Pradesh are expecting the same response. अभी जैसा वैकैया नायडु साहब ने हाउस को बताया कि दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा चार महीने पहले एक आदमी के पकड़ा गया था, उस आदमी ने बोला था कि हैदराबाद नगर में हमने रेकी की तो है। Dilsukhnagar is such a place which falls between Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts. It is almost on the border of Rangareddy district, to which I belong. It is the busiest area of Hyderabad city. The Governor knows about this area. The Home Minister himself went to that area today morning. उसमें उनको मालोम है कि वह कितना बिजी एरिया है। साल में भी जो गोकुल चाट मंत्र और लुम्बिनी पार्क में इंसीडेंट हुआ था, वह सबको पता है। इस वक्त भी यहां पर बम को डिफ्यूज कर दिया गया ता, बम ब्लास्ट नहीं हुआ। यहां का तो आप अच्छी तरह से जानते थे कि बम ब्लास्ट होने वाल है, सीसीटीवी कैमरा भी डिसकनेक्ट हुआ था, ट्रैपिक पुलिस ने वह भी मालूम किया था।

उन लोगों ने बताया था कि सी.सी. टी. वी. कैमरा disconnect हुआ है, उसको ठीक करना चाहिए रिपेयर करना चाहिए। उसको पुलिस ने क्यों नहीं ठीक किया, इसके लिए मैं यूनियन होम मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस ने उनको क्या explanation दिया है। Whatever statement has been made by him, newspapers और television channels ने इस nation को इससे ज्यादा information दी है, जो उन्होंने हाउस को इस स्टेटमेंट के द्वारा दी है। It is a non-serious statement of the Union Home Minister. He must take it very firmly. He must give a clear-cut message to the nation that the Union Government is very serious about the incident. इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि यूनियन होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस मामले को सीरियसली लिया है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वे इसे सीरियसली लें और जैसा कि राम गोपाल जी ने कहा, सारा हाउस उनके साथ है। जो भी टेरेरिस्ट्स होते हैं, they have no religion.

They are anti-human beings, वे चाहते हैं कि यहां दंगे-फसाद हों और हैदराबाद एक sensitive एरिया है। यूनियन होम मिनिस्टर आज वहां पर होकर आए हैं, तो उनको दोनों Houses को इस मामले की सीरियसनेस को बताना चाहिए। वहां तेलुगु देशम पार्टी और उनका होम मिनिस्टर होने के नाते सन 2002 में जब similar incident हुआ था, उस वक्त जैसा firm action रलीलेप लिया गया था

वैसा ही firm action यहां पर भी लेना चाहिए। मैंने यूनियन होम मिनिस्टर से expect किया था कि वे इस incident को सीरियसली लेंगे और आशा करता हूं कि ऐसा incident दोबारा न हो। I thank him because he went to the Hyderabad city. He went today morning itself. Yesterday, as Mr. Venkaiah Naidu rightly pointed out, he should have gone to the Hyderabad city.





## WE SUPPORT THE STATEMENT

*Meeting of the family members of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav with him in Pakistan and situation arising therefrom*

28 December, 2017

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय नागरिक श्री कुलभूषण जाधव की पाकिस्तान में गैर - कानूनी में गैर - कानूनी हिरासत के संबंध में हाल ही में हुए घटनाक्रम के बारे में सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ। जैसे कि सदन को पता है कि 25 दिसम्बर, 2017 को श्री जाधव की माँ और पत्नी ने उनसे इस्लामाबाद में मुलाकात की। यह मुलाकात राजनयिक माध्यमों से तय करायी गयी थी।

सभापति जी, अप्रैल 2017 में मैंने इसी सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें श्री जाधव की सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए और उनको ऐ-कानूनी हिरासत से मुक्त कराने के लिए सरकार की इच्छा शक्ति को प्रदर्शित किया था। सदन को यह पता है कि उसके बाद हमने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय, International Court of Justice यानि में श्री जाधव के पक्ष में एक याचिका दायर की और इस याचिका के पलस्वरूप हम अस्थायी तौर पर उनके मृत्युदंड को रूकवाने में सफल रहे। सभापति जी, यह मृत्युदंड श्री जाधव को पाकिस्तान की सैन्य अदालत द्वारा एक उपहास्यास्पद तरीके ए, यानि farcical तरीके से चलाए गए मुकदमे में सुनाया गया था। श्री जाधव के जीवन पर मंडरा रहे खतरे को अभी टाल दिया गया है, ICJ के जजमेंट के द्वारा और अब हम ज्यादा अधिक मजबूत तर्कों के आधार पर ICJ (International Court of Justice) के द्वारा उन्हें स्थायी राहत दिए जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I fully agree with Sushmaji. My party and myself fully support the statement made by the hon. Minister.





## **MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE**

1. The whole scam's root cause  
is the Andhra Pradesh Government



## **THE WHOLE SCAM'S ROOT CAUSE IS THE ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT**

*Motion For Appointment Of A Joint Committee*

27 February, 2013

### **THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):**

Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

“That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 10 Members from Rajya Sabha and 20 Members from Lok Sabha, be appointed to inquire into the allegations of payment of bribes in the acquisition of VVIP Helicopters by the Ministry of Defence from M/s. Augusta Westland and the role of alleged middlemen in the transaction.

2. That the Committee shall have 10 Members of the Rajya Sabha as its Members:— (1) Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury (2) Shri Birender Singh (3) Shri Jesudasu Seelam (4) Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi (5) Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (6) Shri Satish Chandra Misra (7) Shri T.K. Rangarajan

### **Remaining three names will be filled later by the House.**

3. That the Chairman, Rajya Sabha will nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman.

4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.
5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.
6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.
7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House within 3 months of its first sitting.
8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman, Rajya Sabha may make.
9. That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of 20 Members appointed from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above.”

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, unfortunately, the whole scam's root cause is the Andhra Pradesh Government. The Andhra Government purchased one helicopter when the same person - Haschke - himself is running a foundation in Andhra Pradesh.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please speak only about the Motion.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, he is running a foundation. We oppose the JPC because the CBI inquiry is going on. I would like to ask from the Minister concerned whether this ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please, take your seats ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, regarding these helicopters, even the local newspapers also reported ...(Interruptions)... Rs.65,000 crore controversy ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** If everybody speaks at a time, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... If all of you stand up, I will put the Motion to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** They say that almost Rs.15,000 crore is the maintenance charges for this ...(Interruptions)... I want to know from the Minister whether that is also included in the inquiry or not because he has not yet responded to this. He is silent on this issue. We want to know from the Minister concerned whether this will also be included in the inquiry or not. We oppose the Joint Parliamentary Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

*I want to know from the Minister whether that is also included in the inquiry or not because he has not yet responded to this*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** If all of you stand up ...(Interruptions)... I must call one by one.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** And, we want to put it on record that the TDP opposes the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have made your point. Please, take your seat.







# **REFERENCES**

1. The Victims of Bomb Blasts



## IT IS A VERY SERIOUS ISSUE

*The Victims of Bomb Blasts*

22 February, 2013

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, there is a reference from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One minute, please. There is a reference from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Goud, please. ...(Interruptions)... There is a reference from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Goud, please. ...(Interruptions)... First reference from the Chair, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, it is a very serious issue because many people died in Hyderabad. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, it is with utmost shock and grief that I refer to the bomb blasts in Dilsukhnagar locality of Hyderabad yesterday, the 21st February, 2013, in which 14 persons have reportedly lost their lives and over 119 others have been seriously injured.

The loss of precious and innocent lives is tragic and no words are strong enough to condemn this heinous and sense-

less act of violence. While condemning such heartless acts of terrorism, we must also reiterate our firm resolve to fight terrorism in all its forms with determination.

I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy for the families of those who lost their lives and pray for the speedy recovery of those who were injured. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.



## **CALLING ATTENTION**

1. Explain the reasons behind the death of so many pilgrims



## **EXPLAIN THE REASONS BEHIND THE DEATH OF SO MANY PILGRIMS**

*Inadequate facilities and safety measures along Amarnath Yatra route resulting in death of pilgrims*

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14 August, 2012

### **THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):**

Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to inadequate facilities and safety measures along the Amarnath Yatra route resulting in death of a large number of pilgrims.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, recently one person lost his life. His family was explaining the conditions which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House but seeing the mood, I would like to seek some clarifications only. Sir, I would like to know the procedural lapses that the Ministry has found at the time of the medical clearances of yatris. What are the reasons for not taking steps for removing such lapses by the Ministry? Secondly, whether it is true that the Supreme Court has issued a direction to the Union Government and also the State Government to explain the reasons behind the death of so many pilgrims.

If yes, what are the details of the notice and the reply submitted to the Supreme Court? Thirdly, what are the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the former Governor of Jammu and Kashmir for construction of a ropeway? Fourthly,



whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has set up a high powered committee to recommend the measures for safe journey and whether it is true that the committee has submitted its report on 10th August, 2012. If yes, what are the details of the recommendations made by the Committee? I wanted to explain certain things, but there is no time. So, I seek clarifications from the hon. Minister on these points. Thank you.



## **FELICITATIONS TO HON. CHAIRMAN**

1. Continue the same tradition



## CONTINUE THE SAME TRADITION

*Felicitations To Hon. Mr. Chairman On Second Term*

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13 August, 2012

**THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my proud privilege and a great honour to felicitate you as you begin your second term as the Vice-President of India and Chairman of the august House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in you we have a distinguished personality who has served the country in diverse fields of diplomacy.

In you, we have a person of great distinction who has presided over the Aligarh Muslim University and in all that has been given to you, you have served our country with great distinction. In the last five years, we have had the enormous good fortune to proceed on the basis of guidance that you have provided for the deliberations in this House.

That you have been chosen for the second term to preside over this august House is a tribute to your qualities of head and heart. I, therefore, take this opportunity to felicitate you and to assure you that our Government will extend to you the fullest possible cooperation in smooth functioning of the House and we sincerely hope that your guidance will be a sovereign influence over the deliberations of this august House. Thank you.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, on behalf of Telugu Desam Party and my colleagues, I congratulate you on this occasion. I am not new to politics but I am a new Member in this House. You are always encouraging me and my party Members, Sir. Whenever we do not find any time in the House, you were always available and with your guidance we are able to function as good parliamentaries in this House. Once again, I congratulate you and hope that you will continue the same tradition in this term also. Thank you, Sir.



## **SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS**

1. No drought relief measures are being taken
2. Create a nodal agency



## **NO DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN**

*Drought in Andhra Pradesh*

4 May, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: (a) the details of the effect of prevailing drought condition on agriculture and farmers in Andhra Pradesh; and (b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that farmers are assisted to withstand the severe drought this season?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a Memorandum on 12.01.2012 containing details of loss/damage due to drought. State Government have declared drought in 876 Mandals covering 22 districts of the State on 02.11.2011. Deficit/scanty rains resulted in reduction of sown area (50% and more), poor crop condition, reduced soil moisture, delayed sowings, reduced crop growth period etc. The Government of Andhra Pradesh reported a production loss of about 3.1 million metric tonnes (MTs) affecting 51.54 lakh farmers. An area of 34.24 lakh hectares of agricultural crop was damaged where reduction in



yield was reported to be more than 50%. An extent of 0.45 lakh hectares under horticultural crop was also damaged by more than 50% due to drought in the State. (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for providing Rs.3006.41 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for taking up drought mitigation works/relief measures in the State.

In response, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the State during 5th to 8th February, 2012 for assessment of crop loss/damage due to drought. Government of India has approved an assistance for Rs.706.15 crore eligible under NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the drought of 2011. Sanction of Rs.8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has also been made for repair of damaged drinking water supply works in Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Hon. Chairman, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh out of 23 districts, 22 districts are affected by drought. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—that it is not only this year, but for the last four years, this drought condition has been prevailing in the State—how much amount the State Government has requested you to allocate and how much amount you have released for the State Government. I can say on the floor that absolutely, no drought relief measures are being taken in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately, may be, it is because of political condition, and of course, I can say, there is no Governance at all in Andhra Pradesh. I am sorry to say it.

Even though you are not releasing any amount to them, and as per your statement, out of Rs. 3000 crores which they asked this year, you released only Rs. 700 crores. I think it is only an adjustment. I too was Revenue Minister for some time. But only 75 per cent of this amount is going to be adjusted. Whatever it may be, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much amount the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested you

to allocate since the last four years and how much amount you have released.

**SHRI SHARAD PAWAR:** Sir, as I said, Andhra Pradesh has demanded Rs. 3006 crores for a season, and the Committee which visited had studied the ground level situation. They visited many mandals. They discussed with local Government officials and ultimately, they have recommended Rs. 706 crores. That amount was sent to Andhra Pradesh, and that money has reached Andhra Pradesh.



## CREATE A NODAL AGENCY

*Negotiation with Maoists involved in abductions*

9 May, 2012

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether Government has any plan to negotiate with the Naxals/Maoists who have been involved in various abductions in the recent past; (b) if so, the details thereof; and (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) are resorting to large scale abductions in their areas of influence. However, only high profile abductions are widely reported. In the recent past, the CPI (Maoist) abducted two Italian nationals, Mr. Paolo Bosusco and Mr. Claudio Colangelo on 14.3.2012 from Daringibadi P.S. of Kandhamal District of Odisha. Subsequently, Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur, District Koraput, Odisha was abducted on the night intervening March 23-24, 2012. The District Magistrate of Sukma District in Chhattisgarh, Shri Alex Paul Menon was abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 21.4.2012. In the year 2011, the Collector of Malkangiri District in Odisha, Shri Vineel Krishna, was also kidnapped by the CPI (Maoist) on 16.2.2011.

