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No. 8



Monday

7 December, 2015

16 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 7th December, 2015/16th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 113 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) Notification No. S.O. 2368 (E), dated the 28th August, 2015, publishing the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3223/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Power

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Coal

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of SJVNL, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh and NTPC, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MoU between Ministry of Coal and the Coal India Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. L-1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 23rd October, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2015, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3357/16/15]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015:—

(1) G.S.R. 848 (E), dated the 10th November, 2015, regarding procedure of collecting the auction proceeds and the amount realised from allotment of Coal Mines by Nominated Authority.

(2) G.S.R. 849 (E), dated the 10th November, 2015, regarding rescinding or amending any Notification issued under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 related to transferring of Coal Mines.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3356/16/15]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. G.S.R.792 (E), dated the 20th October, 2015, publishing the Mines and Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3355/16/15]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3352/16/15]

(ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3353/16/15]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Coal India Limited (CIL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3225/16/15]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various port trusts and related papers**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various corporations/companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
 - (i) (a) Administration Report of the Kandla Port Trust, Kutch, Gujarat, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Kutch, Gujarat, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3375/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3368/16/15]
 - (iii) (a) Thirty-sixth Administration Report and Accounts of the V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3369/16/15]
 - (iv) (a) Administration Report of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3373/16/15]
 - (v) (a) Annual Administration Report of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3374/16/15]
 - (vi) (a) Administrative Report of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3371/16/15]
 - (vii) (a) One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Administration Report of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3370/16/15]
 - (viii) (a) Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3372/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited (DCI), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 3364/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL) (erstwhile Ennore Port Limited), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3365/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3366/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3367/16/15]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 189th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 176th Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police;
 - (ii) 190th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 182nd Report on rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of the floods and landslides in J&K;
 - (iii) 191st Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 186th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of DoNER;
 - (iv) 192nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 185th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Home Affairs.
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

- (i) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2015-16) के संबंध में समिति के 266वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी दो सौ उनहत्तरवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2015-16) के संबंध में समिति के 265वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी दो सौ सत्तरवां प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES,
LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Seventy-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on The Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on The Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that a letter has been received from Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain stating that he was unable to attend the entire sittings of the current (237th) session of Rajya Sabha on health ground. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 26th November to 23rd December, 2015.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from the entire sittings of the current (237th) Session of Rajya Sabha from 26th November to 23rd December, 2015? I hope the House agrees.

(No Hon. Member dissented)

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, those remarks are expunged.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : * ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No. Those remarks are expunged. You cannot cast aspersions on any Member like that. Permission to remain absent is granted. ...(Interruptions)...

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. One second. I will call you. I will allow you. Now, Motion for Election to the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, with your permission, I, on behalf of the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, beg to move the following motion....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you should have given an intimation to that effect.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, I was told that he has done that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Anyway, today I am allowing it. I did not get any intimation. Today I am allowing it.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: I myself ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I am allowing it.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I move the following motion:-

That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 38L of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (No. 53 of 1972), as amended in 2006, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**RE. DEMAND FOR SEEKING INFORMATION ON RECENT
DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT
WITH PAKISTAN**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, there should be two Members, one from this side and one from the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, there should be two Members. One Member means nothing. *...(Interruptions)...* Actually, there should be two Members. I recommend that there be two Members, one from that side and one from this side. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I support him on that.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, otherwise it doesn't mean anything. There should be at least two Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is, if there is only one Member, you are conceding to them, or are you reserving it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, that is the problem, because we have conceded to them and I want to be a Member! *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very straight and honest recommendation. It is for the Government to consider. I cannot comment on that. Now, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267, so that the Prime Minister and his Government inform the House about the developments and the reasons, which have led the Government to make a fundamental departure from the position, as was conveyed to this august House in the last Session, with regard to India's engagement with Pakistan.

Sir, this House and the other House started the Winter Session on the 27th of November. On 30th, there was a meeting between the Prime Minister Shri Narendra

Modi and Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Nawaz Sharif on the sidelines of the Climate Change Summit in Paris. We did expect that the Prime Minister would take the Parliament and the Leaders of the Opposition into confidence about the direction and the roadmap that the Government had in mind.

Sir, yesterday, the National Security Advisers of the two countries have met. We have no objection to that, but they were accompanied by the Foreign Secretaries. That is why I used the words 'fundamental departure'. I said that because the Government had said that the 26th July Ufa Statement between the two Prime Ministers, from Indian perspective, meant that an understanding was reached only to discuss the issue of terrorism, which was contested by Pakistan, and the NSA level talks were called off. Now, the very fact that the Foreign Secretaries have accompanied means that the scope and the agenda has been expanded.

Therefore, we would demand that the Government takes the Parliament into confidence and the Prime Minister shares as to what has been the understanding reached between him and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for the Government now to move forward. We are also given to understand that as part of the understanding, the External Affairs Minister of India is going to Islamabad tomorrow. This is disrespect to the Parliament that Parliament is not informed as to what developments are taking place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Does the Minister wish to say anything?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात रखी है, पहली बात तो मैं उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि जो राष्ट्रीय हित है, वह हम सब के लिए सर्वोपरि है और national interest के प्रति हम सभी का commitment बहुत strong है। आपने जिन issues के बारे में कहा है, उनके बारे में हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 2015 को इस सदन में आएंगी और जिन विषयों को आपने रखा है, उन सारे मुद्दों पर वे जानकारी देंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will be...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we don't expect the Government to share all sensitive details. We do understand the sensitivities, and we are not objecting. Let me be very clear. We have always been for a constructive engagement and a dialogue. But, at the same time, this has been the established practice that the Parliament is taken into confidence when Parliament is in Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... We appreciate what the Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... The NSA reports only to the Prime Minister; the NSA doesn't report to the External Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, I believe the External Affairs Minister will be coming one of these days and making a statement here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: On 10th, she will give it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, we can have clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* On 10th, on all these subjects, we can have clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है। मुझे भी सुना जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है। मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैंने नोटिस दिया है, मेरी बात सुनी जाए। मैंने भी रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। वह आपके पास है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति : वही सब्जेक्ट है। That is over. इसका रिप्लाय हो गया है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो बहुत चिंताजनक है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति : सेम सब्जेक्ट है। वह सब्जेक्ट हो गया है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति : सेम सब्जेक्ट है, उसका रिप्लाय हो गया है फिर क्या इश्यू रेज़ कर रहे हैं?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, जो कश्मीर का मामला है, वह महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, मैं केवल एक लाइन पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। "They were guided by the vision of the two leaders for a peaceful, stable and prosperous South Asia." All right; no objection. "Discussions covered peace and security." All right. But "terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir", what do you mean by that? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, you wait for Minister's statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, I agree with him. मैं उनसे इन्कार नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सरताज अजीज़ साहब, जो वहां के एनएसए हैं, on record, he is saying अब बात तब होगी, जब कश्मीर का मुद्दा शामिल होगा। Sir, it is a departure. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, in any case, on 10th the hon. External Affairs Minister will make a statement here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, it is a departure from the past statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister will make a statement here. At that time, I will allow you to seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* You can put this question at that time. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा मुद्दा सिर्फ कश्मीर को लेकर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ कश्मीर को लेकर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कश्मीर पर भी अपनी सरकार की पॉलिसी डिक्लेयर करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he say it now? ...**(Interruptions)**... External Affairs Minister will come. ...**(Interruptions)**... He cannot say it now. ... **(Interruptions)**... He cannot say it now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाह रहा हूं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिल रहे हैं, विदेश मंत्री जी पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री से मिल रही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छी चीज है तो वेलकम करिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आम भी जा रहे हैं, साड़ियां भी आ रही हैं। इसके अलावा एनएसए भी मिल रहे हैं तो फिर दोनों क्रिकेट टीमों को क्यों नहीं मिलने दिया जा रहा? उन्हें भी मिलने दिया जाए, क्या फर्क पड़ता है? उसी पर सब आफत मची हुई है कि वे न खेलें और बाकी सब कुछ हो। आम भी जाएं, साड़ी भी जाए, मुलाकातें भी हों, प्रधानमंत्री मिलें, विदेश मंत्री मिलें, विदेश सचिव भी मिलें, सिर्फ क्रिकेटर नहीं मिलेंगे। यह कौन सा तरीका है कि सिर्फ क्रिकेटर नहीं मिलेंगे, बाकी सब मिलेंगे? यह तो बहुत अजीब बात है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी शुक्ल जी को सपोर्ट करती हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सब कुछ हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नक्रवी जी, आप जवाब दीजिए। सब कुछ हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think, that is a suggestion. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is a suggestion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Government should give positive reaction. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why not look at that suggestion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, माननीय राजीव शुक्ल जी देश के इंटरेस्ट के प्रति जितने ...**(व्यवधान)**... उतने हम भी हैं और जो देश का इंटरेस्ट होगा, सरकार उसी तरह से काम करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Ms. Dola Sen. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, मंत्री जी कुछ कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Sen on Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Funding of Swachh Bharat Campaign and imposing of Swachh Bharat Cess**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, last month, the Government announced that a Swachh Bharat Cess of 0.5 per cent would be imposed on all services that are charged with service tax. This cess, meant to fund Swachh Bharat initiatives, was implemented on 15th November.

Inevitably, the burden of this indirect taxation will fall most heavily on the poor. The cost of the cess will not be borne by corporations or businesses but by citizens availing of any services. The cess amount is fixed, independent of income. The burden of the additional 0.5 per cent tax will be much heavier for the poor to bear. Services that the Government is actively championing for the rural poor, including mobile and financial services, just became more expensive and more difficult for them to access.

Further, the funds collected through the cess will be held entirely by the Central Government, though much of the work required under Swachh Bharat is the responsibility of State Governments. At the same time, the Government has changed the funding pattern of Swachh Bharat, cutting its responsibility from, at least, 75 per cent of the cost to 60 per cent.

If the Government is serious about improving sanitation and health in India, my submission is that it must support successful State efforts, such as the successes of our State, West Bengal, in reducing open defecation, instead of cutting funding.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

Ongoing 'Occupy UGC' agitation by students and teachers in Delhi

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very serious issue. The students and teachers are all conducting a united struggle outside the UGC since 21st October. Sir, this is a very serious issue. On 7th October, the UGC issued a circular which communicated that non-NET scholarship, so far received by the Research Scholars, will be here on scrapped. Ironically, this regressive decision of the UGC has been taken on the basis of a Report given by a Committee which was exactly asked to discuss the ways and

means to enhance the scholarship. Instead of enhancing, the UGC issued a circular taking back the non-NET fellowship.

This is a very serious issue. The students are agitating. The teachers are agitating. 'Occupy UGC' movement has captured the imagination of students across the country and the students, while they were taking a march from Jantar Mantar towards Parliament, were beaten up. Even woman students were manhandled and were severely beaten up. This is atrocious. Nothing should have been done like that. Why do you attack the students? They are asking for justice. They are asking for their rights. Instead of addressing their concerns, you unleash police attack and *lathi-charge*. This is atrocious. The Government should not have done that. Whoever might have done that must be held responsible and accountable for this unjust attack on the student community.

Sir, the students are now asking the Government to restore the non-NET scholarship. The Government should increase and expand the non-NET scholarship, and there should not be any criterion which excludes the students from the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs. That will be another injustice to those students who come from these sections of our society.

Sir, there is another serious issue. Now, the WTO negotiations are going on and our Government is participating in the negotiations where the higher education is being treated as a tradable commodity and as a service. If that is accepted by the Government of India, all foreign universities will come over here and open their shops. What will happen to the quality of our higher education? What will happen to equal access to education for our students? These are all very serious issues.

The Government should address these concerns and the Government should restore the non-NET scholarship. Sir, I condemn the police attack on the students.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ali Anwar Ansari was to associate, but he is not here. So, I am going to associate. See, with regard to the original research, we are behind even the developing countries. Therefore, what is the justification in curtailing the grant for research scholars? I think the Government should examine this issue and give a reaction on this. That is what I have to say.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री डी. राजा ने जो बात कही है, वह गंभीर है। यह सवाल उनके लिए है— जिन बच्चों के पास पैसे नहीं हैं, जिन बच्चों के पास साधन नहीं हैं और ये इतने परेशान और बेचैन हैं— उन्होंने जो मार्च किया, उन पर लाठीचार्ज किया गया। इस मामले में जो गलतफहमियां पैदा हुई हैं, सरकार को उन गलतफहमियों को दूर करना चाहिए, ठीक करना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस मामले को देखे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will come back.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I join with Shri D. Raja and Sharadji and I demand that there must be a judicial inquiry into this police atrocity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

**Exorbitant rise in prices of pulses (Tur Dal) due to excessive
procurement and hoarding**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the pulses and cereals are the staples of the poor of the nation and the globe. The

prices of dal has attracted the attention, and, Sir, because दाल मुर्गी से भी बहुत महंगी हो गयी है, the often quoted "घर की मुर्गी, दाल समान" is now changing to 'घर की दाल, मुर्गी समान' ।

The sky-rocketing prices are having direct impact due to the hoarding by multinational corporate houses like Adani Wilmar and those who have stocked thousands of tonnes and doing multinational business, disregarding the health of the poor of the nation.

Sir, the Union Government proudly announced that around 40,000 tonnes of dal and other pulses were taken back from the hoarders, but had the de-hoarded 40,000 tonnes come into the market, the prices would have come down. Even after de-hoarding 40,000 tonnes of dal and other pulses, why has the Central Government not been able to ensure fall in the prices of dal? This is attracting the attention of the nation. Sir, people are seriously worried because this season has gone, and, Kharif and Rabi are not going to give us any pulses. So, this is the time to properly take note of it and ensure the fall in the prices of pulses because then only the poor of the nation can have their staple food. Thank you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्री रापोलू के प्रस्ताव के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी इन के उल्लेख से अपने को जोड़ता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : मैं भी इस उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इस उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं श्री रापोलू के उल्लेख से अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी रापोलू जी के उल्लेख से अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी अपने को इस उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over problems of 'Call drop' being faced by mobile phone users

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, संचार मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज मोबाइल फोन जीवन की आवश्यकता बन गया है और विश्व में सब से ज्यादा फोन हिंदुस्तान में होंगे, लेकिन मोबाइल फोन के साथ बहुत सी समस्याएं हैं और प्राइवेट कंपनीज जो इनकी मालिक हैं, उन्होंने एक ऐसा नेटवर्क बना लिया है कि जिस तरह से consumers का शोषण हो रहा है, उसमें संचार मंत्री जी भी अपने आपको असहाय पा रहे हैं। आपका बीएसएनएल भी इस में मिला हुआ है। आपके बीएसएनएल के ऑफिसर्स अपनी सर्विस ठीक से नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि प्राइवेट कंपनीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनसे मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं और यह सही है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि उसमें कहीं आपकी * है, लेकिन इसमें कहीं-न-कहीं आपकी कमजोरी भी है कि आप action नहीं ले पाते।

श्रीमन्, आप बात शुरू करेंगे तो कॉल ड्रॉप हो जाएगी और कॉल ड्रॉप होते ही वे एक मिनट का चार्ज ले लेंगे। अब आप दूसरी कॉल करिए और अगर दूसरा मिनट शुरू हो गया और फिर कॉल ड्रॉप हो गया तो 3 मिनट का चार्ज ले लेंगे। इस मामले में "ट्राई" ने भी आदेश दिया है और कहा कि अगर कॉल ड्रॉप होती है, तो एक रुपया प्रति ड्रॉप जुर्माना होगा, लेकिन क्या किसी कंपनी पर जुर्माना हो रहा है? क्या ये कंपनियां टॉवर्स लगा रही हैं या कहीं अपना क्षेत्र बढ़ा रही हैं? आज हम बहुत खुश हैं कि मोबाइल फोन्स बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन कंज्यूमर्स के लिए नेटवर्क की क्या हालत है? आप विश्व के किसी भी देश में जाएं, वहां के फोन्स में बहुत साफ आवाज सुनायी देती है और यहां कितनी ही बार "हैलो", "हैलो" कहना पड़ता है, कितनी बार आवाज सुनने के लिए फोन को टेढ़ा करना पड़ता है, यह हम लोगों की समझ से बाहर है। आप तो सक्षम मंत्री हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लॉयर भी हैं, लेकिन इतने कमजोर क्यों हैं? मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि आप इनसे क्यों दब रहे हैं? श्रीमन्, एक तरीके के हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को जिस तरीके से सरकार की* से* जा रहा है, यह सबसे दर्दनाक विषय है। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय संचार मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप राजी हो जाएं, तो इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा करवा दीजिए। इस विषय पर पूरा सदन चर्चा करना चाहेगा। सब लोग इस विषय पर कुछ न कुछ बताएंगे। आप केवल मंत्री बन जाएं और विभाग को न संभालें, यह भी बहुत अच्छी चीज नहीं है, क्योंकि हम भी मंत्री रहे हैं। अगर मंत्री विभाग न संभाले, तो कहीं

न कहीं मंत्री की भी अक्षमता कहलाती है। मैं आपको तो अक्षम नहीं कहूंगा, सक्षम ही कहूंगा, क्योंकि संबंध ही ऐसा है कि रिश्तेदारी के कारण कहना पड़ेगा। लेकिन महोदय, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो उपभोक्ताओं का शोषण कर रहा है, माननीय मंत्री जी, आप सदन में खड़े होकर उसके ऊपर जवाब दे दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आप शोषण को कैसे रोकेंगे, कॉल ड्रॉप पर जो ट्राई का आदेश है, उसका कब पालन होगा और इन कम्पनियों पर क्या-क्या अंकुश*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

اڈاکٹر تزئین فاطمہ (اترپردیش) : مہودے، مانئیے سدسئیے نے جو وشے اٹھایا ہے، میں اپنے کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

* Not recorded.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister wants to react. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Minister is reacting. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : महोदय, माननीय नरेश जी ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, मैं उनके भाव को समझा हूँ और सदन के भाव को भी समझता हूँ। आप इस विषय पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें, मैं उसका स्वागत करूंगा, ताकि मुझे और विस्तार से बोलने का मौका मिले। मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने और मेरी सरकार ने इस विषय को बहुत गंभीरता से लिया है। पिछले तीन महीने में हम लोगों के दबाव के कारण, मॉनिटरिंग के कारण देश भर में प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स ने 14 हजार नए टावर्स लगाए हैं और दिल्ली में सात नए टावर्स लगाए हैं। एनेक्सी में भी एक नया टावर लग रहा है और इस बिल्डिंग के ऊपर संसद में भी एक नया टावर लग रहा है। हमारा विभाग इसकी मॉनिटरिंग कर रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बी.एस.एन.एल. ने पिछले एक वर्ष में 25 हजार नए टावर्स लगाए हैं। मैं अपनी क्षमता के बारे में यहां स्वयं नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि बी.एस. एन.एल. 2004 में दस हजार करोड़ के प्रॉफिट में था और 2010 में आठ हजार करोड़ के लॉस में था। आज एक साल तीन महीने में यही बी.एस.एन.एल. पांच साल में पहली बार ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट पर आ गया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen please. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मुझे यह चिंता है और मैं उसको ठीक कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे क्षमा करें, पिछले दो-तीन सालों में विषय को गंभीरता से नहीं देखा गया था। नरेश जी, मैं आप से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जितने प्रभावी कदम मैं उठा रहा हूँ, आज तक उतने प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। यह मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक TRAI के निर्देश का सवाल है, TRAI ने स्वयं कहा है कि यह फैसला जनवरी से लागू होगा, यह आपकी जानकारी के लिए है। हमारी चर्चा बार-बार होती है।

सर, मैं एक अंतिम बात बता दूँ कि देश भर में 18 लाख टावर्स हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* एक मिनट, मुझे बोलने दीजिए... जिसमें से 35 हजार में गड़बड़ पाई गई। अब लगभग बीस हजार ठीक हुए हैं तथा पंद्रह हजार को ठीक करना है। मेरा विभाग बार-बार इनकी मॉनिटरिंग करता है बाकी में इनवेस्ट करो, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ठीक करो। आज वोडा फोन के CEO (इन्टरनेशनल) ने माफी मांगी है और कहा है कि हम इसमें सुधार करेंगे। एयरटेल के चीफ ने कहा है कि हमसे

गलती हुई है और हम सुधार करेंगे। सक्षम तो आपका विचार है, लेकिन नरेश जी, मैं सख्त मंत्री हूँ, आप जानते हैं। मैं सख्ती करूँगा और इसको इंप्रूव करूँगा। बी.एस.एन.एल. प्रॉफिट के रास्ते पर चला है तथा एक साल में मैं पूरा प्रॉफिट दिलाऊँगा, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

Concern over increasing incidents of thefts of idols of Jain Teerthankars

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं एक अत्यंत और गंभीर विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जैन धर्म से संबंधित मूर्तियां तीर्थस्थलों से गायब हो रही हैं तथा तमाम पवित्र वस्तुएं भी गायब हो रही हैं। यह बहुत ही दुख का विषय है कि देश में सिलसिलेवार ढंग से जैन तीर्थंकरों की मूर्तियां चोरी हो रही हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों बिहार के जामुई जिले से 2600 साल पहले स्थापित भगवान महावीर की मूर्ति को हथियार बंद लोग उठाकर ले गए। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज यह खबर मिली है कि सरकार की तुरंत कार्यवाही की वजह से वह मूर्ति जंगल में पाई गई है।

सर, जैन मूर्तियों की चोरी से संबंधित पिछले एक साल में जो अखबार में खबरें छपी हैं, मैं आपको उनके बारे में यह बताना चाहूँगा कि 27 जुलाई, 2015 को कांकर रायपुर में पांच जैन पुरातन वस्तुओं की चोरी तथा जून, 2015 किशनगंज बिहार से भगवान महावीर की अष्टधातु की मूर्ति की चोरी एवं 28, फरवरी, 2015 को आगरा के जैन मंदिर से आठ लाख के गहने चोरी हुए हैं। 20 फरवरी, 2015 को तिरुवन्नामलाई से भगवान महावीर की चार कांसे की मूर्तियां, 2 फरवरी, 2015 को इलाहाबाद के जैन मंदिर से करोड़ों की तीन अष्टधातु की मूर्तियां, 13 जनवरी, 2015 को भोपाल के मंदिर से छत्र और कैश की चोरी, 23 दिसंबर, 2014 को उदयपुर से चांदी की मूर्ति की चोरी, 17 दिसंबर, 2014 को अजमेर के जैन मंदिर से चार मूर्तियों की चोरी, 30 नवंबर, 2014 को मेरठ के जैन मंदिर से लाखों की सोने और चांदी की मूर्तियों की चोरी, 27 अप्रैल, 2014 इन्दौर के मंदिर से मूर्तियों की चोरी। इसी तरह 2013 में मंगलौर से दसवीं सदी की मूर्तियां चोरी हो गई हैं। इस वक्त मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि मुझे यह बताया जाए कि इन घटनाओं को लेकर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? इतनी सारी घटनाएं एक साल के अंदर होने से पूरा जैन समाज भयभीत और चिंतित है। अगर ऐसी कोई घटना किसी और समाज के साथ होती, तो क्या होता? मैं इस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई की मांग करता हूँ और विशेष रूप से माइनोंरिटीज अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनसे विशेष आग्रह करूँगा कि माइक्रो माइनोंरिटी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और उनके अस्तित्व की भी चिंता की जाए, धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; thank you very much. Now, those who associate may be added. Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**Recent decision of the Delhi Government allowing plying of vehicles
on the basis of odd and even registration numbers**

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका ध्यान एक तुगलकी फैसले की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह सुनने में तो बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन बिना दिल्ली के हालात जाने यह फैसला लिया गया है, जिसकी हम लोगों को सूचना मिली कि 1 जनवरी, से इसे लागू किया जाएगा कि एक दिन ऑड नंबर की गाड़ियां सड़कों पर चलेंगी और दूसरे दिन ईवन नंबर की गाड़ियां चलेंगी, सम और विषम, दोनों नंबर की गाड़ियां एक-एक दिन चलेंगी, यानी सड़कों पर आधी गाड़ियां नहीं रहेंगी। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का जो पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम है, उसकी क्षमता इन दोनों नंबर की गाड़ियां चलते रहने के बावजूद भी लोगों को लाने, ले जाने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो तुगलकी फैसला हुआ है, इसमें कहीं यह प्रावधान नहीं है कि आखिर मरीज अस्पताल तक कैसे पहुंचेंगे? उनकी देखभाल करने वाले कैसे पहुंचेंगे? जो बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं, वे कैसे स्कूल पहुंचेंगे? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग बाहर से आएंगे, उनका क्या होगा? बहुत सी ऐसी स्थितियां हैं, जिनके कारण दिक्कत होगी। आज दिल्ली का जो पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम है, जब से दिल्ली से कांग्रेस की सरकार गई है, जो जहां था, वहीं पड़ा हुआ है, फ्लाईओवर्स बनना बंद हो गए हैं, बसों की हालत खराब हो गई है, वे खटारा होती चली जा रही हैं, उनकी तरफ तो कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, बल्कि कोशिश यह की जा रही है एक ऐसा फैसला ले लिया जाए, जिससे जो स्थिति है वह और भी विषम हो जाए। कहने को तो आम आदमी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन लगता है कि उनकी नजर में दो गाड़ियां रखने वाले ही आम आदमी हैं, क्योंकि जिनके पास दो गाड़ियां होंगी, उन्हें तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। वे एक दिन ऑड नंबर की गाड़ी लेकर चलेंगे और दूसरे दिन ईवन नंबर की गाड़ियां लेकर चलेंगे, लेकिन जो कर्मचारी पूल करके आते हैं, मीडिया के लोग आते हैं, तमाम लोग आते हैं, उनके सामने एक विषम परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला पूरी तरह से अव्यावहारिक है। जिन देशों में ऐसा हुआ है, उन देशों में से भी कई देशों में ऐसा आदेश करने के बाद वापस ले लिया गया है। लंदन या चिली, जहां पर इसको लागू करने का प्रयास हुआ था, वहां का पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम बहुत बेहतर है, लेकिन यहां जो दिल्ली के पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम की स्थिति है, वह इंप्रूव होने की जगह पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल में डिटिरियोरेट हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कल कहीं यह पता न चले कि दिल्ली में जो लोग आए हैं, वे सड़कों पर खड़े हैं। कानून-व्यवस्था की हालत यह हो गई कि अब रोज बलात्कार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, महिलाओं का, बुजुर्ग लोगों का, छात्राओं का क्या होगा? तो मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार आश्वस्त करे कि वह ऐसी एडवाइजरी जारी कर देगी ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But are we not.....*(Interruptions)*... Yes, over. ...*(Interruptions)*... But are we not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari, are we not to do something to prevent this air pollution or, at least, to reduce it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: There should be some suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I disassociate myself.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दडा (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Remember, Mr. Tiwari, one of the main reasons for climate change is carbon emission. You know that. So something has to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, as an MP from Delhi, certainly something drastic has to be done in order to reduce pollution. But they have come up with this solution. What is going to happen to families which have one car? How are they going to drop their children to school? How are they going to go to office? Everybody is not having two cars. It is a very weird and very unusual suggestion. I seriously urge that this suggestion should be reconsidered and dropped. As far as other suggestions are concerned, we will all cooperate...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): सर, दिल्ली में नोएडा आता है, दिल्ली में गुड़गांव आता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह दिल्ली सरकार के फैसले से सम्बन्धित है। हमें लगता है कि प्रमोद तिवारी जी की जो भावना है या सदन की जो भावना है, वह यह है कि लोगों को प्रदूषण से राहत मिलनी चाहिए और प्रदूषण मुक्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह व्यावहारिक होनी चाहिए।

हमें लगता है कि माननीय सदस्यों की जो चिन्ता है, वह उसकी व्यावहारिकता को लेकर है कि जो निर्णय हुआ है, वह व्यावहारिक है या नहीं है। निश्चित तौर पर यह सभी की चिन्ता है। पूरी व्यवस्था प्रदूषण मुक्त हो, उसके पक्ष में हम सभी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is about the practicablity. ...*(Interruptions)*... But in theory we accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, मंत्रियों के पास तो बहुत सारी गाड़ियां हैं, किसी का नम्बर 2222 है, तो किसी का नम्बर 5555 है, लेकिन आम लोगों के पास तो एक ही गाड़ी है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in India, there are always ten problems for one solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is one step forward. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give it a chance to be tried and it will make a major impact on pollution levels in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... I dissociate myself thoroughly with Mr. Pramod Tiwari's resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, the rule is only to associate, not to dissociate. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, since from the Chair...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...There are three more mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, from the Chair also, this observation is there that this is a serious matter. In fact, we have been demanding a comprehensive discussion on pollution and the deteriorating quality of air which has led to serious respiratory diseases and what plan of action the Government has to reassure the citizens. We would expect the Government to do that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Think positive and do something. Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Just a minute, Sir. I want to come to Parliament on a bicycle. I have purchased a bicycle. Please ask the security to make the arrangement to let me come in ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We all appreciate that. ... *(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Paying of homage and observance of protocol on the death of a soldier
martyred in Kishtwar recently**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हममें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने शहीद सैनिकों के प्रति हृदय में अत्यंत सम्मान रखता है। हम उनके प्रति श्रद्धा व्यक्त करते हैं और सच्ची भावनाएं व्यक्त करते हैं। जब सैनिक हमारी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए शहीद होते

हैं, तो ये पंक्तियां इस्तेमाल होती हैं, “And home they brought the hero dead.” हम लोग कहते हैं,

“शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले,
वतन पे मिटने वालों का यही बाकी निशां होगा ॥”

लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग केवल लिप सर्विस करते हैं। अभी किश्तवार और राजौरी क्षेत्र में आतंकवादियों से लड़ते हुए हमारे कुछ सैनिक शहीद हो गए। मेरे पास 24 नवम्बर का अखबार है, जो लिखता है, “an army man killed”. कौन आर्मी मैन है? उसका रैंक क्या है? वह कैसे शहीद हुआ? इसमें उसका कोई नाम भी तो होना चाहिए! वह हिन्दुस्तान का, मातृभूमि का बेटा है, लेकिन उसका नाम तक इसमें नहीं दिया गया है। उसके बाद यह अखबार लिखता है, “...gun fight, militants returned back to Pakistan-administered Kashmir”. It is wrong. India does not expect this term. We say, “Pakistan-occupied Kashmir,” वह पाकिस्तान के इल्लीगल ऑक्युपेशन में है, वह पाकिस्तान एडमिनिस्टर्ड कश्मीर नहीं है। ये अखबार इस तरह की बात लिखते हैं।

महोदय, शहीदों के सम्मान में हम जिस जिले में जाते हैं, वहां पर उसके स्कूल में कुछ नहीं होता। जिस स्कूल में वह पढ़ा होता है, उस स्कूल में उसकी जीवन कथा तक नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। पिछले दिनों देहरादून से कर्नल भाटिया शहीद हुए, लेकिन वहां उनकी चिता पर, उनकी श्रद्धांजलि सभा में न तो उस जिले का कोई अधिकारी पहुंचा और न ही स्टेट का कोई अधिकारी पहुंचा। सर, मैं यह डिमांड करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए राज्य स्तर पर एक protocol तय होना चाहिए। वहां मुख्यमंत्री जाएँ, उनके प्रतिनिधि जाएँ, जिले के अधिकारी जाएँ और उस जिले के सभी विद्यालयों में उस दिन उस शहीद की जीवन कथा बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाए। उनको बताया जाए कि तुम्हारे बीच का यह सैनिक शहीद हुआ है और तुम उसके जीवन से प्रेरणा ग्रहण करो। अमेरिका का उदाहरण है कि हजारों लोग सड़क पर खड़े होते हैं, फूल-मालाएँ अर्पित करते हैं, पुष्प अर्पित करते हैं, श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं, स्कूल बंद रहते हैं, बाजार बंद हो जाते हैं। यह नेताओं के देहांत पर तो होता है, लेकिन शहीद सैनिकों के देहांत पर नहीं होता है। मैं यह परंपरा शुरू करने की मांग करता हूँ। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि हमारे सदन में सत्र के पहले दिन और सत्रावसान के अंतिम दिन हम उस अवधि में शहीद हुए सैनिकों का स्मरण करते हुए उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि दें। दुनिया में कहीं भी कोई घटना होती है, तो हमारे सदन में श्रद्धांजलि दी जाती है। हमारी सीमा की रक्षा करते हुए जो सैनिक शहीद होते हैं, उनको भी सदन में श्रद्धांजलि दी जानी चाहिए, सत्र के पहले दिन और अंतिम दिन। इससे यह message जाना चाहिए कि देश उनके साथ खड़ा है और उनकी शहादत को ignore नहीं कर रहा है।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री तरुण विजयः*

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. The entire House is agreeing. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

Opposition to the Proposed Defence Expo 2016 in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Defence Expo takes place in the country every two years and that is being held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Now, this year, a decision has been taken by the Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry has asked for land from the Goa Government. It is 150 acres of land which was reserved for industrial use and an industrial estate was being constructed. The Defence Ministry has asked for that land from the Goa Government and the Goa Government has readily agreed to give that land. It is not only 150 acres, but the surrounding 100 acres will be illegally in their occupation. In Pragati Maidan, land was not given on lease basis. But, here, a lease of permanent nature, a long lease, will be given by the Goa Government to the Defence Ministry, which is not acceptable. Now, who says what. The Defence Minister says that he will require only five acres. The Chief Minister says that let us give them for one year and that too, as largesse. But, in fact, if you see the papers that are being moved, it is a long lease, depriving the young generation of the locality the jobs that they would have got if the industrial estate is established.