The abduction of young and pro-active Collectors, elected representatives and foreign tourists, etc. is a clear indication of the changing nature of Maoist insurgency. The kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and even foreigners is indicative of the facts the Maoists are using terrorist tactics to get their demands fulfilled by the State Governments. Usually, the main demand of the CPI (Maoist) includes release of their jailed cadres, especially relatives of important leaders. The abduction of civil administration officials indicates a determined effort on the part of the CPI (Maoist) to stall development process in affected districts.

They seek to prevent poor and marginalized sections of the society in their areas of dominance from joining the mainstream development process. Such action by the CPI (Maoist) will not deter the Government from its determination to continue with its efforts to combat Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner .

*I would like to know what kind of actions are taken from your side to coordinate between the State and the implementing agencies*

It has been noticed that the primary demands of Maoist always pertains to release of their jailed cadres. Hence, negotiations in such situations can only be conducted by the State Governments concerned. There is no direct role for Central Government in such situations other than providing necessary assistance required by the State Governments. At the strategic level, Government of India has time and again appealed to the CPI (Maoist) to abjure violence and come for talks. However, there has been no response to this offer by the CPI (Maoist).

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a little experience of being the Home Minister for five years in Andhra Pradesh, I can say that without the support or cooperation of the civilians in that area, the police force cannot solve this kind of a problem. With the same experience, I can say to the hon. Home Minister—he is well aware of the problem—that States

cannot handle this kind of a problem by themselves. Their forces are not properly trained. Even the civil administration is also not prepared for this kind of a situation in that area. Kindly create a nodal agency; of course, you have it but it must be activated by not only giving more funds and also by issuing directions on how they should implement.

A lot of modalities and a lot of conditions are put by the Central Government as well as the State Government. The field officers suffer a lot because they are not having the clarity on how to spend and how to implement this sort of programmes of the Government of India. Kindly take a special interest. I would like to reiterate that without the civilian support, you are not going to succeed in handling this kind of a situation.

I would like to know what kind of actions are taken from your side to coordinate between the State and the implementing agencies. Every time we handle the problem, a lot of experience we gain. I would like to know if there is any specific nodal agency you have formed to resolve this kind of problem. Thank you.



## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Decentralization is must
2. The objective of the overnment is to ensure enrollment ratio
3. Reconstitution of National Fishermen Welfare Board is required
4. Procure them and modernize them
5. Many bogus NGOs are coming
6. How many SEZs are Deregularised?
7. It will have a terrible impact on environment
8. Provide basic infrastructure to the villagers under SAGY
9. Ensure the safety of the Indians
10. Impact of drought
11. GST is a big financial reform
12. Status of disinvestment of AI
13. Sub-categorisation of OBCs



## DECENTRALIZATION IS MUST

*Need to Strengthen Panchayat System*

17 May, 2012

**SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:** Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayat system needs to be made more effective and strengthened in the county;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Ministry of Rural Development is likely to provide a large amount of fund for the above said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the facts thereof and the item-wise details of the amount to be spent on different issues?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has continuously urged States/UTs to devolve powers to the Panchayats in accordance with the Constitutional stipulation. MoPR has provided assistance to States for capacity building of Panchayats through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY), Capacity Building grant of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) and promoted e-enablement of Panchayats through the e-Panchayat scheme. An untied grant is provided to



Panchayats through States for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in 250 backward districts on the basis of decentralized planning under BRGF. Through the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), MoPR has incentivized States for devolving 3Fs to Panchayats, and has incentivized Panchayats for performance

- (c) and (d) The Minister, Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation has suggested to the Planning Commission that 1% of the outlay for rural development should be earmarked for strengthening Panchayats. Discussion with the Planning Commission is in progress

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, fortunately, the Prime Minister is also sitting here. Most of the States are not conducting elections regularly. In our own State, Andhra Pradesh, there have been no elections at all in the last three years. There is no Sarpanch, no Mandal President, no Chairman of Zila Parishad. They are not conducting elections on some pretext or the other.

Secondly, Sir, it took more than forty years for this country to give Constitutional guarantee to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Even after twenty years, no State has devolved the powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions. I request the hon. Prime Minister to please call a Chief Ministers' Conference, especially for this particular subject, and, pressurize them in this regard; otherwise, decentralization will not take place.

Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what action the Government of India is taking against the States which are not conducting elections regularly. My second question, Sir, ...(Interruptions)....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One question please. (Interruptions)

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** How many States have devolved the powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Does it relate to the Question?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Yes, Sir, it is related. (Interruptions) If it is not so, then, what action have you taken in that regard?

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO:** Sir, as far as elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions are concerned, grants from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj will be withheld in these cases. We have not been sending the grants due from my Ministry to the States, which have not held elections. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, we have intimated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh from here that until elections are held, funds will not be released by the Central Government, and, this is as per general guidelines, which are valid for all the States.

These funds do not lapse but these funds will not be released until and unless the elections are held. As far as elections in Andhra Pradesh are concerned, I am told by the State Government that elections have not been held because of a stay that was given by the High Court. We have advised them to actually vacate the stay and hold elections.

*I think there is nothing that we can do. We will have to only convince the States and persuade them which we have been doing*

Sir, as far as devolution of functions are concerned, we have been persuading and requesting the States in this regard, and, as I told you, many States have complied with it, and, they have been very, very responsive and positive. This is done in different degrees in different States. We are still pursuing the matter. But, beyond that, I think there is nothing that we can do. We will have to only convince the States and persuade them which we have been doing.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, this is nothing but a violation of the Constitution. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no, please ..(Interruptions).. This question is over. ..(Interruptions).. We are on to the next question. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** This is a violation of the Constitution, Sir. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no, please. ..(Interruptions).. No discussion on this. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Sir, no elections have taken place ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We can't go into a discussion on this. ..(Interruptions).. No, no, please. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, for the last three years ..(Interruptions)..



## **THE OBJECTIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO ENSURE ENROLLMENT RATIO**

*Reservation for OBCs in the Central University of Hyderabad*

1 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reservation policy of Government for OBCs studying, teaching and working in the Central University of Hyderabad;
- (b) the number of vacancies that have arisen since implementation of OBC reservation in academic and non-academic areas in the University, year-wise and post-wise;
- (c) the details of persons appointed against each of the above vacant posts;
- (d) the copy of the Roster being followed for recruitment of academic and non-academic staff in the University;
- (e) whether any injustice has been done to OBCs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):** (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As per information made available by the University of Hyderabad, it is following the reservation policy of the Government for OBCs in admission as well as recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff. (b) and (c) The number of vacancies, year-wise and post-wise in non-teaching and teaching cadre, arising out of OBC reservation and name of person appointed against such vacancies is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

(d) The University of Hyderabad has informed that for identification of OBC posts, the University follows the roster of Government of India as available in the website of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions ([http://persmin.nic.in/DOPT/Brochure\\_Reservation\\_SCSTBackward/Chapter-05.pdf](http://persmin.nic.in/DOPT/Brochure_Reservation_SCSTBackward/Chapter-05.pdf)). (e) The University of Hyderabad has informed that no injustice has been done in the recruitment of OBCs. (f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, the objective of the Government is to ensure enrolment ratio of 30 per cent by 2020. To achieve this objective, the Director, UGC and others should extend possible OBC persons in higher education. But if you look at the ground situation, it is the other way round. The UGC has fixed separate cut-off marks for the recruitment of faculty for M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in Hyderabad University.



## **RECONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL FISHERMEN WELFARE BOARD IS REQUIRED**

*Central Board of Fisheries*

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15 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Central Board of Fisheries (CBF);
  - (b) when the CBF was constituted;
  - (c) the efforts CBF has made, since its constitution, for the welfare and well being of fishermen in the country;
  - (d) whether it was disbanded in between;
  - (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
  - (f) in the light of
- (d) above, how Government is looking after the welfare of fishermen in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR):** (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (f) The Central Board of Fisheries (CBF) was established in 1958-59 under the chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister in order to coordinate and integrate the activities in the field of fisheries development and research in the country. The CBF discussed national problems on fisheries development and recommended measures for optimum growth of the sector and conservation of fishery resources etc. from time to time.

Government of India launched the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) in 2006 as a Special Purpose Vehicle with the objective of giving focused attention to activities relating to fisheries and aquaculture, to achieve sustainable management and conservation of aquatic resources, generate employment and to enhance production and productivity of fish through its programmes and schemes. Besides development oriented activities, NFDB also focuses on Human Resource development of the fishers. Since the Governing Body of NFDB under the chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister has all State Ministers in charge of Fisheries as members, it has effectively replaced the CBF.

*I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the aims and objectives of the Fishermen Welfare Fund*

Government is implementing various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen, such as

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations;
- (iii) Strengthening of Database and Geographical Information Systems of Fisheries Sector;
- (iv) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and
- (v) NFDB etc. States can also avail funding under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for taking up various initiatives for development of fisheries.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the aims and objectives of the Fishermen Welfare Fund. How much amount is there in the Fund? What welfare measures are undertaken by the Government from this Fund, particularly for the fishermen of Andhra Pradesh?

**SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Sir, through a Centrally-sponsored scheme, that is, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, the Government is providing the following support to fishermen:

- (a) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fisherman providing an insurance cover of Rs.1 lakh and Rs.50,000 against death or permanent total disability and for partial disability respectively;
- (b) Fishermen Housing: a sum of Rs.50,000 is provided for the construction of houses for eligible fishermen, drinking and community hall facilities are also provided in cluster housing;
- (c) Saving-cum Relief: a sum of Rs.1800 in three instalments of Rs.600 each is provided to fishermen belonging to below poverty line during the lean fishing period and (d) Training and Extension, this is for building the capacity of fishermen and fish farmers so that they can obtain better returns from their vocation. Sir, NFDB supplements these efforts further through training of fishermen and they have so far provided training to nearly 70,000 fishermen. The Government is also framing programmes for alternative livelihood for fishermen to supplement their income and protect their livelihood.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, there is a demand not only from Andhra Pradesh but also from various parts of the country that reconstitution of National Fishermen Welfare Board is required. In so far as looking after the fishermen of the country is concerned, what action has the Ministry taken so far?

**SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the Central Board of Fisheries did not have any scheme or programme and



was performing only an advisory role, the Government of India decided to replace the CBF with NFDB. The NFDB is a Special Purpose Vehicle having its own organization, staff and budget. It is also implementing a number of schemes for development of fisheries and aqua-culture. Therefore, it has emerged as a more effective body. All the States are represented in the Governing body of NFDB through Ministers, related Central Ministers, Departments and representatives of the Association of Fishermen and Aqua-culture.



## **PROCURE THEM AND MODERNIZE THEM**

*Analysis of nature of cyber crimes*

10 December, 2014

**SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state : (a) the cases of cyber crimes registered by police in different States during the last three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made regarding the nature of these crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of legislative and other measures taken to prevent such crimes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The data of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested during the last three years under the Information Technology Act (IT Act) and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is given in the Statement (See below), which indicates a rising trend in the crimes committed under the IT Act and the Indian Penal Code.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), under the Ministry of Information Technology, the

nodal Ministry, implements the Information Technology Act, through which various measures have been taken to address the menace of cyber crimes effectively. Information Technology Act, 2000 and the amended Act 2008 comprehensively address all forms of cyber crimes. The Government has formulated action plan for prevention of cyber crimes which includes series of technical, administrative, legal and capacity building measures to address cyber crimes effectively.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, the specific question I am asking is this. The Government of India allocates modernization funds to the States. क्या आप गाइडलाइंस में यह इस्तेमाल करेंगे कि they must modernize all these instruments. साबइर क्राइम्स के जितने भी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स हैं। they must procure them and they must also modernize them. All the States must do this. गाइडलाइन में यही first information रखनी चाहिए। I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government of India in this regard.



## MANY BOGUS NGOS ARE COMING

*Non-filing of annual returns by NGOs in A.P.*

4 March, 2015

**SHRI C.M. RAMESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the NGOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh have submitted annual returns under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the NGOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh which are filing annual returns;
- (c) the details of NGOs which have not filed their annual returns during the last three years; and (d) the details of the penal action taken against those defaulting NGOs under relevant provisions of the law?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (d) It has been found that a number of Associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh receiving foreign contributions have not filed annual returns of accounts. The number of association registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010

(FCRA, 2010) in Andhra Pradesh and those who have filed annual returns during the last three years.

The details of associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh who have filed/not filed annual returns are voluminous and may be viewed at Ministry of Home Affairs website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm> Notices were issued to 1441 defaulting associations in the State of Andhra Pradesh for non-filing annual returns for the financial years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 for violation of Section 18(1) of FCRA, 2010 and Rule 17(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 (FCRR 2011). Out of this, registration of 1142 associations has been cancelled.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Q.No.92, the questioner is not present, let the answer be given. Any supplementaries on this?

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** I want to put a supplementary.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Yes.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, my deputy leader is not present here, but I want to put a question. Defaulting NGOs is not only the problem in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. Many bogus NGOs are coming.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is on Andhra Pradesh. Please stick to Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** NGOs कतिने है? What is the action taken by the Government against the bogus NGOs?

**SHRI KIREN RIJJU:** Sir, the question is, as you have mentioned specifically, about Andhra Pradesh. But for the information of the hon. Member, I can provide the information. Right now we have total 43,050 NGOs registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. Out of that 1,441 belong to Andhra Pradesh which have been served notice for violation of various norms. Out of 1,441, registration of 1,142 associations has been cancelled as they have not replied to the queries being issued by the authority.



## HOW MANY SEZs ARE DEREGULARISED?

*Setting up of New SEZs*

11 March, 2015

**SHRI K.C. TYAGI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) whether Government proposes to set up more/new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details and the locations thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

- (a) Proposals for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are approved by the Board of Approvals on recommendations of the relevant State Government. Approval of SEZs is an on-going process as they are created under the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Thank you very much, Sir. One question is regarding the SEZs Act, 2005. After this Act came into being, how many SEZs have been deregularised?



## **IT WILL HAVE A TERRIBLE IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT**

*Domestic LPG coverage*

2 March, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the State-wise present percentage of coverage of domestic LPG in the country;
- (b) what efforts are being made to increase 100 per cent coverage, at least, at the block level in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to high cost attached to get an LPG connection, BPL families are not able to afford the same;
- (d) if so, whether Government would consider giving some subsidy or grant to BPL families; and (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):** (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The percentage coverage of domestic LPG in the country based on active consumers is 61.3 % as on 01.01.2016. The State-wise percentage coverage of domestic LPG in the country as on 01.01.2016 is given in Statement.

(b) It is envisaged to increase the LPG coverage across the country by appointing new distributorships for coverage of uncovered areas and through various measures for upgradation of infrastructure for handling enhanced LPG operations.

(c) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 29 February 2016 has announced a budgetary provision of ₹2000 crore to provide deposit free LPG connections to 1.5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families during the year 2016-17. The LPG connection will be in the name of women member of the BPL family. The Scheme will be continued for at least two more years to cover a total of 5 crore BPL households.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, this is a very important thing. India being a poor country, एलपीजी कनेक्शन सभी लोग नहीं ले सकते हैं। What is the total amount required for the total LPG connection? 100 परसेंट कनेक्शन के लिए कितनी राशि चाहिए?

Sir, I want to know about the total financial requirement एलपीजी का कनेक्शन देनेके लिए। Have you ever calculated it? I want to know that. My second question is this. It is not just about the LPG. It will have a terrible impact on environment. Have you ever assessed it? क्या इस बार में आपके द्वारा कोई असेसमेंट कोई हुआ है? दि की जो कटिंग की जाती है, do you have any assessment of it?





## **PROVIDE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE VILLAGERS UNDER SAGY**

*Work under SAGY in Telangana*

2 May 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the villages covered under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Telangana, district-wise;
- (b) the details of works undertaken in each such village and the progress of each work;
- (c) whether any work is pending or languishing due to lack of financial or other constraints; and (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH):** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) The basic unit of identification of an Adarsh Gram under SAGY Guidelines is a Gram Panchayat. The district-wise details of the Gram Panchayats/villages covered under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in Telangana.

(b) The details of works undertaken in each such Gram Panchayat/village and the progress of each work, as furnished by the Government of Telangana,

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Telangana, no work is pending or languishing due to lack of financial or other constraints.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 76 ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, no Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

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

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Sir, the hon. Defence Minister should make a statement ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Devender Goud, ask your question. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... Let the answer be given. ...(Interruptions)...

*In Gram Sabhas, all the villagers are asking for underground drainage, CC roads, etc. I would like to know from the hon*

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Sir, the hon. Defence Minister should make a statement ...(Interruptions)... सर, रक्षा मंत्री को बुलाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana ...(Interruptions)... I would like to know from the hon. Minister ...(Interruptions)... It is a very good scheme. ...(Interruptions)... But, in Gram Sabhas, all the villagers are asking for underground drainage, CC roads, etc. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to know from the hon. Minister amounts proposed by the Government of India for providing basic infrastructure to the villagers under SAGY ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Everybody should sit down ...(Interruptions)... You have to sit down; you had your say ...(Interruptions)... No, sit down ...(Interruptions)... Everybody should sit down. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान)... what is this going on? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Sir, I am not being allowed to speak ...(Interruptions)... डिफेन्स मनीस्टर को बुलाइए... (व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House is adjourned for thirty minutes. ...(Interruptions)...



## **ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE INDIANS**

*Indian labourers arrested in Kuwait*

5 May, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 1,500 Indian labourers have been arrested in Kuwait recently;
- (b) whether nearly 200 of them are from Telangana; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to get them released and bring back to India?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) As per information provided by the Kuwaiti Authorities, 1700 Indian nationals were arrested and deported during a security campaign carried out by the Director General for Residency Affairs Investigations during the period from 01.12.2015 to 21.02.2016. Kuwaiti Authorities started a security campaign in December, 2015 to deport expatriates found violating visa residency laws. This campaign is in addition to the regular security checks carried out from time to

time. We do not maintain State-wise data of the workers who were arrested and deported.

- (c) Steps taken by our Missions include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentences, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. Our Missions/Posts are in regular touch with local authorities in detention centres in various countries, to ensure that Indians awaiting deportation are sent back to India at the earliest.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 123.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, the life of Indians working in Gulf countries has become miserable. They are at the mercy of the companies in the country in which they are working. If their visa or work permit expires, they have to be sent back. Instead of that, they are arrested and put in jails. Sir, I would like to ask the Minister how they plan to ensure the safety of the Indians when they don't have the valid documents and they are sent back.

**GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India is equally concerned about the safety of Indian citizens abroad, whether they are working or have gone there for any other purpose. Our Missions have been sensitized on this. Our problem comes when workers go there illegally, through illegal touts, and they land up in situations which are unwarranted or where they suffer problems. In the same breath, I would like to say that the moment our Missions come to know that an Indian worker or anybody who is in that area suffers, or is in distress, they take the following actions:-

They approach the local authorities to contact and seek Consular access to the person if he is in jail. They ensure that he is provided shelter and he is provided assistance in dealing with a legal matter if he gets into a problem. They also provide

emergency certificates to send him back in case he has to be sent back through the welfare funds which are at the disposal of the Consulate. They also see to it that they are housed or they are given necessary expenditure for the duration that they are there.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, the problem is, in Kuwait, most of the workers are engaged in construction work and oil companies. But after reaching the companies, the companies keep the passports in their custody and treat Indian workers like slaves. When the workers leave the company, they are supposed to return the passport. But they don't return it. I would like to know whether the Minister and the Government of India have got any measures to ensure that the passports of the workers are returned when they leave the company. Sir, recently I was told about the Pravasi Bharatiya Suraksha Yojana. I would like to know from the Government how many people are protected under this scheme.

**GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH:** Sir, first let me clarify once again, we have MoUs with Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries, where conditions have been laid down as to how a worker has to be treated. Like I said earlier, our problem is when people go from here on a tourist visa and, through a tout, get it converted into a worker's visa and land up in some company, which is where the problem starts. Our aim has always been to educate people to adopt the legal methodology of going abroad. I would also like to apprise the hon. Member that Kuwait, on which the question has been asked, is also the hub of domestic sector workers.

Most of them are going from Andhra and Telangana on tourist visas. They land up there, change their visas into a worker's visa through dubious means and they subsequently land up in problem. We are trying to ensure that this issue is solved and we are in constant touch with our Missions. The moment we come to know, we take action to extricate the particular worker or Indian who is in distress.



## IMPACT OF DROUGHT

*Funds released for PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

20 Mar, 2017

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Water Resources, River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds released for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during 2015-16, 2016-17 and proposed to be released during 2017-18 under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), State-wise;
- (b) the details of additional acres of land which came under irrigation in each of the above years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) out of the above, how much land came under drip and sprinkler irrigation in each of the above years, State-wise and year-wise; and (d) what was the impact of drought on PMKSY during the above period and what measures have been taken by the Ministry to help farmers in both States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANEEV KUMAR BALYAN)** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(A) Details of Funds Released under PMKSY for Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till date) are as below:

<b>Name of State</b>	<b>Component of PMKSY</b>	<b>Release of Funds during 2015-16 (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>Release of Funds during 2016-17 till date (Rs. in crore)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Per Drop More Crop	206.47	295.00
	Water Shed Management	86.73	120.96
Telangana	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	112.50	538.827
	Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies	44.876	-
	Per Drop More	111.32	189.00
	Water Shed Management	70.00	-

In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 crore and Rs. 2081.54 crore has been provided to Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. The release of funds during 2017-18 depends upon utilisation of funds released, budget provision by the State, progress of works, etc.

(B) Details of the Irrigation Potential Created (as reported by State Governments) under AIBP during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

<b>State</b>	<b>Irrigation Potential created during 2015-16 (in Ha)</b>	<b>Irrigation Potential created during 2016-17 (in Ha)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	29113	2550
Telangana	69220	16953



(C) As informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, GoI, the area covered under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:—

<b>State</b>	<b>Total Area Covred under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2015-16 (in Ha)</b>	<b>Total Area Covred under Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation during 2016-17 (in Ha)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	94104	121523
Telangana	39864	53176

(D) Government of India provides higher Central Assistance i.e. 60(CA):40(State) under AIBP for Drought Affected Areas. 56 out of 99 prioritised projects benefit drought prone areas. Furthermore, about 60% Annual allocation under Per Drop More Crop has been released to drought affected States well in advance in the Month of May before onset of Monsoon during the current year.



## **GST IS A BIG FINANCIAL REFORM**

*Constraints in reducing GST slabs*

19 December, 2017

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Telangana that the Central Government has taken unilateral decision on GST;
- (b) if so, Government's comments thereon;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government of Telangana has gone to Supreme Court on GST; and
- (d) the constraints that the Government has to reduce GST slab to 5 per cent on ongoing projects?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):** (a) to (d)  
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

### **Statement**

- (a) We are not aware of any such statement made by Chief Minister of Telangana.
- (b) Decision on GST are taken on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council in which the Central Government and the

State Governments are represented. All decisions taken in the GST Council's meetings so far are taken unanimously. The Central Government has not taken any unilateral decision on GST.

- (c) Government is not aware of any such case filed by State Government of Telangana.
- (d) In the pre-GST period Works Contract Service (WCS) was leviable to both Service Tax and VAT. Though specified works contract services provided to Government were exempt from Service tax, there were embedded taxes on input goods due to non availability of input tax credits (ITC) of duties paid on them. The total incidence of indirect taxes (Central and States) on WCS in general was close to 18% and on works contract services on specified Government projects was close to 12%. Some of input goods such as, cement and paints and varnishes attract GST @ 28%, while other input goods attract GST @ 18%. Thus, input tax credit in respect of goods alone comes to about 12%. Reducing the rate to 5% on ongoing projects would not be justified in view of the pre- GST incidence of taxes and free flow of ITC. That's why GST Council did not find it advisable, because it would result in inverted tax structure and resultantly, refund of input tax credits.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, GST is a big financial reform in independent India. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what the revenue collection is after the introduction of GST and whether it has increased or decreased. I request you to provide the details since July, if possible.

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** Sir, the main question does not really relate to the revenue aspect. It relates to a letter written by the Telangana Chief Minister with regard to the works contract. Nonetheless, I will answer it. I think we have been making steadied progress as far as the revenues are concerned. And as far as the revenues of the States are concerned, in the Constitution Amendment itself and the laws which have been enacted, it is provided that the year 2015-16 will be taken as

the base year for all the States and a 14 per cent increment would be given to them on an annual basis which would be ensured by the GST Administration itself for the first five years.

Therefore, the first increment would factor in an increase for the year 2016-17 when there was no GST and the second one would be for the year 2017-18. That is the basis on which it has been calculated. Till date, every State is taking 2015-16 revenue as the base and adding two 14 per cent increments, the bimonthly revenue split, two months at a time, and the States are being paid accordingly on the basis of the revenue which is being collected.

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Sir, what are the reasons for keeping the petroleum products and other products out of GST? And when are you going to bring them under the GST?

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** Sir, the Constitution Amendment Bill which has been passed by the Parliament and ratified by the State Assemblies actually has not kept petroleum products out. Petroleum products are a part of the GST but a decision to levy the GST on petroleum products can be taken only after the GST Council takes a decision, and the Council takes a decision by a 75 per cent or three-fourth majority itself. Therefore, we don't need to amend any law if petroleum products are to be brought into the GST framework. The constitutional amendment provides for it but I think when the Council takes up the decision with regard to its inclusion, only then will it come within the GST framework.



## STATUS OF DISINVESTMENT OF AI

*Sale of Air India*

2 January, 2018

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that operating loss of Air India has gradually come down and since 2015-16, AI is able to earn operating profits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof since 2015-16 and what is the estimated profit for 2017-18;
- (c) the details of net loss, after tax, of Air India in the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to bring down net losses of AI and status of disinvestment of AI; and
- (e) the reasons for which the Ministry wants to sell the Air India off when it has started earning profits?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI):** (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The details of operating profit of Air India since FY 2015-16 are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Operation Profit (Rs in crore)</b>
2015-16	105.00
2016-17 (Prov.)	215.00
2017-18 (BE) (projected)	531.00

(c) The details of the Net Loss, after tax, of Air India in the last three years and the current year year-wise are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Net Loss (Rs in crore)</b>
2014-15	5859.91
2015-16	3836.77
2016-17 (Prov.)	3643.00
2017-18 (BE) (projected)	3579.00

(d) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. As a part of the Turnaround Plan, Air India has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, inter alia, include the following:

- (i) Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
- (ii) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).
- (iii) Signing of the Financial Restructuring Plan with the lenders resulting in saving in interest costs and moratorium on repayment of Loans.
- (iv) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passenger appeal and phasing out and grounding of old fleet.