Now, the second point is, our experience with the Defence Ministry is very bad. They took our Anjediva Islands many years back on the grounds of security. The Goa Government gave Anjediva Islands, but there was a condition that the Christian community would be allowed to render prayers twice a year. This was a written agreement which was granted, but, subsequently, the Christian community was refused to go there. In Dabolim, what happened? When Goa was liberated, the Air Force came there, and we are grateful to them. But, subsequently, they did not cease to occupy the land. On the contrary, in the survey records, they got their names recorded. There are three islands off the coast of Vasco which the Navy wants to grab. Now, they even require land in Mopa. They expressed their intention that they require land there also. We don't have land for AIIMS, IIT, NIT, etc., and still the Defence Ministry is seeking land from the Goa Government and we are giving. There are other States where land is available. They can purchase or acquire land there. The Defence Minister is from Goa. Actually, when he became the Defence Minister, he had failed in solving the mining issues, casino issues, regional plan issues and the coffers were empty. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No personal remarks. That is removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is also over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shantaram Naik.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

**Request to postpone the U.P.S.C. exams due to the plight of
students of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you. The recent unprecedented floods in Tamil Nadu exceeding the record of the past 100 years have left the people with no food, no water, no power and no essential necessities for the past one week. Normalcy has not yet been restored. The phone and internet connectivity are working only up to 20 to 30 per cent level. Sir, in this situation some apartments and buildings were submerged up to third floor; and the floods which have entered into the flats, first of all, have washed away their study materials, books and notes of the students, especially the civil service aspirants, whose main exams are scheduled on 18th December. They have put in very hard work to earn their study material so far have also been washed away. It is a known

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

fact that these study materials have been prepared by them putting in hard labour for the past several months. This is an All India level competition, having limited attempts, with high degree of competition, and they lose their edge to others which is beyond their control. Moreover, the aspirants have lost the study time up to 10 to 15 days, the crucial hours before their exam. This also should be taken into consideration. They have undergone very tremendous, physical and mental trauma.

Sir, the hallmark of the Indian democracy is equal opportunity to all citizens. Of course, it is a Fundamental Right in the Constitution which has been provided. It is not the question of just flood waters receding and preparing the examination centres, but also the study time which the students have lost should also be compensated.

Sir, many of the students who belong to the SC, ST and OBC communities are getting their last chance in this year. Once they lose this, they will never have an opportunity. We all know very well that the civil service aspirants are very energetic and enthusiastic youth, and that too from Tamil Nadu we have produced so many officers, and some young officers who are to come from these downtrodden communities will be deprived of the chance.

So, Sir, I urge and request the Government to kindly postpone the U.P.S.C. examinations scheduled on 18th December by, at least, two weeks enabling the students to prepare and to compensate the lost study time because of the unprecedented floods which is beyond their control. Considering the number of young enthusiastic aspirants in Tamil Nadu, I request the Government to kindly postpone the U.P.S.C. examinations by, at least, two weeks from the scheduled date on humanitarian grounds. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to inform the House that hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Amma, has taken necessary steps to restore normalcy. There is near normalcy in Tamil Nadu. I want to put this on record.

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

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

DR. C. P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, माननीय मेम्बर ने यू.पी.एस.सी. एग्जाम को पोस्टपोन करने के सम्बन्ध में जो अपनी भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय और विभाग को इस बारे में जानकारी दे दूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has responded positively. He will convey it to the concerned Minister. Now, I am taking up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to take effective measures to check cyber crime in the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हमारे देश में सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के तेज़ी से विकास के कारण एवं स्मार्ट फोन का ज्यादा उपयोग होने की वजह से आये दिन साइबर क्राइम में कई गुना बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। यह क्राइम पुलिस विभाग के लिए काफी सिरदर्द का मामला है, क्योंकि हमारे राज्यों की पुलिस के पास अत्याधुनिक तकनीक एवं साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिससे वे ऐसे क्राइम की तह तक जाकर उसका पता लगा पाने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाते। राज्यों की पुलिस के पास प्रशिक्षित साइबर टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स भी नहीं हैं, जिससे वे इस क्राइम पर नियंत्रण पाने में सफल हो सकें। अभी सोशल मीडिया का व्यापक पैमाने पर उपयोग होने की वजह से आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने में सोशल मीडिया का बहुत उपयोग हो रहा है, जोकि देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए गम्भीर समस्या है।

महोदय, मेरी केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि आई.टी. और कम्युनिकेशन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के सहयोग से सभी राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक अत्याधुनिक तकनीकी संसाधन एवं वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में तेज़ी से प्रयास करे, जिससे देश में बढ़ रहे साइबर क्राइम के ऊपर नियंत्रण पाया जा सके।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Husain Dalwai.

**Need to ban the sale of Agarbattis imported from China and
Vietnam containing harmful substances**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. Despite raising this issue about the Agarbatti at an earlier session of the House, I am pressed to raise this issue again with an even greater urgency. Agarbattis imported from China and Vietnam containing a harmful mosquito repellent called Allethrin are allegedly still being sold in the market under the name of Citronella or Lemon Grass agarbattis. The packets of the agarbattis do not reveal their true ingredients so as to avoid the tax which is levied on mosquito repellents.

These agarbattis are harmful not just to users but especially children who should not be exposed to the odours, but can also lead to cancer or TB in workers engaged in packaging these agarbattis and there are lakhs of workers engaged in this industry. These imported agarbattis are repackaged allegedly by manufacturers in Bangalore and Mysore and find their way into the market despite a ban on use of such substances in agarbattis. Such surrogate agarbattis do not have the requisite sanction from the drugs or insecticide departments and hence, their sale should be outrightly banned and strict action be taken against sellers misleading the consumers.

Earlier, I was assured that import of mosquito repellent agarbattis has ceased, but I have received complaints from the ground that the import and sale of these agarbattis are, in fact, rampant. I would urge the Government to take serious note of this matter and actually conduct a check on agarbattis being sold as Citronella or Lemon Grass agarbattis and get their contents verified.

If only food item could be banned for being a health hazard, so should such agarbattis. Thank you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Husain Dalwai.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. Are you having the statement with you?

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Yes, Sir.

**Need to re-start the archaeological excavation at Chabeli Tila in Fatehpur
Sikri in Uttar Pradesh and take steps for preservation of the artifacts
belonging to Jain Religion in a Museum**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान पुरातत्व के एक विषय के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश का एक शहर फतेहपुर सीकरी, बादशाह अकबर

द्वारा बनवाये गये किले के लिए मशहूर है। इसी शहर के पास सन् 1999-2000 में एक जगह, छबीली टीले के पास पुरातत्व विभाग ने खुदाई की थी। इस खुदाई में जैन धर्म से संबंधित हजारों साल पुरानी भगवान आदिनाथ, भगवान ऋषभनाथ, भगवान महावीर और जैन यक्षिणियों की हजार साल से भी पुरानी मूर्तियां मिली हैं। इस खुदाई में सैकड़ों और भी मूर्तियां मिली हैं, जो इस बात की ओर इंगित करती है कि वहां पर जैन धर्म से संबंधित तमाम मंदिर रहे होंगे तथा यह 8वीं तथा 9वीं सदी में व्यापार तथा जैन धर्म का महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र था। खुदाई में मिली तमाम प्रतिमाओं को फतेहपुरी सीकरी के गेस्ट हाउस में रखा गया है तथा वहीं पर एक तालाब की खुदाई में भी अनेक मूर्तियां और जैन धर्म से संबंधित वस्तुएं मिली हैं। सरकार ने अचानक इस स्थान की खुदाई रुकवा दी है तथा मूर्तियों की इंडेक्सिंग और रख-रखाव तक की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जैन संस्कृति और धर्म से संबंधित इस स्थल पर खुदाई शुरू कराई जाये तथा वहां से मिल रही मूर्तियों तथा अवशेषों को धरोहर के रूप में किसी सुरक्षित Museum में रखा जाए तथा सभी artifacts का सही ढंग से रख-रखाव किया जाए, ये हमारे देश की संपत्ति हैं।

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to restore Central funds allocated for various schemes in West Bengal

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, cooperative federalism is in name only. Over the last year, large cuts in budgetary allocations to key Ministries and reductions in the funding of Centrally-sponsored schemes have affected State development efforts.

The State's efforts in modernization of police forces no longer receive the Central support. Amongst talk about Digital India, the National e-Governance Plan has been wound up. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) too has been shut down,

even though West Bengal still owed 40 per cent of the Central funds for BRGF over the last five years.

Such scaling back is clear in key welfare schemes too, like the Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Minister of Women and Child Development has stated that budget cuts to her Ministry will make it hard to fight child malnutrition. And indeed, though one in three children in the country is malnourished, the allocation to the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been cut by 47 per cent from the year before. Even the funding pattern of schemes that were earlier identified as fully Centre-supported is being changed. The funding pattern of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadhak Yojana, earlier listed as a fully supported scheme, was suddenly changed to 60:40 earlier this month.

The Government must explain how State Governments are to carry on critical welfare programmes, and ensure development in the States without adequate funds. Increased devolution of tax funds will not help if they are matched by additional funding cuts across the board.

The Central funding has been adversely modified for 26 schemes and the Central funding has been fully stopped for eight schemes, thereby affecting 34 State schemes in total. The Central Government should restore the Central funds for these schemes immediately. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I fully associate myself with this issue. I feel it is a serious issue. The allocation for all the Centrally-funded schemes was drastically curtailed. Practically, it is going to ultimately wind up the schemes. So, the Government must respond to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been recorded. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thousands of people are being forcefully...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, please.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to take immediate steps to fill up vacancies of teaching staff in universities in the country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir a huge shortage of faculty in Indian universities is crippling the growth and quality of higher education in India. The Central Universities face a vacancy rate of more than 35 per cent of teaching positions. Even our leading institutions such as the IITs and the IIMs face huge faculty shortages, as high as 46 per cent in some cases, especially in new institutes. The situation has not improved over the years; even in 2013, more than 38 per cent of teaching positions in the IITs were vacant.

The process of appointing Directors and Heads of these institutions is also flawed. Increasingly, we are seeing more reports of the Government appointing unqualified people to head our leading institutions, with little consultation with experts and unheeding student protests. Increasing pressure and control by the Government has often led to resignations of institute Directors, worsening an already critical situation.

This inadequacy of our faculty appointments and selection systems is gravely affecting the quality of education that students of higher education are receiving. Teacher-student ratios are rising, the attention and support, students are able to receive, is falling, and the research capabilities and reputations of our institutions are seriously affected.

The Government must take immediate steps to enhance availability of qualified faculty by encouraging students to take up Ph.D and M.Phil programmes, attracting more students with research grants and scholarships. Academic and industry experts must be consulted in the appointment of institution Directors and Chairmen. The Government should also increase funding of educational institutions at the Central and State levels to allow them to hire and retain the best faculty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now it is time for Question Hour. The rest of the Special Mentions will be taken up before the House adjourns. It is time for Question Hour. Thanks for all Members who cooperated today. Let us function like this every day. It is very heartening.

12.00 NOON(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good day today. Question No. 76.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Only one minute, Mr. Chairman, Sir. For Question Nos. 79 and 81, there is no English version. We are unable to put supplementary questions. This is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How could this happen? All questions are in two languages. I will look into this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will look into this.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: His point is right. There is no English translation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All questions have to be in two languages and answers have to be in two languages. Thank you very much for pointing this out. Now Q. No. 76. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

Projects undertaken by NTPC

*76.SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects undertaken by NTPC during the last five years;
- (b) whether certain projects have been delayed and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of projects undertaken by NTPC during the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*) .

(b) and (c) Two NTPC projects, *i.e.*, Solapur and Meja are delayed. Details and steps taken by NTPC in this regard are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of projects undertaken by NTPC during last 5 Years

Sl. No.	Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Investment Approval date*	Fuel Type	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
1.	Singrauli Small Hydro	Uttar Pradesh	8	March 2011	Hydro	Under construction
2011-12						
2.	Port Blair Solar	Andaman and Nicobar	5	Dec., 2011	Solar	Commercial Operation Date (COD) March, 2013.
3.	Dadri Solar	Uttar Pradesh	5	Jan., 2012	Solar	COD March, 2013
4.	Kudgi	Karnataka	2400	Jan., 2012	Coal	Under construction
5.	Mouda-II	Maharashtra	1320	Mar., 2012	Coal	Under construction
6.	Solapur	Maharashtra	1320	Mar., 2012	Coal	Under construction
2012-13						
7.	MUNL Meja JV (JV between NTPC and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited – UPRVUNL)	Uttar Pradesh	1320	Apr., 2012	Coal	Under construction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Vindhyachal-V	Madhya Pradesh	500	May, 2012	Coal	COD Oct., 2015
9.	Lata Tapovan HEPP	Uttarakhand	171	Jul., 2012	Hydro	All the construction activities stopped at Lata Tapovan since 8th May, 2014 in line with Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7th May, 2014.
10.	Lara-I	Chhattisgarh	1600	Dec.'2012	Coal	Under construction
11.	NPGCPL Nabinagar JV (JV between NTPC and Bihar State Power Generation Co. Ltd. – BSPGCL).	Bihar	1980	Jan., 2013	Coal	Under construction
12.	Ramagundam Solar	Telangana	10	Jan., 2013	Solar	COD Jan., 2014
13.	Unchahar Solar	Uttar Pradesh	10	Mar., 2013	Solar	COD Mar., 2014
14.	Talcher Solar	Odisha	10	Mar., 2013	Solar	COD Mar., 2014
15.	Gadarwara – I	Madhya Pradesh	1600	Mar., 2013	Coal	Under construction
2013-14						
16.	Faridabad Solar	Haryana	5	May, 2013	Solar	COD Mar., 2014

17. Rajgarh Solar	Madhya Pradesh	50	June, 2013	Solar	COD Apr., 2014
18. Unchahar-IV	Uttar Pradesh	500	Jul., 2013	Coal	Under construction
19. Singrauli Solar	Uttar Pradesh	15	Aug., 2013	Solar	COD Dec., 2014
20. Darlipali-I	Odisha	1600	Feb., 2014	Coal	Under construction
21. North Karanpura	Jharkhand	1980	Feb., 2014	Coal	Under construction
2014-15					
22. Tanda-II	Uttar Pradesh	1320	Sep., 2014	Coal	Under construction
23. Rammam	West Bengal	120	Sep., 2014	Hydro	Under construction
24. Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	1320	Feb., 2015	Coal	Under construction

* MoEF clearance date is taken as Investment Approval date where Investment Approval was accorded subject to MoEF Clearance.

Statement-II*Details of delayed projects and action taken*

Sl.No.	Project	Date of Commissioning		Reason of Delay	Action Taken
		Original	Anticipated		
Maharashtra					
1.	Solapur STPP (2x660 MW)	Nov.,-16	Aug.,-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delay in Engg and supplies in SG Package (M/s BGR) due to death of promoter of SG package contractor (M/s BGR)• Due to non settlement of Qualified Steam Generator Manufacture (QSGM) issue between BGR and Hitachi, Supply of material getting delayed. Novation Agreement to be signed and Deed of Joint Undertaking (DJU) to be submitted to NTPC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regular high level meeting and follow up being done with M/s BGR and Hitachi.2. Matter has been taken up through India's Ambassador in Japan.3. Matter has also been taken up with Ministry of External Affairs, through Ministry of Power (MoP).
Uttar Pradesh					
2.	MUNPL Meja TPP-JV (2x660 MW)	Dec.,-16	Sep.,-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delay in Engg and supplies in SG Package (M/s BGR) due to death of promoter of SG package contractor (M/s BGR)• Due to non settlement of QSGM issue between BGR and Hitachi, Supply of material getting delayed. Novation Agreement to be signed and DJU to be submitted to NTPC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regular high level meeting and follow up being done with M/s BGR and Hitachi.2. Matter has been taken up through India's Ambassador in Japan.3. Matter has also been taken up with Ministry of External Affairs, through Ministry of Power (MoP).

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for giving a very detailed reply. Now, Sir, my first supplementary is this. In the matter of delayed projects, the hon. Minister has pointed out two issues. One of them is a deed for joint undertaking. My submission to the hon. Minister is whether he is going to reconsider the whole process because this provision of deed of joint undertaking is to be insisted on the power plant manufacturers, despite their competence to provide technology and equipments. And they have purchased technology at a cost. Even after that, if you insist for the deed of joint undertaking, it means that business gets shared with the agency with whom they have to submit a deed of joint undertaking for responding to power project construction. So, our own domestic companies are losing business although they are paying through their nose for purchasing the technology. I think both the concerned Ministers are here. I am referring to the case of BHEL. So, will the hon. Minister please seriously consider that aspect which, definitely, compromises the quality of construction?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member is a very senior Member and I must thank him for highlighting an issue which has been agitating the people. On the other side, many hon. Members in this House, including certain Members from Bihar, have been again and again coming to me and raising the issue of long delays in the past in getting spares and technology. Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. House, that the reason why we insist on this deed of joint undertaking is because in the past the experience has been that foreign companies give the technology but at some latest date and time. But when they are required to give spares, when they are required to give supplementary technology, when they are required to modernize that equipment, at that time, they try to charge an arm and a leg, extremely exorbitant prices because at that time we have no legal binding, an operating document on them, by which we could get the spares and the technology at a good price. So, I think it is a good practice to hold the equipment supplier or technology supplier responsible jointly and severally along with the domestic manufacturer so that there is also some skin in the game of international technology provider.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, before I put my second supplementary, I would just like to respond very briefly that though the problem which he pointed out in justifying the deed of joint undertaking, can be addressed in a different manner, as a purchaser, my purchase agreement for technology or spares with the foreign suppliers can take care of that. But, to qualify as a bidder, for that particular project, these should not be made a condition because that forces the public sector undertaking company to share the business, share the revenue. And if they share it, it is to the loss of National Exchequer as well. And my second supplementary, Sir, is this. You will, definitely, agree — under the everyday rising requirements of power

in all countries, in expanding economies — it is noted that there are cases where bidding was done and the lowest bidder was identified. Still there is a time lag, but this will not reflect in your delay statement because unless you award the order, the clock does not start. So, there are cases, particularly, with the Power Ministry, two with NTPC and one with the NHPC and Jammu and Kashmir Government; a joint undertaking, where the bidding process was there, the L1 was identified, but the award is still not flowing. You know that once the award is contracted, there is a period, two to two-and-a-half year period, when, ultimately, the plan can be commissioned, and there are also different other factors. So, to quicken up this process, will the hon. Minister please consider these three cases, namely, Pudimadaka Thermal Power Plant by NTPC, Barethi Thermal Plant by NTPC and 1000 MW Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Power Plant by CVPPL, a joint venture between the NHPC and the J&K Government, where the L1 is finalised but order is not being placed? Will you please expedite the same in the interest of the nation?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would like to inform the House, through you, that as regards the hon. Member's first supplementary, it can be taken care of by the Purchase Agreement but, by that time, the bidding is over, it would tantamount to a post-tender requirement to have a separate clause in the Purchase Agreement. This is not allowed by the law. I have to give upfront the requirements of all the tenderers and, therefore, the joint undertaking is decided upfront itself. I believe, that is the right way to ensure compliance and a safer way to get the foreign bidder or the consortium partner. Otherwise, we have seen in the past and, I think, everybody -- there are many senior Members who have been Ministers — is aware that very often, agreements are made with foreign companies, just for name sake, either to get their network or their technology, and after the bid is won, the foreign fellow goes away and the domestic fellow gets the order, but is never able to provide good quality and good equipment to the people of India and thus serve the people of India. Therefore, I would humbly submit that it is a right procedure to have them jointly responsible if they are bidding jointly.

Sir, the second question is very interesting and I will take this opportunity to inform the hon. Members once again that today India has surplus power across the length and breadth of the country. The only constraint in two regions, the North-East and Karnataka in the Southern region, is because of transmission ability. Of course, during the last eighteen months, I am sure Members from the South will appreciate how much electricity has increased in their States. Today Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, which were perennially short of power, have all surplus power, save and except the unfortunate floods in Chennai right now. But, in

fact, Tamil Nadu has so much power that they are not able to consume the amount of power that is available for Tamil Nadu. Karnataka is the only State where there is a problem today because the rain gods have not been kind. They have not had enough hydro power generation, and transmission lines are not something which we can create in one or two years. In fact, the bidding process alone was two years long before I became the Minister. However, since he spoke about the cases, where L1 bids have already happened, in respect of each of those three cases, there are very cogent reasons. I have such a detailed response to that question. I can share it either bilaterally, or, if the whole House is interested, in respect of each of the three projects, what the result is, where it got delayed, etc...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make it available to the hon. Member.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Okay, I will make it available to him. But I would like to urge upon the hon. House to prevail upon their States to buy more power and serve their people with 24x7 power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... No further discussions. You had a question and two supplementary questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, that is all. Now, Dr. Munekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, the hon. Minister's statement that we are having surplus power is a statement at a point of time and taking into account Marshall's statement, it is subject to other things remaining the same. In a dynamic economy nothing is surplus. While analysing the 24 projects which have been taken up during the last five years, two belong to 2011, seven belong to 2012 and nine belong to 2013, and the answers given are absolutely stereotype. It is absolutely unreasonable to become complacent about the stock and supply of power generation. The answers are routine. According to me, some drastic action needs to be taken and if he is considering that power is surplus and that is the reason for becoming complacent, I think that is unacceptable. We should think out of the box and make power more and more so that at any given point of time we shall be having surplus power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: The question is: What action should be taken to ensure that at any given point of time – not only today but at any given point of time – we shall be having surplus power?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, Dr. Munekar is a very eminent economist and he has used very nice terms like 'surplus power at any given point of time', but

I would like to humbly submit that I am not exactly a stupid person who doesn't understand the basic elementary economic theory that you have to talk of surplus power in the context of a growing economy, in the context of 300 million people left without power 68 years after Independence. We obviously do modeling; we obviously calculate what is the requirement of power going forward. But I would like to inform the hon. Members why I say India is surplus in power. In the last 18 months, we have added 33,000 megawatts of power-generating capacity, but we don't have enough demands. States are not picking up that power. We are not able to sell.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, may I complete?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking too much time on one question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, power is a very sensitive subject. Hon. Members like to know more about it. Sir, there is 1,00,000 megawatt of thermal capacity which is under construction all across the country, which itself will add 600 billion units of power for the country. We are setting up one lakh seventy-five thousand MW renewable energy. It will add about 240 billion units more of electricity. UNPPs are proposed to be given out. So, I am saying the plans that this Government has and we think very much out of the box not to allot projects without process but to do everything very honestly and transparently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Hon. Minister, the Chair's request is that the answers should be short so that we can cover up more grounds.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कर्णाटक में हम अपेक्षित पूर्ति करने में असफल रहे। अभी "कुडगी" जो कर्णाटक का सबसे बड़ा 2400 मेगावॉट का प्रोजेक्ट सरकार के अधीन है, वह कब पूरा होगा, क्या इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी जानकारी दे सकते हैं? उत्तर कर्णाटक में जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की प्रॉब्लम होती है, उसकी पूर्ति करने की दृष्टि से क्या सरकार ने जमीन ली है, क्या कोई नया काम शुरू किया है, इसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कर्णाटक की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कब तक की जाएगी और "कुडगी" का प्रोजेक्ट कब तक पूरा होगा?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: धन्यवाद बसावाराज जी। जहां तक कर्णाटक का विषय है, मैं एक बार पुनः आपको स्पष्ट करूंगा कि केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से पूर्ति करने में कोई कमी नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार की ओर से कर्णाटक को जितनी पूर्ति करनी है, वह पूरी मात्रा में, शत-प्रतिशत पूर्ति की जा रही है। जो कमी पड़ी है, वह स्टेट के अंदर जो हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके लिए पानी की जरूरत होती है और इस वर्ष बरसात कम होने के कारण पानी संभवतः कम रहा है, तो हाइड्रो पावर लोकल स्टेट की कम हुई है, केंद्र सरकार से पूर्ति में कोई कमी नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: श्री राजीव शुक्ल*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. रहमान खान: पार्टिकुलर प्रोजेक्ट कब तक पूरा होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

پریٹیکولر پروجیکٹ کب تک پورا ہوگا --- (مداخلت)

We are asking him, 'Are you going to complete that particular project?'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rahman, no supplementary, please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I heard this question and I will answer. Sir, by the way, there was an earlier reference by the other Member कि 2011 से प्रोजेक्ट्स चले रहे हैं, तब हमारी सरकार नहीं थी, उसमें क्यों देर लगी, इसकी जानकारी मैं नहीं दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन "कुडगी" कर्णाटक में जो 3 x 800 मेगावॉट प्रोजेक्ट लग रहा है, यह 2017 तक लग जाएगा। इसके यूनिट नम्बर वन का टी.जी. बॉक्स अप्रैल, 2015 में लग चुका है, वहां पर कंस्ट्रक्शन तेजी से चल रहा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि समय सीमा में यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : महोदय, यहां एनटीपीसी के तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात हो रही है और कई राज्य सरकारों ने एनटीपीसी से बिजली ली है। उन पर एनटीपीसी का बहुत बकाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन राज्य सरकारों पर एनटीपीसी का कितना बकाया है और वे कौन से राज्य हैं, जिन पर सब से ज्यादा बकाया है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एनटीपीसी के बकाया का प्रश्न उठाया है। यह विषय 2001-2002 तक बहुत गंभीर था, लेकिन पूर्व में जब मेरे सहयोगी केंद्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री थे, तब सभी राज्यों व पावर एवं कोल की सभी सीपीएसयूज के साथ एक tripartite agreement किया गया जिसके तहत आज एनटीपीसी के बकाया की किसी भी राज्य के साथ गंभीर स्थिति नहीं है। कभी-कभी किसी छोटे राज्य या पूर्वोत्तर के या जम्मू-कश्मीर द्वारा कभी विलम्ब हो जाता है, लेकिन आज कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है जोकि earth shattering हो। अगर ऐसी कभी परिस्थिति होती है तो हम बातचीत कर के, समय सीमा तय कर के उनसे पैसे की वसूली पूरी कर लेते हैं।

स्टार्ट-अप विलेज आंत्रेप्रेन्योरशिप प्रोग्राम

*77. श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए “स्टार्ट-अप विलेज आंत्रेप्रेन्योरशिप प्रोग्राम” चलाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अब तक कितने लोग इस कार्यक्रम से लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रारंभिक उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत उप-योजना के रूप में प्रारंभिक ग्राम उद्यमशीलता कार्यक्रम (एसवीईपी) राज्यों के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा है। एसवीईपी में प्रारंभिक ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को (क) सही उद्यम का चुनाव करने व उसे चलाने का प्रशिक्षण देकर; (ख) उद्यम शुरू करने के लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से उन्हें ऋण उपलब्ध कराकर व बाद में उद्यमों का विस्तार करने के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उन्हें बैंकों से जोड़कर; तथा (ग) उद्यम का स्थायित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शुरुआती छह महीनों में समर्थन प्रदान करके उनकी सहायता की जाती है। एसवीईपी के अनुमोदित दिशानिर्देशों में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार उद्यमियों को प्रारंभिक सहायता, मार्गदर्शन और वित्त उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राज्य ब्लॉकों का बेसलाइन और संभावित बाजार अध्ययन अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनकर्ता एजेंसी से कराते हैं। इसके बाद राज्य तत्संबंधी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें उन उद्यमों की संख्या का ब्यौरा दर्शाया जाता है, जिन्हें ब्लॉक में व्यवहार्य सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है। एसवीईपी शुरू करने की स्वीकृति उन 14 राज्यों को दी गई है, जिन्होंने नवम्बर, 2015 माह में 40 ब्लॉकों के संबंध में अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इस योजना का लक्ष्य चार वर्षों की अवधि में 1.82 लाख उद्यमियों को प्रशिक्षण व सहायता प्रदान करना है।

Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

†*77. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the “Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme” is being run by Government to encourage rural youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under this programme, so far?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is being implemented through states, as a sub-scheme under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of the Ministry of Rural Development, to promote start-up enterprises in rural areas. SVEP supports the rural start-up entrepreneurs by (a) training them to choose the right enterprise to start and to run it; (b) making available loans through SHGs for starting the enterprise and subsequently linking them to banks for additional funds for expansion and (c) supporting them for the initial six months of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

its business, to ensure sustainability of the enterprise. As per the provisions contained in the approved Guidelines of SVEP, the States initially carry out a baseline and market potential study of the blocks through the approved Programme Implementing Agency for providing support on the start-ups, handholding and accessing finance to the entrepreneurs. Thereafter, a Detailed Project Report thereon, detailing the number of enterprises that can be viably supported in the block, is submitted by the State to the Ministry for approval. Sanction for the roll out of the SVEP has been accorded to 14 States, who have expressed their willingness, covering 40 blocks, during the month of November, 2015. The target of the scheme is to train and support 1.82 lakh entrepreneurs over a period of four years.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि इस योजना के तहत कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं? उसके उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि नवम्बर, 2015 में 40 ब्लॉक्स के सम्बंध में प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुए हैं और मिनिस्ट्री की वेबसाइट के अनुसार इस योजना के अंतर्गत ब्लॉक लेवल पर उद्योगों का सपोर्टिंग सिस्टम विकसित करने के लिए ब्लॉक रिसोर्स सेंटर और एंटरप्राइज प्रमोशन स्कीम की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन 40 ब्लॉक्स में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस प्रकार के उद्योगों का जो सपोर्ट सिस्टम विकसित किया जाना है, वह कितने ब्लॉक्स में किया गया है ताकि इस योजना का लाभ नीचे सभी लोगों तक पहुंचे?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सभापति जी, जुलाई, 2014 के बजट सेशन में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme की घोषणा की थी और उसके तहत National Rural Livelihood Mission की एक सब-स्कीम है। इस में हमारे मंत्रालय की वित्तीय कमेटी ने फरवरी, 2015 में इस स्कीम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए approval दिया और जून, 2015 में हमने इस की गाइडलाइंस दी। इसलिए जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है कि यह स्कीम नवम्बर, 2015 में शुरू हुई है और इस के सम्बंध में हमने राज्य सरकारों से उनकी इच्छा जाहिर करने के बारे में कहा, तो 17 राज्यों ने अपनी संस्तुति भेजी और उनमें से 14 को हमने ठीक पाया है। इन 14 राज्यों को हमने 40 ब्लॉक्स दिए हैं। अब इस में लाभार्थी तो तब बनेंगे जब स्कीम चालू होगी। अभी तो इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन शुरू हुआ है और जैसा मैंने कहा 14 राज्यों के 40 ब्लॉक्स में इस की शुरुआत की गई है।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अभी यह स्कीम लागू होगी, तो चूंकि इस स्कीम को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाना है, इसलिए ग्रामीणों की आजीविका को आगे बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से स्किल डेवलपमेंट, मुद्रा बैंक, एनआरएलएम, कम्युनिटी इंस्टीट्यूशंस, कम्युनिटी रिसोर्स पर्सन्स - इन सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत लाना और विभिन्न एजेंसियों को इस में लाकर ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से भी क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्य-योजना तैयार की है? साथ ही इसके लिए जिस स्टडी की बात उन्होंने जवाब में कही है, तो क्या जो इस प्रकार की स्टडी इन ब्लॉक्स में की गई है, वह सार्वजनिक रूप से कहीं मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाएगी?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सर, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि यह (एन.आर.एल.एम.) एक सब-स्कीम है और यह 484 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से चार साल के लिए बनी है। इसमें 1,82,000 entrepreneurs को तैयार किया गया है। इसमें खास बात यह है- आपने कहा कि community resource person, हम इसके माध्यम से यह चाहते हैं कि वहां हमने गांव का base-line survey राज्य सरकारों से करवाया था, तो उसमें भी यह कहा गया था कि अगर राज्य सरकार यह चुनें कि किस इलाके में, किस क्षेत्र में, किस गांव में कौन से entrepreneur की संभावना है, जिससे वह अपना काम तेजी से चला सके। हम इसके मद्देनजर एक ब्लॉक में 2400 entrepreneurs तैयार करेंगे और उनको उनकी आजीविका ही नहीं उपलब्ध कराएंगे, बल्कि यह भी देखेंगे कि उनकी जो entrepreneurship है, उसमें उनको आगे बढ़ने का कोई स्कोप है या नहीं है, तो उसी के आधार पर base-line survey conduct किया गया और 6 महीने तक अगर इस स्कीम के माध्यम से कोई entrepreneur आगे आता है, तो हम उसको sustainability के लिए भी उसकी वित्तीय सहायता करेंगे। हमारा अनुमान है कि हम एक entrepreneur पर दस हजार रुपए खर्च करेंगे।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इन्होंने कहा है कि इन्होंने 480 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जो ये 17 स्टेट्स हैं, इन स्टेट्स में ये पैसे का विभाजन कैसे करेंगे?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि अगर कोई अपना काम शुरू करता है, तो उसकी मार्केटिंग के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? गांवों में लोगों के लिए बड़ी स्कीमों आई हैं, वे काम शुरू भी कर लेते हैं, लेकिन उनको मार्केटिंग नहीं मिलती है, जिससे उनका लिया हुआ लोन भी उनके सिर के ऊपर भार बन जाता है। सरकार इसके लिए क्या करने जा रही है? इन्होंने मार्केटिंग के लिए इसमें क्या प्रावधान रखा है?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने ठीक पूछा है। इसमें किसी को सेलेक्ट करने का जो एक criteria है, उसमें यह है training the entrepreneur in choosing the right enterprise to start and how to run it, एक तो इसकी ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि base-line survey में यह भी निश्चित करना है कि उस क्षेत्र में हम जिस entrepreneur की मदद कर रहे हैं, वह आगे बढ़ सकता है या नहीं बढ़ सकता है?