- (v) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.
- (vi) Redeployment of staff to curb in-fructuous expenditure. and
- (vii) Up-gradation of IT Infrastructure and Implementation of Quick Win IT solutions

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process of strategic disinvestment from time to time.

(e) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and has referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons. Air India has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.



## SUB-CATEGORISATION OF OBCS

*Panel for sub-categorisation of OBCs*

4 January, 2018

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a panel headed by Justice Rohini to look into sub-categorisation of OBCs and if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the panel; and (b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the panel and by when it has been asked to submit its report?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Commission on 02.10.2017 to examine sub categorisation of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:-

- (i) to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;



- (ii) to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- (iii) to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The composition of the Commission is as follows:- (i) Chairperson — Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court. (ii) Member — Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Centre for Policy Studies, New Delhi. (iii) Member (Ex-officio) — Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata. (iv) Member (Ex-officio) — Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The Commission was to initially submit its report in twelve weeks from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. While substantial work has taken place, yet since the collection of certain critical data would require some more time, the Commission has been granted time till 27.03.2018 and would submit its report accordingly.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Amount disbursed by BCFDC in AP
2. Allocation of coal mines to power companies
3. Functioning of coal blocks
4. Measures to fight fluorosis
5. Review mechanism for NRDWP
6. Production cost of petro products
7. Opening of centres by CCI for purchase of cotton
8. Linking of public service to UID cards
9. Remittances by Indians abroad
10. Declaration of Pranahita-Chevella Project as National Project
11. Banking services for Tribals in Andhra Pradesh
12. Demand to include more castes from Andhra Pradesh under ST
13. Declaration of State Highway as National Highways in Andhra Pradesh
14. Ban on manual scavenging
15. Land acquisition for railway project
16. Claims rejected under Forest Rights Act
17. National policy on urban street vendors
18. Natural Gas for AP

19. Scheme for hostels for OBC boys and girls
20. Conference on Food Security Bill
21. National Highway declaration for Adilabad-Vodaveru stretch in AP
22. Implementation of Right to Education
23. Foreign companies leaving the country
24. Pending power projects for environment clearance
25. Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay for Railways
26. Sub-standard Malarial Drugs
27. Employment in Hyderabad Metro Rail project
28. Over dependence on PPP mode in road sector
29. Socio-economic development of tribals
30. Target of coal production
31. Solar Cities in Andhra Pradesh
32. Fishermen welfare fund
33. Investment in Agriculture
34. Declaration of Pranahita-Chevella project as a National Project
35. Expert Committee on leveraging Panchayats
36. Medical Tourism
37. Establishing AIIMS branch in Telangana 2861

38. Allocation of gas to Nedunuru Power Plant, Telangana
39. Balakrishna Renuke Commission Report for nomadic tribes
40. Revival of Public Sector Companies
41. Constitutional status for NCBC
42. Setting up of Fast Track Courts
43. Schemes for promotion of agriculture exports
44. New creamy layer for private sector
45. Production of milk
46. Renovation of ASI museum in Telangana
47. Uniform education policy in the country
48. Status of city gas distribution
49. Sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana
50. Recommendations of NCBC for Creamy Layer
51. Law Commission's recommendation for appointment of Judges
52. Additional Adult Education Centres for Muslim women
53. Commission on Nomadic Tribes
54. UN Women Report
55. Imposition of tariffs by the US on imported steel and aluminium



## **AMOUNT DISBURSED BY BCFDC IN AP**

*Details of the Amount disbursed*

9 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount disbursed by the Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to the backward people in the State of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last ten years, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period, year-wise scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning giving any special emphasis in the Twelfth Plan:
- (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 D. NAPOLEON):**(a) and (b) The details of amount disbursed to the State of Andhra Pradesh by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) during last ten year, year-

wise, schemewise and in comparison to other States are given in statement-I, II and III (See below)

(c) to (e) The emphasis in the Twelfth Five Year Plan would be on enhancing micro-finance, education loan, imparting training and promoting skill development.



## ALLOCATION OF COAL MINES TO POWER COMPANIES

*Coal allocation*

13 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Power be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private and public sector power companies to whom coal blocks have been allocated without any auction during the last three years, yearwise and company-wise and the coal reserves of each coal block allocated;
- (b) the price at which the above companies are selling electricity during that period, year-wise and company-wise; and
- (c) whether the Ministry agrees with the Ministry of Coal that if bidding is allowed it would promote commercial mining and thereby there would be an increase in the cost of electricity?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL):** (a) The details of coal blocks allocated during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The end-use projects of these blocks have not been commissioned so far.



(c) Ministry of Power is of the view that the new coal blocks earmarked for power projects may be allocated only to Central/State Utilities for tariff based competitive bidding for power procurement based on tariff bidding guidelines.

### STATEMENT

Details of the coal blocks allocated during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Block/ State	Geological Reserves (MT)	Date Company	Allocation
1.	Ganeshpur Jharkhand	137.88	28.05.2009	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd. and Industrial Energy Ltd. (Captive Power Plant)
2.	Maurya Jharkhand	225.35	26.06.2009	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPY of Jharkhand State Electricity Board)
3.	Gourandih ABC	137.70	10.07.2009	Himachal Emta Power Ltd. West Bengal JSW Steel Ltd JVC Company Gourangdih Coal Ltd
4.	Pindrakhi Chhattisgarh	421.51	09.09.2009	Power Finance Corporation/ Akaltara Power Ltd.- SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP
5.	Putra Parogia	692.16	09.09.2009	Power Finance Corporation/ Chhattisgarh Akaltara Power Ltd. SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP
6.	Bankhuri Odisha	800	21.06.2010	Sakshi Gopal Integrated Power Co. Ltd (SPV of additional Odisha UMPP)



## FUNCTIONING OF COAL BLOCKS

*Production of Coal*

13 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has, so far, allocated 195 coal blocks to public and private companies;
- (b) if so, the total geological reserves contained in those coal blocks;
- (c) the details of allocation such as date of allocation, geological reserves, company to which it was allocated, date of commencement of production, etc. of each coal blocks, block-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that out of 195 allocated coal blocks, only 25 have started production;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) what action the Ministry has taken on the remaining blocks which have yet to start their production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL):** (a) to (c) The details of 195 allocated coal blocks to public and private companies along with the date of allocation, geological reserves, status of production are given at Annexure. [See Appendix 226 Annexure No.9].

(d) to (f) Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 5 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production from 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 the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report.

The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government will take appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid at all the times till the production from the coal block reaches its peak rated capacity. The Coal Controller's office monitors on regular basis the achievement of different milestones.

Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the Review Meetings. As on date, based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held, the Government has deallocated 25 coal blocks. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) with representatives from the Ministries of Power, Steel, Law and Justice and Departments of Economic Affairs and Industrial Policy and Promotion has been constituted on 21.06.2012 which inter-alia would undertake periodic review and monitor the progress of allocated coal/lignite blocks and make recommendations on action to be taken including de-allocation, if required.



## MEASURES TO FIGHT FLUOROSIS

*Safe drinking water*

14 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in the country affected with fluorosis, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the extent of population affected due to this and the short-term and long-term measures taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation in a timebound manner;
- (c) whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to create a separate agency to tackle this problem; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):** (a) and (b) As reported by the States as on 1.4.2012, there are 17,986 habitations affected with excess fluoride, in one or more drinking water sources, that remain to be provided with safe drinking water. It is estimated that 1.11 crore people are at risk as prolonged consumption of excess fluoride may lead to Fluorosis disease. In Andhra Pradesh, 332 such habitations are yet to be provided with safe drinking water and the population at risk is 2.08 lakh.

Under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the State Governments are provided technical and financial assistance to supplement their efforts in providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. Upto 67% of funds provided can be utilized for tackling water quality problems and coverage with safe drinking water. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing projects based on alternate safe water sources in fluoride affected areas to supply fluoride free water to the affected population.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has given in principle clearance to set up Regional Fluorosis Mitigation Centres in Hyderabad and Gandhinagar to assist States in providing solutions to Fluoride and Fluorosis problems.



## **REVIEW MECHANISM FOR NRDWP**

*Implementation of the scheme*

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14 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of review mechanism that the Ministry has with regard to implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) whether the Ministry has found any lacunae in implementation of the Programme in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, how is it planning to rectify the lacunae; and
- (d) the details of physical targets set and achieved under the programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):** (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States were

held on 17-18 December, 2009, 5-6 May, 2010, 1 June, 2011 and 24th-25th May, 2012 and in June-August, 2012, wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP was reviewed.

Senior Officers/Technical Officers of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of physical targets set and achieved under the programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise is given in Statement.



## PRODUCTION COST OF PETRO PRODUCTS

*Petro prices*

21 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to state:

- (a) the methodology followed by OMCs in calculating the production cost of per litre petrol, diesel, kerosene, one kg. of LPG gas, etc.;
- (b) the rationale for the OMCs to come to the conclusion that they are suffering from under-recoveries; and
- (c) the procedure for calculating the under-recoveries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):** (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Refinery Gate Price (RGP) based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol and Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from refineries. The TPP & IPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market.

(b) and (c) As mentioned above, the OMCs pay RGP based on international prices when they purchase petroleum products from the refineries. Accordingly, the price recovered by the OMCs from the consumers are also based on international



prices. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol (upto 25.06.2010). Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the prices of these products have not been increased in line with changes in the prices in international market. This has resulted in under-recovery on sale of these products by OMCs. The details of current RGP and calculation of under-recovery of OMCs on Petrol (as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given in Statement.



## OPENING OF CENTRES BY CCI FOR PURCHASE OF COTTON

*Purchase from farmers*

22 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons that Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has not opened its centres to purchase cotton from farmers in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether there are demands from any State(s) for CCIs intervention to purchase cotton;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and (d) what action the Ministry has taken on such request?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):** (a) to (d) In pursuance of Government's decision authorizing Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to create a buffer stock of 10 lakh bales through commercial operations, CCI undertook commercial operations in May, 2012 in Saurashtra (Gujarat), Warangal, Guntur and Adilabad mandis of Andhra Pradesh and in several mandis of Vidarbha (Maharashtra). CCI created a buffer stock of 3.48 lakh bales. No demands were received from other States for commercial operations.



## LINKING OF PUBLIC SERVICE TO UID CARDS

*Issuance of Aadhar Cards*

23 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UIDAI has identified the public services which can be linked to UID cards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) in what manner UIDAI is coordinating with States, Central Government, public and private sector agencies with regard to delivery of public services; and
- (d) by when UIDAI is going to issue Aadhar Cards to all the people of this country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):** (a) to (c) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to efficient and better delivery of services. Enrollment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform

for service delivery. They have also been requested to examine recognizing Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) in the various resident centric schemes. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile telephone and LPG connections.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving licence and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Some of the State Governments and Central Government Ministries/ Departments have also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

(d) UIDAI was earlier mandated to enroll 20 crore residents which has been completed, and enrolment of additional 40 crore residents mandated to be completed by March 2014, has commenced.



## REMITTANCES BY INDIANS ABROAD

*Impact on remittances*

23 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the remittances by Indians abroad during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;
- (b) to what extent the country is hit by the slowdown in Europe and the US with regard to remittances by Indians abroad;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that stock market and export dependent sectors have also been affected due to slowdown in Europe and US; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to overcome the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):** (a) The information on private transfers comprising mainly remittances from Indians working abroad during the last three years is given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Remittances by Indians abroad (US\$ million)</b>
2011-12	66129
2010-11	55618
2009-10	53636

*Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).*

The source-wise information about the private transfers is gathered through a periodic sample survey conducted by RBI. As per the latest survey results, North America accounted for 38 per cent of total remittances during first half of 2009-10 followed by the Gulf Countries (27 per cent) and Europe (18 per cent).

(b) The slowdown in economic activity in euro area might have some downward impact on remittances from this area. However, going by experience of 2008-09, the remittance receipts may not be affected significantly. At the aggregate level, the total remittances from abroad during 2011-12 have recorded a growth of 18.9 per cent as compared with the growth of 3.7 per cent during the preceding year. The surge in remittances during 2011-12 May, inter-alia, be attributed to depreciation of rupee

(c) The global slowdown due to unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis has, inter-alia, impacted the Indian economy through deceleration in exports, widening of trade and current account deficits, decline in capital flows, fall in the value of Indian rupee, stock market decline and lower economic growth.

(d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange. Recent measures, inter-alia, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities); enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity; higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits; and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now

avail of external commercial borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.



## **DECLARATION OF PRANAHITA-CHEVELLA PROJECT AS NATIONAL PROJECT**

*Clarence for Pranahita-Chevella*

27 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent any proposal to declare Pranahita-Chevella Project as a national project;
- (b) if so, when the proposal was sent along with other details;
- (c) the progress made so far for declaring the above project as a national project; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in declaring it as a national project?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):** (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to declare Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project as National Project to Government of India in July 2010.

(c) and (d) The Detailed Project report of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project, AP was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic apprais-



al in October, 2010. The DPR was returned to the State Government/Project Authorities in February, 2012.

The project proposal is covered under the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal Award. The CWC has sought from the State Government a revised estimate after completion of pre-requisites like finalization of the water availability, constitution of the Joint Committee, finalization of inter-state agreement with Government of Maharashtra and obtaining various statutory clearances. The compliance to the observations on hydrological aspects, which was submitted by the project authorities on 08.08.2012 is now under examination in CWC.

A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. The Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project of Andhra Pradesh does not have any of the above clearances for declaring it as a National Project.



## **BANKING SERVICES FOR TRIBALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Socio-economic condition of tribals*

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30 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that many tribal areas do not have banking services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 19 key areas for banking services;
- (d) if so, the details thereon; and
- (e) how the above efforts would help to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of tribals in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA):** (a) to (e) As intimated by Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services there are 97,473 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in the country as on June 30, 2012 out of which 35,966 branches are in rural areas and 25,566 in semi-urban areas, which together constitute about 63% of the total bank branches. The State-wise number of branches (including the State of Andhra Pradesh) of all Scheduled

Commercial Banks, in the Rural areas as on 30th June 2012 is given in Statement (See below). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they do not maintain specific information/data with reference to tribal areas.

Andhra Bank, the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) convener bank has informed that in Andhra Pradesh there are 398 branches in tribal areas covering 11 districts.

In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks, during 2010-12 have provided banking facilities to 74,194 habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 under “Swabhimaan” campaign, using the Business Correspondent model/branch/mobile etc.

As per extant Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, (other than RRBs) to open branches, in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres and tribal areas, and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim, and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) which include rural centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting.

RBI further advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999.



## DEMAND TO INCLUDE MORE CASTES FROM ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER STs

*Modifications in the Orders*

30 August, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that there have been demands from Andhra Pradesh to include Vaddera, Gangaputras, Gangireddula, Budabukkala, Veeramusti, Thatupamala, Mondi, Poosala as Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Articles 342 of the Constitution;
- (b) if so, the details thereon; and
- (c) what action the Ministry has taken to notify them as STs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA):** (a) to (c) Proposals were received from various organizations/individuals to include Vaddera, Besta (Gangaputra) and Poosala communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government on 15.06.1999 (further revised on 25.06.2002) had approved the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists.

According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

Proposals for inclusion of Vaddera, Besta (Gangaputra) and Poosala communities in list of the STs of Andhra Pradesh were referred to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not recommended the proposals.



## DECLARATION OF STATE HIGHWAYS AS NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

*Details of the proposal*

4 September, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Road Transport and Highways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 53 proposals of State Highways have been received from Andhra Pradesh to declare them as National Highways in the State;
- (b) if so, the details of each proposal received from the State for declaring as National Highways;
- (c) the action Ministry has taken on each of the proposal; and
- (d) the total length of all the stretches put together?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the proposals received are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, priority and availability of funds. The Ministry has declared about 411 km of new National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted the proposals of about 11219.89 kms for declaration of new National Highways.

## **BAN ON MANUAL SCAVENGING**

*Prohibition of work*

5 December, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise details of workers died in septic tanks and manholes in the country during the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that even after 60 years and umpteen programmes, manual scavenging is still existing in the country;
- (c) what are the reasons that Government has not enacted law to ban manual scavenging in the country; and
- (d) by when the Ministry would introduce and enact legislation to ban manual scavenging?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK):** (a) The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has compiled the information in this regard, based upon the data received by them from 28 States/UTs. The year-wise and State-wise details of the workers who died in septic tanks and manholes in these States/UTs during 2005-06 to September, 2010, are given in Statement.

(b) As per 'Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011, data released by the Registrar General of India, there are 7,94,390 latrines in the country from which night soil is removed by humans.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has introduced "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012", in Lok Sabha, on 3.9.2012, to, inter-alia, ban manual scavenging in the country.





## LAND ACQUISITION FOR RAILWAY PROJECT

*New Railway Project*

7 December, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) by when Jagtial-Mortad section of Peddpalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad section would be completed;
- (b) the total land required for Mortad-Nizamabad section;
- (c) the progress of land acquisition made so far;
- (d) whether there are any difficulties in acquiring land; and
- (e) if so, how Railways are planning to acquire it in coordination with the State Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY):** (a) Jagityal-Mortad section of Peddpalli-KarimnagarNizamabad new line project is scheduled for completion by March 2014.

(b) The land required between Mortad-Nizamabad section is 866 Acres. This includes; additional land requirement of 50 Acres for provision of ROB/RUBs between Armour and Nizamabad section.

(c) The land acquired so far is 816 Acres. Submission of land acquisition proposal to the State Revenue Authorities are under process for the balance 50 Acres of Land.

(d) and (e) In the past, there were issues regarding field verification of land due to shortage of Revenue Surveyors and in verifying ownership of assigned land. Regular meetings and being conducted at various levels with State Government Authorities to review the progres of land acquisition and resolve other issues arising out of the land acquisition.



## CLAIMS REJECTED UNDER FOREST RIGHTS ACT

*Forest Rights act*

13 December, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1.5 lakh claims from the forest dwellers have so far been rejected till 31 July, 2012 under the Forest Rights Act; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH):** (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State/UT Governments, a total number of 32,28,887 claims had been filed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, till 31st July, 2012, out of which 27,73,631 claims (85.90% of the total claims filed) had been disposed off. The claims filed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 for vesting of rights are adjudicated at three levels, namely, the Gram Sabha, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee. The claims filed under this Act are finally approved by District Level Committee. Out of total 27,73,631 claims disposed off, 12,68,766 claims were approved and same number of titles were distributed, and the remaining 15,04,865 claims were rejected.



## NATIONAL POLICY ON URBAN STREET VENDORS

*Protection of livelihood*

19 December, 2012

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation be pleased to state:

- (a) how the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors is helping the street vendors and promoting congenial environment to urban street vendors in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in spite of policy framework and in the absence of legislative framework, the street vendors are being harassed and denied honest living from local police, civic agencies, etc.; and
- (c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

**THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):** (a) Aiming at protection of livelihood rights and provision of social security to urban street vendors, Government of India has come up with revised National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009. All the States including, Andhra Pradesh have been impressed upon by the Government for implementation of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors. Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated

survey of Street Vendors in 16 cities/towns for implementation of Street Vendors Policy.

(b) and (c) Only few States have taken same action on implementation of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2.009. Therefore in order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of street Vending) Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2012.

Clause 29 of Chapter IX of the proposed “Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012”, provides that no street vendor who carries on the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.



## NATURAL GAS FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

*Power crisis*

26 February, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently released 2.0 mmscmd to Andhra Pradesh (AP) to tide over the power crisis in the State partially;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons that gas was given only for one month;
- (d) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested for extending this period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken on the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as per the request of APTRANSCO and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had allowed supply of 2.0 mmscmd RLNG by swapping with KGD6 gas for supply to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in Andhra Pradesh for a period of 30 days starting from October 20, 2012.

- (c) the proposal of APTRANSCO was only for a period of 30 days.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

## **SCHEME FOR HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS**

*Construction of hostels*

27 February, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for boys and girls belonging to OBCs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the hostel constructed for boys and girls against the number of hostels granted to various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, since implementation of the Scheme, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) what was the demand from Andhra Pradesh for construction of hostels in the last ten years and what action the Ministry has taken on the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Since the inception of the Scheme in 1998-99, 913 hostels have been sanctioned so far in various States, against

which 669 hostels have been completed, as reported by the State Governments and Other Implementing Agencies. Out of the 193 hostels sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh, 105 hostels have been completed as reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh sent proposals for construction of 588 Hostels during the period 2002-03 to 2012-13, against which 172 hostels were sanctioned during the period. All complete proposals received as per the norms of the Scheme were sanctioned by the Ministry, subject to progress of hostels in previous years and availability of funds. The details are given in the Statement-II.





## CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY BILL

*National Food Security Bill*

4 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a conference was held recently with all the State Food Ministers to discuss about the National Food Security Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many States have expressed reservations on the Bill;
- (d) if so, the details of States and the reservations so expressed;
- (e) the reasons behind such reservations/apprehensions;
- (f) what steps the Ministry is taking to allay those reservations;
- (g) whether some States have expressed exemption from the purview of the Bill; and
- (h) if so, the details of such States and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**(PROF. K.V. THOMAS):** a) to (f) A meeting of Food Ministers and Food Secretaries of States/Union Territories (UTs) was held on 13.02.2013 in New Delhi to discuss recommendations of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on the National Food Security Bill, 2011. States/UTs expressed their views on recommendations of the Standing Committee on various aspects of the Bill, including coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) at 75% and 50% for rural and urban population respectively, identification of beneficiaries, foodgrain entitlement of 5 kg. per person per month under TPDS, sharing of expenditure etc.

After finalizing its views on recommendations of the Standing Committee, Government will move necessary amendments to the Bill, wherever required, for consideration of the Parliament.

(g) and (h) Government of Tamil Nadu while offering its views on various aspects of the Bill has requested that the Government of India should exempt Tamil Nadu from the implementation of the proposed Food Security Bill and allow Tamil Nadu State to implement the existing Universal Public Distribution System as it is more effective, robust and time tested.



## **NATIONAL HIGHWAY DECLARATION FOR ADILABAD-VODAVERU STRETCH IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Declaring as National Highway*

7 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Road Transport and Highways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalaguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodaveru stretch has been sent by State Government of Andhra Pradesh for declaring as National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost that is required to complete this; and
- (d) the steps that the Ministry has taken so far on the above request?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY):** (a) to (d) No, Sir. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded the proposal for declaration of new National Highways (NHs). Ministry has already declared 8000 kms. and identified about 2000 kms. of NHs respectively in the entire country keeping in view of the requirement of connectivity,

inter-se priority and availability of funds. This stretch of Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-SuryapetaMiryalaguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodaveru does not figure in the list of declared/ identified stretches.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION

*Right to Education*

15 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry feels that implementation of Right to Education would get affected in view of cut in the Budget by Finance Ministry;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry perceives this and the steps taken to stop cut in the Budget; and
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to achieve the target for school infrastructure and hiring of teachers before the deadline of March, 2013?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):** (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 came into effect on 01.4.2010. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is a centrally sponsored scheme aligned to assist the State/UTs in meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009, budgetary provision of Rs.19838.23 crore, Rs.21000.00 crore and Rs.23645.00 crore was provided in the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, after the

commencement of the RTE Act, 2009 in the Eleventh Plan period. For the Twelfth Plan period, Rs. 1,92,726 crore has been indicated as the outlay for the SSA programme.

Since enactment of RTE Act, 2009, 44,194 new schools, 7,00,475 additional teachers, 5,18,700 toilets and 31,678 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned under SSA to support the States/UTs in meeting RTE norms.



## FOREIGN COMPANIES LEAVING THE COUNTRY

*Policy reform*

18 March, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Corporate Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many foreign companies are leaving the country in view of policy paralysis particularly relating to reforms;
- (b) to what extent the regulatory framework in some sectors is affecting the entry and survival of foreign companies in the country;
- (c) the details of foreign companies which left the country during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise and the reasons for their exit; and
- (d) the details of foreign companies which have entered into the country during the above period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT):** (a) to (d) Broad trends do not suggest that foreign companies are leaving the Country on account of policy-related issues. Specific information desired by the Honorable Member is being collected for the relevant period from the organizations concerned.



## **PENDING POWER PROJECTS FOR ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE**

*Pendency of Projects*

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23 April, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 26 projects from power sector are pending before the Ministry for clearance;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the projects that are pending for clearance;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of each of such project, project-wise; and
- (d) the details of efforts her Ministry is making to clear the projects in the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN):** (a) to (c) There are now 29 power projects pending for environmental clearance in the Ministry. The reason for pendency and the details are given in Statement-I, II and III (See below). The main reasons for pendency are delay in submission of complete information by the project proponent, inadequate data and deficiency in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environment Management Plan (EMP) report.



(d) The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate timely decision on the projects by constituting sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs), convening regular meetings of the EACs every month, preparation of sector specific technical guidance manuals and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents etc.



## TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY FOR RAILWAYS

*Generating resources*

26 April, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether plan outlay for Twelfth Five Year Plan for Railways has been finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has not agreed for Railways' demand of Rs. 5.5 lakh crore for Twelfth Plan;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) in the light of (c) above, how Railways are planning to generate its resource?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY):** (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 5,19,221 crore has been finalized for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) of the Railways. The details of the outlay are given below:

- |      |                         |                      |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (i)  | Gross Budgetary Support | - Rs. 1,94,221 Crore |
| (ii) | Internal Generation     | - Rs. 1,05,000 Crore |

(iii) Extra Budgetary Resources - Rs. 2,20,000 Crore  
**TOTAL - Rs. 5,19,221 Crore**

(c) and (d) Outlay of Rs. 5.48 lakh crore was proposed for the Twelfth Plan by Ministry of Railways to the Planning Commission. Outlay of Rs. 5.19 lakh crore has been approved by the Planning Commission. Outlay for different sectors is decided by Planning Commission keeping in view the total availability of resources and requirement of resources in different sectors.