दूसरा, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है support entrepreneur for the first six months of business to ensure sustainability of the enterprise. महोदय, हमने उसमें जो खास बात रखी है कि हम जहां उसको preliminary stage पर self-help group से लोन का प्रावधान करवाएंगे, वहीं उसको बैंक से जोड़ने का भी कार्यक्रम है। वह जब दस हजार या बीस हजार का लोन न ले कर, काफी बड़े लोन की तरफ जाएगा, तो हमने उसको बैंक से जोड़ने का भी काम किया है। हमने जो PIA नियुक्त किए हैं, इनके माध्यम से उनको बैंक से जोड़ने का भी कार्यक्रम है। 'मुद्रा', जो हमारी योजना है, उससे भी हम उसको जोड़ेंगे, ताकि उसको अपने काम में पैसे की दिक्कत न आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि वह लोन तो ले लेता है, लेकिन उसको मार्केटिंग नहीं मिलती है, तो वह मार्केटिंग के लिए क्या करेगा?

श्री सभापति : आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : मैंने आपको इसीलिए तो कहा है कि base-line survey का मतलब ही यह है कि वहां जो entrepreneur होगा, वह जो कोई भी काम शुरू करेगा, उसको वहां ऐसे कई चांसेज हैं कि उसको मार्केट मिले। अगर उसको मार्केट ही नहीं मिलेगी तो वह अपना बिजनेस कैसे बढ़ाएगा? जो प्रावधान है, वह इसीलिए है कि उस इलाके का सर्वे किया जाएगा, ताकि उसको मार्केटिंग की सुविधा भी हो।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि विभाग द्वारा जिन 14 राज्यों में SVEP शुरू करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है, क्या उनमें राजस्थान राज्य भी शामिल है? यदि हां, तो राजस्थान से कितने ब्लॉकों के सम्बन्ध में विभाग के पास प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा कि 17 राज्यों ने अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की थी, उनमें से 14 राज्यों ने अपने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। उनमें राजस्थान से अजमेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से केकरी और चित्तौड़गढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट से बेगुन, ये दो ब्लॉक हैं, जिनमें यह कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, before taking over of this Government ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: For the last ten years, poverty of fourteen crore people has been alleviated through National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme besides National Rural Livelihood Mission. The National Rural Livelihood Mission is intended to have and attain the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and to empower the rural enterprise ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please. No lecture. Just ask the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: With this backdrop, I would like to inform the Minister, while having Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Coir Board, Jute Board and some other bodies in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Ministry of Textiles and several Ministries which are looking after the welfare sector – they are having several programmes to look after the enterprise of the downtrodden, weaker sections of the rural as well as urban – this Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme is a piecemeal, scattered effort, without having the intention to cater to the needs of total rural India. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Rural Development is intending to coordinate comprehensively to rope in Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is the authorised agency to look after the rural enterprise and to improve the lot of the rural enterprise with the proper support of the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No, no. Mr. Rapolu, please. You cannot ask an open-ended question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: With the proper support of the banks... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask an open-ended question. It has to relate to the main Question and the answer ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Exactly, Sir. Rural Development Ministry has just identified 40 blocks. After achieving so much wide rural enterprise with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, still this is the piecemeal effort by this present Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to know whether they are intending to support through banks ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Now, sit down. Let the question be answered.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, he has rightly said that rural development is a vast subject. Sixty eight per cent of our population is still living in the rural areas. But what I have said is, National Rural Livelihood Mission is one of the component of the entire Rural Development Ministry Programme and this Start-up Village Entrepreneurship is one of the smallest. But, still if you want to know what we are doing under National Rural Livelihood Mission, we are taking up promotion of the institution of the poor by constituting Self-Help Group. Then, revolving fund and the Community Investment Support Fund, is also a very important programme. And regarding interest subvention, wherever SHGs are working efficiently, they have to give only four per cent of the interest; rest of the interest is subvented. DDU-GKY is another programme which has been launched where the employment or the job to the trainee is assured up to 75 per cent. If 100 trainees are there, 75 would be assured of the job. That is one programme. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana is also one of the programme. So there are a lot of programmes which we have started.

Non-Compliance of E-Waste Rules by producers

*78. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-waste contains toxic materials such as mercury, lead, cadmium and brominated flame retardants which are extremely harmful to humans and the environment;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the leading producers of electronic and electrical equipments are shirking their responsibilities provided under the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi-based environmental organisation “Toxics Link” has conducted a study on e-waste recently;

(d) if so, whether Government has studied the aforesaid report; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the producers for non-compliance of E-Waste Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. E-waste contains toxic materials such as Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, and brominated flame retardants. These toxic materials, if not handled in an environmentally sound manner, may be harmful to human health and environment.

(b) The responsibilities of producers of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) under E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 include collection and channelization of end of life EEE, financing and organizing a system to meet the cost involved in environmentally sound management of e-waste, creating awareness about hazardous constituents of e-waste and its handling, obtaining authorization, maintaining records of e-waste handled, and filing of returns in fulfillment of above responsibilities. As on date 151 producers have received authorization under e-waste Rules. In the year 2014, CPCB reported that 12138 tonnes of E-Waste has been channelized by the producers. However, there is no information available about the steps taken by producers on creating awareness as prescribed and on the financial mechanism to be in place by the producers in fulfillment of their obligations under the Rules for e-waste collection system.

(c) and (d) It has come to the notice of the Ministry that Delhi based organization Toxic Link has published a report titled ‘Time to Reboot-II’. In the said study report Toxic Link has rated the producers as defined under e-waste Rules, 2011 with reference to the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and implementation of Restriction on Hazardous Substances (ROHS). As per the report 18 producers fall under the red category indicating unsatisfactory performance with respect to fulfilling their responsibility under EPR.

(e) The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 vest the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) with the responsibility of monitoring of compliance of the provisions of Rules. Notices have been issued by some of the SPCBs/PCCs to producers of EEE for non-compliance under the rules. The above stated report of Toxic Link is a recent publication. The Ministry after having reviewed the implementation of e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules has undertaken the task of revision of the rules including that of responsibilities of producers to revamp the E-Waste management rules.

The draft E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2015 have been published by the Ministry. The provisions of this Draft Rules include expanding producer's responsibility in the form of EPR, setting up of Producer's Responsibility Organizations, and e-waste exchange, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product manufacturers for collection and channelization of e-waste.

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 78, मंत्री कौन है? Who is the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Yes, Sir.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, please answer the question.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से देश के पर्यावरण, प्रदूषण के संबंध में एक सवाल पूछना चाह रहा हूँ। हमारे यहां जो ई-वेस्ट पॉल्यूशन है, इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ रेगुलेशंस बनाए हैं, लेकिन उनके अनुपालन में पारदर्शिता का अभाव है, जिसके कारण ई-वेस्ट प्रोड्यूसर्स को एडवांटेज मिलता है। आज पर्यावरण में ऐसे पॉल्यूटेंट बढ़ रहे हैं, जिनसे जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित हो रहा है। सरकार ने कहा है कि 151 संस्थान, उत्पादक ऐसे हैं, जो पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं और जो एप्रॉक्सिमेटली 12,138 टन का रीसाइकल करते हैं। सर, एक "टॉक्सिक्स लिंक" एजेंसी है, जिसने सर्वे करके बताया है कि आज भी 18 उत्पादक ऐसे आइडेंटिफाईड हैं, जो कोई प्रोसेस नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से आपके संरक्षण में आकर सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको संज्ञान में लेकर उसकी ट्रांसपैरेंसी एस्टेब्लिश करने के लिए क्या कोई मैकेनिज्म या कोई आयोग बनाना चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही सही तरीके से अपनी बात को रखा है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन के हिसाब से एक ही स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है। जिन समस्याओं का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, उसको मैं डीटेल में यहां एक्सप्लेन नहीं करना चाहूंगा। जो एक संस्था है "टॉक्सिक्स लिंक", उसने एक स्टडी की और "टाइम टू रीबूट टू" करके अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने जितनी भी समस्याओं का जिक्र किया, उसमें एस्टीमेट लगाया। सरकार ने उसमें "ई-वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट रूल्स, 2015" का ड्राफ्ट बनाया है। यह ड्राफ्ट तैयार है और पारदर्शिता के लिए ऑनलाइन पर दिया है, जिसे सब लोग आराम से देख सकते हैं। जो कन्सर्न्स रेज किए गए हैं, वे

सब उसमें इंकलूडेड हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेन कन्सर्न है—collection system of e-waste, channelizing of e-waste, financing the system, public awareness about e-waste and disposal prescribed, taking authorization and filing returns. तो जिन प्वाइंट्स का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, उन्हें ऑलरेडी हमने ड्राफ्ट रूल्स में शामिल किया है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: माननीय सभापति जी, इसके साथ एक और चीज पैदा हो रही है। चूंकि हमारी रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का उपयोग काफी बढ़ रहा है, इससे हर साल ई-वेस्ट का क्वांटम बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पब्लिक हेल्थ कन्सर्न, जो इससे रिलेटेड हैं, उनको एड्रेस करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनाने जा रही है या नहीं बनाने जा रही है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, जो भी मंत्रालय इससे लिंकड है, उससे मिल कर हमें काम करना ही है। अपनी लाइफ के लिए, एनवायरनमेंट के लिए हमें, सरकार को बहुत संवेदनशील होना ही पड़ेगा और इसलिए हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से तो हमारा बहुत ही डायरेक्ट लिंक रहता है। इसमें प्रोड्यूसर्स के ऊपर डायरेक्ट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, उसके लिए रूल्स को बहुत stringent किया गया है। नए रूल्स के मुताबिक जो भी प्रोड्यूसर ई-वेस्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आइटम प्रोड्यूस करता है, उसके ऊपर vicarious responsibility होगी, वह बच नहीं सकता है। तो इसमें बहुत कठोर प्रावधान रखा गया है। इससे माननीय सदस्य का जो कन्सर्न है, वह एड्रेस हो जाएगा।

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा औद्योगिक विध्वंस जो हुआ था, वह भोपाल में हुआ था। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोगों के विध्वंस वाली औद्योगिक घटना कहीं नहीं हुई। वहां लगभग 64 एकड़ का जो इलाका है, वहां आज भी लोग बसे हुए हैं, वहीं खेती कर रहे हैं, उसी का पानी ले रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, भारत सरकार इस सवाल का समाधान कैसे निकालेगी, आज तक भी यह साफ नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल मैं आपके संज्ञान में ला रहा हूँ। सरकार को इस मामले को व्यापक तौर पर, पूरी गहराई से देखना चाहिए कि इसका क्या समाधान होगा? आपको इसका जवाब जरूर देना चाहिए, यदि अभी दे सकते हैं, तो बहुत बेहतर होगा।

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सर, माननीय सदस्य श्री शरद यादव जी ने जो कहा है, वह एक सजेशन के तौर पर कहा है। उन्होंने यह जो बड़ा मुद्दा उठाया है, इसमें एक स्पेसिफिक सजेशन है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, पहले भी मैंने absolute responsibility के concept का जिक्र किया है। चाहे कोई भी प्रोड्यूसर हो, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रोड्यूस करता हो, इलेक्ट्रिकल आइटम्स प्रोड्यूस करता हो, कैमिकल्स या कोई hazardous things प्रोड्यूस करता हो, जो वस्तुएं शरीर और एनवायरनमेंट के लिए हानिकारक हैं, उनकी absolute responsibility से अब कोई बच नहीं सकता है। Vicarious responsibility का जो प्रावधान रखा है, वह इसीलिए रखा है कि उसको इन वस्तुओं की पूरी की पूरी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी लेनी ही पड़ेगी। जो ड्राफ्ट रूल्स इसकी प्रक्रिया में बनाए गए हैं, उनमें इसका जिक्र किया गया है।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, जिस ढंग से माननीय मंत्री जी एवं अन्य सदस्यों ने बताया है, यह एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। देखने में यह भी आया है कि कुछ डेवलपड कंट्रीज एनजीओज के माध्यम से वहां का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान, जो एक्सपायर होने वाला होता है, उसको यहां भेजने की कोशिश करती हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन साल में ई-वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट को लेकर कितना बजट एलोकेशन हुआ है और हमने कितनी क्वांटिटी में इसको कम करने की कोशिश की है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, इन्होंने इसके लिए स्पेसिफिक फिगर पूछी है, लेकिन वेस्टर्न वर्ल्ड के कॉन्सेप्ट और हमारे कॉन्सेप्ट में कुछ अंतर है। सर, मैं एक स्टडी रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो UN University ने जारी की है। उनका कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में टोटल 1.7 मिलियन टंस का ई-वेस्ट जेनरेट होता है, लेकिन हम उनसे सहमत नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी सामान की जो एक लाइफ होती है, हमारे यहां उसके बाद भी वह इस्तेमाल होता रहता है। हमारे यहां पर रिपेयर करवाने और फिर उसकी लाइफ एक्सपेंशन करके, दोबारा रीसाईकल करने का कॉन्सेप्ट रहा है, इसलिए वेस्टर्न स्टडी के मुताबिक, जो 1.7 मिलियन टंस का इतना बड़ा एक क्वांटम दिखाया गया है, हम उनसे एग्री नहीं करते हैं। इसके बदले में हमने हिन्दुस्तान की वेरियस एजेंसीज के माध्यम से जो स्टडी करवाई है और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडस्ट्री ने इंडिया में जो स्टडी की है, उसके मुताबिक यहां पर 2009 में 4.34 लाख मीट्रिक टंस कम्बाइंड, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड इलेक्ट्रिकल ई-वेस्ट जेनरेट हुआ है— यह हमारी स्टडी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने बाहर से जो ई-वेस्ट आने का जिक्र किया है, उसके बारे में हमने investigation शुरू कर दिया है। इन्वेस्टिगेशन से हमें पता चल जाएगा कि बाहर से आने वाले ई-वेस्ट और हमारे यहां पर जेनरेट हुए ई-वेस्ट को प्रोसेस करके कितना कंबाइंड ई-वेस्ट जेनरेट हुआ है। हमने जो नया प्रोसेस शुरू किया है, इससे यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा मिलेगी।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has written that these toxic materials are not handled in an environmentally-sound manner and may be harmful to human health and environment. I would like to know whether the mercury or lead or cadmium in per tonne of e-waste, which is generated during the process, is harmful at the point the generation or it is harmful at the point of processing.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, any item, which is hazardous to the human health or environment, will be hazardous at every point of time when it comes in contact with the human being or environment. That is why, I have explained earlier also, now it is not only the users, but producers will also have absolute liability for handling and managing the e-waste generated by their products.

*79. [The questioner (SHRI SANJAY RAUT) was absent.]

Solar pumps to farmers

*79. **SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide one lakh solar pumps to farmers to reduce dependence on coal-based energy, especially in drought prone areas;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) how many farmers have been benefited through this scheme indicating the target set for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of the scheme are as follows:

- The scheme is implemented through State Nodal Agencies, NABARD and other Government Departments.
- Ministry is providing 30 % capital subsidy equivalent (Rs/HP) through States under the scheme. The Ministry is also providing 40 % capital subsidy equivalent (Rs/HP) with mandatory loan through Banks.
- These Pumps have to be installed as per MNRE specifications.
- Subsidy under the scheme is limited to pump size upto 5 HP.

(c) 30,289 of solar pumps have installed so far since inception of the programme. The scheme is under various stage of implementation in different States. Current year target is 50,000 solar pumps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 79. Questioner not present. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. As you know, this question is related to the drought-prone areas and the farmers. Has the Ministry identified as to which parts of this country, State-wise, are drought-prone? Has such areas been identified? Has there been a coordination between the Agricultural Ministry and the Ministry of Renewable Energy? Number two, this year, they are going to give 50,000 solar pumps. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, my State of Odisha is calamity prone. This year also, our farmers are facing a severe drought. Taking that into consideration, whether allocation of these 50,000 solar pumps will be considered, again, on cooperative federalism, or, it will be sanctioned beyond cooperative federalism. So, I would like to know, through you, Sir, from the hon. Minister that out of these, how many pump sets Odisha is going to get.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member did refer about the coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Renewable Energy. I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that we allot certain targets to

each State depending upon the position of agriculture, the extent of agriculture, and which are the areas which come under stress because of lack of rain periodically or frequently. Therefore, that data, which is the area and which pumps have to be encouraged, or, distributed or supported with subsidy, is left to the States to decide. However, for States such as Odisha, which have been prone to inadequate power in the past, the Central Government has increased the number of projects that are coming up in that State. In fact, for Odisha alone, about 5,300 solar pumps were given out of 1,08,766 pumps, and I am very confident that Odisha will continue to benefit from these pumps and use them in an extensive manner. As regards increasing this, we have drawn up a scheme where the States are encouraged that if they take the annuity model and allow us to finance the pumps even going beyond subsidy and go in a much larger way in the State to encourage solar pumps, then, without having to invest a large amount of money, our Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), a Government of India undertaking, can finance these pumps, or, SECI can finance these pumps and the State Government can pay for it over seven to ten years. So, we are working on that scheme. I am sure that that will benefit the drought-prone areas significantly.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं कि अभी देश में कितने किसान सोलर पम्प का उपयोग कर रहे हैं? इनका राज्य-वार आंकड़ा क्या है और इस पर सरकार ने अब तक कितनी सब्सिडी दी है? इससे बिजली की खपत कितनी कम हुई है और डीजल की कितनी बचत हुई है तथा देश में कितनी कंपनियां सोलर निर्माण के काम में लगी हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, हम यहां से स्टेट्स को एलॉट करते हैं। इसमें 1 लाख का पूरा आंकड़ा तो मेरे पास है। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं गिन कर सुना सकता हूँ या आपको भेज सकता हूँ, लेकिन उसमें डीजल की बचत होना या उसके कारण कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड एमिशन कम होना, इसका अनुमान लगाना सम्भवतः मेरे लिए मुश्किल है, क्योंकि वह स्टेट किस region में देती है और उसकी वजह से कितना या तो डीजल बचता है या जिसके पास पम्प ही नहीं था, वह एक नये आदमी को मिलता है, वह तो स्टेट को ही तय करना पड़ता है। हम कोई कम्प्लेशन नहीं करते हैं कि existing pumps भी replace होने चाहिए। अभी लगभग 30,000 पम्पस install हुए हैं। पम्पस के अलग-अलग size होते हैं, जैसे 2, 3 और 5 हॉर्स पावर। तो उससे अगर हम अनुमान लगाने जाएँ, तो मेरे ख्याल से हमने कुल 1,08,000 पम्पस जो सैंक्शन किये हैं, अगर वे 1,08,000 पम्पस लग जायेंगे, तो उससे सम्भवतः काफी अच्छी मात्रा में डीजल की खपत में कमी होगी। आज लगभग 2 बिलियन लीटर डीजल देश भर में एग्रीकल्चरल पम्पस में लगता है। मैं आगे आने वाले दिनों में कोशिश करूंगा कि मैंने पहले जो annuity models स्कीम बतायी, अगर सभी राज्य उसमें जुड़ जायें, तो हम इस पूरे को ज़ीरो भी कर सकते हैं।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, what steps have been taken by the Government to make this scheme a part of Global Solar Alliance, as proposed by the Prime Minister recently?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 30 नवम्बर को हॉलैंड के अध्यक्ष के साथ पेरिस में जो International Solar Alliance लाँच किया, उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि विश्व के जो सौर ऊर्जा बनाने वाले देश हैं, जोकि ट्रॉपिक ऑफ कैंसर तथा ट्रॉपिक ऑफ केप्रिकॉर्न के बीच स्थित हैं, पूरे विश्व में ऐसे 121 देश हैं, इनको साथ में जोड़ना और एक प्लेटफॉर्म प्रोवाइड करना, जिसमें technology, financing, innovation, R&D, इन सबमें हम एक-दूसरे की सहायता कर सकें, तो उसका सोलर पम्प से डायरेक्ट कोई relation नहीं है, लेकिन सम्मानित सदस्य का यह सुझाव अच्छा है कि technology के मामले में जो पिछड़े देश हैं, विश्व में कई ऐसे देश हैं, जो कि technology में या प्रगति में भारत से भी पीछे हैं, वहां पर भी हम International Solar Alliance के द्वारा ये concepts लेकर जाएंगे।

Increase in import of thermal coal

*80. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of thermal coal has increased by 18 per cent between April-October, 2015 as against the corresponding period in 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has not been able to meet the domestic demand for thermal coal;

(c) if so, what steps are proposed by Government to ensure that CIL meets the domestic demand, at least by 2016-17; and

(d) how imported coal is cheaper than domestic coal and what is the difference in quality of imported coal, grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per latest information received from DGCI&S, import of thermal coal decreased by 13.9% during April-September, 2015 as against the corresponding period in 2014. The data on import of thermal coal for the period April-September 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:-

Item	Period	Quantity in Mte.
Thermal Coal	April-September, 2014	66.57
Thermal Coal	April-September, 2015	57.34

(b) Demand for coal is higher than the current level of production /supply of coal in the country. During 2014-15, as against a total consumption of 825.6 Mte (Provisional), the domestic production of coal was 612.4 Mte (Provisional). Specifically,

supply of thermal coal by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) was 385.61Mte against a demand of 405 Mte in 2014-15. The gap between total consumption and domestic supply is met through import of coal.

(c) The Government seeks to meet the domestic demand by increasing coal production to the extent possible by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential.

(d) By and large, domestic coal is cheaper than imported coal of a corresponding variety. However, the price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as country of origin, gross calorific value of coal, moisture content, ash content, ocean freight, distance of plant from port etc. Further, the price of imported coal has also fallen globally. As a result, price of imported coal may be cheaper for some of the power plants.

Imported coal, in general, has lower ash content *i.e.* not exceeding 15% as compared to indigenous coal which has larger ash content which may even exceed 40%. Similarly, in terms of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) also, imported coal has higher GCV ranging from 6500 to 3400 Kcal/Kg. as against indigenous coal which mostly range from 522 to 3400 Kcal/Kg.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member absent. Is there any Supplementary? Yes, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it has been answered that the demand of coal is 405 metric tonnes for thermal power and the Ministry could provide 385 metric tonnes. It is really commendable and appreciable. You have increased the Coal India coal production. I am very happy.

As on today, you have almost met the demand of coal. But in future, in another two years, what is the actual commitment for coal linkage for various thermal power plants and how are you going to meet it? Are you going to meet it through domestic production or are you still depending on some imported coal?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you very much. This is an issue which, I think, all the hon. Members will appreciate that as against the same time last year — many Members will recall that in about July-August-September-October period of 2014, we had newspaper headlines screaming that there is no coal in the power plants; power plants are going to shut down; very soon, we may not have electricity in

our homes, in industry — I am very happy to inform the hon. Members of the House, through you, Sir, that as we speak today, the coal stock in the different power plants which are monitored, the larger critical plants, is 26 million tonnes which translates to an average of 21 days' power generation stock. So, today, in the entire country, there is only one power plant which does not have more than the critical level of stock and that is also, Sir, because we supplied him as much coal as he was eligible for. In fact, against 67 per cent, we supplied 79 per cent to that plant but he consumed it faster. So, there is no shortfall of coal supply. The important thing is that over the years, the country had come to a position where we were importing 200 million tonnes of thermal coal. As I have answered in the question, Sir, in the first six months, the import of thermal coal has fallen by 13.9 per cent in the first six months. This process will continue. Given the galloping pace at which the coal production is increasing, Coal India alone last year added 32 million tonnes which was a historical record. This year, we will add nearly ten per cent coal to what was produced last year. We are already at a stage where we are at 8.8 per cent growth in Coal India. The last four-five months, as all hon. Members are aware, are the ones when coal production really picked up. So, I am very happy that coal is no more a problem in the country. The coastal plants will continue to import some amount of coal because it is cheaper. Transport logistics is not a problem. So, if you leave aside that part, in the plains, my own estimation is that in about two years' time, by 2017, we may not need to import any thermal coal and transport it by train into interiors of India.

As regards the commitment what you asked, in the year, 2015-16, the total commitments are 694.25 million tonnes, and since coal is a regulated supply — you don't supply hundred per cent to each plant — the trigger levels these days are 67 per cent. But we are actually supplying between 75 and 80 per cent against all these commitments. In the power sector — since you are more keen on that — the commitment is 550.64 million tonnes but my own estimate is that against that, we will reach nearly 80 per cent supply in the current year.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the Minister, just now talked about the 'galloping pace of coal production'. Now, the whole world is talking about how we would stop and not have fossil fuel or conventional thermal energy, and he is talking about 'the galloping pace'. Now, is the Ministry doing a rethink on this? Will they adhere to the outcome of the Paris COP21?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, the entire country is agitated about and very much interested in a successful outcome in Paris. But, at the same time, the entire country is very conscious that India is not responsible for the state of the world today. With a population base that is twice all of Europe and America

put together, India's contribution towards Greenhouse Gas emissions is just between two and three per cent, against the more than 50 per cent that comes from the US and Europe. Therefore, the concept of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' was first enunciated by the UPA, which was the right policy, and this Government continues to take this very strongly. The hon. Prime Minister, at Paris, was the evangelist for all the developing nations' interests. He has very strongly put forth the concept that India's requirements to develop the nation and provide power to 300 million people, who probably don't even have access, forget adequate availability of affordable power, have to be met. Our needs to create jobs and set up new industries are closely linked with getting affordable and enough power. Therefore, coal will continue to remain the base-load of India's power requirement. We would make that clear to the world. At the same time, we are conscious of our responsibilities. Therefore, the focus is on research and development, the focus is on not setting up inefficient plants, but to set up super-critical and efficient plants, and the focus is on setting up 1,75,000 megawatts of renewable energy. But, just this morning, when I was getting briefed on the answers, Sir, my Department pointed out to me that if the Government has to set up 1,75,000 megawatts of renewable energy, this is the energy that comes in a parabolic curve; when it is at its peak, it will generate that large an amount of energy, but as it tapers down, we will need other plants to take over the load to balance the grid frequency. Therefore, I have been explaining to other colleagues from around the world that coal will continue to be the base-load of power in India, and, therefore, we will have to increase the production, in order to meet the aspirations of the teeming millions.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister records that there is a demand-and-supply gap of more than 200 million tonnes in coal production. He has also stated that indigenous coal has a very high ash content and a very low calorific value.

Now, recently, the Union Government had allotted 67 coal blocks to various successful bidders. Keeping in view the facts mentioned above, have these 67 coal blocks been tested for their calorific value and ash content levels? Also, is this allotment of 67 coal blocks going to reduce the import of coal, as he is intending to?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has spoken about the very honest and transparent method by which we have given out these coal blocks, through reverse bidding or through auctions, which was there for all the hon. Members to see. It was all Internet-based, all real-time bidding available for the world. These coal blocks, obviously, have ash content and obviously, their calorific value is checked by the concerned agency, the CMPDIL. Without that, nobody can even bid for the coal blocks. If you don't have the ability to tell them

what is going to be the calorific value of the coal block, no bidder can bid for a coal block. So, it is a very elementary and logical thing that you do before you bid it out. As these coal blocks come into production, I am very confident, there would be an increase in supplies to the power plants, other sectors like Aluminium, Zinc and all other non-regulated sectors, such as fertilizers. But I would once again like to put a caveat here that import of coal is an OGL item. In the coastal plants, where transporting large quantities of coal is involved, the real infrastructure will take time to build up and we may continue to need some imports for some time.

*81. [The questioner (SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL) was absent.]

Special schemes for promotion of New and Renewable Energy

*81. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any special schemes to promote new and renewable energy during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the investment cost for solar energy is being reduced as compared to previous years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has initiated following schemes for promotion of new and renewable energy during the last two years:-

(i) Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.

(ii) Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/ Canal Tops.

(iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defense Establishments under Ministry of Defense and Para Military Forces with viability Gap Funding under Batch-IV of Phase-II/ III of JNNSM.

(iv) Implementation of scheme of setting up 1000 MW of Grid- Connected Solar PV Power Projects by CPSUs with Viability Gap Funding under Batch-V of Phase-II of JNNSM.