(e) For financing the Twelfth Plan outlay, adequate Gross Budgetary Support, mobilization of Extra Budgetary Resources including bonds and PublicPrivate Partnership (PPP) in identified areas and mobilization of internal resources would be necessary. All efforts are being made for mobilizing these resources.



## **SUB-STANDARD MALARIAL DRUGS**

*Quality of drugs*

7 May, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the report published in Malaria World Journal four per cent malarial drugs in the country are sub-standard;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind this; and
- (c) the efforts his Ministry is making to ensure that standard and quality malarial drugs are available in the market?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** (a) to (c) As per a study by American Enterprise Institute, published in Malaria World Journal, 2.6% of anti-malaria drugs world-wide are sub-standard. For India, the figure stands at 4% while for China it is 12.3%. However, it is a private publication and the Government is not aware of the basis of its report. The drug samples are regularly tested all over the country by the State Drugs Control Departments. Further, strict quality control is maintained for procurement and distribution of antimalarials by way of pre- and post- despatch drug testing.



## **EMPLOYMENT IN HYDERABAD METRO RAIL PROJECT**

*Employment for local youth*

8 August, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts the Ministry is making to provide employment to local youth in the Hyderabad Metro Rail Project; and
- (b) whether any priority is given to the local youth in employment, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):** (a) and (b) Hyderabad Metro Rail project is being implemented by the private sector Concessionaire M/s L&T Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Ltd. in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The concession has been granted by Government of Andhra Pradesh and is being monitored by M/s HMRL, a state PSU only directly. M/s HMRL have informed that a Construction Skills Training Institute (CSTI) set up by L&T group in Mahabubnagar district near Hyderabad is imparting training for the local youth to acquire the skills that are needed for major construction projects like the Hyderabad Metro Rail project. The responsibility for mobilization of the required expert engineers and skilled manpower lies with the private sector Concessionaire.



## OVER DEPENDENCE ON PPP MODE IN ROAD SECTOR

*Completion of road works*

8 August, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Road Transport and Highways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that from this year onwards Ministry is thinking to reduce its dependence on PPP mode and planning to go on EPC, public funded projects and BOT route; and
- (b) if so, how the 'shift' helps Ministry to achieve the targets and quick completion of works?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the EPC mode, construction cost will be borne by the Government, resulting in infusion of money in road sector and significant reduction in the problems associated with lack of equity in the market.



## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS**

*Identification of Backwardness*

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8 August, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) each of the 82 tribal and backward districts identified in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps the Ministry has taken for socio-economic development of tribals and backward people in the above selected districts;
- (c) whether any special emphasis is given in the naxal-affected districts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** (a) to (c) For socio-economic development of the people including the tribals and backwards, Government is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Flagship programmes. A special programme under the name Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covering 82 districts of 9 States was also in operation till 31st March, 2013. These 82 selected districts also included the Naxal affected areas. The State-wise list of these districts covered under IAP is given in the Statement (See below).

The IAP aimed at meeting the special needs of the people of these districts. An amount of Rs. 6090 crore has been released so far under the programme. As on 02.08.2013, an expenditure of Rs. 4691.94 crore has been reported. More than 110567 projects/works are reported to have been taken up under this programme, of which 88264 projects/works have been completed. To overcome the constraints of implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes in these areas certain dispensations in the guidelines of some of these programmes were given.





## TARGET OF COAL PRODUCTION

*Target of coal*

19 August, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has achieved 10 percent target set for 2012-13;
- (b) to what extent the coalgate has impacted the target;
- (c) whether any consultations with the Coal India Limited (CIL) have been held in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) what would be the import quantity if CIL fails to achieve the required target of coal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL):** (a) to (d) As per Annual Plan 2012-13, coal production target was 574.40 million tonnes, whereas actual production was 557.71 million tonnes. Target for production of coal is fixed by the Ministry of Coal in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(e) During 2012-13, the country imported 137.56 million tonnes of raw coal. As such CIL has not imported any coal during the year.



## **SOLAR CITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Solar Cities*

9 December, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of New and Renewable Energy be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cities identified in Andhra Pradesh for developing them as Solar Cities;
- (b) whether Master Plans for those cities have been prepared;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the amount released, so far, for those cities and by when those cities would become Solar Cities?

**THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):** (a) Two cities namely Vijayawada and Mahabubnagar have been identified in Andhra Pradesh for developing them as Solar Cities.

(b) and (c) Master Plan of Vijayawada City has been prepared with estimated cost of Rs. 256.50 crore for various projects on solar grid connected and off grid applications, waste to energy, bio-methanization, solar water heating systems, reduction in connected load in municipal area, awareness and capac-

ity building etc. Mahabubnagar Municipality is yet to take action for preparation of Master Plan.

(d) For Vijayawada Solar City, the amount of Rs. 12.20 lakh has been released, so far, for preparation of master plan, setting up a solar city cell and promotional activities. A Solar City aims to reduce a minimum of 10% of its projected demand of conventional energy through generation from renewable energy installations and energy efficiency measures to become a Solar City. The time required depends on interest and efforts taken by the city and availability of funds.



## **FISHERMEN WELFARE FUND**

*Aims and Objectives*

13 December, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Fishermen Welfare Fund;
- (b) the amount in the fund accrued since its creation in 1982; and
- (c) the amount spent from the above fund during the last five years, yearwise and State-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT):** (a) The National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has been amalgamated with Janta Personal Accident Policy in 1991-92 to formulate a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen"

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.



## INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

*Public Investment*

17 December, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the public investment in proportion to GDP in agriculture in the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether public investment in agriculture is now stagnant at just 3 per cent of the GDP;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what efforts his Ministry is making and bringing innovative policies to attract more public investment in agriculture?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):** (a) to (c) As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates Public Investment in terms of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) at constant (2004-05) prices has steadily increased during 2002-03 to 2007-08 and thereafter showed fluctuations from year to year during 2008-09 to 2011-12 period as shown in the table below:

(d) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase public investment in agriculture sector, such as, the

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit and increased Minimum Support Price to improve investment in the farm sector. Allocation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has increased considerably from Rs.5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.21609 crore in 2013-14 facilitating more investment in agriculture sector.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims to realize public investment in agriculture to 4 per cent of agricultural GDP. In the Union Budget 2013-14, the target of agriculture credit was proposed to increase to Rs. 700,000 crore for 2013-14 from Rs. 575,000 crore fixed for 2012-13. More specifically, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana which is intended to mobilise higher investment in agriculture and the National Food Security Mission, intended to bridge yield gaps have been provided with Rs. 9,954 crore and Rs. 2,250 crore, respectively, in the Union Budget 2013-14.



## DECLARATION OF PRANAHITA-CHEVELLA PROJECT AS A NATIONAL PROJECT

*Detail of the Project*

17 December, 2013

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has declared Polavaram as National Project;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a decision in this regard has recently been taken;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there have been demands to declare Pranahita-Chevella in Telangana as a National Project; and
- (e) if so, what progress has been made to declare it as a National Project, so far?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):** (a) to (c) As per information available with Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), the Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh has not been declared as a National Project.

(d) and (e) Proposal of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project has been received for inclu-

sion under scheme of National Projects. As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Project, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts will be benefited from this project.

As per the guidelines for implementation of scheme of National Project, new projects could be considered for inclusion as National Project on receipt of proposals from the State Governments in the prescribed format after investment clearance from Planning Commission, acceptance from Expenditure Finance Committee/ Project Investment Board and on the recommendation there upon of a High powered Steering Committee of National Projects and the approval by the Union Cabinet.

State Government has to obtain statutory clearances required for the project.





## **EXPERT COMMITTEE ON LEVERAGING PANCHAYATS**

*Activity Mapping*

13 February, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that the Expert Committee on Leveraging Panchayats for Efficient Delivery of Public Goods and Services recommended involving Panchayats in NRHM; if so, the details of the recommendations;
- (b) how Central Government is planning to ensure that States implement this since Health is a State Subject; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has drafted any 'activity mapping' for States, if so, the details thereof; if not, reason therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):** (a) to (c) The Expert Committee on "Leveraging Panchayats for Efficient Delivery of Public Goods and Services" recommended that the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are to be redesigned by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to accommodate state specific devolution of functions, funds and functionaries as per their Activity Map for Implementation of the NRHM. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reported that the model Activity Map for NRHM has been prepared and shared with the States for adoption and transfer funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

## **MEDICAL TOURISM**

*Details of Tourists*

30 July, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Tourism be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and country-wise details of international patients coming to India for medical treatment in the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 35 per cent of patients are coming from West Asia;
- (c) if so, the impact on medical tourism in view of Iraq crisis; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry looks at it and what it is planning to do?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):** (a) Region-wise, Nationality-wise total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and percentage share of tourists coming for the purpose of medical treatment during 2009 to 2012 is given in Statement (See below). This information is not available for 2013.

(b) The percentage share of foreign tourists coming for purpose of medical treatment from West Asia during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 12.7%, 11.3%, 16.1% and 14.3%, respectively. This information is not available for 2013.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has not made any assessment on impact of Iraq crisis on tourists coming for medical purpose in India in the recent past. However, there has been a consistent growth in tourists coming for medical treatment from Iraq till 2012 (data for 2013 not available).

(d) Does not arise.



## **ESTABLISHING AIIMS BRANCH IN TELANGANA 2861**

*AIIMS in Telangana*

5 August, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand from public representatives and people from Telangana to set up an AIIMS branch in Telangana; and
- (b) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on this request ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):** (a) and (b) Government of Telangana has requested the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to sanction an AIIMS like institution in the State. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Government of Telangana to identify suitable locations for setting up of an AIIMS.



## ALLOCATION OF GAS TO NEDUNURU POWER PLANT, TELANGANA

*Allocation of Gas*

26 November, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in spite of repeated requests and demands for allocating gas to Nedunuru Power Plant in Karimnagar district of Telangana State, no action has been taken by Government;
- (b) the constraints Government is facing in allocating gas to the above plant; and
- (c) how it is planning to face and resolve those constraints?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):** (a) to (c) Nedunur gas based power plant has a requirement of 9.72 MMSCMD of gas. Due to limited availability of domestic gas, Ministry of Power recommended for allocation of 2.8 MMSCMD of gas for 700 MW (Phase-I) of Nedunur gas based power project. The proposal for supply of gas to Nedunur gas based power project was placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in the meeting held on 24.2.2012. The EGoM noted the requirement of the project. However, no direction was issued in this regard.

Further, EGoM in its meeting held on 23.8.2013 has decided to maintain the level of supplies of domestic gas to fertilizer sector at 31.5 MMSCMD and give the sector first priority in meeting the shortfall below the level of 31.5 MMSCMD, from any additional production of NELP gas. It was also decided that after meeting the supply level of 31.5 MMSCMD to fertilizer sector, the entire additional NELP gas production, available during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, be supplied to power sector. Based on the projections on availability of domestic gas, the same is not likely to increase substantially till 2016-17. As such, the Nedunur gas based power plant may have to rely on imported RLNG to meet its gas requirement.



## **BALAKRISHNA RENUKE COMMISSION REPORT FOR NOMADIC TRIBES**

*Recommendations of the Commission*

11 December, 2014

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted Balakrishna Renuke Commission in 2004 to study the status of nomadic tribes, semi-nomadic tribes and denotified tribes in the country; if so, details of recommendations made by the Commission;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has recommended to increase reservation percentage from 50 per cent to 60 per cent and give 10 per cent reservation to above category of tribes; and
- (c) if so, what action Government has taken on this and other recommendations of the Commission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) Yes, the details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes.

(c) As per directions of the Supreme Court in the Indira Swahney case the percentage of reservation cannot exceed

above 50%. Further, the Government of India vide its notification dated 12th February, 2014 has resolved to constitute a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to, inter-alia, prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes and to suggest appropriate measures to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.





## REVIVAL OF PUBLIC SECTOR COMPANIES

*Details of PSUs*

19 March, 2015

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended for revival of 48 out of 58 Public Sector Companies and closure of 4 PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the PSU going to be revived and proposed to close;
- (c) whether any blueprint has been prepared for revival of companies and if so, the details thereon, company-wise; and
- (d) the losses incurred by each of the 58 companies since they have gone before BRPSE and the strength of employees in each company?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA):** (a) and (b) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) had given recommendations in respect of 64 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), (revival of 58 CPSEs and closure of 6 CPSEs).



## CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS FOR NCBC

*Empowerment of NCBC*

23 April, 2015

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes recommended for conferring constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) at par with National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST);
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is no effective mechanism or forum to deal with grievances of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country; and
- (c) whether Government is considering Constitutional status to NCBC, if so, the details thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) Yes, Sir. (b) No, Sir. As per terms of Clause 10 of Article 338 of the Constitution, National Commission for Scheduled Castes is empowered to look into the grievances related to Other Backward Classes.

(c) A proposal to further empower the National Commission for Backward Classes to deal with grievances of Other Backward Classes is in the process in the Ministry.



## SETTING UP OF FAST TRACK COURTS

*Details of the Proposal*

24 April, 2015

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has sent a proposal to 14th Finance Commission for a grant of Rs.4150 crore for setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country, if so, the details of the proposal;
- (b) whether the Commission which was to submit its Report in October, 2014, has submitted the same; and
- (c) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission with regard to FTCs?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):** (a) A proposal for establishing 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for a period of 5 years at a cost of Rs.4144 crore was made to the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years.