- (v) Implementation of scheme for Setting up of 15000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch II of Phase II of National Solar Mission (by NTPC/NVVN).
- (vi) Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).
- (vii) Cabinet approval of National Off-shore wind energy policy.
- (c) Yes, Sir. The investment cost for setting up of solar energy plants through Solar Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal has reduced over time. Year-wise details of the benchmark cost determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) are as under:-

FY	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)	Solar Thermal (ST)
	CAPEX (Lakh ₹ per MW)	CAPEX (Lakh ₹ per MW)
2010-11	1690	1530
2011-12	1442	1500
2012-13	1000	1300
2013-14	800	1200
2014-15	691	1200
2015-16	605.85	1200

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner not present; let the question be answered.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुकिंग के लिए LPG गैस या लकड़ी का उपयोग किया जाता है और गांवों में लकड़ी और LPG गैस की समस्या रहती है, क्योंकि LPG गैस बाहर से लानी पड़ती है। गांवों में renewable energy के family size के biogas plants लगाए जाएं और इनमें animal dung तथा organic waste का उपयोग हो, तो ठीक रहेगा। यदि organic waste और animal dung का उपयोग करते हुए गांव के सभी घरों में biogas plants लगाए जाएं, तो गांवों में एनर्जी की खपत कम होगी और biogas plants से निकलने वाली गैस, कुकिंग एनर्जी का सबसे बड़ा और अच्छा उपयोग होगा। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि family size biogas plant स्थापित करने के लिए कुल कितना प्रावधान किया गया है और पिछले दो साल में फेमिली साइज के कितने biogas plants स्थापित किए गए हैं और अगले साल कितने biogas plants स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अहम विषय उठाया है। वास्तव में biogas plants का उपयोग घरेलू तौर पर अगर हम कर सकें, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए होगा। ग्रामों में आज महिलाओं को लकड़ी इकट्ठी कर के अपना भोजन बनाना पड़ता है यानी कुकिंग करनी पड़ती है। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। इस समस्या को कम करने के लिए मेरे मित्र ने, जो पेट्रोलियम और नेचुरल गैस का विभाग देखते हैं, उन्होंने भी

'Give it up' के माध्यम से एक बहुत सुन्दर पहल की है कि समाज के समृद्ध लोग अपनी LPG subsidy give up करें और उस पैसे से गरीबों तक कैसे LPG cylinders पहुंचें, जिससे गरीबों के घरों में भी पर्यावरण का दुष्प्रभाव कम हो, तो उस एक concept पर हम काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, biogas plants के अन्तर्गत family size plants के लिए जो raw material लगता है, यानी उसके लिए जितना cow dung लगता है, उतना एक परिवार के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है। इसके ऊपर काफी innovation और R&D का काम चल रहा है और गत वर्षों में कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स लगे हैं, लेकिन हमारा अभी तक का अनुमान और अनुभव यह है कि अगर कोई गौशाला हो, जहां 50, 100 या 200 गायें या भैंस एक साथ हों, तो वहां biogas का प्रयोग ज्यादा सफल होता है। इसके बाद इसे पैकेज कर के घरों में दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन family size प्लांट्स लगाने में techno-economic feasibility की कमी है।

महोदय, जहां तक उन्होंने आंकड़ों के बारे में पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो decentralized energy systems हैं, उनके अंतर्गत अभी तक 48.28 लाख decentralized biogas systems लग चुके हैं।

Revival of stalled highways projects

*82. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revive at least 9 stalled highway projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the developers are seeking more funds from the lenders, banks are pointing out that the developers need to find resources; and

(c) whether Government has held discussions with lenders and officials who are trying to clear the road blocks holding up these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government has recently taken various policy measures to revive stalled national highway projects. One of such is one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete languishing national highway projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode that has achieved at least 50% physical completion as such infusion of moderate funding can quickly bring these projects to completion. This assistance will be provided by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) from its overall budget corpus on loan basis for a short tenure at Bank Rate +2%. After completion of construction of such projects on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT)

(Toll) mode, the first charge on the toll receivables shall be ensured for NHAI. In case of projects on BOT (Annuity) mode, such loan will be recovered along with interest from the Annuities payable to the concessionaire. Further, Government has also permitted extension of concession period for languishing highway projects on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode for the period of delay not directly attributable to the concessionaire subject to the condition that tenure of the operation period would remain unchanged and the project has to be physically completed within the next three years. Similarly, payment of annuities corresponding to the actual period of delay not attributable to the concessionaire in case of languishing highways projects under BOT (Annuity) mode is also envisaged.

(b) Lenders had expressed concern in the past for providing additional funds to developers/ concessionaires which has now been addressed with these effective policy measures of Government.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is regularly holding discussion with all stakeholders including bankers/ concessionaires/ officials of the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments to sort out road blocks.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, regarding the stalled national highway projects, the Minister's answer is that the assistance will be provided by the National Highways Authority of India at bank rate plus two per cent. Can we avoid that?

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the decision was taken by the Cabinet and it was implemented. It is the Bank Rate plus two per cent interest because it is a policy decision and because of that we are following that. It was a Cabinet decision and because of that we are following it.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the stalled projects are already in financial crisis. Why are you adding additional burden of two per cent on them? They can give the bank rate. My second supplementary is: How many projects are in the stalled condition so far in the nation?

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.: Sir, nearly 73 projects are in stalled position. Out of these 73 projects, 19 projects were reviewed; 39 projects were terminated, and out of these 39 projects, 16 projects were re-awarded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Environment friendly mechanism for coal mining**

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

(a) whether Government is working on a mechanism that would augment coal mining without damaging the environment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change have come together and are working on a mechanism whereby natural resources could be extracted with minimum damage to the environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The mechanism to safeguard the environment is already in place. The project planning is carried out by integrating environmental concerns. Coal mining projects are operated after obtaining environmental clearance and submit compliance report at regular intervals. The coal mining projects also obtain consent to operate from concerned State Pollution Control Board. In addition, the mine closure plans are being prepared and approved with requisite escrow fund for sustainable post-mining land reclamation and usage for the benefit of the local population. Environmental monitoring is being carried out to assess the efficacy of the environmental protection measures undertaken and if required, additional measures are taken to keep the environmental attributes within prescribed limits.

(b) and (c) Both the ministries mutually interact very closely at regular intervals and view point of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is taken care of in the environmental planning and implementation of the mitigation measures. This ensures least intervention into environment and minimum displacement of population thus minimizing resettlement and rehabilitation issues. For each of coal mining projects, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/ Environmental Management Plan (EMPs) are prepared that encompass all the environmental aspects, their impacts, mitigation measures proposed and cost of implementation. The EIA/EMP reports are submitted to MoEF&CC for obtaining environmental clearance. The mining operations are started only after obtaining environmental clearance from MoEF&CC.

New National Highways

†*84. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new National Highway projects sanctioned by the present Government;

(b) the length of roads proposed to be constructed under these projects and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether a plan has been formulated to identify and remove bottlenecks in the construction of National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) During the present Government 559 new projects were sanctioned and about 12,903 km length of national highways were awarded for which likely expenditure will be to the tune of ₹ 1,08,483 crore. Regular Meetings of Infrastructure Committee headed by Minister for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways are being taken for removing the bottlenecks like land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB & RUB issues with Railways, etc. Apart from this, regular review meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors in Head Quarter by the implementing agencies to make the construction of projects hassle free.

Boosting the panchayats

*85.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the details of action taken by Government to boost the panchayats in the country during the recent years in order to raise the living standard of people of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, ₹ 200,292.20 crores are being provided as grants to Gram Panchayats for 2015-2020. This grant to Panchayats is more than three times the grant provided by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (Thirteenth FC). This grant is for basic services such as sanitation, drinking water, maintenance of community assets maintenance

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, etc. In order to ensure proper utilization of these funds and achieve convergence with other programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Ministry has facilitated preparation of State guidelines for Gram Panchayat level development plans.

The scheme of RGPSA which is being implemented by this Ministry supports States/UTs in developing and empowering their Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Under RGPSA, financial assistance has been provided to States for engaging administrative and technical staff, construction of Gram Panchayat Bhawans, training and creation of training infrastructure for Elected Representatives and functionaries of Panchayats etc. While the Constitution leaves it to the States to devolve powers to Panchayats, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has encouraged and supported States in empowering Panchayats, including awarding States that have devolved most powers to Panchayats.

Pace of construction and repair of highways

†*86. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of construction and repair of highways is very slow as compared to the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the names of highways being constructed and repaired at present along with the status of their progress?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The pace of construction and repair of highways is more than 16 km per day which is comparable with the past. At present, About 1050 numbers of Development projects are on-going for improvement/construction covering a length of 31944 km of various National Highways of the country out of 98973 km of total length of National Highways in the country. The remaining length of National Highways are being repaired and maintained in the traffic worthy condition subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation to States under plan projects

†*87. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has curtailed the amount to be allocated to States under various plan projects during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of such States whose allocation for plan projects has been curtailed;

(c) the details of amount allocated to States under various items for the financial years 2013-14 to 2015-16, year-wise; and

(d) the names of the States whose allocation for projects has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP) for the current financial year *i.e.* 2015-16 budget estimate is ₹ 2,04,784.01 crore against the revised estimate of ₹ 2,78,167.83 crore in 2014-15. However, fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an increase of 10% in State's share of net proceeds of Union taxes and duties. This increase from 32% to 42% underpins the laudable objective of giving the States' more financial autonomy. While recommending its devolution and grants to States, Finance Commission has reckoned the total expenditure including Plan expenditure. The increased devolution would undoubtedly increase the quantum of untied funds available to the States which could be utilized by the States for various schemes/programmes unconditionally. The combined central transfers to the State from devolution of taxes and CASP in 2015-16 is about 18.3% more over 2014-15 revised estimate. The detailed break-up is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Items	2014-15	2015-16
	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
Share in Central Taxes/devolution	3,37,808.45	5,23,958.24
CASP Transfers	2,78,167.83	2,04,784.01
TOTAL	6,15,976.28	7,28,742.26

(b) to (d) State-wise allocation of CASP for financial year 2015-16 is not available. Details showing State-wise allocation of CASP for financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Allocation of Central Assistance-Grants (As Per Approved Scheme of Financing) for 2013-14 (AP)

Break-up of ACA for Special and Other Programmes-2013-14 (AP)														(₹ in crores)
Sl. No.	States	Normal Central Assistance	ACA for EAPs	ACA for Special and Other Programmes	Total Central Assistance (3+4+5)	AIBP	BADP	HADP	WGDP	TSP	Roads and Bridges/ CRF	NSAP	Grants in Aid (Art. 275-1)	BRGF (District Comp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Special Category States														
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1232.53	30.00	1914.62	3177.15	84.00	92.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	10.57	10.80	21.08
2.	Assam	3036.72	1245.61	4590.72	8873.05	1200.00	34.80	99.19	0.00	0.00	46.02	215.84	45.87	228.79
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1501.48	451.49	1862.46	3815.43	190.42	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.19	33.23	5.27	41.47
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2974.84	520.21	6901.63	10396.68	650.00	148.00	0.00	0.00	23.74	113.58	38.88	16.99	67.01
5.	Manipur	907.78	150.00	2687.58	3745.36	800.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	17.37	11.46	23.72	11.46	56.54
6.	Meghalaya	754.20	450.00	1708.05	2912.25	215.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.83	18.89	27.62	53.34
7.	Mizoram	868.98	250.00	1394.87	2513.85	100.00	0.00	40.72	0.00	0.00	10.88	8.04	12.91	32.92
8.	Nagaland	918.80	100.00	1885.90	2904.70	200.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.84	15.35	34.54	53.39
9.	Sikkim	586.05	130.50	1073.96	1790.51	131.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	4.79	4.08	5.73	3.16	18.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Tripura	1281.54	46.00	1779.37	3106.91	75.00	45.39	0.00	0.00	21.45	6.12	53.52	13.75	17.58
11.	Uttarakhand	1482.33	1600.00	2302.67	5385.00	544.26	35.65	0.00	0.00	1.98	34.01	99.57	3.56	60.80
Total (11 SCSs)		15545.25	4973.81	28101.83	48620.89	4189.68	461.61	139.91	0.00	151.06	322.50	523.34	185.93	651.69
Non-Special Category States														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	763.47	28.03	4478.61	5270.11	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.89	196.09	624.95	69.58	501.69
2.	Bihar	1311.46	403.90	6902.94	8618.30	650.00	60.84	0.00	0.00	13.06	64.61	1323.92	10.55	885.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	337.94	88.50	2206.47	2632.91	437.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.78	77.53	285.51	91.74	347.27
4.	Goa	65.76	0.00	234.69	300.45	28.26	0.00	6.00	0.00	2.37	6.57	2.74	2.25	0.00
5.	Gujarat	478.66	0.00	3500.13	3978.79	1500.00	45.80	0.00	0.00	84.48	139.42	181.44	103.71	148.84
6.	Haryana	230.87	0.00	904.94	1135.81	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.56	77.96	0.00	41.38
7.	Jharkhand	424.40	0.00	2777.27	3201.67	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.87	52.14	291.99	98.26	471.49
8.	Karnataka	547.17	113.43	2939.76	3600.36	650.00	0.00	29.16	0.00	24.71	138.29	533.50	48.00	153.05
9.	Kerala	404.39	0.00	1337.98	1742.37	90.00	0.00	24.82	0.00	5.49	46.47	139.87	5.10	47.41
10.	Madhya Pradesh	845.92	263.52	5216.33	6325.77	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.25	179.55	744.53	170.00	631.34
11.	Maharashtra	835.25	57.03	6121.71	7013.99	1500.00	0.00	0.00	39.46	77.28	234.63	722.58	118.89	376.56
12.	Odisha	646.22	140.00	3681.36	4467.58	850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.21	93.85	712.95	112.84	437.57
13.	Punjab	274.02	0.00	1609.84	1883.86	550.00	36.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.36	67.40	0.00	22.91

14. Rajasthan	702.45	169.66	2719.25	3591.36	449.91	138.00	0.00	0.00	83.77	207.43	312.75	109.31	372.57
15. Tamil Nadu	729.89	7.99	2427.58	3165.46	235.87	0.00	63.17	0.00	6.51	128.77	585.19	9.01	159.27
16. Uttar Pradesh	2389.95	134.33	8811.62	11335.90	2300.00	50.01	0.00	0.00	8.94	184.76	1579.51	16.59	886.90
17. West Bengal	1102.94	150.25	5506.22	6759.41	900.00	158.35	38.20	0.00	45.12	68.93	831.56	61.04	344.00
TOTAL (17 NSCSs)	12090.76	1556.64	61376.70	75024.10	13441.09	489.21	161.35	39.46	934.73	1943.96	9018.35	1026.87	5827.86
TOTAL STATES (28)	27636.01	6530.45	89478.53	123644.99	17630.77	950.82	301.26	39.46	1085.79	2266.46	9541.69	1212.80	6479.55
UTs with Legislature	897.41	100.00	929.49	1926.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.11	64.58	0.00	0.00
1. Puducherry	587.49	100.00	95.71	783.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.72	9.99	0.00	0.00
2. Delhi	309.92	0.00	833.78	1143.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.39	54.59	0.00	0.00
TOTAL STATES + UTs (with Legislature)	28533.42	6630.45	90408.02	125571.89	17630.77	950.82	301.26	39.46	1085.79	2345.57	9606.27	1212.80	6479.55

Source: Scheme of Financing of the States 2013-14.

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	States	NEGAP	JNNURM	One-Time ACA	RKVY	North Eastern Council (NEC)	Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for North East & Sikkim (NLCPR)	Assistance for Bodoland Territorial Council	ACA for Bundelkhand Area	LWE Affected Districts	Special Central Assistance (united to any projects)	SPA (Specific projects)/ Special Plan	Adjustment of Advance SPA (recovery)	Total ACA for Special and Other Programmes (Col 7 to Col. 27)
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Special Category States														
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	101.43	0.00	25.63	128.56	173.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	454.00	30.00	1914.62
2.	Assam	25.59	350.00	0.00	425.00	283.99	463.30	60.00	0.00	0.00	730.00	320.00	0.00	4590.72
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3.59	67.27	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	850.00	500.00	37.38	1862.46
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.83	520.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3441.00	2064.00	312.40	6901.63
5.	Manipur	6.84	293.29	0.00	100.45	44.82	94.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	450.00	45.00	2687.58
6.	Meghalaya	6.84	163.29	0.00	159.72	131.00	102.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	550.00	54.50	1708.05
7.	Mizoram	5.14	125.00	0.00	150.00	122.64	98.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	520.00	32.15	1394.87
8.	Nagaland	6.17	185.00	0.00	75.00	101.79	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	250.00	14.18	1885.90
9.	Sikkim	3.92	154.82	0.00	20.00	69.66	62.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	408.00	32.00	1073.96
10.	Tripura	7.46	70.00	0.00	59.10	55.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	475.00	20.00	1779.37

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1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
14.	Rajasthan	5.96	479.55	60.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2719.25
15.	Tamil Nadu	7.96	767.65	128.00	336.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2427.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.69	1950.00	111.00	1017.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	625.00	36.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	8811.62
17.	West Bengal	11.70	1129.41	114.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.91		1250.00	0.00	5506.22
TOTAL (17 NSCSs)		263.18	12267.40	1261.00	8702.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00	61376.70
TOTAL STATES (28)		337.87	14647.50	1261.00	10097.14	937.46	1294.57	60.00	1000.00	1000.00	9571.00	10341.00	577.61	89478.53
UTs with Legislature		0.80	760.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	929.49
1.	Puducherry		60.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.71
2.	Delhi	0.80	700.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	833.78
TOTAL STATES + UTs (with legislature)		338.67	15407.50	1261.00	10122.14	937.46	1294.57	60.00	1000.00	1000.00	9571.00	10341.00	577.61	90408.02

Source: Scheme of Financing of the States 2013-14

Statement-II**Allocation of Central Assistance to State & UT Plans 2014-15**

7/1/2015

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Transfer through the treasury route									
(a) Block Grants									
1.	Normal Central Assistance (NCA)	467.92	1271.69	3133.19	1352.74	348.72	67.91	494.13	237.66
2.	One Time Addl. Central Assistance (OTACA)	46.00	0.00	0.00	136.00	35.00	10.00	50.00	24.00
3.	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)	0.00	454.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Special Central Assistance (SCA)-untied	0.00	800.00	730.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	PM's Package for floods-SCA/SPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghat Development Programme(WGDP)	0.00	0.00	99.19	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	0.00	0.00	42.50	14.62	85.58	1.64	97.54	0.00
8.	Grants Under Proviso to Article 275 (1)	35.18	10.74	43.84	15.08	88.28	1.68	100.62	0.00
9.	Roads and Bridges	73.12	94.41	52.59	73.73	89.32	6.34	162.26	73.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	North Eastern Council (NEC)	0.00	80.70	312.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Central Pool of Resources for North East & Sikkim (NLCPR)	0.00	121.31	289.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Bodoland Territorial Council	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	ACA for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)	0.08	0.00	1370.17	385.17	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	ACA for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Districts	80.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Adjustment of Advance SPA	0.00	-30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Grant from GOI for Water Projects of GNCTD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Grant from GOI on account of Power sector Support to GNCTD*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL of (a)		702.30	2802.85	6443.50	2307.34	1141.90	93.57	904.55	335.39
(b) CSS-Flagship Schemes									
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	263.54	27.83	483.53	564.55	385.44	25.63	593.55	372.03
2.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)	0.00	29.23	205.08	337.33	110.39	10.02	312.13	33.94
3.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	379.10	70.33	525.26	455.22	155.11	4.99	501.28	225.38

4.	National Health Mission (NHM)	505.33	180.10	1075.64	1297.46	553.36	0.56	853.38	315.66
	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	(i) District Component	43.80	18.05	226.65	796.92	313.95	0.00	127.52	35.42
6.	(ii) State Component	850.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	287.86	31.84	136.62	125.25	105.46	2.05	216.05	39.03
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikaran Yojana (RGPSY)	24.19	8.71	40.30	90.74	25.73	0.00	31.65	3.00
9.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	469.49	14.16	1285.86	1530.19	234.18	3.20	186.22	189.85
10.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	4599.74	23.27	954.45	1196.88	2805.01	0.46	689.80	303.84
11.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	338.48	32.67	640.37	1346.08	312.14	4.79	184.47	79.27
12.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	32.98	350.00	321.00	2042.00	227.00	1.00	345.00	224.00
13.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	93.51	1.38	35.98	57.49	12.77	2.00	12.13	5.35
14.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	373.69	32.61	537.15	1425.44	385.03	14.61	459.06	207.80
15.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1876.74	354.01	1405.16	4520.98	820.73	14.33	827.26	564.34
16.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	44.96	81.75	72.41	419.17	117.48	46.80	552.03	72.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1007.38	105.62	1124.21	1239.40	580.95	17.58	693.95	355.51
18.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) & other water resources programmes	0.00	139.00	719.00	379.00	176.00	27.00	737.00	99.00
SUB TOTAL of (b)		11190.79	1500.56	9788.67	19824.10	7320.73	175.03	7322.48	3125.65
(c) CSS-Other Schemes									
19.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	19.99	4.55	43.49	27.79	41.17	5.08	49.12	16.99
20.	Border Areas Development Programme (BADP)	0.00	92.77	34.80	60.84	0.00	0.00	45.05	0.00
21.	National Food Security Mission	75.64	15.00	99.34	74.39	95.89	0.00	49.94	52.72
22.	National Horticulture Mission	64.68	63.76	58.65	43.26	125.82	0.00	0.00	112.00
23.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	165.67	6.00	7.00	79.00	53.00	0.40	238.00	5.00
24.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	19.17	2.04	3.89	2.31	4.62	0.00	36.65	6.92
25.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	18.75	1.35	0.18	25.84	11.70	0.30	28.23	8.48
26.	National Plan for Dairy Development	6.00	4.55	9.45	22.27	10.81	2.50	8.87	9.68
27.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1.50	0.00	0.00	6.04	8.83	4.24	17.05	5.00

28.	National Livestock Management Programme	3.26	0.00	0.00	13.65	8.86	0.77	10.32	7.25
29.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	20.38	1.00	0.00	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
31.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	4.56	3.00	8.00	7.76	24.20	0.00	21.00	11.00
32.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	0.08	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.10	1.00	0.00
33.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	0.77	2.43	4.00	0.71	12.00	1.75	6.00	0.30
34.	Project Tiger	1.84	8.35	10.00	2.90	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Human Resource in Health & Medical Education	0.00	5.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	National Mission on AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants	12.01	1.60	10.02	21.47	6.83	0.56	7.55	5.32
37.	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	101.67	11.82	25.04	41.30	28.32	7.56	77.46	29.28
38.	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	163.67	0.00	64.28	54.24	46.80	5.31	49.99	27.29
39.	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	40.34	7.17	53.78	45.18	22.02	0.92	109.33	35.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (MoHUPA)	52.80	0.00	36.00	10.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	50.99
41.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	86.71	9.15	54.75	69.55	113.34	6.24	30.25	310.02
42.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education	0.00	12.52	54.50	40.42	20.02	0.00	10.95	1.44
43.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	145.26	1.00	10.00	305.30	38.32	0.00	0.00	53.00
44.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	0.00	1.00	5.00	180.56	9.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
45.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	10.82	33.00	110.00	125.00	70.00	11.00	140.00	47.00
46.	Skill Development Mission	0.05	15.14	33.13	7.90	24.39	1.53	17.63	8.40
47.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	0.00	0.00	38.51	231.89	107.45	0.00	66.47	15.54
48.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	0.00	10.00	90.00	15.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
49.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	17.49	31.24	214.00	99.38	7.17	0.00	8.82	22.29

50. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)	0.00	1.00	0.00	13.98	14.83	0.00	0.00	0.40
51. Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	24.25	0.00	26.98	111.50	38.95	2.11	88.75	26.17
52. Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.	0.00	0.00	76.98	75.91	18.65	1.10	44.17	18.57
53. Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	0.70	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
56. Support for Statistical Strengthening	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57. National Handloom Development Programme	1.32	0.29	2.61	0.79	0.56	0.00	0.50	0.35
58. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	11.29	1.60	16.75	1.10	3.05	0.00	0.10	0.20
59. Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	17.48	2.70	8.20	18.58	8.20	8.20	9.00	25.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST students.	64.56	8.88	33.39	14.13	76.24	1.15	84.70	0.00
61.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritra Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	30.05	1.88	28.79	36.83	26.60	4.29	15.16	4.67
62.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	3.02	0.55	6.76	10.23	3.20	0.00	693.95	16.28
63.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	9.32	2.03	40.69	98.80	25.67	2.10	21.23	8.95
64.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	0.00	2.00	11.00	5.00	18.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
65.	National Mission on Food Processing	14.60	2.96	4.70	8.92	5.83	2.14	8.68	4.11
66.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	4.93	0.35	2.00	1.54	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL of (C)		1214.60	370.68	1336.66	2438.57	1452.20	69.34	1995.92	1031.71
TOTAL of A: (a+b+c)		13107.70	4674.09	17718.83	24850.01	9994.83	337.94	10222.95	4492.75
B. Direct Transfer		0.00	0.00	150.00	280.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)		0.00	150.00	280.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL A+B		13107.70	4674.09	17568.83	24570.01	9914.83	337.94	10222.95	4492.75

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1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Central Pool of Resources for North East & Sikkim (NLCPR)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
12.	Bodoland Territorial Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	ACA for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)	531.34	520.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	263.52	57.03	150.00
14.	ACA for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Districts	0.00	0.00	510.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	120.00	0.00
	Adjustment of Advance SPA	-37.38	-312.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-45.00
15.	Grant from GOI for Water Projects of GNCTD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Grant from GOI on account of Power sector Support to GNCTD*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL of (a)		3472.61	9954.55	1243.59	905.41	548.49	2072.29	1668.59	2495.42
(b) CSS-Flagship Schemes									
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	86.11	150.50	306.94	884.17	321.40	547.55	1013.49	43.00
2.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)	130.40	103.08	46.10	314.88	33.97	69.46	236.11	21.22
3.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	141.99	477.91	183.59	549.18	122.03	420.05	732.33	70.50
4.	National Health Mission (NHM)	230.52	435.21	563.73	833.37	371.88	1253.39	1547.03	140.11

	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. (i) District Component		35.51	81.43	427.74	144.62	40.62	647.20	271.85	99.46				
6. (ii) State Component		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	375.00	0.00	0.00				
7. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)		47.59	111.28	98.95	220.51	34.58	319.46	355.07	42.46				
8. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana (RGPSY)		15.84	105.23	16.45	25.56	16.58	42.83	83.17	1.60				
9. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)		27.42	78.88	271.37	518.68	322.47	628.92	1028.22	32.70				
10. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		688.77	821.41	1391.57	3269.67	2631.38	3977.99	1332.76	469.31				
11. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)		33.79	46.04	296.88	542.43	142.21	757.00	734.68	70.37				
12. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		86.00	1000.00	257.00	237.00	152.00	726.00	221.00	100.00				
13. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)		4.66	50.00	21.68	24.33	10.92	27.36	36.08	2.68				
14. Mid Day Meal (MDM)		78.36	123.74	320.37	680.94	222.46	994.21	1027.77	24.65				
15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)		250.13	1038.13	1019.81	766.98	259.23	2537.49	815.19	279.23				
16. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)		148.83	520.00	403.47	765.19	387.14	1177.45	1961.01	68.15				

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	196.81	398.88	573.05	843.97	405.03	1210.10	1494.64	150.93
18.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and other water resources programmes	166.00	396.00	221.00	291.00	63.00	611.00	715.00	324.00
SUB TOTAL of (b)		2368.73	5937.72	6419.70	10912.48	5536.89	16322.46	13605.40	1940.37
(c) CSS-Other Schemes									
1.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	13.79	24.14	17.43	36.91	20.46	57.20	47.10	13.52
2.	Border Areas Development Programme (BADP)	21.00	128.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00
3.	National Food Security Mission	19.08	25.07	31.75	156.39	3.15	283.01	332.00	15.42
4.	National Horticulture Mission	0.00	62.03	69.98	0.00	0.00	96.09	161.64	60.23
5.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	10.00	9.00	47.00	200.00	16.50	131.50	292.00	11.28
6.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	1.00	1.15	2.38	22.45	0.69	75.07	45.55	0.00
7.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	8.67	4.22	18.66	17.02	17.41	40.34	38.07	0.00
8.	National Plan for Dairy Development	6.97	6.57	7.40	8.26	14.44	26.61	14.22	6.96
9.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	4.47	3.53	2.70	12.58	5.36	12.43	12.51	0.00

10. National Livestock Management Programme	0.00	5.24	8.38	16.25	5.59	17.06	18.38	0.00
11. Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	4.00	7.00	12.00	22.00	9.00	21.00	35.00	8.00
14. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.00
15. Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	3.00	0.00	3.90	3.40	4.80	4.50	5.20	0.00
16. Project Tiger	0.00	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	60.00	10.00	0.00
17. Human Resource in Health and Medical Education	0.00	0.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
18. National Mission on AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants	2.14	5.49	7.72	8.33	5.82	16.22	12.12	4.18
19. National AIDS and STD Control Programme	17.65	12.83	24.32	96.64	35.93	55.61	130.12	30.01
20. National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	12.40	82.12	21.28	72.54	38.69	55.40	91.14	22.99
21. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	2.50	14.50	32.96	94.84	181.56	78.13	228.15	10.19

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (MoHUPA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	123.28	135.78	26.84	150.18	60.23	333.63	79.25	47.86
23.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education	14.15	15.47	21.00	9.94	0.00	95.54	18.25	43.04
24.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	135.00	22.00	0.00
25.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	0.00	25.00	9.00	0.00
45.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	75.53	106.89	34.00	80.00	50.00	10.00	135.00	80.82
26.	Skill Development Mission	2.71	8.76	7.67	14.64	4.39	40.98	19.21	9.70
27.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	13.95	0.00	55.86	0.00	252.17	16.10	0.00	0.47
28.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	100.00	0.00
29.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	0.00	6.80	72.44	18.11	9.11	7.81	25.70	27.87

30.	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)	5.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	15.07	0.00
31.	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	26.17	0.00	18.83	206.65	96.91	134.91	196.37	6.67	
32.	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.	5.05	0.00	24.14	44.68	24.42	53.10	82.20	6.66	
33.	Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	
34.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
36.	Support for Statistical Strengthening	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	
37.	National Handloom Development Programme	1.00	0.79	0.17	1.52	0.73	0.95	1.23	0.86	
38.	Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	5.10	0.00	17.54	35.62	0.84	10.72	10.31	8.00	
39.	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	7.14	0.00	15.48	11.48	8.60	21.99	11.98	10.00	
40.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST students.	3.26	38.71	86.43	39.82	3.91	162.36	96.33	9.91	

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
61.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritra Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	4.45	9.94	7.31	26.70	11.12	22.62	30.22	5.00
62.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	1.27	0.00	2.17	32.05	405.03	8.19	8.26	2.86
63.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	6.64	4.67	25.52	28.86	27.40	55.07	20.70	4.23
64.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	2.40
65.	National Mission on Food Processing	3.39	6.81	5.13	8.64	4.39	11.40	13.36	2.40
66.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	1.50	0.94	1.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	7.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL of (C)		426.26	726.45	955.99	1477.19	1319.46	2249.54	2403.64	473.55
TOTAL of A : (a+b+c)		6267.60	16618.72	8719.28	13295.08	7404.85	20644.29	17677.63	4909.34
B. Direct Transfer		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL A+B		6267.60	16618.72	8619.28	13295.08	7404.85	20644.29	17677.63	4909.34

Sl. No.	Items	(₹ in crore)									
		Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu		
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
A. Transfer through the treasury route											
(a) Block Grants											
1.	Normal Central Assistance (NCA)	778.16	896.58	947.99	665.61	282.58	724.60	604.67	753.00		
2.	One Time Addl. Central Assistance (OTACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	29.00	73.00	0.00	76.00		
3.	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)	550.00	520.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.00	0.00		
4.	Special Central Assistance (SCA)-untied	300.00	200.00	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00		
5.	PM's Package for floods-SCA/SPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6.	Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghat Development Programme(WGDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.18		
7.	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.92	0.00	101.10	4.79	8.70		
8.	Grants Under Proviso to Article 275 (1)	28.84	11.70	39.72	108.24	0.00	104.30	3.16	8.96		
9.	Roads and Bridges	16.12	12.68	10.04	108.08	62.89	241.50	4.08	153.01		
10.	North Eastern Council (NEC)	131.00	122.64	117.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.34	0.00		

5.	(i) District Component	45.60	28.12	69.85	396.83	19.62	335.80	16.05	136.49
6.	(ii) State Component	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	23.28	38.35	43.14	140.73	29.10	520.50	3.08	0.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana (RGPSY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.73	0.00	15.50	20.09	58.14
9.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	59.21	9.08	10.39	876.93	309.86	551.50	12.88	291.73
10.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	288.90	224.62	302.93	1695.71	287.24	5292.20	114.16	4763.18
11.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	56.05	24.65	54.51	724.88	68.52	318.00	19.95	594.99
12.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	64.00	56.00	60.00	1178.00	302.00	415.00	96.00	117.00
13.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	4.67	0.71	2.06	27.64	3.47	18.50	0.77	28.49
14.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	72.60	24.42	29.11	566.70	199.16	493.20	10.41	630.56
15.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	312.69	172.24	261.53	1099.32	516.13	2858.90	53.62	1186.82
16.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	176.42	81.93	130.00	426.61	317.64	617.00	129.58	770.88
17.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	109.86	53.12	100.63	1096.54	280.72	771.90	29.30	740.97

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) & other water resources programmes	131.00	80.00	122.00	330.00	75.00	159.00	80.00	343.00
SUB TOTAL of (b)		1627.44	1087.96	1485.29	9688.32	3043.56	15895.90	686.83	11467.16
(c) CSS-Other Schemes									
1.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	12.59	12.16	14.19	22.46	35.49	82.70	12.17	25.66
2.	Border Areas Development Programme (BADP)	21.00	40.17	20.00	0.00	35.26	137.70	20.00	0.00
3.	National Food Security Mission	9.34	7.08	19.90	79.46	50.00	230.30	3.00	70.00
4.	National Horticulture Mission	43.09	65.96	63.37	99.14	0.00	0.00	52.01	10.79
5.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	6.00	14.00	10.00	28.00	21.00	192.00	10.60	120.00
6.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	0.38	6.53	2.02	15.66	1.15	50.90	0.84	10.59
7.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	17.61	11.34	8.16	36.24	17.09	19.60	3.62	42.32
8.	National Plan for Dairy Development	3.60	3.47	7.59	13.84	13.96	11.50	5.07	18.73
9.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	0.00	3.50	4.50	12.60	2.17	14.00	1.10	16.38

10. National Livestock Management Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.05	6.86	21.40	5.93	12.78
11. Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	11.60	4.30	0.00	15.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	5.00	15.00	11.00	18.00	4.00	8.00	39.31	8.00
14. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	0.00	2.53	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
15. Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	4.95	1.00	0.00	3.90	0.08	3.80	2.28	2.70
16. Project Tiger	0.00	2.55	0.00	14.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Human Resource in Health & Medical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. National Mission on AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants	2.35	2.23	5.26	10.46	4.90	14.40	6.70	8.14
19. National AIDS & STD Control Programme	7.39	18.48	24.50	42.17	37.89	54.50	6.14	92.98
20. National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	0.00	5.63	35.00	218.99	35.38	60.70	11.32	76.57

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
21.	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	7.99	13.07	9.54	23.09	38.46	65.30	77.09	111.65
22.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (M0HUPA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00
23.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	1.18	31.51	0.00	65.72	112.43	120.50	16.79	311.98
24.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education	5.62	16.40	20.50	30.00	0.00	25.50	6.47	48.26
25.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
27.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	14.09	70.65	85.25	110.00	77.00	10.00	7.24	11.29
28.	Skill Development Mission	10.98	9.47	5.70	8.54	17.29	1.80	2.14	3.79
29.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	6.10	4.65	3.78	119.69	4.92	36.50	0.00	0.00
30.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	0.00	8.13	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00

31. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	2.72	2.40	0.00	24.80	10.26	31.00	1.31	0.00
32. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	2.00	2.10	0.00	88.16	506.27	174.80	13.55	0.00
34. Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.64	20.26	50.20	5.88	0.00
35. Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38. Support for Statistical Strengthening	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.20	6.02	0.00
39. National Handloom Development Programme	0.20	0.35	1.53	1.73	0.24	0.90	0.29	1.91
40. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	5.67	0.49	10.00	2.74	0.60	0.00	2.00	0.00
41'. Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	12.50	10.00	0.00	12.39	9.88	21.20	93.40	0.00

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
42.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST students.	22.50	7.35	0.00	99.12	0.00	96.30	3.45	7.96
43.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	4.40	2.87	0.00	22.30	10.87	24.70	26.92	18.49
44.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	6.53	10.50	9.50	18.41	280.72	35.20	4.00	20.96
45.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	5.92	2.34	1.50	39.44	10.72	37.50	1.90	26.72
46.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	0.00	0.00	3.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
47.	National Mission on Food Processing	2.41	2.29	2.29	7.01	4.32	11.80	2.11	8.02
48.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	0.00	1.23	0.35	16.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL of (C)		255.72	412.60	382.26	1595.03	1369.56	1644.90	475.07	1087.57
TOTAL of A: (a+b+c)		4039.83	3520.28	4313.18	13033.20	4787.59	18785.30	2604.06	13633.12
B. Direct Transfer		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL A+B		4039.83	3520.28	4313.18	13033.20	4787.59	18785.30	2604.06	13633.12

Sl. No.	Items	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Delhi	Puducherry	(₹ in crore)
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
A. Transfer through the treasury route									
(a) Block Grants									
1.	Normal Central Assistance (NCA)	273.55	1322.26	2466.15	1529.43	1138.79	325.00	626.00	6836.00
2.	One Time Addl. Central Assistance (OTACA)	33.00	0.00	249.00	0.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	3427.00
3.	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)	0.00	475.00	0.00	845.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.	Special Central Assistance (SCA)-untied	0.00	800.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3409.00
5.	PM's Package for floods-SCA/SPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghat Development Programme(WGDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.20	0.00	0.00	
7.	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	0.00	45.00	0.12	3.20	0.58	0.00	0.00	
8.	Grants Under Proviso to Article 275 (1)	0.00	20.00	0.13	3.30	0.60	0.00	0.00	
9.	Roads and Bridges	195.00	7.14	209.56	38.32	78.49	22.20	4.23	
10.	North Eastern Council (NEC)	0.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

5.	(i) District Component	294.50	15.03	774.36	52.03	312.66	0.00	0.00
6.	(ii) State Component	0.00	0.00	640.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	120.54	23.63	214.00	26.36	125.32	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana (RGPSY)	0.00	45.07	0.00	5.47	0.00	0.00	1.77
9.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	367.52	67.04	2322.13	66.94	2363.11	0.00	6.65
10.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	1940.16	661.06	4795.61	497.00	6884.47	0.00	18.12
11.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	224.10	164.94	1605.95	101.24	954.72	60.04	10.98
12.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	78.00	175.00	476.00	305.00	1009.00	0.00	0.00
13.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	84.61	4.83	82.77	5.81	30.71	0.00	4.37
14.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	242.33	51.36	1419.04	100.05	1266.24	108.96	6.66
15.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1821.69	202.37	4885.39	307.36	2629.44	131.89	5.29
16.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	159.36	90.00	581.54	108.14	1171.96	1197.53	254.46
17.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	588.15	142.01	324.63	204.89	1384.05	0.00	11.87

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
18.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) & other water resources programmes	169.00	46.00	1072.00	363.00	662.00	0.00	0.03	
	SUB TOTAL of (b)	7174.69	2044.46	23667.02	2730.65	22250.69	1689.46	385.53	
(c)	CSS-Other Schemes								
1.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	27.24	11.66	59.19	17.32	21.65	1.11	9.00	
2.	Border Areas Development Programme (BADP)	0.00	48.25	49.82	35.65	158.35	0.00	0.00	
3.	National Food Security Mission	80.23	30.88	312.20	16.40	65.82	1.00	2.61	
4.	National Horticulture Mission	59.71	55.00	70.58	46.99	50.93	0.00	5.00	
5.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	131.62	3.13	40.61	17.00	9.00	0.50	0.10	
6.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	10.91	1.33	14.00	0.00	9.62	0.00	1.00	
7.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	12.47	3.76	91.28	4.25	32.96	0.00	2.70	
8.	National Plan for Dairy Development	6.36	7.68	24.34	10.79	10.63	1.50	0.45	
9.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2.11	3.55	20.43	0.00	6.83	1.00	0.80	

10.	National Livestock Management Programme	9.79	2.25	26.16	4.50	16.54	0.85	0.30
11.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	20.38	15.00	50.04	3.17	31.53	0.00	0.30
12.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.13	0.00
13.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	4.00	20.80	24.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	0.15
14.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	0.09	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.33
15.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	0.76	13.78	2.82	2.75	1.61	0.07	0.20
16.	Project Tiger	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Human Resource in Health & Medical Education		10.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
18.	National Mission on AYUSH including Mission on Medicinal Plants	6.91	1.50	39.13	3.90	11.39	2.49	0.50
19.	National AIDS & STD Control Programme	47.69	9.50	88.96	17.97	53.45	44.48	5.30
20.	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	33.23	25.00	116.79	11.69	62.15	19.43	7.75
21.	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	56.93	12.62	157.98	9.63	104.74	53.53	1.00

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
22.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (MoHUPA)		30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	8.31	
23.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	162.90	41.26	111.71	121.39	144.20	26.93	3.19	
24.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education	0.00	4.00	111.27	31.86	5.52	14.65	2.82	
25.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	0.00	9.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	0.00	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.01	
27.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	5.00	42.59	305.00	47.86	37.31	4.00	6.00	
28.	Skill Development Mission	0.37	10.17	9.22	4.10	43.23	4.26	0.60	
29.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	0.00	21.21	113.18	8.44	204.69	0.00	0.60	
30.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	0.00	31.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	15.28	
31.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	15.25	17.94	252.90	15.06	278.40	5.41	0.63	

32.	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)	0.00	14.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.46
33.	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	90.22	28.48	669.62	35.92	171.77	13.18	2.54	
34.	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.	26.01	10.80	145.98	7.38	66.77	1.86	1.25	
35.	Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.55	0.00	
36.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
37.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	
38.	Support for Statistical Strengthening	0.04	10.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	7.50	1.31	
39.	National Handloom Development Programme	0.56	12.00	2.06	0.86	1.47	0.29	0.00	
40.	Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture	7.93	10.00	9.23	2.86	3.44	0.00	0.00	
41.	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	5.93	33.98	23.38	32.43	9.00	10.27	35.10	
42.	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.	0.34	82.82	0.12	2.42	0.51	0.00	0.00	

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
43.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	20.28	2.17	15.17	8.37	38.63	5.29	3.03	
44.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	8.20	1.00	16.64	4.79	35.59	236.09	5.50	
45.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	18.78	10.81	114.94	8.26	5.96	10.19	0.50	
46.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	7.00	4.50	25.00	6.00	10.00	0.00	1.02	
47.	National Mission on Food Processing	4.88	2.33	16.43	3.51	8.20	1.53	0.67	
48.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.74	8.20	0.00	0.45	
SUB TOTAL of (C)		884.11	732.47	3130.18	556.01	1722.31	645.59	139.86	
TOTAL of A: (a+b+c)		8680.35	5741.33	29812.16	7812.61	25434.66	3422.25	1343.63	
B. Direct Transfer		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.	Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL A+B		8680.35	5741.33	29812.16	7812.61	25434.66	3422.25	1343.63	

Source: Scheme of Financing of the States 2014-15 (AP)

Control Room for review of air pollution

*88. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a control room for daily review of air pollution initially in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up such control rooms in other cities and towns of the country; and;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has undertaken the task of setting up a Control Room for daily review of levels of air pollution and air quality monitoring in Delhi and National Capital Region.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration to set up control rooms in other cities and towns of the country.

Solar and Wind Power Targets By 2022

*89. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the solar and wind power targets fixed by the year 2022;

(b) what would be the percentage of the total energy generation capacity in the country, energy-wise;

(c) what is the number of full time equivalent jobs created by renewable energy sources, energy-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) what would be the target of creating jobs in the renewable energy sources by the year 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has set the target to reach to 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. Based on the projections made by the Central Electricity Authority

for conventional sources of energy including for large hydro and nuclear power for the year 2022 and the up-scaled target set renewable energy, the energy source-wise estimated percentage share in total projected power generation capacity in year 2022 is given below:

Energy Sources	Estimated percentage share in projected total power generation capacity in 2022
Large Hydro Power	11.78
Nuclear Power	05.35
Thermal Power	49.56
Renewable Energy including Small Hydro Power	33.31

(c) The estimated full time equivalent jobs created by renewable energy sources, energy-wise, during the last three years (2012-15) are as given below:

Renewable Energy Technology	Estimated full time equivalent jobs created in last three years i.e. 2012-15*
Wind Power	7,000
Small Hydro power	3,300
Bio Power	1,568
Bagasse Cogeneration	6,139
Waste to Power	152
Solar Power	8,485
TOTAL	26,644

*Estimates are based on the rate of employment generated per MW under different RE Technologies provided in the Report titled, 'Human Resource Development Strategies in Indian RE Sector' prepared by Confederation of Indian Industry and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 2010.

(d) In pursuance of total renewable energy target of 175 GW by 2022, it is estimated that 4.49 lakh full time equivalent jobs are likely to be created by that year.

Road Accident Report

*90. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accident report has been recently released by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether India has the deadliest roads in the world with 16 people dying every hour; and

(d) what are the reasons for not being able to educate road discipline to the people of our country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has recently brought out an annual publication “Road Accidents in India-2014”. The main findings of the report are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) An analysis of road accident data of 2014 revealed that on an average about 16 lives are lost every hour in India.

(d) Road discipline depends on a number of factors such as education, enforcement environment on the road, road condition, traffic condition etc. and it may not be possible to attribute it to education alone.

Statement

Main Findings of “Road Accidents in India-2014”

1. The total number of road accidents in India were 4,89,400 in 2014. The total number of persons killed and injured in India were 1,39,671 and 4,93,474 in 2014 respectively.
2. A very high percentage of road accident victims are in the age group of 15 to 35 years. This group of people account for 53.8 per cent of all persons killed in road accidents during 2014.
3. In 2014, fifty million plus cities accounted for a share of 22.7 per cent in total road accidents in the country, 11.9 per cent in total persons killed in road accidents and 16.8 per cent in total persons injured in road accidents.
4. During 2014, as reported by States/UTs, drivers’ fault (78.8 per cent) has been found as the single most important factor responsible for road accidents. Within the category of drivers’ fault, accidents caused and persons killed due to “exceeding lawful speed” by drivers accounted for 55.0 per cent (2,08,271 out of 3,78,992 accidents) and 56.2 percent (57,844 out of 1,02,878 deaths) respectively. Accidents and deaths caused due to “Intake of alcohol/drugs” accounted for 5.0 per cent (18,916 out of 3,78,992 accidents) and 6.8 per cent (6,968 out of 1,02,878 deaths) respectively.

5. During the calendar year 2014, the total number of hit and run cases were reported as 53,334. The number of persons killed due to hit and run cases were reported as 19,569.
6. During the year 2014, overloaded vehicles caused 91,335 accidents and 26,809 road accidental deaths. It constituted a share of 18.7 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively in total road accidents and fatalities in the country.
7. Two modes of road transport which accounted for the higher shares in total road accidents were Two Wheelers (27.3 per cent) and Cars, Jeeps and Taxis (22.7 per cent) as reported by the States/UTs during 2014.
8. Out of total road accidents, 28.2 per cent, 25.2 per cent and 46.6 per cent of road accidents took place on National Highways, State Highways and Other Roads respectively in the country during 2014.
9. During 2014, the time-slot with high rate of road accidents was 15:00 to 18:00 hours and 18:00 to 21:00 hours, accounting for a share of 17.3 per cent (84,436) and 17.0 per cent (83,254) respectively in the total road accidents during 2014.
10. Rural areas accounted for 53.7 per cent of total road accidents during 2014. The percentage of road accident fatalities (59.4 per cent) and injuries (58.0 per cent) were also more in rural areas as compared to the urban areas in the country.
11. About 57 per cent of total accidents took place on the junctions itself as per 2014 road accident data.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Introduction of Continuous Miners System

801. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forty per cent of coal reserves in the country can be mined only through underground mines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is relatively an alarming decline in coal production through underground coal mines;

(c) whether there is a plan to introduce Continuous Miners System in this regard;

(d) by when this system is likely to be operational; and

(e) how many mines have been identified for this purpose including those in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The coal resources in India as on 01/04/2015 is to the tune of 306.60 Bt. as assessed by G.S.I. Out of this 306.60 Bt., about 179 Bt. with percentage share of 58 lies within 300 mtrs. depth. About 35 percent *i.e.*, 105 Bt. lies within 300-600 mtrs. depth. Rest about 7 per cent *i.e.*, 23 Bt. lies within a depth of 600-1200 mtrs. Deposits lying beyond 300 mtrs depth can only be extracted with present available technology by underground mining.

(b) There is a slight decline in coal production from underground coal mines in CIL. In 2014-15, CIL had produced 35.043 Mt. from its underground mines compared to 36.113 Mt. in 2013-14. However, in 2015-16, the target of coal production from underground mines of CIL has been kept at 38.36 Mt.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 08 numbers of Continuous Miners (CMs) in operation in different mines of CIL. In 2014-15, the production from CM was to the tune of about 2.7 Mt.

(e) 11(eleven) mines have been identified so far for deployment of CMs, out of which 03(three) numbers are in Jharkhand.

Auction of coal blocks

802. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a total of 31 bids from companies for 10 coal mines put on sale in the third tranche;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has so far auctioned 29 coal blocks in two tranches to private companies and garnered over ₹ 2 lakh crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 31 bids were received for 10 coal mines offered to the Non Regulated Sector in the third tranche of auction of coal mines

under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, the details of which are as under:-

Sl. No.	Coal Mine	Bidder Name
1.	Bhaskarpara	Crest Steel and Power Private Limited
2.		Godawari Natural Resources Limited
3.		Jindal Steel and Power Limited
1.	Chitarpur	Hindalco Industries Limited
2.		Jindal Steel and Power Limited
3.		Kolkata Glass and Ceramics Private Limited
4.		Steel Authority of India Limited
5.		Vedanta Limited
1.	Jamkhani	Bhushan Power and Steel Limited
2.		Hindalco Industries Limited
3.		Jindal Steel and Power Limited
4.		Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
5.		Steel Authority of India Limited
6.		Vedanta Limited
1.	Majra	ACC Limited
2.		Crest Steel and Power Private Limited
3.		Emami Cement Limited
4.		Grace Industries Limited
5.		Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
6.		JK Lakshmi Cement Limited
1.	Marki Mangli – I	Grace Industries Limited
2.		Lloyds Metals and Energy Limited
3.		Topworth Urja and Metals Limited
1.	Parbatpur Central	JSW Steel Limited
2.		Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
3.		Steel Authority of India Limited

Only two Technical Bids were received each for Dongeri Tal-II and Sondhia Coal Mines. Further, only one Technical Bid was received for Kosar Dongergaon coal mine and no Technical Bid was received for Marki Mangli-IV coal mine.

(c) and (d) So far, 31 coal mines have been successfully auctioned under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder.

Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned comprises of Upfront payment as prescribed in the tender document, Auction proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production. The estimated revenue which would accrue to coal bearing state during the life of mine/lease period from the Auction of 31 Coal Mines is ₹ 1,96,698 crores. In addition, an estimated amount of ₹ 1,48,275 crores would accrue to coal bearing States from allotment of 42 coal mines to Central and State PSU's. Further, the benefit to consumers in terms of reduction of electricity tariffs is likely to be about ₹ 69,310.97 crores.

Disbursement of receipts from coal auctions

803. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how much revenue out of the publicized figure of ₹ 2 lakh crore from coal auction has been received till date, block-wise;

(b) the total amount expected to be received through coal block licences including royalty income till the end of the licence period, year-wise and block-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that none of the States have yet received their share from the coal auction receipts;

(d) if not, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of disbursement of receipts from coal auctions to West Bengal, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned comprises of Upfront payment as prescribed in the tender document, Auction proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production. State wise and mine wise details of total amount received so far by the Central Government, amount transferred to the respective State Government from the coal mines auctioned/allotted under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 as well as estimated amount of revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing states concerned over the life of mine/lease period are given in Statement (*See below*) including the details of disbursement of receipts from coal mines to the State of West Bengal.

Further, the Nominated Authority has issued directions to the successful bidders/allottees to make payment towards the monthly payments to the respective State Governments where Schedule-I coal mines are located.

Statement

Details of total amount received so far by the Central Government, amount transferred to the respective State Government as well as estimated amount of revenue during the life of mine/lease period

Sl. No.	State	Name of Coal Mine	Total Amount Received (in ₹)	Amount Transferred to States concerned till date (in ₹)	Estimated Revenue during the life of mine/lease period (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	Chotia	101215310.25	1066871972.50	6096
2.		Gare Palma IV 4	82815291.75		3927
3.		Gare Palma IV 5	124809300.00		15654
4.		Gare Palma IV 7	124865245.00		14561
5.		Gare Palma Sector IV/8	74025205.00		11360
6.		Gare Palma Sector I	250000000.00		3841
7.		Gare Palma Sector II	759829080.00		14440
8.		Gare Palma Sector III	199721844.50		2955
9.-10.		Gidhmuri, Paturia	250000000.00		6080
11.		Parsa	225280496.50		3158
12.-13.		Parsa East,			

14.	Kanta Basan Talaipalli	1226546861.50 699748390.00	9939 18982
Chhattisgarh Total			
15.-16.	Jharkhand		
17.	Brinda and Sasai	38617805.00	5002
18.	Dumri	61498499.00	10439
19.	Gane shpur	438888105.00	7450
20.	Jitpur	136041205.00	2612
21.	Kathautia	410811501.00	8079
22.	Lohari	14370824.50	2480
23.	Meral	23896509.00	1423
24.	Moitra	165629945.00	5242
25.	Tokisud North	351622963.00	6545
26.	Badam	133804661.50	2134
27.-28.	Banhardih	25000000.00	10949
	Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	295979556.00	7741
29.	Kerandari	272162861.00	3130
30.	Pachhwara Central	529494002.00	5284
31.	Parbatpur Central	-	2572
32.	Pachhwara North	901504574.75	8656

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.		Rajbar D & E	25000000.00		10416
34.		Saharpur Jamarpani	25000000.00		11549
35.		Sitanala	8867709.50		693
	Jharkhand Total		4533190721.25		
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia North	1310176610.75	611030574.00	6319
37.		Bicharpur	68826588.75		9288
38.		Mandla North	153665574.75		23450
39.		Mandla South	24158256.75		2792
40.		Sial Ghoghri	29924031.00		963
	Madhya Pradesh Total		1586751062.00		
41.	Maharashtra	Belgaon	139987109.00	181673405.50	1417
42.		Marki Mangli-III	20895243.00		410
43.		Nerad Male gaon	21926204.00		912
44.-49.		Baranj-I, Baranj-II, Baranj-III, Baranj-IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	189105000.75		2813
50.		Majra	24131719.00		2264
51.		Marki Mangli-I	19166408.00		918
	Maharashtra Total		415211683.75		
52.	Odisha	Talabira-I	204821984.00	375153256.00	633

53.	Dulanga	286259100.50	3011
54.	Mandakini B	-	0
55.	Mandakini	-	22395
56.	Utkal C	-	10714
57.-58.	Utkal D&E	-	3849
59.-60.	Manoharpur and Manoharpur Dipside	310581545.00	2927
61.	Naini	25000000.00	5951
Odisha Total		1051662629.50	
62.	West Bengal		
	Ardhagram	25557181.00	1041719524.50
63.	Sarisatolli	1519323000.75	4809
64.	Trans Damodar	111251178.00	3022
65.	Barjora	10048835.25	5523
66.	Barjora (North)	208537098.75	47
67.-68.	Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	39086847.75	1120
69.	Khagra Joydev	186405088.50	244
70.	Kasta (East)	-	3072
71.-72.	Tara East and West	81608936.25	931
West Bengal Total		2181818166.25	544
73.	Telangana		
	Tadicherla-I	95085761.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		13982577048.25	1247
		6484887972.00	344974

Effect of privatisation of coal mines in Chhattisgarh

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

(a) whether privatisation of coal mines in Chhattisgarh has resulted in arbitrary mining and reduction in royalty to the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this privatisation there are complaints regarding exploitation of mine labourers, farmers not being paid compensation for their land and environment being not taken care of; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide full protection to coal mines in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Coal mines of Coal India Limited have been allocated to private parties in Chhattisgarh. As such the question of privatisation of coal mines in Chhattisgarh does not arise;

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Coal mines auctioned

805. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal mines have been auctioned since June, 2014 till date in the country, State-wise along with the details of amount to be received; and

(b) how much money has been received by the Central and State Governments, particularly Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) So far, 31 coal mines have been successfully auctioned under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder.

Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned comprises of Upfront payment as prescribed in the tender document, Auction proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production. State-wise details of 31 coal mines auctioned so far and estimated revenue which would accrue to coal bearing state during the life of mine/lease period is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Mine/Coal Block	Estimated Revenue during the life of mine/lease period (₹ in crores)
1.	Chhattisgarh	Chotia Gare Palma IV-4 Gare Palma IV-5 Gare Palma IV-7 Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	51596.83
2.	Jharkhand	Brinda and Sasai Dumri Ganeshpur Jitpur Kathautia Lohari Meral Moitra Tokisud North	49272.93
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia North Bicharpur Mandla North Mandla-South Sial Ghoghri	42811.43
4.	Maharashtra	Belgaon Majra Marki Mangli-III Marki Mangli-I Nerad Malegaon	5920.62
5.	Odisha	Mandakini Talabira-I Utkal-C	33741.95
6.	West Bengal	Ardhagram Sarisatolli Trans Damodar	13354.22
GRAND TOTAL			196697.98

In addition, an estimated amount of ₹ 1,48,275 crores would accrue to coal bearing States from allotment of 42 coal mines to Central and State PSUs. Further, the benefit to consumers in terms of reduction of electricity tariffs is likely to be about ₹ 69,310.97 Crores.

(b) The Central Government has received an amount of ₹ 1398,25,77,048.25/- from the Auction and Allotment of coal mines under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. With respect to the State of Odisha, the Central Government has received ₹ 105,16,62,629.50/- from the coal mines auctioned/allotted in the State of Odisha and an amount of ₹ 37,51,53,256/- has already been transferred to the State Government.

Investments by CIL to increase coal production

806. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) would invest over ₹ 62,500 crore during the next five years with an aim to increase annual coal production to 908 million tonnes by 2019-2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL had produced 494 million tonnes of coal during 2014-15;

(d) whether even though this was three per cent lower than the targeted 507 million tonnes, the production registered an incremental growth of record 32 million tonnes as compared to cumulative growth of 31 million tonnes during 2010 to 2014; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) CIL has assessed a tentative capital investment of ₹ 57,000 crores for the next five years to ramp-up its coal production to one billion tonnes by 2019-20 from the production level of 494.80 Mt. in 2014-15. The year-wise tentative capital investment projection is as follows:

CIL	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Capital investment (₹ crores)	5990.5	8282	14539	14635	13529	56975.50 say 57000

(c) to (e) In the Twelfth Plan, target for production of coal set for CIL was as follows:

Year	Production Target in Mt
2012-13	464.10
2013-14	482.00
2014-15	507.00
2015-16	550.00

However, for the year 2013-14, against a target of 482 Mt, only 462 Mt was produced by CIL resulting in a shortfall of 20 Mt. With aggressive focus on increasing coal production since June 2014, against the original targetted increase of 25 Mt from 482 Mt to 507 Mt in 2014-15, production of CIL actually increased by 32 Mt *i.e.* 128% more than target thereby covering the gap of 7 Mt in production of the previous year 2013-14.

The increase of 32 Mt in actual production achieved by CIL in 2014-15 is more than the cumulative increase in production for the previous 4 years of 31 Mt.

Poor working conditions of labour in coal fields

807. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the poor working conditions of labour working in coal fields;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve the working conditions and safety of labour in Coal India Limited and private coal fields;and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The working condition of CIL mines is safe and conducive for work. As all coal mines of CIL and its subsidiaries are being operated by adhering to various statutory provisions made under the Mines Act, 1952, The Mines Rules, 1955, the Coal Mine Regulations, 1957 and Bylaws framed there under. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the statutory regulator for mine safety in India, keeps constant vigil on working environment to ensure that mine workers are not exposed to dangers and dangerous environments while working in belowground, opencast or any surface operations. Requisite permissions are granted by DGMS to the mine operators under various provisions of the statute.

Further, the workings in the mine are regularly checked by officials of DGMS during the course of their inspection and enquiries. If the conditions of workings and manner of extraction of coal are found unsafe and not carried out as per the permissions granted, the permissions are immediately revoked.

Apart from compliance of the statutory provisions as laid down in the Mines Act, 1952, the Coal Mine Regulations, 1957 and Bylaws framed there under, CIL has taken several measures to improve the standard of safety. These include the following:

1. CIL has established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to safety.
2. Safety Management Plan: All hazards and associated risks related to mining operations have been identified. Based on risk assessment, Safety Management Plans (SMPs) have been prepared for all mines of CIL and control measures are being implemented. It is an on-going process for continuous improvement of safety standards in mines.
3. Safety Audit of the mines is being conducted from time to time.
4. Safety Awareness Programme:
 - Special Safety Drives are being conducted periodically to assess the level of compliance of safety norms in each mine.
 - Annual safety fortnight/week is also conducted every year.
 - Constant safety awareness programme is conducted in every mine for increasing safety awareness amongst grass root level workmen for ensuring compliance of safety norms. This is done with the help of:
 - (a) Safety talks and oaths at the beginning of the shift.
 - (b) Safety slogans and signages at conspicuous places.
 - (c) Circulation of safe operating procedures for every operation and activity to all concerned.
 - (d) Animation films on safety issues.
5. Other safety measures initiated recently:
 - Special training programme for safety officers and other key mining officials directly engaged in ensuring safety at mines by the SIMTARS, Australia accredited executives.
 - Several R&D projects on safety have also been initiated.

- Spreading knowledge and coal mine safety related information through publication of quarterly safety bulletin from CIL.

Further, coal companies are paying greater attention to the welfare of their workers. Every effort is being made to improve the living conditions of the coal miners. In order to create a sense of belonging and involvement in work, top priority is given by the management to provide housing, medical, education facilities, sports and cultural facilities etc..

Drinking water supply in villages

808. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on providing the drinking water through water tankers in villages during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the other steps taken by Government to avail the safe drinking water in villages;

(c) the names of Municipal Corporations providing drinking water through water tankers in the country; and

(d) the amount spent by Government on providing drinking water supply in Municipal Corporations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The use of tankers to provide drinking water to rural population is used in a very limited way by the States to meet emergent requirement including situations of natural calamities. The expenditure incurred by the States on water supply through tankers is not maintained at the Central level.

As rural water supply is a State subject, State Government plan and execute drinking water supply schemes/activities for providing safe and adequate drinking water to rural population.

This Ministry supplements their efforts by providing them technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

States have been asked to prioritize for coverage of quality affected habitations and then partially covered habitations.