(b) and (c) The Commission, in its report, has endorsed the proposal and urged State Governments to use additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

## **SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE EXPORTS**

*Details of Schemes*

16 March, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per WTO trade statistics, India is the 7th largest exporter of agriculture goods;
- (b) if so, the efforts being made to make India one of the top three agriculture exporting countries of the world by 2020;
- (c) whether any blueprint for this purpose has been prepared by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes being implemented to promote agriculture exports and performance of each scheme in the last three years and the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** (a) As per International Trade Statistics 2015 published by WTO India ranks as 7th largest exporter of agricultural products, with value of export at USD 43 billion during 2014.

(b) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices.

With high domestic consumption base and limited arable land, India is not likely to have adequate export surplus to become one of the top three agriculture export countries of the world by 2020.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to the exporters of agricultural products under various components of the "Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme".



## **NEW CREAMY LAYER FOR PRIVATE SECTOR**

*Recommendations of the Commission*

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5 May, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), has submitted a report to the Government recommending a new creamy layer for private sector, autonomous bodies, universities etc., for jobs and educational opportunities;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Commission; and
- (c) the action contemplated by Government on the above recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Commission for Backward Classes has submitted a report on the Creamy Layer in March, 2015 and a Supplementary Report in October 2015 recommending enhancing of the income limit for determining the Creamy Layer besides modification in other determination factors.

(c) The Government is already engaged in an Inter-Ministerial consultation process, w.r.t. the recommendations.

## PRODUCTION OF MILK

*Demand and supply*

29 July, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand and supply of milk in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the special emphasis the Ministry is giving to top five-six milk producing States in the country;
- (c) to what extent the Rashtriya Gokul Mission is helping in pushing up milk production in the country; and
- (d) how India is placed in the milk production in the world?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT):** (a) Year-wise details of demand and supply of milk in the country is not available with the Department. However, the State-wise details of milk production in India during last three years is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing following dairy development schemes in the country including top five-six milk producing States:



- (i) National Dairy Plan (Phase I)
- (ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (iv) Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations.

(c) “Rashtriya Goukul Mission”, a new initiative under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development has been launched for the first time in the country, with a view to conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds.

(d) India is the largest milk producing nation since 1998 with milk production of 146 million metric tonnes in 2014-15 contributing to about 18% to the Global Milk Production.



## **RENOVATION OF ASI MUSEUM IN TELANGANA**

*Maintainance of Museum*

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10 August, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T:** Will the Minister of Culture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the only Archaeological Museum in Telangana is utterly neglected and badly maintained due to financial problems; and
- (b) if so, what the Ministry has been doing to restore the Museum's past glory by renovating and opening it for public?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):** (a) and (b) No Sir. Archaeological Museum Kondapur, located in Medak District of Telangana State, is well maintained by ASI and no negligence has taken place. The museum objects are well preserved and museum is open for public throughout the year.



## UNIFORM EDUCATION POLICY IN THE COUNTRY

*Common School System*

11 August, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to the existing education policy there is a wide gap in education between haves and have-nots;
- (b) to what extent privatization is bringing in division between the students; and
- (c) the reasons for not having a uniform education policy throughout the country and have a common school system to address this problem?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR):** (a) to (c) The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education.

Further, the stated policy of the Government is that education is a 'not-for-profit' activity. The 42nd Constitutional

Amendment, 1976 brought about a fundamental change by transferring education from the State List to the Concurrent List recognizing the federal structure of our country.

In this context, the Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations across 33 identified themes. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials.

The proposed New Education Policy aims to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016' has been formulated, wherein several suggestions for inclusive education of children from socially and economically disadvantaged sections as well as reforms in curricula, examinations, governance, regulation, school standards, teachers and faculty, literacy and lifelong learning, skills and employability, quality assurance, internationalization, research, innovation etc. have been proposed so as to build an education system that promotes equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society.

It also States that appropriate regulatory and monitoring rules and mechanisms will be designed for private pre-schools and separate education tribunals will be established at the Centre and in the States to deal with litigation and address public grievances against Government as well as private schools/institutions. Further, it States that the Government will take steps for reaching the long pending goal of raising the investment in education sector to at least 6% of GDP as a priority. It reiterates that education, in Indian context, should be considered a public good and there is a need for greater public investment in the sector.

Suggestions on 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP), 2016' have been invited from the relevant Ministries of the Government of India, all States and UTs, Hon'ble MPs and all stakeholders by 16th August, 2016.



## STATUS OF CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION

*Hardles in Policy*

23 November, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to state:

- (a) present status of City Gas Distribution in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are hurdles with the existing policy which are obstructing expansion of gas distribution; and
- (c) if so, whether there are any plans to address (b) above?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):** (a) The details of the City Gas Distribution Network in the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) is in the receipts of various representations from City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities regarding the exorbitantly high permission charges being levied by some of the Municipal

Authorities as well as delays in granting permissions/NoCs for pipeline laying work in the city. In order to address such issues including other regulatory issues, MoP&NG has constituted two Committees consisting stakeholders to suggest ways to address operational and regulatory issues for expediting development of CGD networks.



## **SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF IAS OFFICERS IN TELANGANA**

*Fill in the vacancies*

8 December, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:**

**SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana is 163 and in position strength is 128 and thereby there are 35 vacancies;
- (b) what are the reasons for such high number of vacancies and efforts being made by Government to fill in the vacancies;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the intake strength by taking into account the vacancies in Telangana and other States so as to fill in the gap; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):** (a) Yes Sir. The total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Telangana is 163 as on 01.01.2016 and 128 IAS officers are in position as per the IAS Civil List, 2016. However, the sanctioned strength of the IAS cadre of Telangana has been reviewed and fixed as 208 vide notification dated 29.04.2016.



(b) to (d) The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process. The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 during last four years. While distributing the vacancies among various cadres/joint cadres of IAS, deficit in various cadres is also considered. Further, in promotion quota prompt action has been taken for holding Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promoting of State Service officers in IAS.



## RECOMMENDATIONS OF NCBC FOR CREAMY LAYER

*Enhancement of Creamy Layer*

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15 December, 2016

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recommendations made by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) with regard to Creamy Layer; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to increase the Creamy Layer limit to Rs.20 lakhs and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) National Commission for Backward Classes has submitted a report on the Creamy Layer in March, 2015 and a supplementary Report in October, 2015 recommending enhancing of the income limit for determining the Creamy Layer besides modification in other determination factors.

(b) Periodical enhancement of Creamy Layer ceiling is determined on the basis of Consumer Price Index and other relevant factors as may be decided by Cabinet.



## LAW COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

*Implementing recommendations*

10 March, 2017

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that courts in the country require 70,000 Judges to clear the pending cases;
- (b) the number of proposals pending with the Ministry for appointment of Judges in High Courts;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recommended for having 44,000 Judges to effectively tackle the number of pending cases, but the country has just 18,000 judges as of now; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not implementing recommendations of the Law Commission?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY):** (a) to (d) The matter relating to the appointment of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of State Governments and the High Courts. However, in the case of Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report

(2014), the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population.

As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the “Rate of Disposal” method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful. In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Governments and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has, inter alia, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of “Judicial Hours” required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a “weighted” disposal approach-disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

The matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court, at present. As per the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Judges Strength of district judiciary based on the NCMS report. As per the Supreme Court, the sanctioned strength and working strength of Judges and Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 21,374 and 16,528 respectively as on 30.09.2016. At present 201 proposals for appointment of Judges in High Courts are at various stages of processing.



## **ADDITIONAL ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES FOR MUSLIM WOMEN**

*Adult Education*

6 April, 2017

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 additional Adult Education Centres are going to be set up exclusively for Muslim women in gram panchayats, where Muslim population is more than 5,000;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana that have more than 5,000 Muslim population, district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA):**

(a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Saakshar Bharat, an Adult Education Centre has been sanctioned in each of the Gram Panchayats of the districts covered under the programme. The Adult Education Centres act as centres for registration of learners of all communities, including Muslim women, for all learning activities related to adult education in their jurisdiction.

(c) The Office of the Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census taking. This includes data on major religious communities including Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Jain and Buddhist. Religion-wise data, however, is not compiled at Gram Panchayat level.



## COMMISSION ON NOMADIC TRIBES

*Denotified list of castes*

21 December, 2017

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has constituted a Commission to look into various aspects of nomadic tribes;
- (b) if so, the details of terms of reference of the Commission;
- (c) by when the Commission is likely to submit its report; and
- (d) if already submitted, the details of recommendations made and action taken on each of the recommendation, recommendation-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):** (a) and (b) Government has constituted the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) for a period of three years to look into various aspects of nomadic tribes. The Commission started functioning w.e.f. January, 2015. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as follows:-

- (i) To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.

- (ii) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
  - (iii) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.
  - (iv) To identify the places where DNTs are densely populated.
  - (v) To evaluate the progress of the development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
  - (vi) To suggest appropriate measures in respect of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.
  - (vii) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (c) and (d) The Commission is yet to submit its report.





## UN WOMEN REPORT

*Implementation of schemes*

23 March, 2018

**SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) how the Ministry looks at the recent UN Women Report Turning Promises Into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 which states that the average age of death for a dalit women in the country is 14.6 years less than for the higher caste women;
- (b) to what extent sanitation, drinking water and health facilities are impacting dalit women to die younger than higher caste women; and
- (c) how the Ministry is planning to change its interventions towards dalit women in the country so that their lifespan is increased?

**THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):** (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for welfare of women across the country including Dalit women such as:

- (i) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP): to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empow-

erment of women over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), (erstwhile Maternity Benefit Programme) has been contributing towards better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers,
- (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower them and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training,
- (iv) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (named now Umbrella Scheme Anganwadi Services) is being implemented through States/UTs with the aim of holistic development of children upto 6 years of age and to meet nutritional needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers. The following six services under the ICDS Scheme are benefitting the children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers;
  - (i) Supplementary Nutrition;
  - (ii) Pre-school non-formal education;
  - (iii) Nutrition and health education;
  - (iv) Immunization;
  - (v) Health check-up and
  - (vi) Referral services.
- (v) National Nutrition Mission (NNM): NNM was launched on 8th March 2018 with the vision to ensure attainment of a “Suposhit Bharat” which is free of stunting, wasting and anaemia. National Nutrition Mission aims to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and reduce anemia among children and women.

Also the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Adequate priority is given for the Schedule Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Under SBM(G), there is provision of incentive of ₹ 12000 to all SCs households for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) as per the baseline survey 2012, and 22% and 10% of annual budget allocation is earmarked for SC and ST components respectively.



## **IMPOSITION OF TARIFFS BY THE US ON IMPORTED STEEL AND ALUMINIUM**

*Appeal for exemption*

28 March, 2018

**Shri Devender Goud T.:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) how Government looks at the order signed by the US President imposing heavy tariffs on imported steel and aluminium;
- (b) the details of steel that India exported to the US during the last four years and the current year, year- wise;
- (c) what impact the order will have on India;
- (d) whether the tariff is permissible under World Trade Atlas (WTA);
- (e) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is opposing the tariff on steel and aluminium; and
- (f) if so, whether India intends to appeal to the US for exemption to its steel exports to the US?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):** (a) Government has taken note of the President of United States (U.S.) Proclamations dated 08.03.2018 on steel and aluminium

imposing a tariff of 25% and 10% respectively, as it would impact Indian exports to the U.S. The protectionist measure on steel and Aluminium is not in the best interest of furthering global trade.

(b) Details of steel exported by India to the U.S. during the last four years and the current year is as below:-

(c) The U.S. Presidential Proclamations on steel and aluminium mentions specific tariff lines at HS code 6-digit and the exports under the same would get impacted. Though it would be difficult to estimate what would be the quantum of impact on Indian steel and aluminium exports, the Indian exports may become costlier and uncompetitive in the U.S. market especially against other countries who are exempted from levy of tariff by the U.S.

(d) Under the provisions of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 the member countries are bound by the duty committed under each tariff line. The current tariff imposed by the U.S. on steel and aluminium is beyond the bound rate committed by U.S. to WTO.

(e) As per press release of IMF dated 02.03.2018, IMF stated that the import restrictions announced by the U.S. President are likely to cause damage not only outside the U.S., but also to the U.S. economy itself, including to its manufacturing and construction sectors, which are major users of aluminium and steel. The measures proposed by the US will, de facto, expand the circumstances where countries use the national-security rationale to justify broad-based import restrictions. U.S and its trading partners may need to work constructively together to reduce trade barriers and to resolve trade disagreements without resorting to such emergency measures.

(f) Yes, Sir. India has already requested the U.S. for exemption.



# **SNAPSHOTS**





Speaking on the floor of Rajya Shaba



In front of Temple of Democracy, Indian Parliament



Never missed an opportunity to speak in Rajya Sabha.. going to the House





Demonstrating in Parliament premises for people's cause



Joined with other members to showcase Union Government's apathy towards Telangana cause



Demanding to introduce Telangana Bill in Parliament.