States have also been advised to go for surface source based piped water supply schemes. However, as immediate measures, States have been told to go for community water purification plants in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

(c) and (d) Providing drinking water to municipal areas is not the mandate of this Ministry. However, as informed by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), the day to day activities for providing water supply in urban areas/municipalities are the responsibility of the respective State Government Departments/ULBs/Boards. The MoUD is not maintaining the data regarding names of Municipal Corporations providing drinking water through water tankers in the country and the amount spent by Government on providing drinking water supply in Municipal Corporation during the last three years.

Elimination of open defecation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proportion of sample households practising open defecation has declined from 55 per cent during 2005-06 to 46 per cent during 2013-14 *i.e.*, by only 9 per cent in 8 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for slow rate of reduction of open defecation and measures being taken to accelerate the rate of elimination of open defecation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. With the efforts put into the Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) this has gone up to 32.70% as per Census 2011. Also as per Baseline Survey in 2012-13 showing 38.81% coverage. All rural households are planned to be covered with sanitary facilities by 2nd October, 2019. As on 2.12.2015, Sanitation Coverage is 48.28% as reported by the States on Online Monitoring System maintained by Ministry.

Sanitation is a mindset/behavioural issue influenced by Socio-cultural practices adopted since centuries. The biggest obstacle in eliminating open defecation is changing this mindset.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this programme,

the following measures have been taken to accelerate the rate of elimination of open defecation in the country:-

- The focus of the scheme now is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12,000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.
- Assistance for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community).
- Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. A cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 60:40.
- Flexibility has been provided to States in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organizations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.

Supply of piped drinking water in rural areas

†810. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ongoing schemes with a view to provide piped drinking water in rural areas and the details of achievements made as per the target during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether people in rural areas has to travel a long distance for drinking water even today;

(c) if so, the details of estimated distance people have to travel for this purpose;

(d) the number of such villages having concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes where drinking water is not being supplied through pipeline; and

(e) by when piped drinking water is targeted to be provided in such areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Drinking Water is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. The Ministry monitors the coverage of habitation with piped water supply. As reported by States/UTs in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, State-wise details of achievements against the target during the last two years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, 22.10% of rural population have to travel more than half a kilometer for fetching drinking water in rural areas.

(d) Sir, this Ministry maintains data in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages in respect of drinking water supply. As reported by States/UTs in the IMIS, the detail of habitations having concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes where drinking water is not being supplied through pipeline is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) As per Strategic Plan prepared by Government of India for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of entire country, the interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply and by 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of achievements made as per the target
during the last two years*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15	
		Targeted (For PWS Schemes)	Actual Covered	Targeted (For PWS Schemes)	Actual Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5772	2768	2763	2390
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	342	202	194
4.	Assam	4444	2595	5282	1751
5.	Bihar	382	107	227	154
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	273	1936	42	1758
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	2123	3786	1715	2494
12.	Haryana	844	590	415	436
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2491	2566	2431	2533
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	866	756	763	624
15.	Jharkhand	1948	778	1784	1656
16.	Karnataka	14551	16542	10077	14262
17.	Kerala	813	356	985	221
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2625	2407	2200	2687
20.	Maharashtra	4772	3689	3803	3391
21.	Manipur	236	243	191	222
22.	Meghalaya	542	457	342	256
23.	Mizoram	46	56	81	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Nagaland	85	131	120	190
25.	Odisha	2068	1318	1775	2328
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	1420	727	489	379
28.	Rajasthan	3259	2218	4031	2405
29.	Sikkim	165	75	93	16
30.	Tamil Nadu	5976	5726	4527	8530
31.	Telangana	-	-	1779	1605
32.	Tripura	892	662	927	981
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3661	1725	3604	3614
34.	Uttarakhand	1044	949	828	972
35.	West Bengal	2754	2879	4952	4865
TOTAL		64342	56384	56430	60964

Statement-II*Number of SC/ST Habitations without PWS (03/12/2015)*

Sl. No.	State	SC Habitation	SC Habitation Without PWS	ST Habitation	ST Habitation Without PWS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	91	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7872	1228	9375	2971
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	7310	88
4.	Assam	4472	1990	18676	9743
5.	Bihar	9473	8771	1832	1690
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3122	2539	50082	41575
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	66	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Goa	0	0	50	7
11.	Gujarat	173	3	14832	775
12.	Haryana	1022	35	4	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	13125	264	3242	22
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1217	11	2930	114
15.	Jharkhand	11105	10297	55352	46616
16.	Karnataka	6598	185	2524	87
17.	Kerala	61	0	40	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	9	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7176	6032	55797	48219
20.	Maharashtra	2266	593	17537	9046
21.	Manipur	54	1	2257	33
22.	Meghalaya	30	8	10122	2147
23.	Mizoram	0	0	751	47
24.	Nagaland	0	0	1504	11
25.	Odisha	14449	10601	57618	43068
26.	Puducherry	46	6	0	0
27.	Punjab	6191	765	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	10353	3434	21815	15083
29.	Sikkim	18	0	816	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	28083	242	2706	58
31.	Telangana	1730	82	9697	2005
32.	Tripura	1197	209	5076	1658
33.	Uttar Pradesh	38958	36557	817	737
34.	Uttarakhand	6632	259	1231	125
35.	West Bengal	29772	16704	9510	6250
TOTAL		205200	100816	363675	232182

Rural water supply and sanitation project in telangana

811. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one project for rural water supply and sanitation is under implementation with the help of World Bank in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the status of implementation of the project; and
- (c) the total population which would be benefited from the above project, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As reported by the State Government of Telangana, a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project is being implemented in 3 districts (Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad) of Telangana with the help of World Bank. The status of implementation of the project is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Under World Bank Project, the targeted benefited population is 10.31 lakh and as on 30-11-2015, 4.85 lakhs population is covered. Balance population will be covered on or before project closure period *i.e.* May, 2016. The district-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of implementation of rural water supply and sanitation project in the State of Telangana with the help of World Bank

Scheme Name	Sanctioned Programme		Achievements up to Nov.-2015		
	No. of Schemes	No. of habitations	Population (in lakhs)	Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Schemes No. of habitation Population Coverage
SVS (Single Village Scheme)	810	812	7.3	148.4	763 4.24
MVS (Multi Village Scheme)	26	185	3.01	137.2	33 0.61
Aug-SVS (Augmented SVS)	627	-	-	20.62	619 -
TOTAL	1463	997	10.31	306.22	1392 796 4.85

Statement-II

District-wise population benefited from rural water supply and sanitation project in the State of Telangana with the help of World Bank

(₹ in lakh)

District Name	Sanctioned Programme		Achievement up to Nov.-2015		
	Population covered under SVS	Population covered under MVS	Total population	Population covered under SVS Population covered under MVS	Total population
Adilabad	0.93	0.54	1.46	0.81 0.02	0.83
Mahabubnagar	2.49	0.30	2.78	1.83 0.07	1.90
Karimnagar	3.89	2.18	6.07	1.60 0.52	2.12
TOTAL	7.30	3.01	10.31	4.24 0.61	4.85

Drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas of Maharashtra

812. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages and rural areas of Maharashtra without drinking water facilities, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages in rural areas of the State without sanitation facilities, district-wise; and

(c) the details of road map and schedule of Government to provide all the villages with the said facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra there are no uncovered Habitations in the State of Maharashtra. There are 1,00,639 rural Habitations in the State of Maharashtra. Out of these 89,404 Habitations are fully covered [*i.e.* receiving at least 40 Litre Per Capita per Day (LPCD)] and remaining 11,235 Habitations are partially covered (*i.e.* receiving 10 to 40 LPCD).

(b) Under rural sanitation programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)}, projects are sanctioned district-wise. Currently, 34 district projects have been sanctioned and under implementation. District-wise households without toilets in rural areas of Maharashtra as on 3.12.2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

Under Rural Drinking Water Programme, the action plan is prepared for the 11,235 partially covered Habitations and the target for the year 2015-16 is taken as 2835 Habitations.

As per Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) targets, all households in the country including Maharashtra will be provided toilets by 2nd October, 2019.

Statement

*District-wise households without toilets in rural areas of
Maharashtra as on 3.12.2015*

Sl. No.	District Name	Households without toilets as on 3.12.2015
1.	Ahmednagar	243379
2.	Akola	113090

Sl. No.	District Name	Households without toilets as on 3.12.2015
3.	Amravati	155365
4.	Aurangabad	227519
5.	Beed	278374
6.	Bhandara	69388
7.	Buldhana	222310
8.	Chandrapur	118173
9.	Dhule	200519
10.	Gadchiroli	117949
11.	Gondia	75328
12.	Hingoli	95569
13.	Jalgaon	302867
14.	Jalna	145013
15.	Kolhapur	98884
16.	Latur	140031
17.	Nagpur	84932
18.	Nanded	272042
19.	Nandurbar	157698
20.	Nashik	305189
21.	Osmanabad	141243
22.	Palghar	109662
23.	Parbhani	185610
24.	Pune	105532
25.	Raigad	127022
26.	Ratnagiri	70036
27.	Sangli	83446
28.	Satara	87674
29.	Sindhudurg	3036
30.	Solapur	243413
31.	Thane	42134
32.	Wardha	56841
33.	Washim	131600
34.	Yavatmal	261409
TOTAL		5072277

Setting up of fluoride and arsenic mitigation centres

813. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha have submitted proposals for setting up of fluoride and arsenic mitigation centres in their respective States;

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

(c) the action taken by the Central Government on the said proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply in erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have prepared draft proposals for setting up fluoride mitigation centres while the Public Health Engineering Department of West Bengal had prepared a draft proposal on setting up arsenic mitigation centre. Since the magnitude of arsenic, fluoride along with other heavy/toxic metals, pesticides contamination in drinking water sources are on the rise, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India decided to set up the International Centre for Drinking Water Quality (ICDWQ) in Kolkata as a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860, which will have the mandate of conducting Research and Development, developing and familiarizing various mitigation technologies for all contaminants in drinking water in the country including arsenic and fluoride. This Centre will cater to the needs of both urban and rural areas in all States/UTs in the country. Activities pertaining to setting up of ICDWQ at Kolkata has just started and will take at least three years for commissioning.

Supply of pure drinking water and provision for sanitation

†814. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the details of measures taken and implemented for supply of pure drinking water and provision of sanitation facilities from May, 2014 till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance, although drinking water is a State subject.

This Ministry has released ₹ 9056.22 crore in 2014-15 and ₹ 2727.01 crore in 2015-16 (till 03.12.15) to the States. The State-wise details of funds released under NRDWP are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

States have been asked to prioritise for coverage of quality affected habitations and then partially covered habitations.

States have been advised to go for surface source based piped water supply schemes.

However, as immediate measures, State have been told to go for community water purification plants in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

With this, States have covered 1,36,106 rural habitations in 2014-15 and 35726 rural habitations in 2015-16 till date.

Under Sanitation, the following steps have been taken since May, 2014:

- The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
- The focus of the scheme now is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.
- A large number of community based local champions are emerging that are converting SBM(G) into a citizen movement. A few success stories highlighting the role played by these champions have been recently brought out in a publication called “An Open Mind”.
- Flexibility has been provided to the States in the implementation, since sanitation is a State subject, and the socio-economic-cultural conditions vary from State to State.

- Collectors' trainings have been initiated in batches of 30 each. Around 230 Collectors from across the country have been trained. The trainings provide exposure to Collectors on community approach and success stories elsewhere.
- On-line monitoring has been strengthened and transparency increased in the implementation of the Programme of SBM(G) by making all the data including the names and addresses of the beneficiaries of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) available in the public domain/on-line monitoring system. A Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2.10.2014 has been launched.
- Cleanliness campaigns are held at regular intervals. National Sanitation Campaign was organized from 25th September, 2014 to 31st October, 2014 across the country. Also, Water and Sanitation awareness week was celebrated across the country from 16th to 22nd March, 2015. Campaign organised in July and August 2015. Campaign again organized in September and October 2015.
- Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaign.
- Use of social media: Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of GoI and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has also been created.
- Three Exhibitions of Innovations (Indovation) were organized in New Delhi on 26-27th August, 2014, 23-24 January, 2015 and 2-3 July, 2015 wherein various innovative technologies in respect of Toilet, Solid and Liquid Waste Management had been showcased to various Stakeholders/Users including various State Governments, NGOs and Research and Academic Institutions.
- An Expert Committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to examine the Innovative Technologies has been formed. This committee has enlisted various innovative technologies and a Compendium consisting of such technologies has been published and uploaded in the website of the Ministry for benefits of various stakeholders.
- The State/UT-wise details of funds released under SBM (G) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of funds released under National Rural
Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 3.12.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.81	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	377.78	101.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	109.83	49.98
4.	Assam	545.87	141.97
5.	Bihar	340.48	132.59
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	150.74	45.38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Goa	0	1.66
11.	Gujarat	405.58	159.56
12.	Haryana	277.98	70.23
13.	Himachal Pradesh	120.89	47.04
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.41	158.43
15.	Jharkhand	175.18	60.59
16.	Karnataka	563.91	187.1
17.	Kerala	124.1	39.21
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	440.18	152.51
20.	Maharashtra	748.23	231.67
21.	Manipur	88.54	16.67
22.	Meghalaya	69.5	21.66
23.	Mizoram	34.5	11.59
24.	Nagaland	101.44	14.29

1	2	3	4
25.	Odisha	230.67	79.81
26.	Puducherry	0	0
27.	Punjab	97.38	27.33
28.	Rajasthan	1304.64	384.6
29.	Sikkim	31.7	6.51
30.	Tamil Nadu	382.46	86.97
31.	Telangana	212.24	62.02
32.	Tripura	68.31	16.38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1036.3	242.6
34.	Uttarakhand	111.48	48.95
35.	West Bengal	431.09	128.7
TOTAL		9056.22	2727.01

Statement-II*Details of funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 3.12.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.10	101.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	12.20
3.	Assam	185.78	187.67
4.	Bihar	0.00	182.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.12	43.02
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	1.05
8.	Gujarat	156.07	134.52
9.	Haryana	5.93	29.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	23.05	16.95
13.	Karnataka	312.57	335.45
14.	Kerala	33.97	8.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	236.11	280.83
17.	Manipur	9.18	8.19
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	22.47
19.	Mizoram	0.00	3.32
20.	Nagaland	20.87	10.83
21.	Odisha	65.84	143.65
22.	Puducherry	2.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	9.15
24.	Rajasthan	271.57	429.38
25.	Sikkim	3.89	1.93
26.	Tamil Nadu	205.12	34.91
27.	Telangana	105.62	128.39
28.	Tripura	50.65	15.39
29.	Uttar Pradesh	237.99	462.69
30.	Uttarakhand	40.52	30.82
31.	West Bengal	371.52	575.53
TOTAL		2730.33	3438.66

Drinking water and sanitation projects in Madhya Pradesh

†815. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drinking water and sanitation projects submitted by Madhya Pradesh along with other States during the last year and the current financial year;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned and under consideration;

(c) the reasons for rejection and delay of these projects; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of funds released for these projects, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), drinking water schemes/projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. States have State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects to be taken up in the State.

However, some States including Madhya Pradesh had submitted various proposals for funding from external lending agencies for examination and recommendation to Ministry of Finance (MoF). The details of such proposals are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], projects are sanctioned district-wise. Currently, 639 district sanitation projects, including 50 in Madhya Pradesh are sanctioned and are under implementation. During the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, 32 district projects have been received and sanctioned. The details of State/UT-wise district projects sanctioned are given in Statement-II (*See below*). State/UT-wise Central share released under the SBM (G), during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*List of project proposals submitted by States for external funding
received in the Ministry*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Year	Status	Status if Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Improvement Project	2014	Project sanctioned.	Project effective since 19.06.2015
2.	Uttarakhand	Follow-on project of Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (URWSSP)	2014	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) and then, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, (MoF) had	

1	2	3	4	5	6
				recommended the project for World Bank funding. Discussion between World Bank and State Government is going on.	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Multi Village Rural Water Supply Scheme (MVRWSS)	2015	The project proposal has been recommended to DEA for standalone Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Funding. Discussion was held on 02.09.2015 in DEA with the State.	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3 Nos. of Augmentation Schemes	2014	The matter has been examined by the Ministry, State Government has been asked for comments.	
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	71 Rural Admin. HQ with drinking Water and Drainage.	2014	The matter has been examined by the Ministry, State Government had been asked for comments.	
		Proposal for covering 1340 Rural habitations with safe drinking water.	2015	MDWS has forwarded the proposal to DEA. Discussion was held on 21.11.2015 in DEA with the State.	
6.	Sikkim	Multi village Rural Water Supply Scheme for South Distt.	2015	Proposal has been forwarded to DEA.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Telangana	Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project (TDWSP)	2015	Proposal has been forwarded to DEA. Discussion was held on 21.11.2015 in DEA with the State.	
8.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply Project	2015	Proposal has been forwarded to DEA. Discussion was held on 21.11.2015 between in DEA with the State.	
9.	Rajasthan	Innovative Surface Source based Multi-village Water Supply Projects	2015	Rajasthan has sent the Project Proposal directly to DEA. Discussion was held on 21.11.2015 in DEA with the State.	
10.	Odisha	Mega Piped Water Supply Schemes	2015	Proposal had been forwarded to DEA. Discussion was held on 02.09.15 in DEA with the State.	

Statement-II

State/UT-wise total district project sanctioned and district project sanctioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total district project sanctioned	District project sanctioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0
3.	Assam	27	1
4.	Bihar	38	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	11
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	2	0
8.	Gujarat	26	1
9.	Haryana	21	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1
12.	Jharkhand	24	0
13.	Karnataka	30	1
14.	Kerala	14	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	0
16.	Maharashtra	34	1
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0
19.	Mizoram	8	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0
21.	Odisha	30	0
22.	Puducherry	2	1
23.	Punjab	22	2
24.	Rajasthan	33	1
25.	Sikkim	4	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	31	2
27.	Telangana	9	0
28.	Tripura	8	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	75	4
30.	Uttarakhand	13	0
31.	West Bengal	20	1
GRAND TOTAL		639	32

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise Central share released during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16
(As on 3.12.2015)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Central share released in 2014-15	Central share released in 2015-16 (As on 3.12.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.10	101.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	12.20
3.	Assam	185.78	187.67
4.	Bihar	0.00	182.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.12	43.02
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	1.05
8.	Gujarat	156.07	134.52
9.	Haryana	5.93	29.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05
12.	Jharkhand	23.05	16.95
13.	Karnataka	312.57	335.45
14.	Kerala	33.97	8.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	236.11	280.83
17.	Manipur	9.18	8.19
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	22.47
19.	Mizoram	0.00	3.32
20.	Nagaland	20.87	10.83
21.	Odisha	65.84	143.65
22.	Puducherry	2.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	9.15

1	2	3	4
24.	Rajasthan	271.57	429.38
25.	Sikkim	3.89	1.93
26.	Tamil Nadu	205.12	34.91
27.	Telangana	105.62	128.39
28.	Tripura	50.65	15.39
29.	Uttar Pradesh	237.99	462.69
30.	Uttarakhand	40.52	30.82
31.	West Bengal	371.52	575.53
GRAND TOTAL		2730.33	3438.66

Additional funds under NRDWP

†816. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted any request to the Central Government for according special status to the state with regard to water and for allocation of additional funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme keeping in view the water crisis in the State; and if so, the details of action taken so far by the Central Government;

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to accede to the above requests; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, there is no provision for granting special status to a State. For obtaining resources beyond what Government of India provides under NRDWP, Government of Rajasthan have been requested to seek funding from External Funding Agencies through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Quality of drinking water

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of huge spending by the Central and State Governments there are continuing problems in ensuring the supply of quality as well as quantity of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. it is a fact that inspite of huge spending by the Central and State Governments there are continuing problems in ensuring the supply of quality as well as quantity of drinking water in some parts of the country. The two major reasons for shortage of quantity and quality of water. Shortage of providing basic minimum requirement of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of drinking water is due to slipping back of rural habitations from fully covered status to partially covered status. The reasons for shortage of drinking water include a variety of reasons like declining ground water table, depleting surface water bodies, ageing of water supply schemes, erratic rainfall, etc. The quality of drinking water is deteriorating because of hydro-geological leaching of contaminants, excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, discharge of untreated/partially treated domestic sewage/waste water, industrial pollution, etc. As on 1/12/2015, as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, out of 17.13 lakh rural habitations, 12.89 lakh habitations fall under fully covered status, 3.60 lakh habitations fall under the category of partially covered habitations and there are 63,764 water quality affected habitations with one or more drinking water sources contaminated with excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity or nitrate.

(c) Under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme, States have been advised to adopt piped water supply schemes from surface water bodies with preference to cover arsenic and fluoride affected habitations and in all habitations falling under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. The States have also been advised to adopt short term measures like installation of community water treatment plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations so that 8-10 lpcd of safe water is available for drinking and cooking purposes quickly.

Safe drinking water to all households

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey, about 9 per cent of the people did not have access to safe drinking water during 2013-14; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to ensure access to safe drinking water to all the households in the country within a time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. As reported by States/UTs in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of the 89.93 crore rural population in the country, 4.77 crore population did not have access to safe drinking water as on 01.04.2014. This figure comes to 5.3% of the total rural population in the country.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 2715.47 crore has so far been released to States/UTs for providing safe drinking water to rural areas of the country.

States have been advised to prioritize coverage of water quality affected habitations with piped water supply from safe sources as a permanent solution. As an immediate measure, States have been advised to supply safe water through community water purification plants in water quality affected habitations.

Government of India has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country for the period 2011-2022. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

Sanitation and drinking water facilities in rural areas

819. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that out of 33.9 per cent SC households only 22.8 per cent households in rural areas are having lavatory within their living premises;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure such facilities to all SC households;

(c) whether Government is aware that only 35 per cent of SC households are having drinking water sources within their living premises; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure drinking water to all SC households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per Baseline Survey conducted in 2012-13, 38.3 percent of SC households had toilets, which has been increased to 47.31% as on 3.12.2015, as reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this programme, the provision of incentive for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000. All Households under Scheduled Caste (SC) category are covered for incentive for household latrines. From the year 2011-12, 22% of Total Allocation is earmarked for Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP).

(c) and (d) As per information provided by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 3.12.2015, a total of 75.74% Scheduled caste (SC) dominated habitations are fully covered with drinking water facilities with availability of 40 litres per capita per day, 20.28% are partially covered and 3.96% SC habitations are quality affected. Under NRDWP, 22% of funds are earmarked for Scheduled Caste dominated areas for providing drinking water supply.

Safe drinking water in quality affected habitations

820. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the report of Integrated Management Information System, 66,761 water quality affected habitations in rural areas of the country are yet to be provided with safe drinking water as on 1st April, 2015;

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

(c) the target of Government to provide safe drinking water facility till 31st March, 2016 along with the achievements therein, State-wise; and

(d) the details of community water purification plants set up in the country in heavy metals, fluoride and arsenic affected rural habitations during the last three years and the current year State-wise, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the report of Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry there were, 66,761 water quality affected habitations in rural areas of the country which were yet to be provided with safe drinking water as on 1st April, 2015; As on date (1/12/2015), States have reported 63,764 water quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. The State-wise details of water quality affected habitations as on 1/12/2015 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Rural drinking water is a State subject and the Government of India assists the States technically and financially for providing safe drinking water facility in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme. During the year 2015-16, the States have fixed a target of providing safe drinking water in 86,631 rural habitations of which 14,254 are water quality affected habitations. As reported by the States into the online IMIS, States have reported an achievement of 35,621 rural habitations of which 2,997 habitations are water quality affected habitations. State-wise targets and achievements are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) State-wise community water purification plants reportedly set up by the States in arsenic, fluoride, heavy metal affected habitations during various discussions, review meetings, video-conferences and IMIS, including during the last three years and current financial year, are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of water quality affected habitations reported by
States as on 1/12/2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations and Population					
		Total Habs	Fluoride Habs	Arsenic Habs	Iron Habs	Salinity Habs	Nitrate Habs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	576	394	0	18	155	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77	0	0	77	0	0
4.	Assam	8858	109	288	8461	0	0
5.	Bihar	3033	442	34	2557	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1571	50	0	1500	21	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	18	5	0	0	2	11
12.	Haryana	13	10	0	1	2	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1	0	5	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	33	10	0	23	0	0

16.	Karnataka	2162	1104	7	343	180	528
17.	Kerala	721	95	0	479	108	39
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	493	358	0	109	26	0
20.	Maharashtra	566	179	0	59	156	172
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	31	0	0	31	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	65	0	0	58	0	7
25.	Odisha	4596	147	0	3868	574	7
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	1838	254	175	1219	18	172
28.	Rajasthan	21928	6904	0	13	13688	1323
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	351	0	0	300	50	1
31.	Telangana	1221	866	0	43	177	135
32.	Tripura	4344	0	0	4344	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	382	143	39	29	169	2
34.	Uttarakhand	26	1	0	22	0	3
35.	West Bengal	10855	1012	784	8996	62	1
TOTAL		63764	12084	1327	32555	15388	2410

Statement-II

State-wise Targets and Achievements reported by States during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total habitations		No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations	
		As on 04.01.15	Target	Achivement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48206	2543	864	35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7730	261	96	26
4.	Assam	89910	6260	516	2500
5.	Bihar	110140	9255	3329	1881
6.	Chandigarh	18	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	73848	5805	1059	1841
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0	0	0
10.	Goa	347	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	34846	1249	571	21
12.	Haryana	7958	498	78	3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	2074	1137	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	692	65	5
15.	Jharkhand	119667	3645	1133	0

16.	Karnataka	59945	11375	3805	2365	1944	203
17.	Kerala	11883	1259	182	751	96	30
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	127552	10409	6513	653	653	160
20.	Maharashtra	100639	2835	653	609	283	43
21.	Manipur	2870	200	44	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	10487	227	17	31	4	0
23.	Mizoram	760	10	3	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1530	0	24	66	0	1
25.	Odisha	157158	6930	9923	4979	236	383
26.	Puducherry	266	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	15395	709	95	1850	92	12
28.	Rajasthan	121683	2122	953	22254	1218	326
29.	Sikkim	2084	75	11	0	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	100018	4500	196	352	351	1
31.	Telangana	24802	2106	1281	1342	186	121
32.	Tripura	8723	1385	349	4550	1180	206
33.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	3761	661	418	348	36
34.	Uttarakhand	39309	862	303	27	9	1
35.	West Bengal	104826	5584	1760	11429	1342	574
TOTAL		1713303	86631	35621	66761	14254	2997

Statement-III

State-wise number of community water purification plants set up so far in the Country as reported by States on various discussions and reviews

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of community water purification plants installed
1.	Kerala	27
2.	Puducherry	24
3.	Jharkhand	100
4.	Punjab	1824
5.	Karnataka	1502
6.	Haryana	121
7.	Gujarat	126
8.	Andhra Pradesh	26
9.	Telangana	938
10.	Rajasthan	850
11.	Tamil Nadu	17
12.	Maharashtra	180
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1278
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
15.	Chhattisgarh	5
16.	West Bengal	330
17.	Bihar	1
18.	Assam	15
TOTAL		7368

Implementation of SBM

821. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has successfully transferred funds to the stakeholders in all the State Governments and/or municipalities for effective implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the funds are released to State Governments through treasury. State/UT-wise, Central share released from 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd December, 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Urban Development is releasing funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) to State Governments/UT Administrations, They, in turn, are releasing funds to Urban Local Bodies for effective implementation of the Scheme. So far, the Ministry of Urban Development has released ₹ 1361.37 crore to the State Governments/UT Administrations. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise, Central share released from 2nd October, 2014
to 2nd December, 2015*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central share released from 2.10.2014 to 2.12.2015
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.58
3.	Assam	373.46
4.	Bihar	261.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.66
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	1.05
8.	Gujarat	165.89
9.	Haryana	35.46
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.08

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	67.83
13.	Karnataka	555.15
14.	Kerala	42.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	432.13
17.	Manipur	17.37
18.	Meghalaya	22.47
19.	Mizoram	3.32
20.	Nagaland	10.83
21.	Odisha	209.49
22.	Puducherry	2.00
23.	Punjab	9.15
24.	Rajasthan	643.19
25.	Sikkim	5.82
26.	Tamil Nadu	240.03
27.	Telangana	176.64
28.	Tripura	66.04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	771.44
30.	Uttarakhand	79.64
31.	West Bengal	880.05
TOTAL		5681.83

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise, Central share released from 2nd October, 2014
to 31st October, 2015 under SBM(U)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.57
4.	Assam	0.23

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released
5.	Bihar	37.72
6.	Chandigarh	1.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.79
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
10.	NCT of Delhi	63.36
11.	Goa	3.81
12.	Gujarat	86.62
13.	Haryana	29.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.92
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.75
16.	Jharkhand	15.27
17.	Karnataka	110.87
18.	Kerala	19.18
19.	Madhya Pradesh	86.42
20.	Maharashtra	179.60
21.	Manipur	11.21
22.	Meghalaya	4.05
23.	Mizoram	9.79
24.	Nagaland	10.52
25.	Odisha	12.76
26.	Puducherry	1.95
27.	Punjab	41.40
28.	Rajasthan	84.44
29.	Sikkim	3.08
30.	Tamil Nadu	118.46
31.	Telangana	58.10
32.	Tripura	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	168.30
34.	Uttarakhand	6.34
35.	West Bengal	64.01
TOTAL		1361.37

Funds to the poor for toilets under SBM

†822. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering providing funds to the poor for building toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision for providing an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Central government provides incentive of ₹ 4000 for construction of toilets for each identified beneficiary households.

- (c) Does not arise.

Construction of toilets under SBM

823. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any targets have been fixed for building toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission, year-wise, urban/rural area-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) whether the targets for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are achieved;
- (c) the number of toilets which are defunct, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that sewage, waste disposal and water availabilities have not been taken care in most of the cases; and
- (e) the corrective measures, if any, contemplated to set right the problems and make the mission a success?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, no State-wise, year-wise targets are fixed.

(b) In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), against expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual household latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, against expected outcome of 120 lakh toilets, 63.81 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 3.12.2015.

In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), target upto March 2016 includes construction of 25 lakhs Individual Household Toilets and 1 lakh Community Toilet/ Public Toilet Seats, against which, 5.91 lakh individual toilets and 28,948 community and public toilets seats have been completed till date.

(c) State/UT-wise details of defunct toilets in rural areas as per Baseline Survey conducted in 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per Guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), clear instructions are given for sewerage, water availability and waste disposal which need to be ensured during the construction of toilets. Since the implementation is done at Urban Local Body level, they must follow guidelines precisely so that the above said problems in such services do not arise.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the following steps have been taken:-

- The focus of the scheme now is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.

- Assistance for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto 2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex). Sharing pattern will be 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community)
- Fund for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. A cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500 more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 60:40.
- Flexibility has been provided to States in the implementation of the programme.
- Conjoint approach to Water and Sanitation has been adopted.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.

Statement

State/UT-wise defunct toilets in rural areas as per Baseline Survey conducted in 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Defunct Toilets
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	801
2.	Andhra Pradesh	250171
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21892
4.	Assam*	564314
5.	Bihar	1754253
6.	Chhattisgarh	1031760
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	565377
9.	Haryana	19785
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58939
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	27311
12.	Jharkhand	959022
13.	Karnataka	127303
14.	Kerala	190156
15.	Madhya Pradesh	835216
16.	Maharashtra	716071

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Defunct Toilets
17.	Manipur	57767
18.	Meghalaya	20504
19.	Mizoram	3546
20.	Nagaland	3278
21.	Odisha*	0
22.	Punjab	26441
23.	Rajasthan	767716
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1301898
26.	Tripura	116757
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3259452
28.	Uttarakhand	110500
29.	West Bengal	1154448
TOTAL		13944678

* Incomplete Survey

Setting up of Electro-Defluoridation Plants

824. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up electro-defluoridation plants in States where fluoride concentration in drinking water is higher than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/l;

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

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to reduce the high concentration of fluoride in the ground water in such fluoride affected States/areas during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Solar Electrolytic Defluoridation technology developed by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur is one of the good technologies to reduce fluoride level in ground water based drinking water sources when its concentration exceed the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/l as per IS-10500 Standard of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) It is upto the State Government to make selection of technology for defluoridation of water including Solar Electrolytic Defluoridation. Though some of the States have adopted this technology, only Chhattisgarh has reported setting up of 34 such plants and Madhya Pradesh has reported commissioning of one plant.

(c) Since occurrence of fluoride in ground water based drinking water sources is geogenic in nature, the Government of India has advised all the States to prioritize commissioning of piped water supply schemes from surface water bodies as a long term and sustainable solution. But since these projects would take considerable time for commissioning and that the rural people cannot be put to health risk, the Government of India has advised all States to set up community water purification plants so that at least 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes could be made available quickly. In order to assist the States technically, a Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies had been prepared and circulated to all State. In order to investigate and promote newer and cost effective technologies, a high level technical committee under the chairmanship of Dr R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted primarily to provide the States a basket of technologies to choose from. The recommended technologies from this Committee are also exhibited and discussed in the Indovation Workshops. States can also adopt increased and focused ground water recharge to reduce fluoride contamination *in situ*.

Allocation under NRDWP for West Bengal

825. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the implementation of NRDWP many people in rural areas do not have access to safe drinking water;

(b) the amount allocated to West Bengal during the present financial year for providing safe drinking water in rural areas under NRDWP;

(c) the names of districts of the State in which NRDWP is being presently implemented; and

(d) the number of villages in rural areas of the State identified as not having access to drinking water facilities, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of

Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of the 90.38 Crore rural population, 3.63 crore reside in areas where drinking water source is contaminated by either one or more chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron or salinity.

(b) In 2015-16, ₹ 161.26 crore has been allocated under NRDWP to the State of West Bengal for providing safe drinking water to rural population of the State.

(c) NRDWP is being implemented in all districts of West Bengal.

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitation and not in terms of villages. As reported by State of West Bengal on the IMIS, out of a total of 1,04,826 rural habitations, 47,517 habitations are fully covered (getting at least 40 Liters safe drinking water per capita per day), 46,454 habitations are partially covered (getting safe drinking water less than 40 Litres per capita per day) and 10,855 habitations are quality affected (*i.e.* contaminated by either one or more chemical contaminants and as such not having access to safe drinking water). The district-wise water quality affected habitations in the state of West Bengal are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

District-wise Quality Affected Habitations in West Bengal as on 3.12.15.

Sl. No.	District Name	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1.	Alipurduar	0
2.	Bankura	568
3.	Bardhaman	358
4.	Birbhum	108
5.	Coochbehar	752
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	1053
7.	Darjeeling	300
8.	Hooghly	2288
9.	Howrah	231
10.	Jalpaiguri	76
11.	Maldah	528

Sl. No.	District Name	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
12.	Murshidabad	236
13.	Nadia	415
14.	North 24 Paraganas	638
15.	Paschim Medinipur	860
16.	Purba Medinipur	494
17.	Purulia	437
18.	South 24 Paraganas	1391
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	122
TOTAL		10855

Drinking water resources in the country

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

(a) whether Government is aware that India has less than one per cent of drinking water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that beverage manufacturing companies have nexus with water treatment plants to get illegal supply of water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what are the steps Government is taking to provide safe drinking water to all the households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) India has enough drinking water resources to meet the needs of its people. However, as per data furnished by States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), at present out of 17,13,303 rural habitations, 12,89,125 habitations are fully covered [*i.e.*, getting at least 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd)], 3,60,415 are partially covered (*i.e.*, getting less than 40 lpcd) and 63,763 habitations are water quality affected (*i.e.*, affected by arsenic/fluoride/nitrate/salinity/iron).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is not aware of beverage manufacturing companies having nexus with water treatment plants to get illegal supply of water.

(e) Drinking Water is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. Government of India has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas in the country for the period 2011-2022. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply and by 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply. States have been asked to prioritise for coverage of quality affected habitations and then partially covered habitations. States have been advised to go for surface source based piped water supply schemes. However, as immediate measures, State have been told to go for community water purification plants in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

Providing toilets to BPL households in Maharashtra

827. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in Maharashtra and the rest of the country have been provided with toilets;

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

(c) if not, what is the present status of backlog, State and UT-wise; and

(d) by when all the BPL households would be provided with toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State/UT-wise, Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households without toilets as on 3-12-2015 as reported by the States on Online Monitoring System maintained by Ministry are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per Swachh Bharat Mission targets, all households including the BPL households will be provided toilets by 2nd October, 2019.

Statement*State/UT-wise, BPL-Households without toilets as on 3-12-2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	BPL-Households without toilets as on 3-12-2015
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4278
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4240352
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45903
4.	Assam	274699
5.	Bihar	8689114
6.	Chhattisgarh	709398
7.	Goa	28432
8.	Gujarat	726380
9.	Haryana	127548
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16671
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	506475
12.	Jharkhand	1105624
13.	Karnataka	2220725
14.	Kerala	172179
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2789201
16.	Maharashtra	1659682
17.	Manipur	25081
18.	Meghalaya	56783
19.	Mizoram	10125
20.	Nagaland	85717
21.	Odisha	3486363
22.	Puducherry	37012

1	2	3
23.	Punjab	194262
24.	Rajasthan	1103676
25.	Sikkim	1478
26.	Tamil Nadu	1483770
27.	Telangana	2792487
28.	Tripura	108325
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4325007
30.	Uttarakhand	144961
31.	West Bengal	1965238
TOTAL		39136946

Rural habitations under NRDWP in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed a target of 4,500 rural habitations under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the State of Tamil Nadu during the current financial year 2015-2016;

(b) if so, the details of target accomplished, till now; and

(c) the details of funds released, so far, for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the target for coverage of rural habitations fixed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu is 4,500 for the year 2015-16.

(b) As reported by State on the IMIS, 196 habitations have been covered in the State so far.

(c) In 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 86.97 crore has so far been released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to the State for providing safe drinking water to rural areas of the State.

Drinking water facilities in rural schools

†829. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to provide drinking water facilities in rural schools;

(b) whether any target had been fixed to provide drinking water in these schools during the last Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) whether prescribed targets could not be achieved in many States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The assistance under the programme include provision of drinking water supply in schools which were constructed prior to 2007. Further for schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the facility of drinking water is provided to the vicinity of the school premises. Under NRDWP, though funds are not separately earmarked for the purpose, States/UTs can provide drinking water supply facilities to schools by utilizing NRDWP (Coverage) funds released to them.

(b) to (d) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) report of 2014-15, 98.43% schools in the country have drinking water supply. Drinking water schemes/projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. The States have a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects and monitors them. Moreover, in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 3.10.2012 to provide safe drinking water, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had written to Chief Secretaries of all States followed by reminders to review the position and give instructions to the officials concerned to comply with the Court's directions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds allocated and disbursed for toilets in rural areas

830. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and proportion of rural households without toilets, State-wise and year-wise since 2010;

(b) the funds allocated and disbursed for construction of toilets in rural areas under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), State-wise;

(c) the rate of open defecation in India and rate of usage of toilets constructed under SBM, State-wise since 2010;

(d) the proportion of SBM funds spent to increase public awareness about the need to use toilets; and

(e) the details of Government measures to increase use of toilets in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through State Governments has conducted Baseline Survey in 2012-13. State/UT-wise and year-wise number and proportion of rural households without toilets since 2012-13 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise allocation made. State/UT-wise, Central share released from 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd December, 2015 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise, the rate of open defecation (Households without toilets) in Rural India since 2012-13 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data on toilet usage is not available.

(d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 8% of total allocation to be utilized on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

(e) Under this programme, the following measures have been taken to increase use of toilets in rural areas:-

- The focus of the scheme now is on behaviour change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Awareness campaign focuses on toilet usages.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise number and proportion of rural households without toilets since 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Households as per Baseline 2012-13	Households without toilets as per Baseline 2012-13	% Households without toilet as per Baseline 2012-13	Households without toilets as 31.3.2014	% Households without toilet as on 31.3.2014	Households without toilets as 31.3.2015	% Households without toilet as on 31.3.2015	Households without toilets as 2.12.2015	% Households without toilet as on 2.12.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A & N Islands	45646	21104	46.23	21104	46.23	21104	46.23	21104	46.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7538677	4985147	66.13	4846426	64.29	4628099	61.39	4429796	58.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	175924	102931	58.51	88498	50.30	75596	42.97	69738	39.64
4.	Assam	5664862	3362868	59.36	3202266	56.53	3051538	53.87	2779017	49.06
5.	Bihar	21397335	16816311	78.59	16654665	77.84	16489208	77.06	16388019	76.59
6.	Chhattisgarh	4429138	2676670	60.43	2609213	58.91	2569356	58.01	2462588	55.60
7.	Goa	186392	73224	39.28	73224	39.28	73224	39.28	73224	39.28
8.	Gujarat	7029179	3321047	47.25	3165779	45.04	2830017	40.26	2541398	36.15
9.	Haryana	3067907	763946	24.90	647520	21.11	537748	17.53	470073	15.32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1483569	207164	13.96	197994	13.35	136999	9.23	86990	5.86
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1681840	1268892	75.45	1198008	71.23	1186892	70.57	1171263	69.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Jharkhand	5142002	3698728	71.93	3621910	70.44	3522204	68.50	3391714	65.96
13.	Karnataka	8514554	5499270	64.59	4993573	58.65	4201886	49.35	3931683	46.18
14.	Kerala	5198467	276793	5.32	237192	4.56	203051	3.91	193299	3.72
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12244063	9039497	73.83	8523914	69.62	7997117	65.31	7425388	60.64
16.	Maharashtra	12540070	6515718	51.96	5956676	47.50	5455779	43.51	5116595	40.80
17.	Manipur	431378	210146	48.72	174704	40.50	146444	33.95	117643	27.27
18.	Meghalaya	411610	196685	47.78	167673	40.74	125671	30.53	103801	25.22
19.	Mizoram	114442	30067	26.27	25543	22.32	25009	21.85	24689	21.57
20.	Nagaland	262939	132047	50.22	111945	42.57	111842	42.54	95801	36.43
21.	Odisha	9020100	7981973	88.49	7948214	88.12	7814680	86.64	7270508	80.60
22.	Puducherry	90828	45403	49.99	45403	49.99	45403	49.99	45403	49.99
23.	Punjab	3192041	792450	24.83	788538	24.70	778572	24.39	752380	23.57
24.	Rajasthan	11505710	8369638	72.74	8103441	70.43	7447734	64.73	6120348	53.19
25.	Sikkim	58361	10768	18.45	7325	12.55	3763	6.45	1864	3.19
26.	Tamil Nadu	9540299	5267470	55.21	4954068	51.93	4574011	47.94	4180147	43.82
27.	Telangana	4493180	3334057	74.20	3153375	70.18	3021030	67.24	2925290	65.11
28.	Tripura	816631	305457	37.40	299380	36.66	273906	33.54	255010	31.23
29.	Uttar Pradesh	28720844	18598344	64.76	17809252	62.01	17293812	60.21	16888510	58.80
30.	Uttarakhand	1551416	509830	32.86	418746	26.99	360854	23.26	328670	21.19
31.	West Bengal	15167813	6777830	44.69	6169612	40.68	5322531	35.09	4329664	28.55
TOTAL		181717217	111191475	61.19	106215181	58.45	100325080	55.21	93991617	51.72

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise, Central share released from 2nd October, 2014
to 2nd December, 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share released from 2.10.2014 to 2.12.2015 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.58
3.	Assam	373.46
4.	Bihar	261.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.66
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	1.05
8.	Gujarat	165.89
9.	Haryana	35.46
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.08
12.	Jharkhand	67.83
13.	Karnataka	555.15
14.	Kerala	42.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220.28
16.	Maharashtra	432.13
17.	Manipur	17.37
18.	Meghalaya	22.47
19.	Mizoram	3.32
20.	Nagaland	10.83
21.	Odisha	209.49

1	2	3
22.	Puducherry	2.00
23.	Punjab	9.15
24.	Rajasthan	643.19
25.	Sikkim	5.82
26.	Tamil Nadu	240.03
27.	Telangana	176.64
28.	Tripura	66.04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	771.44
30.	Uttarakhand	79.64
31.	West Bengal	880.05
TOTAL		5681.83

National Forestry and Environmental Information System

831. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the greening of degraded lands, afforestation and ecorestoration of ecologically sensitive areas and the technology-based monitoring of forest cover, biodiversity through dedicated satellite by 2017;

(b) the details of funds allocated, disbursed for these green initiatives;

(c) whether Government has plans to establish an open web-based National Forestry and Environmental Information system for research and public accessibility by 2015 and Green Guards/Community Foresters for every Joint Forest Management (JFM) village by 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration

of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes. These Schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. GIM envisages development of a cadre of community foresters in villages to provide support in community-based forest conservation, community livelihood enhancement and monitoring etc. Under NAP, an amount of about ₹ 3545 crores has been released to the States for afforestation in an area of about 21 lakh hectare since its inception in 2000-02 to 2014-15 whereas the central assistance of ₹ 62.60 crores has been released during 2011-12 to 2013-14 under GIM. An amount of ₹ 100 crores and ₹ 64 crores has been allocated under NAP and GIM respectively during the current financial year out of which an amount of ₹ 57.54 crores and ₹ 50.77 crores have been released till now.

The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun is implementing National Forestry Information System (NFIS) on pilot basis in 14 districts which deals with monitoring the implementation of various country-wide afforestation programmes/schemes like Green India Mission (GIM), CAMPA and NAP.

The Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) of the country is monitored using remote sensing technology (IRS Resourcesat 2 Linear Imaginary Self Scanning Sensor (LISS III) on a biennial basis. The results of the same are published in the India State of Forest Report. There is no dedicated satellite for forest cover mapping.

Preparation of Climate Change Action Plans

832. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently asked the State Governments and UTs to prepare Climate Change Action Plans consistent with the National Action Plan;

(b) if so, whether multiple environmental crises, that confront the country, have created an alarming situation in many ways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide special assistance to the State Governments/UTs for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)

in line with the objectives of the NAPCC and consistent with State's specific issues relating to climate change. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

(b) India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, has provided observed impacts, projections on future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure. The report projects a variable rate of change in agriculture production including losses in some crops, whereas Net Primary Productivity is likely to increase. Increase in temperature is likely to cause droughts and flood problems. As far as the Health sector is concerned, malaria is projected to spread to new areas and threat of its transmission are likely to increase for longer duration.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to tackle impacts of climate change. National Action Plan on Climate Change includes eight missions in specific areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change.

Further, a National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established with the objective of addressing the existing funding gap for undertaking adaptation activities at State level. 350 crore has been allocated for remaining two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan for adaptation projects related to agriculture, water, forestry, coastal, disaster, health, tourism, marine system and capacity building.

Checking of deforestation

†833. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved any success in checking deforestation during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken by Government for protection and development of forests; and

(c) the amount allocated/released/utilized for this purpose in Uttar Pradesh along with other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Forest Survey of India carries out biennial assessment of forest and tree cover of the country. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2013 published by Forest

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Survey of India, there is an increase of 5871 sq. km in the forest cover of the country as compared to the ISFR, 2011 assessment.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides Grants-in-aid to Governments of States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for protection and development of forests. In addition to this, afforestation is also undertaken for improving and increasing the forest cover under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Externally aided projects etc.

(c) The details of funds released during the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the IFMS and NAP are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Fund Released 2013-14 (including unspent balance)	Fund Released 2014-15 (including unspent balance)	Fund Released 2015-16 (as on 30.11.2015) (including unspent balance)
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.21	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	43.32	0.00	59.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	253.25	436.46	0.00
4.	Gujarat	345.76	349.71	179.99
5.	Goa	61.17	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	153.64	149.56	77.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	364.41	367.36	187.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.24	0.00	193.93

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	254.88	314.51	83.62
10.	Karnataka	324.47	266.54	228.19
11.	Kerala	254.76	230.57	86.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	744.16	704.93	280.00
13.	Maharashtra	95.96	228.02	298.22
14.	Odisha	203.25	220.50	136.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	77.00
16.	Rajasthan	145.02	232.82	112.54
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	203.02
18.	Telangana	0.00	160.73	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	138.29	218.36	130.09
20.	Uttarakhand	299.33	338.38	284.01
21.	West Bengal	0.00	185.84	0.00
TOTAL		3825.12	4404.29	2616.56
NE States				
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	232.39	0
3.	Manipur	294.86	0.00	192.61
4.	Meghalaya	244.83	0.00	180.26
5.	Mizoram	284.74	256.27	122.54
6.	Nagaland	145.92	225.13	122.6
7.	Sikkim	166.50	162.17	0
8.	Tripura	131.80	262.08	113.06
TOTAL		1268.65	1138.04	731.07
Union Territories				
1.	A & N Islands	13.04	0.00	28.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	37.77	0.00
	TOTAL	13.04	37.77	28.00
	GRAND TOTAL	5106.81	5580.10	3375.63

Statement-II*National Afforestation Programme*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Fund Released 2013-14	Fund Released 2014-15	Fund Released 2015-16 (as on 30.11.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.75	4.56	0.00
2.	Bihar	12.84	7.00	2.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	21.38	20.00	1.42
4.	Gujarat	11.68	10.50	3.93
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	17.94	11.00	0.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.61	0.73	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11	3.59	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	9.02	8.60	0.00
10.	Karnataka	9.26	21.35	0.00
11.	Kerala	6.99	2.82	1.02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.10	21.00	3.55
13.	Maharashtra	32.33	35.00	4.89
14.	Odisha	5.36	17.92	2.57
15.	Punjab	2.00	1.87	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	2.81	3.35	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	3.21	4.25	1.42

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Telangana	0.00	2.03	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	12.00	1.58
20.	Uttarakhand	6.01	2.50	1.36
21.	West Bengal	2.96	0.78	0.00
TOTAL		200.49	190.85	24.56
NE States				
1.	Assam	2.99	0.00	2.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.15	0.00
3.	Manipur	12.12	8.00	2.04
4.	Meghalaya	4.50	3.61	0.00
5.	Mizoram	11.94	15.00	5.05
6.	Nagaland	9.82	11.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.77	6.00	1.52
8.	Tripura	11.99	9.17	1.80
TOTAL		57.13	52.93	12.98
GRAND TOTAL		257.62	243.78	37.54

Steps taken to deal with global warming

†834. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that, as per some of the scientific reports, global warming may cause increased temperature during summer season in future;

(b) whether Government has carried out any study in this regard; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to deal with the danger of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

published in 2014, surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all emission scenarios. Heat waves are likely to be more frequent and of longer duration in many regions.

(b) According to the report by Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) on “Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s”, the projected annual mean surface air temperature rise by 2030s ranges from 1.7°C to 2.0°C over 1970s. India’s Second National Communication (SNC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, provides observed impacts, projections on future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on various sectors. According to the SNC, the annual mean surface air temperature rise by the end of the century ranges from 3.5°C to 4.3°C over 1960s.

(c) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC includes eight missions in specific areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change. Some of the major steps taken towards addressing climate concerns include implementation of policies on levying of coal cess, market mechanisms including Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and a regulatory regime of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) etc. As a consequence, Indian emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12 % between 2005 to 2010.

Further, India’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC in October 2015, includes steps such as introduction of cleaner technologies in thermal power generation, promoting renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, developing climate resilient infrastructure, implementation of Green India Mission, programmes related to afforestation and activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Number of lions in the country

835. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in western Gujarat is the only habitat for the asiatic lion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the census figures of living wild animals particularly lions in the country, State-wise and forest-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Asiatic lions are found in Gir Protected Areas including Gir, Paniya, Mitiyala and Girnar Sanctuaries and Gir National Park in Gujarat.

(c) The census of all wild animals is not undertaken in the country. However census of tiger is undertaken at the national level once every four years and census of a few other major flagship species is undertaken at the State-level by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. As per the latest census, the estimated population of tiger, elephant, lion and rhinoceros as received from the States is given in Statement.

Statement

Estimated landscape level population of tiger

Name of State	Tiger population
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape complex	
Uttarakhand	340
Uttar Pradesh	117
Bihar	28
Shivalik-Gangetic	485 (427-543)
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex	
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	68
Chhattisgarh	46
Madhya Pradesh	308
Maharashtra	190
Odisha	28
Rajasthan	45
Jharkhand**	3+
Central India	688 (596-780)
Western Ghats Landscape Complex	
Karnataka	406
Kerala	136

Name of State	Tiger population
Tamil Nadu	229
Goa	5
Western Ghats	776 (685-861)
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains	
Assam	167
Arunachal Pradesh	28*
Mizoram	3+
North West Bengal	3
North East Hills and Brahmaputra	201 (174-212)
Sunderbans	76 (92-96)
TOTAL	2226 (1945-2491)

+From scat DNA

*From Camera trap data and scat DNA.

**Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to Naxal problem.

Population of wild elephants as reported by State

Sl. No.	States Elephant population	2012
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	890
2.	Assam	5620
3.	Meghalaya	1811*
4.	Nagaland	212
5.	Tripura	59
6.	West Bengal	647
7.	Jharkhand	688
8.	Odisha	1930
9.	Chhattisgarh	247
10.	Uttarakhand	1346*
11.	Uttar Pradesh	291
12.	Tamil Nadu	4015
13.	Karnataka	5648-6488
14.	Kerala	5942-6422
15.	Andhra Pradesh	41
16.	Maharashtra	4
TOTAL		29391-30711

*Meghalaya and Uttarakhand has not conducted elephant census after 2007. Therefore the figure of 2007 has been maintained for 2012 as well.

Estimated population of rhinoceros as reported by States

Name of the State	No. of Rhinoceros (year of census)
Assam	2505 (2012)
Uttar Pradesh	30
West Bengal	229 (2013)

Estimated population of lion as reported by the State Government of Gujarat

Name of State	Population of Lion
Gujarat	523 (2015)

Schemes to increase forest cover

836. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, to deal with the negative effect of climate change, it is essential to increase the forest cover;

(b) if so, the percentage of land on which afforestation is essential for this purpose;

(c) whether Government has decided to implement various schemes to increase the forest cover; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for implementation of each scheme during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The significant role of forest cover in mitigating the negative effect of climate change is well recognised. The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages a target of 33% Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) for ensuring environmental stability, but the total FTC of the country, as per India State of Forest Report, 2013, is 24.01%. The Government has taken up initiatives to upscale the afforestation efforts to create forest cover on additional 9% of the geographical area of the country.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) on afforestation, namely National Afforestation Programme

(NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) which are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. Under NAP, an area of over 2 million hectares has been sanctioned for afforestation since its inception in the year 2000. GIM aims to increase forest and tree cover on 5 million hectare area and improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million hectare area by the end of 13th Plan period. An amount of ₹ 100 crores under NAP and ₹ 64 crores under GIM have been allocated during the current financial year. Besides, afforestation being a cross-sectoral programme, is also taken up under various other CSSs such as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) etc. and also under different plan/non-plan schemes of the States.

Pollution control and environmental protection in Rohtang

†837. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal has issued show cause notice to Himachal Pradesh Government for non-compliance in matters of pollution control and environmental protection in Rohtang;

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Government in this regard and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the officials found guilty in these matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued show cause notice to the Himachal Pradesh Government for non-compliance of some of the directions issued by the Tribunal.

(b) and (c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh is making all efforts to implement various directions of the Tribunal in letter and spirit. The matter is still *sub-judice* in the National Green Tribunal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Environmental offenders in NER

838. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of environmental offenders in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last year;

(b) the details of pending cases against such offenders in the region and the action taken against them; and

(c) the present status of constitution of National Environment Protection Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There were 19 (nineteen) projects monitored by the Regional Office, Shillong in last one year in North Eastern Region in which violations have been reported. The list of such cases is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) A proposal to set up a National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) was conceived in October, 2009 and subsequently renamed as National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA). Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry. However, Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 06.01.2014 directed Union of India to appoint a Regulator with offices in as many States as possible under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Statement

*List of projects monitored by Regional Office (RO),
Shillong during 2014 with violations*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Date of monitoring
1	2	3	4
1.	Drilling of Development Well (17 Nos.) and Exploratory Well (14 Nos.) at Tengkahat-Kathaloni-Dikom Area, District Dibrugarh, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1257/2007-IA.II (I) dated 01.11.2011)	Assam	30.04.2014

1	2	3	4
2.	Drilling of Development Well (26 Nos) at N. Hapjan-Tinsukia-Dhola Area, District Tinsukia, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1255/2007-IA II (I) dated 01.11.2011.)	Assam	28.04.2014
3.	Drilling of Exploratory Well (6 Nos.) at Mechaki Area in Tinsukia District, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1260/2007-IA.II (I) dated 01.11.2011)	Assam	29.04.2014
4.	Drilling of Development Well (3 Nos) and Exploratory Well (1 No.) at Dibrugarh-Bhogpara Area, Dibrugarh Duliajan, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1253/2007-IA.II (I) dated 01.11.2011)	Assam	01.05.2014
5.	Drilling of Development Well (2 Nos.) and Exploratory Well (6 No.) at Moran Area, District Dibrugarh/Sivasagar Districts, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1259/2007-IA II (I) dated 01.11.2011)	Assam	02.05.2014
6.	Drilling of Development Well (2 Nos.) and Exploratory Well (3 No.) at Khowang-Shalmari Area, District Dibrugarh, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/1254/2007-IA.II (I) dated 01.11.2011)	Assam	01.05.2014
7.	Exploratory Drilling for Oil and Gas (6 wells) at Borhat PEL, Tilagarh Area in District Sivasagar, Assam by M/s. Oil India Ltd. (EC No. No. J-11011/423/2008-IA.II (I) dated 06.07.2011)	Assam	02.05.2014
8.	Petroleum-Oil-Lubricant (POL) Depot (Storage Capacity; 21,903 KL) at Malom, Village Malom Tuliyaïma, Tehsil Imphal, District West Imphal, Manipur by M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/46/2011-IA II (I) Dated 13.07.2012)	Manipur	22.05.2014

1	2	3	4
9.	Construction of Hotel at Gota Nagar (NH-37 Bye-pass), Guwahati, Assam by M/s. D.S. (ASSAM) Hospitality Ltd. (EC No. 5-12/2006-IA-III dated 13.09.2006)	Assam	23.05.2014
10.	NHDP Project under Phase-III Programme of the East-West Corridor-Maibong to Lumding (Km. 140.00 to 40 Km.) on NH-54-C-IIB/AS-2 in the State of Assam by M/s. NHAI. (EC No. 5-12/2006-IA-III dated 13.09.2006)	Assam	11.06.2014
11.	Nagaon to Dharamtul (Km. 274.00 to Km. 230.50) of NH-37, including Nagaon Bypass to NH-36 in Assam by M/s. NHAI. (EC No. 5-12/2005-IA-III dated 18.04.2006)	Assam	11.06.2014
12.	Upgradation of Existing 1 Lane to 4 Lane Carriageway Configuration of Daboka to Lumding Section of NH-54 from Km. 0.000 to 40.000 by M/s. NHAI. (EC No. 5-18/2006-IA-III dated 05.10.2006)	Assam	11.06.2014
13.	Naptha Splitter Unit (160,000 TPA) in the existing Refinery at District Golaghat, Assam by M/s. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd., a subsidiary of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (EC No. J-11011/534/2009-IA II (I) Date: 12.09.2012)	Assam	16.07.2014
14.	Paraffin Wax Type (43,000 TPA) and Semi-Microcrystalline Wax Type A (4,500 TPA) within existing premises of 3 MMTPA Petroleum Refinery at Numaligarh, District Golaghat, Assam by M/s. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/113/2009-IA II (I) Dated 05.09.2012)	Assam	16.07. 2014
15.	Development of Integrated Municipal Waste Management Site at Boragaon, Guwahati, Assam by M/s. Guwahati Waste Management Company Pvt. Ltd. (EC No. 10-115/2008-IA II dated 31.08.2009)	Assam	21.08.2014

1	2	3	4
16.	Setting up of Cement Manufacturing Unit (200 TPD) at Sorutari Village, Byrnihat Industrial Area, Sonapur Circle Distt. Kamrup, Assam by M/s. Vinayak Cements (EC No. J-11011/729/2008-IA II (I) dated 08.10.2009)	Assam	19.08.2014
17.	Expansion of Cement Plant (from 50 TPD to 350 TPD of ordinary Portland and Portland Pozzolona Cement) at Dag No-76, Bennibari Industrial Estate, village Bennibari, Mouza, Howly, District Baksa in Assam by M/s. Kailashpati Cement Private Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/24/2010-IA-II (I) Dated 03.04.2012)	Assam	24.09.2014
18.	Setting up of Cement Plant (200 TPD) at Modertoli Village, Doboka Revenue Circle, Hojai Sub-Division, Nagoan District, Assam by M/s. Mahabali Cement Ltd. (EC No. J-11011/162/2008-IA-II(I) Dated 07.07.2009)	Assam	22.09.2014
19.	Setting Cement Plant (Clinker, 200 TPD; Cement, 240 TPD) at Bhoigiram Gaon, P.O. Doboka, District Nagoan, Assam by M/s. Dragon Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. (EC No.	Assam	22.09.2014

Poaching of animals

†839. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of poaching of animals is still rampant in the forests of the country;

(b) whether officers and employees of the forest department are ready to deal with the poachers;

(c) the number of cases of poaching which have come to light in the country during the last two years; and

(d) the number of persons arrested and punished for poaching during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The State/UT Governments take measures for control of poaching like use of information technology for improved surveillance (e-EYE system), photo ID database, deployment of local work force for protection to complement efforts of the field staff, eliciting peoples participation, etc. Forest protection staff are also provided fire arms by the State Governments for dealing with forest criminals including poachers. However, inspite of these and other efforts, like establishment of Rhino Task Force and burning of wildlife articles involved in wild life offences, in public, in order to send a strong message against poaching, some cases of poaching in the forests of the country have been reported.

The management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The details regarding poaching of wildlife, arrest and prosecution under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are not collated at the level of this Ministry. However, number of offence cases reported to the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, by the State agencies during last two years are as given below:

Year	2013	2014
No. of offence cases reported	2292	1152

Improvement of Bird Sanctuaries and Zoological Parks

840. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government envisages to improve wildlife, bird sanctuaries and zoological parks in the country to protect endangered animals and birds;

(b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the details of progress made under Project Elephant and Save Tiger Projects during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop bird sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu and to develop Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Scheme

for improvement of wildlife, bird sanctuaries and zoological parks in the country to protect endangered animals and birds. Central assistance is provided to State/UT Governments under these schemes for protection and conservation of wildlife including birds and its habitats. Year-wise details of funds released under these Centrally sponsored schemes to State/UT Governments during the last five years is as below:

(₹ in crores)

Name of the scheme	Years				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	74.38	68.73	74.89	66.78	65.89
Project Tiger	178.72	160.62	162.87	172.288	175.02
Project Elephant	21.976	20.895	17.965	18.435	17.67

Details of funds released to various Zoological Parks/Organisation engaged in improvement and protection of endangered animals and birds during last five years are as below:

(₹ in crores)

Name of the scheme	Years				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Central Zoo Authority	15.88	16.05	17.12	24.46	24.52

(c) Financial assistance is provided to Elephant Range States for conservation of elephant and their habitats. As a result elephant population has increased from 27657-27682 in 2007 to 29391-30711 in 2012. Under Project Tiger several initiatives have been taken during last five years. Details of initiatives taken are given in Statement.

(d) Development of sanctuaries including bird sanctuaries is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State Governments including State Government of Tamil Nadu for protection and conservation of wildlife including birds and its habitats under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) has been set up by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in June 1990 for studies related to birds and their conservation. The Centre is being supported by MoEF&CC under the Central Sector Scheme 'Centre of Excellence'.