Along with Prakash Javadekar and others  
as a member of Parliamentary committee



With the then Civil Aviation  
Minister Praful Patel



Giving representation to chairman  
OBC parliament committee



On the occasion of releasing of his book 'Udyama Bata' alongwith Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Justice Easwaraiah, Shri V.Hanumanta Rao and others



Giving representation with other MPs to Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Suresh Prabhu on State issues



Inspecting components of aircraft with other MPs.. as Parliament committee member



Receiving representations from representatives of various organizations



Waving hand with a big smile.. always find happiness in people's work



Watching Republic Day celebrations with family members



With hon'ble President Shri Ramnath Kovid



With the then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley



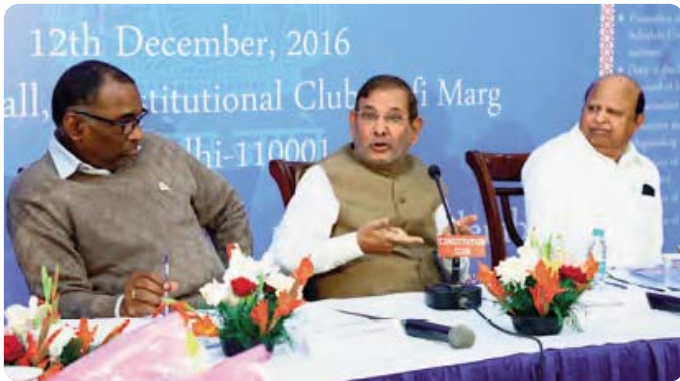
With Union Minister Shri G. Kishan Reddy

Live telecast of speeches by various television channels including Rajya Sabha TV





Organized and participated in a Seminar on Constitutional Goals in New Delhi. Shri Sharad Yadav, Justice J. Chalmeswar, Justice Easwaraiah, Prof. Sridhar and others



With Sharad Yadav and Justice Chalmeswar



Media coverage on various issues raised by Shri Devender Goud

THE HINDU

TELANGANA  
Devender Goud against changes in the design of Pranahita-Chevella

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, JULY 11, 2015 11:38 IST  
UPDATED: APRIL 01, 2016 12:51 IST

The Member of Parliament quoted reports in the past which projected that less than 5,000 acres of land, particularly unirrigated land in Maharashtra, would come under submergence.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Devender Goud to spend time in library

HYDERABAD: Promoters intent on planning that bridge for the 2014 Pudding. When some said they will stick to party discipline, others said they will go back to their homes to be free. Minister, Member of Parliament actively. T. Devender Goud, who refused a three-month sabbatical to attend the committee of the National Library. Though he said he was unable to attend the inauguration ceremony, he wants to cater to the needs of the library. He said he will spend time in the library.

Over 55 per cent support in Rajya Sabha, wind blowing in favour of GST Bill

Along with the BJP's 53 MPs, those who support the Bill account for over 55 per cent of the currently 243-member strong Upper House — two seats are vacant.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi, center, talks to his cabinet colleagues as they head to brief the media. (Express File Photo)

MOST regional parties, barring J Jayaprakash's AAPDMK and Mayawati's BSP, adding up to 82 members in Rajya Sabha, fully support the government's Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Devender Goud sings Telangana tune

HYDERABAD: In a significant political move, Telugu Desam Party leader T. Devender Goud has urged party president N Chandrababu Naidu to separate Telangana state. "We fought the last assembly elections on the basis of united Andhra Pradesh. But this was rejected by the people of the region. Hence, it is a matter of time before we will have a referendum on the issue. We fought the last assembly elections on the basis of united Andhra Pradesh. But this was rejected by the people of the region. Hence, it is a matter of time before we will have a referendum on the issue. We fought the last assembly elections on the basis of united Andhra Pradesh. But this was rejected by the people of the region. Hence, it is a matter of time before we will have a referendum on the issue."

Devender Goud's plea for Central aid to Telangana State

The Central Government has clarified that there is no proposal under its consideration for increasing the number of Assembly seats in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Union Minister of State for Home Hansraj Gangaram Ahir said his Ministry had sought the opinion of the Law Ministry on whether Section 26 (1) of the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 could be implemented by amending Section 26 of the Act itself without any amendment to Article 170 of the Constitution.

Normally, of the total 18 members, one-third (six) should get re-elected once in two years in the ratio of two from Andhra Pradesh and four from Andhra Pradesh.

TELANGANA STATE	NO	NAME	PARTY	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF RETIREMENT
1	C. M. Saravali	Indian National Congress	03 Jun 2012	02 Apr 2018	
2	Chandrababu Naidu	Telugu Desam Party	03 Jun 2014	02 Apr 2020	
3	A. V. S. Murthy	Indian National Congress	23 Jun 2014	28 Apr 2020	
4	P. Jayaprakash	Indian National Congress	03 Jun 2014	28 Apr 2020	
5	P. Jayaprakash	Indian National Congress	03 Jun 2014	28 Apr 2020	

THE ECONOMIC TIMES News

TDP defends alliance with Congress for Telangana assembly polls

HYDERABAD: Disappointed with Telangana Rajya Sabha members' (TRS) criticism of the N T Rama Rao in the city in the heart of Telangana. "Telugu Desam Party (TDP) was formed in the heart of Telangana by late N T Rama Rao. So, after his formation, changes have come to political scene. Through TDP, many workers have done their very best in assembly and parliament. One thing is clear as government, TDP's Telangana unit produced 1. Rama Rao PTL. As a result, TDP had achieved in welfare and development, benefiting the poor. People don't see a rise in the living standards and a boost to welfare and development in possible with TDP. Rama Rao said.



TDP has allied with Congress, CH and TRS to form a 'grand alliance' for the December 7 Legislative Assembly polls in Telangana. Asked about TRS criticism against TDP for alliance with Congress in NT Rama Rao had formed the party to nullify Congress plan, Rama Rao said there has been a change in the policies and ideology of the Congress and also in circumstances. TDP was formed in 1982.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES Politics

Rajya Sabha members allotted to Telangana, Andhra Pradesh

NEW DELHI: A draw of lots was today held to allot Rajya Sabha members to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh following the division of the state. G Subrahman, C M Saravali and C Mohan Rao (all of TDP) and V Hanumanth Rao, J. Jayaprakash Reddy, Ananda Bhaskar Reddy and K V Ramasubrahma Reddy (all of Congress) have been deemed to have been elected from Telangana and the rest 11 members from Andhra Pradesh.

The draw of lots took place in the presence of Rajya Sabha Chairman Hamid Ansari. The First Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act states that 18 members of the Upper House will be divided between the residual state and Telangana based upon "draw-of-lots" to be conducted by Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The lottery procedure was to take place yesterday but it did not happen. The members who have now been assigned to Andhra Pradesh are K Chaitanya, Remka Chowdhary, Mohd Ali Khan, Jaitam Ramesh, T Subbarani Reddy and S S Srinani (all Congress), Y S Chowdhary, T. Devender Goud, Thota Kalyanamma Lakshmi (all TDP) and K. Srinivas Rao (TRS).

The seat which has fallen vacant by the death of Jayaprakash Reddy has also gone to Andhra Pradesh. Minister of state for Parliamentary Affairs Prakash Jha said, who was present during the draw of lots, said After the creation of Telangana on June 2, Andhra Pradesh will have 11 members in the Rajya Sabha, while the new state will get a share of seven seats in the Upper House.

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Media coverage on various issues raised by Shri Devender Goud

House panel wants MPs' pay doubled, regular hikes

Dipak Dash | timesgroup.com

New Delhi: A parliamentary panel has recommended doubling the salary of law makers and also increasing pension and other benefits of almost 75% former MPs by almost 75%.

in pension from Rs 20,000 to Rs 35,000 per month. There is another recommendation that each sitting MP should get an additional five air conditioned first class railway pass for their family...

CITIES • HYDERABAD

Published: July 28, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: July 28, 2016 07:12 IST HYDERABAD, July 28, 2016

No proposal to increase number of Assembly seats in TS, AP, says Centre

M. Babes



T. Devender Goud, when asked for his opinion on the issue, said the Central Government has clarified that there is no proposal to increase the number of seats in TS, AP, says Centre

Centre sought opinion of AG

From P 1

Hyderabad: But in view of a moratorium on increase in the number of assembly seats till 2026, the Centre expressed its inability to increase seats in its two states.

The minister said the Centre had sought the opinion of the attorney-general, who made it clear that the provisions of the Constitution would prevail over any Act passed in Parliament.

Parliamentary panel sought to look into defections



Tamil Nadu Governor K. Rosaiah and former Home Minister Devender Goud during a book launch in the city on Monday. — PHOTO: KVS, GRI

STAFF REPORTER

HYDERABAD: Former speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the joint State of Andhra Pradesh K.R. Suresh Reddy suggested constitution of an active and permanent parliamentary committee to observe and submit reports on various incidents of defection across the country.

democracy. Mr. Reddy noted said public opinion is very low functioning of legislature. Lam the non-implementation of the recommendations for extended session legislature, he said govt would stand to gain through model, as it keeps the whole administrative machinery alert kinds of information.

Venkaiah unveils book by Devender Goud

It's a compilation on the writer's public journey

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HYDERABAD Vice-President M. Venkaiah Naidu has described the language as a medium to express one's feelings comprehensively, culture as a way of life and religion as a belief of an individual.



M. Venkaiah Naidu addressing a gathering at the launch of T. Devender Goud's book in the city on Sunday. — BY ARRANGEMENT

Speaking after unveiling the coffee table book, "My Journey", penned by former Minister and MP T. Devender Goud here on Sunday, the Vice-President said Indian culture had high values and it was the responsibility of one and all to follow the systems established for the existence of the mother tongue would take the sense of the writing perfectly to people. Stating that he was well-acquainted with the percepts and the way of his response to people's issues, the Vice-President said it was of memories of his (writer's) public journey.

life and also for accountability". Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said addition that he had brought a book on the journey as Vice-President. The Vice-President jya Sabha sittings.

'Appoint necessary staff in new districts'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HYDERABAD: Telugu Desam Party senior leader and MP T. Devender Goud has requested the Chief Minister, K. Chandrababbar Rao, to take steps to appoint necessary staff in the newly-created districts of the State to effectively take government's schemes and programmes to the people.

sense of infrastructure at necessary staff to take it government's welfare at development programme to the people was one of the major impediments in the direction.

In addition to deploy staff and infrastructure, the government should also take steps to leverage the latest technology to effectively serve the people.

He also favoured creation of a platform where the elected people's representatives could interact with the officials concerned for designing programmes to serve the interests of the people.

VP releases coffee-table book on Devender Goud



Vice-President M. Venkaiah Naidu speaking at the launch of a coffee-table book on the public journey of TDP position member T. Devender Goud, in Hyderabad on Sunday. | SANKAR SANKAR

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @facebook

HYDERABAD: Union minister for home affairs Hansendra Prasad Gangaram Ahir on Wednesday said the Centre had sought the opinion of the attorney-general, who made it clear that the provisions of the Constitution would prevail over any Act passed in Parliament.

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Hyderabad: Union minister for home affairs Hansendra Prasad Gangaram Ahir on Wednesday said the Centre had sought the opinion of the attorney-general, who made it clear that the provisions of the Constitution would prevail over any Act passed in Parliament.

In a written reply in the Rajya Sabha to TDP member Devender Goud, he said, "there is no proposal to increase the number of assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana without amending the Constitution. In a written reply in the Rajya Sabha to TDP member Devender Goud, he said, "there is no proposal to increase the number of assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana without amending the Constitution. In a written reply in the Rajya Sabha to TDP member Devender Goud, he said, "there is no proposal to increase the number of assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana without amending the Constitution."

reaching the people. Ab-... The launch of the book was like a reunion of sorts... The book is a compilation of his public journey... The book is a compilation of his public journey... The book is a compilation of his public journey...

Media coverage on various issues raised by Shri Devender Goud

అంబేద్కర్ నాలెడ్జ్ సెంటర్ను నెలకొల్పండి



సీఎం కేసీఆర్ కు లేఖ రాసి... ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

నియోజకవర్గాల సంఖ్య పెంపు కుదరదు

దేశంలోని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో జనాభా పెరగడం వల్ల నియోజకవర్గాల సంఖ్య పెంచాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

స్వీయ చరిత్రల ద్వారా వెలుగులోకి వివేకపాలు

'మై జన్మస్మరణములను పఠలో ఉపయోగించండి'



ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

గత పాలకులవల్లే తెలంగాణ వెనుకబడింది

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

ప్రజాస్వామ్యం

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

నియంతృత్వానికి దారితీస్తున్నది

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

ప్రజలు కోరిన పాలనేనా ఇది?

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

తెలంగాణ, ఏటీఎల్ అసెంబ్లీ సీట్ల పెంపు సాధ్యం కాదు

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

భాష మన భావాలను ఆవిష్కరించే వారధి

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

సీఎం కేసీఆర్ కు ఎంపీ దేవేందర్ గాడ్ లేఖ

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

కమ్యూనిటీ హాల్ నిర్మాణానికి నిధుల మంజూరు

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

రాజకీయాలకతీతంగా గ్రామాలాభివృద్ధికి సహకరించాలి

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

దేవేందర్ గాడ్ చేతుల మీదుగా నిధుల మంజూరు

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

రహదారి నిర్మాణం నా కృషి ఫలితమే..

ప్రజాసభాపాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నట్లు తెలుపుతున్నట్లు ప్రకటించడం గొప్ప విజయం.