Statement

Initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

Administrative steps

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, interalia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
7. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh) and Orang National Park (Assam). The State Governments have been advised

to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).

8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand) has been declared/notified as 48th Tiger Reserve. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39709.84 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (30161.80 sq.km.) of all the 48 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as “Project Tiger” and “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Other Miscellaneous Steps

20. **Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF):** The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 100% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in

- Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
 22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
 23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
 24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
 25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
 26. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.
 27. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
 28. **All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:** The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 48 tiger reserves in 18 States).

29. **Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE):** A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
30. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
34. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
35. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
37. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
38. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
39. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

Recent Steps

42. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance

at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).

43. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
44. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now has plan to extend to other tiger reserves too.
45. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
46. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
47. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
48. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
51. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
52. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Discharge of industrial effluents in Godavari

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

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that two paper plants one near Bhadrachalam, Telangana and another at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh are discharging industrial effluents into Godavari river and thereby causing pollution in the river; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board has reported that two paper mills one near Bhadrachalam, Telangana and another at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh are discharging treated effluent into river Godavari and the effluent is complying with the standards prescribed by the State Pollution Control Boards.

Level of pollution in rivers

842. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rivers in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any study has been made to assess the level of pollution in each river and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to make the rivers free from pollution; and

(d) the further action proposed, if any, to prevent occurrence of pollution in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Water Resources Information System (WRIS) database developed by Central Water Commission alongwith Indian Space Research Organisation includes 15615 numbers of identified rivers/streams in the country. The basin-wise number of rivers/streams identified is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents constitute a major source of pollution in rivers. As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the

rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 01.08.2014) have covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 11212.33 crore so far. Sewage treatment capacity of 5084 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these two programmes.

The Government has in 2014 also initiated an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission-‘Namami Gange’ under the NGRBA programme for consolidating the ongoing efforts and planning for an integrated and comprehensive action plan for rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

Statement-I

Basin-wise details of number of rivers/streams as per WRIS database of Central Water Commission

Sl.No.	Basin	Number of rivers
1.	Area of inland drainage in Rajasthan	13
2.	Barak and Others	55
3.	Brahamaputra	942
4.	Brahmani and Baitarni	388
5.	Cauvery	575
6.	East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	391
7.	East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	313
8.	Ganga	3009
9.	Godavari	1373
10.	Indus (Up to border)	4242
11.	Krishna	511
12.	Mahanadi	1164
13.	Mahi	111
14.	Minor rivers draining into Myanmar and Bangladesh	75
15.	Narmada	752
16.	Pennar	126
17.	Sabarmati	50
18.	Subrnarekha	146
19.	Tapi	227
20.	West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	637
21.	West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri	215
22.	West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	300
TOTAL		15615

Statement-II*State-wise polluted river stretches*

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahmaputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tunggha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan,	49

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
		Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhras, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2

Sl.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansai, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

Forest clearances for mining projects

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

(a) how many requests for the grant of forest clearances for mining projects, including coal and iron have been received by Government since the year 2000;

(b) how many of these requests have been denied;

(c) on what grounds these clearances were denied; and

(d) the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received 518 proposals, involving forest area more than 40 ha, seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 including coal and iron ore mining projects. Out of total, 423 proposals have been approved by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 while 40 proposals have been rejected by the Central Government. For all purposes, the proposals received from the State/UT Governments are examined by the Central Government to look into following:

(i) whether the forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve

or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of *flora and fauna* or of an area lying severely eroded catchment;

- (ii) whether the use of any forest land is for agricultural purposes or for the rehabilitation of persons displaced from their residences by reason of any river valley or hydro-electric project;
- (iii) whether the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, as the case may be, has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose;
- (iv) whether the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, as the case may be, undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof;
- (v) whether the per unit requirement of forest land is significantly higher than the national average for similar projects; and
- (vi) whether the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, as the case may be, before making their recommendation has considered all issues having direct and indirect impact of the diversion of forest land on forest, wildlife and environment.

The Central Government after examination of the proposals in light of above mentioned attributes takes decision regarding rejection or recommendation of the proposals received for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. State-wise and year-wise details of the proposal received by the Central Government and decision thereon are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of status of grant of forest clearance by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to mining proposals during the period of 2000-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2000-2015		
		Total proposal received	Approved	Closed/Rejected/ Withdrawn
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	47	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	2	2	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	93	82	9
5.	Goa	19	16	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	5	0
7.	Jharkhand	92	78	6
8.	Karnataka	31	29	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	64	49	8
10.	Maharashtra	15	14	0
11.	Meghalaya	2	2	0
12.	Odisha	104	77	6
13.	Rajasthan	17	12	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0
15.	Telangana	1	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1
17.	Uttarakhand	2	1	0
18.	West Bengal	4	2	2
TOTAL		518	423	40

(Details given above pertains to the mining proposal involving area above 40 ha of forest land)

Framing air quality norms

†844. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution is one of the main causes of concern for the human health in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has framed air quality norms in various cities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to control air pollution; and

(d) whether a specialist body is proposed to be set up to suggest the ways in which air pollution can be controlled and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Air pollution levels exceeding the Ambient Air Quality Standards may adversely affect human health. It is known to be one of the aggravating factors for respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases.

(b) and (c) The Government has notified National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the year 2009 (*Vide* Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-1 dated 18.11.2009). The standards notified are with respect to various pollutants namely, Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide, Benzene, Arsenic, Lead, Nickel, and Benzo(a) Pyrene, Ammonia, Ozone, Carbon Monoxide. These Standards are applicable throughout the country.

(d) Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards have been constituted under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and these Boards are also entrusted with the task of prevention and control of air pollution in the country.

Illegal felling of forests

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

(a) whether forests are illegally being felled on a large scale in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to curb it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No reports regarding large scale felling of forests have been received in the Ministry. However, sporadic incidents of tree felling do take place, wherein, action is taken by the respective State/Union Territory Governments as per the extant laws, rules and regulations. The information regarding felling of trees is not compiled at the level of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Protection and Management of Forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. Under plan/non-plan schemes, State/UT Governments take various actions for protection of forests. Government of India

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments by providing Grants-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensification of Forest Management. The funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of field camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. The States/UTs also implement forest protection measures with their own funds. The support of local communities is also solicited under Joint Forest Management activities, in protection of forest area.

Pollution caused by hydroelectric projects

846. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made it mandatory for hydroelectric projects across India to maintain 15 per cent downstream flow in rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hydroelectric projects are causing pollution in water bodies in the downstream;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Central Government has issued direction to control pollution caused by hydroelectric projects in the downstream;

(f) if so, the response of the State Governments thereon, State-wise; and

(g) the action taken by the Central Government to control pollution in the river caused by hydroelectric projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not made it mandatory for hydroelectric project across India to maintain 15 per cent downstream flow in rivers.

(b) Does not arise in view of the (a) above. However, this Ministry has prescribed a Standard Terms of Reference (TOR) for carrying-out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study and preparation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as a tool for appraisal of hydroelectric power projects for granting Environment Clearance (EC). One of the conditions prescribed in TOR, stipulate the necessity of release of adequate environmental flow during lean, non-lean and non-monsoon and monsoon seasons. These releases are generally 20%, 25% and 30% respectively of the average flows corresponding to 90% dependable year.

(c) to (g) Hydroelectric power projects may cause adverse environmental impact and to mitigate such impact on riverine biodiversity, terrestrial biodiversity and water quality of river; necessary measures are prescribed as per EIA study. Accordingly, an appropriate EMP is prepared which is evaluated by a designated Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects. The EAC recommends environmental safeguard measures to mitigate the adverse impacts. These measures are stipulated in the Environmental Clearance for compliance by the project proponents. Compliance of environmental safeguard conditions is monitored regularly through the Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Pollution Control Boards. Government issues directions and take penal actions by exercising power under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in case of violation of the prescribed conditions by the project proponents.

Safe disposal of e-waste

847. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that e-waste is increasing menacingly in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has fixed any norms for safety of workers handling e-waste;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government for safe disposal of e-waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A report from Central Pollution Control Board indicated the quantum of e-waste generation in the country in 2005 to the tune of 1.46 lakh Metric Ton (MT) which was projected to increase to 8 lakh MT by the year 2012.

(b) In order to address the issue of increasing e-waste in the country, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules have come into force from 1st May, 2012 and are applicable to the e-waste, generated from IT and telecommunication equipment and consumer electrical and electronic items. These rules apply to producer, consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste.

The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these rules as per which the producers shall be responsible for environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from their end of life equipment.

To ensure better implementation of management of electronic waste, Ministry has published draft E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2015. The provisions of this Draft Rule include expanding producers' responsibility, setting up of Producers' Responsibility Organizations, and e-waste Exchange, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product manufacturers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste.

(c) and (d) The guideline for 'Implementation of E-Waste Rules, 2011' provide for detailed operational modalities which *inter-alia* include norms for safety of workers in recycling units of e-waste. These safety norms mandate safety gears for workers including personal protective equipment, employment of skilled manpower in specific sector having adequate tools and others.

(e) Both E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and draft E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2015 provide provision for channelization of e-waste to authorized recyclers/dismantlers while simultaneously elaborating on the responsibilities of recyclers/dismantlers. At present there are 148 registered recyclers/dismantlers in the country.

Proposals from West Bengal pending for environmental clearance

848. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from West Bengal Government and non-Government organisations are pending for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There are 19 (Nineteen) project proposals from West Bengal Government and non-Government organisations under consideration for environmental clearance in the Ministry. The list of projects along with status is given in Statement.

Statement

Project proposals from West Bengal under consideration for Environmental Clearance in the Ministry

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of Project	Date of Application	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Industry	Grain based Distillery of M/s MKR Distilleries Pvt. Ltd. at P.S: Nodakhali P.O: Bawali, District 24 Parganas (South) in West Bengal	16.10.2015	Proposal will be considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC).
2.	Industry	Proposed 60 KLD Grain based Distillery Plant at JL Nos. 104 and 105, Vill.: Basudevpur, PO: Ramkrishnapur, Block/ PS: Kulpi, Distt: South 24 Parganas, West Bengal by M/s. Transways Exim Pvt. Ltd.	01.09.2015	Proposal will be considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee.
3.	Industry	Installation of (FPU) for (CDWU) at Haldia Refinery, West Bengal by M/s. Haldia Refinery Indian Oil Corporation Limited	30.04.2015	The EAC considered the case in its meeting held on 21.07.2015. The case was deferred for want of additional information. Information has been received on 16.10.2015. The case will be considered in next EAC meeting scheduled on 15-16 December, 2015.
4.	Industry	Proposed production of Granule Single Phosphate	16.04.2015	The case was considered by the EAC

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>of capacity 12000 TPA, Sulphuric Acid (98.5%)-60000 TPA alongwith CPP of 1.2 MW proposed Mouza-Mantageriya, Chakturia, Sanmaninath, PS: Kharagpur (Local), Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal by M/s Ishika Fertilizer Ltd.</p>		<p>on 21st April, 2015. It was deferred for want of additional information. The additional information was submitted. The case was again considered by the EAC on 21st July, 2015. The case was again deferred for want of further information. The information was submitted by the project proponent on 20.08.2015. The case was considered by the EAC on 30th November, 2015. The EAC has recommended the case for grant of EC. The minutes are under preparation.</p>
5.	Industry	<p>Expansion of Laminate and Resin Manufacturing Unit at Diamond Harbour Road, Village Kanchowki, Tehsil Bishupur, District 24 Parganas (South), West Bengal by M/s Century Ply boards Ltd.</p>	25.03.2015	<p>The case was considered by the EAC on 17th June, 2015. The case was deferred for want of information. The Project Proponent submitted the information on 04.08.2015. The case was considered by the EAC again on</p>

1	2	3	4	5
				30th November, 2015. The Project Proponent (PP) did not attend the meeting. The case has again been deferred.
6.	Industry	Proposed 1.2 MTPA iron ore beneficiation plant, 1.2 MTPA pelletisation plant, 0.3 MTPA Non-recovery coke oven plant, 0.5 MTPA integrated steel plant along with 110 MW Captive power plant at Village Chutardanga, P.O. Mejia, District Bankura in West Bengal by M/s SPS Ispat and Power Ltd. of Environment Clearance	04.09.2013	The case was considered by the EAC on 29th-30th January, 2014. The EAC asked for information regarding iron ore and coal linkage etc. The PP has still not submitted the required information.
7.	Industry	Expansion of Ferro Alloys Plant by installation of 1x9 MVA Submerged Electric Arc furnace in Phase-I and 6x9 MVA Submerged Electric Arc furnace in Phase-II at Village Ghutgoria, Distt. Bankura, West Bengal by M/s Cosmic Ferro Alloys Limited	06.04.2015	The Committee considered the case on 2nd-3rd July, 2015. Additional information was sought by the Committee. The Project Proponent has not submitted the additional information till date.
8.	Industry	Proposed Ferro Alloy Plant (5x11 MVA) to manufacture 1,18,000 TPA Fe-Mn and Manganese Ore Sinter Plant (2x500 TPD) to manufacture 3,30,000 TPA Mn-Sinter	19.03.2015	The EAC considered the case in the 41st EAC meeting held on 1st-2nd June, 2015.

1	2	3	4	5
		along with Captive Power Plant (2x30 MW—CFBC based) at Mouza: Ghutgaria, Barjora, District Bankura, West Bengal by M/s Brahm Energy Pvt. Ltd.		Additional information was sought by the Committee. The Project Proponent has not submitted the additional information till date.
9.	Industry	Expansion from 3,45,000 TPA of Pig Iron production to 5,00,000 TPA Hot Metal production and 10 MW waste heat recovery power plant of M/s Tata Metaliks Limited at Gokulpur Village, PO Samraipur, Tehsil Kharagpur, District Pashchim Medinipur, West Bengal	05.02.2015	The case was considered by the EAC in its meeting held on 18th - 20th Nov., 2015. The EAC has asked for verification report from the R.O. on compliance report. Minutes of the meeting are under preparation.
10.	Industry	Proposed Capacity Expansion of DI pipes Plant (1,10,000 TPA to 300,000 TPA) of DI pipes of M/s Tata Metalliks DI Pipes Limited at Samraipur Block, Gokulpur, Block-Kharagpur-1, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal.	01.07.2015	The case was considered by the EAC on 11th-12th. August, 2015. The case recommended for EC by the EAC. There is variation in earlier EC granted and the new application filed by the Project Proponent. The proponent has been asked to explain it. The PP has filed reply on 02.12.2015. The matter is being examined in the Ministry.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Industry	Proposed expansion of existing Sponge Iron Plant and CPP by Installation of 2x9 MVA submerged Arc Furnaces at Village Ikra, Jamuria, Jamuria Industrial Estate, District Burdwan in West Bengal by M/s Bhagwati Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	13.07.2015	The case was considered by the EAC on 3rd-4th September, 2015. The case has been recommended for EC by the EAC. The proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.
12.	Industry	Expansion of Coke Oven Plant (Non-recovery type) from 1.6 MTPA to 2.2 MTPA of M/s Tata Steel Ltd., at distt. Purba Medinipur, West Bengal (EC)	29.08.2015	The EAC considered the case in its meeting held on 18th - 20th Nov., 2015. The EAC has recommended the project for EC. Minutes of the meeting are under preparation.
13.	Industry	Expansion of Integrated Iron and Steel Plant of M/s Sova Ispat Limited at J.L. No. 11, Jemua Mouza, Mejia Block, District Bankura, West Bengal (dropping Sinter Plant and Mini BF and Addition of Iron ore Beneficiation Plant and Pellet Plant) (EC)	21.08.2015	The case was taken up in the EAC meeting held on 18th-20th Nov., 2015. The Project Proponent was absent, so case not considered.
14.	Industry	Proposed Expansion of the Ferro Alloy Plant through setting up of 3x9 MVA submerged ARC Furnaces of M/s Modern India Con-Cast Ltd., at Haldia District Purba Medinipur, West Bengal.	10.09.2015	The case was taken up in the EAC meeting held on 18th-20th Nov., 2015. The EAC has sought additional information. The minutes are under preparation.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Non-Coal Mining	Composite Sand Mine by M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Located in Distt. Birbhum, State-West Bengal (414.36)	11.09.2015	The Proposal of EC was placed in the EAC meeting held during October 26-28, 2015. The EAC sought additional information and deferred the proposal. The information is awaited from PP.
16.	Non-Coal Mining	Composite Sand Mining by M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Located at Eastern Coal fields Ltd. PO-Sanctoria, Distt-Burdwan, West Bengal. (85.58 ha)	11.09.2015	The Proposal of EC was placed in the EAC meeting held during October 26-28, 2015. The EAC deferred the proposal seeking information. The information is awaited from PP.
17.	Coal Mining	Expansion proposal of Cluster no. 2 group of mixed mines project (0.36 MTPA with a peak production of 0.45 MTPA in a combined ML area of 1018 ha) to 1.1 MTPA M/s Eastern Coalfield Limited, located at Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal for Consideration of EC under 7(ii) of Notification, 2006	03.06.2015	The proposal was considered in the 39th EAC meeting held on 16th-17th July, 2015. There being no approved Mine Plan for the proposed enhancement capacity of 1.1 MTPA and no compliance report available from the RO of MOEFCC, the project was deferred. The Certified EC compliance report from the RO, Ranchi has been received

1	2	3	4	5
				on 12.11.2015. The proposal was re-considered in the 47th EAC meeting held on 30th Nov., 2015 1st Dec., 2015. The EAC has sought additional information. The Minutes of the meeting is under preparation.
18.	Infra/ CRZ	‘Setting up Cryogenic facility for import, storage, handling and distribution of LPG/ Propane/Butane along with allied infrastructure’ at J.L. No. 140 & 138, Haldia Dock Complex, Mauza: Jagat Chak, Village Durgachak of District Purba Medinipur (West Bengal) by M/s. Aegis Logistics Limited-Environmental and CRZ Clearance	14.07.2015	The EAC considered the case in its meeting held on 29th-30th July, 2015. The EAC has recommended the case for EC. The case is under consideration of the Ministry.
19.	Nuclear, Defence and Related Projects	Rare Material Recovery Plant at Tata Chemical Limited, Haldia by M/s. Heavy Water Board, Mumbai, Maharashtra	05.01.2015	The project was considered by the EAC (Nuclear, Defence and Related Projects) in its meeting held on 30.11.2015. The EAC has recommended the case for ToR. The minutes are under preparation.

Ban on sand mining in the river beds

849. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that river beds of almost all the rivers have become shallow due to ban on sand mining, resulting in frequent floods across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to chalk out a sustainable policy for sand mining, in order to clear sand from shallow river beds across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government has not banned river bed sand mining in the country. However, the sand mining from river bed is prohibited in eco-sensitive zones notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Protected Areas notified under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, areas as notified under Aravalli notification dated 07.05.1972 and rivers as identified in Western Ghats based on the report of High Level Working Group. The Ministry has formulated Guidelines on sustainable sand mining management which, *inter-alia*, emphasize on monitoring plans to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites and streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environment clearance in cluster situation.

Setting up of tiger safaries by NTCA

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

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has decided to set up tiger safaries adjoining all its major tiger reserves;

(b) whether it is a fact that today India is home to 70 per cent of the world's wild tigers and there are around 2,226 tigers in 48 Tiger reserves in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTCA has also decided to develop a standing operating procedure that would guide the reserves on setting up such safaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the move would bring in much needed additional revenue which can be used for the welfare of the endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. However, there is a provision for establishment of tiger safari under clause 16.21 of National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012, which states that the tiger safari may be established in the buffer areas of tiger reserves which experience immense tourist influx in the core/critical tiger habitat for viewing tiger.

(b) Yes, Sir. The third countrywide assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey has been released in January, 2015. The findings indicate a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers in 2014 with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation [1706 (1520-1909 tigers)]. The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2010 and 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. However, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has formulated guidelines in this regard.

(d) The objective of establishing tiger safari is not to generate revenue rather it is to reduce tourist influx in the core/critical tiger habitats of tiger reserves.

Statement

Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2010 and 2014

State	Tiger Population		Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2010	2014	
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	227 (199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	118 (113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	8 (-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	257 (213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	169 (155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	10 (6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	-	5	Increase
Western Ghats	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam	143 (113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	-	28♣	Increase
Mizoram	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	-	3	**
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	148 (118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1706 (1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA.

♣ From camera trap data and scat DNA.

* Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naxal problem.

** Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010.

Controlling poaching of wild animals

851. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised/worked out a unique system to control poaching of wild animals especially tigers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the total number of such animals that have been poached from several habitats of such wildlife;

(d) whether it is proposed to deploy some specialized men/force to control this menace; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has come out with certain innovative mechanisms such as installation of e-Eye surveillance and use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV or Drones) which are going to act as a deterrent against poaching and other illicit activities.

(c) Details of tiger mortality (due to confirmed poaching, as reported by the States) during last two years, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to the tiger reserves for various activities which, *inter alia* includes deployment of Tiger Protection Force which takes care of protection of wild animals including tiger. Besides, Special Tiger Protection Force is operational in four tiger reserves as of now, namely, Tadoba-Andhari (Maharashtra), Pench (Maharashtra), Similipal (Odisha), Bandipur (Karnataka).

Statement

Details of tiger mortality (due to confirmed poaching, as reported by the States) during last two years, State-wise

Sl.No.	State	2013	2014
		Poaching	Poaching
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	3	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2
6.	Jharkhand	0	0
7.	Karnataka	3	0
8.	Kerala	2	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3
10.	Maharashtra	5	3
11.	Mizoram	0	0
12.	Odisha	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	0	2
15.	Telangana	0	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0
17.	Uttarakhand	1	0
18.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL		19	14

Note: 37 cases pertaining to the year 2013 and 42 cases pertaining to the year 2014, are under scrutiny, which may or may not be established as tiger mortality due to poaching.

Demarcation of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Okhla Bird Sanctuary

852. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has demarcated eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) around the Okhla Bird Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has directed Noida Authority in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of unauthorized constructions in the above ESZ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) around Okhla Bird Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi *vide* notification dated 19.8.2015 to conserve and protect the area up to one hundred meter from the eastern, western and southern boundary and up to 1.27 kilometers from the northern boundary of the Okhla Bird Sanctuary from ecological and environmental point of view and to prohibit any commercial mining activities within one kilometer area from the eastern, western and southern boundary and within 1.27 kilometers area from the northern boundary of the Okhla Bird Sanctuary.

(c) and (d) The final notification declaring Eco-sensitive Zone around Okhla Bird Sanctuary has been challenged in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the matter of Anand Arya Vs. Union of India and Ors and Paramveer Singh Vs. Union of India and Ors. The NGT *vide* its order dated 9.11.2015 has directed that the NOIDA Authority be impleaded as respondent in the matter. NGT has further directed that “the order directing that action taken in the meanwhile would be subject to final orders of the Tribunal in these cases would continue”.

(e) As per the said notification the Monitoring Committee constituted for the Eco-sensitive Zone, monitors the implementation of the provisions of the notification. However, no case of unauthorized construction has been brought to the notice of this Ministry since the issuance of the final notification declaring Eco-sensitive Zone around Okhla Bird Sanctuary on 19th August 2015.

Forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes

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

(a) the details of forest land which have been diverted for non-forestry purpose since coming into force of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) the details of funds collected under the Compensatory Afforestation Forest Management Planning Authority land for forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Since 25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has granted approval over 12,06,320 ha. of forest land in 25,879 cases under Section-2 of the Forest

(Conservation) Act, 1980 for various developmental activities. Use of forest areas for such activities are approved by the Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 with adequate environmental safeguards and afforestation measures in lieu of forest land proposed to be utilized for developmental activities.

(b) As per the unaudited figures as on 31.03.2015, after releases to the States, a total amount of ₹ 26,297.29 crores was available in the principal accounts in the name of various States/UT CAMPAs. The accrued interest as on this date was ₹ 9,224.78 crores. In addition, an amount of ₹ 2,628.12 crores was held in Banks for impending releases to the States.

Incidents of illegal sand mining

854. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing incidents of illegal sand mining in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of illegal sand mining cases booked in the country including those States during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any deterrent action against illegal miners to curb illegal sand mining in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Sand is a minor mineral. State Governments regulate grant of mining leases and other concessions in respect of all minor minerals including Sand. The enforcement of sand mining leases, controlling and abating illegal sand mining is largely vested with the State Governments. The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) reports on the incidents of illegal mining. However, no data is maintained separately for sand mining. The details showing year-wise cases of illegal mining for major and minor minerals together in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended

from time to time, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which deals with the process to grant Environmental Clearance. The projects of mining of minerals including sand require prior environmental clearance. As per EIA Notification 2006, all the Project Proponents including sand mining projects needs to prepare a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment/Environmental Management Plan for obtaining Environmental Clearance. While according environmental clearance, the Expert Appraisal Committee stipulates necessary conditions for safeguarding the environment. The status of compliance of stipulated conditions of the environmental clearances of different projects, including sand mining projects, is monitored by ten Regional Offices of this Ministry in the Country. The Ministry has formulated Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines in September, 2015. The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, emphasizes on monitoring plans to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of sand extraction sites and streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environmental clearance in cluster situation.

Statement

Sl.No.	States	Illegal mining cases				Action taken by the State Governments			
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016 (upto June 2015)	FIRs lodged (nos.)	Court case filed (nos.)	Vehicles seized (nos.)	Fine realized by State Government (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	3266	6777	10402	2020	0	0	0	7151.75
2.	Rajasthan	2861	2953	2945	687	2183	52	3631	3979.294
3.	Jharkhand	663	901	1162	441	1656	177	1061	1962.37

Development of Western Ghats

855.SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which cover Western Ghats;
- (b) the talukas of various States which come thereunder;
- (c) the area thereof in square kilometers;
- (d) the restriction imposed or proposed to be imposed on the development of the area;
- (e) the views expressed by Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka on the recommendations made by experts with respect to Western Ghats; and
- (f) the views accepted by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had earlier constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science), of the erstwhile Planning Commission in order to study the preservation of the ecology, environmental integrity and holistic development of the Western Ghats in view of their rich and unique biodiversity. As per the HLWG report, Western Ghats is spread across six States *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The number of talukas covered under the Western Ghats in each state along with their area, as per the HLWG report, is given below in Table.

Name of State	Number of Talukas covered under Western Ghats	Area covered (in square kilometers)
Gujarat	7	5,977
Maharashtra	63	55,345
Goa	3	1,749
Karnataka	40	44,448
Kerala	36	29,691
Tamil Nadu	39	27,069
TOTAL	188	1,64,280

(d) to (f) The Ministry issued a draft notification dated 10th March 2014 declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) in the Western Ghats under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, wherein, it was proposed to prohibit certain identified projects/activities in the ESA in Western Ghats. Subsequently, based upon the requests received from some of the State Governments of Western Ghats region the Ministry gave an opportunity to State Governments of the Western Ghats region for undertaking demarcation of ESA by physical verification within their jurisdiction. The States of Kerala, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat have submitted their proposals after demarcating ecologically sensitive areas by physical verification in their respective jurisdiction to the Ministry. The Ministry has since issued a fresh draft notification dated 4th September 2015 superseding the earlier draft notification issued on 10th March 2014 to dispel the apprehensions and concerns raised by the stakeholders with respect to provisions of the draft Notification and also the concept of Ecologically Sensitive Area.

In order to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity, the Ministry issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013. As per the Directions, the five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems shall not be considered for grant of Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), as identified by the High Level Working Group, in the Western Ghats.

New species of plants and animals

856. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new species of plants and animals have been discovered during the last two years; and

(b) if so, how these discoveries would help us to get benefits in different ways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the surveys and scientific studies conducted by scientists and taxonomists of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), 347 new plant species and 424 new animal species have been discovered during the years 2013 and 2014.

(b) Discoveries of new species are good for understanding more about evolution and its missing links. These discoveries are important to ecology as they open up

a new field for study. Ecologists are always seeking to test ecological principles of new species and their corresponding ecosystems that have the potential to answer many previously unanswered questions. Further, discoveries of new species are considered highly important for conservation biologists to know about the natural world, the species in it, their function, habitat requirements, etc. Discovering a new species and giving it a name is the first step towards protecting it from extinction and as once identified, efforts to monitor and conserve the species can be put in place. There is also an economic benefit to discovering new species, as each new organism may prove a valuable source of new medicines or food crops, or inspire new technology.

National Clean Energy Fund

857. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a National Clean Energy Fund;
- (b) if so, the details of purpose and constitution of the fund; and
- (c) the total cess collected to finance the fund so far, year-wise and how the money has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created through Finance Bill 2010-11, by levying cess on coal produced/imported for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy or for any other purpose relating thereto. An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) chaired by Finance Secretary approves the projects/schemes eligible for financing under the NCEF. These projects include innovative schemes like Green Energy Corridor for boosting up the transmission sector, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)'s installation of solar photovoltaic (SPV) lights and small capacity lights, installation of SPV water pumping systems, SPV Power Plants, Grid Connected Rooftop SPV Power Plants, pilot project to assess wind power potential etc.

- (c) The total coal cess collected to finance the fund and money spent so far, year-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of coal cess collected and transferred to finance the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and money spent so far is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Coal cess collected	Amount transferred to NCEF	Amount financed from NCEF for projects
2010-2011	1,066.46	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	2,579.55	1,066.46	220.75
2012-2013	3053.19	1,500.00	246.43
2013-2014	3,471.98	1,650.00	1218.78
2014-15 (RE)	6,217.63	4,700.00	3588.65
2015-16 (BE)	13,118.04	4,700.00	4710.00

Setting up of solar parks

858. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up solar parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of solar parks being developed, including the places identified along with investment being made for this purpose, State-wise; and
- (c) the additional capacity of power likely to be created as a result of those solar parks?

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

(b) Government has sanctioned 27 solar parks in 21 States/Union Territories in the country. State/UT-wise details of solar parks sanctioned are given in Statement-I (See below).

The State-wise details of funds released to Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) for further disbursement to the Solar Power Park Developers under the Scheme are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The capacity of the sanctioned solar parks is 18148 MW. The total capacity to be created in solar parks under the scheme is 20,000 MW.

Statement-I*Details of Solar Parks approved to different States/UTs*

Sl.No.	State	Capacity (MW)	Land identified at
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1500	NP Kunta of Anantpuramu and Galiveedu of Kadapa Districts
2.		1000	Kurnool District
3.		1000	Galiveedu Madal, Kadapa district
4.	A & N Islands	100	South Andaman
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	Near Tezu township in Lohit district
6.	Assam	69	Amguri in Sibsagar district
7.	Chhattisgarh	500	Under finalization
8.	Gujarat	700	Radhanesda, Vav, Distt. Banaskantha
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	Spiti Valley of Lahaul and Spiti District
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	Under finalization
11.	Karnataka	2000	Pavagada taluk Tumkur district
12.	Kerala	200	Kasargode district
13.	Madhya Pradesh	750	Rewa, MP
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	Neemuch, Agar, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Chhatarpur and Morena
15.	Maharashtra	500	Sakri, Dhule district of Maharashtra
16.	Meghalaya	20	West Jaintia Hills and East Jaintia Hills districts
17.	Nagaland	60	Dimapur, Kohima and New Peren districts
18.	Odisha	1000	Under finalization
19.	Rajasthan	680	Bhadla Phase II, Bhadla, Rajasthan

Sl.No.	State	Capacity (MW)	Land identified at
20.	Rajasthan	1000	Bhadla Phase III, Bhadla, Rajasthan
21.	Rajasthan	1000	Jaisalmer Phase I, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
22.	Rajasthan	500	Bhadla Phase IV, Bhadla, Jodhpur Rajasthan
23.	Tamil Nadu	500	Ramanathapuram district.
24.	Telangana	1000	Gattu, Mahabubnagar district
25.	Uttar Pradesh	600	Jalaun, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Kanpur Dehat districts
26.	Uttarakhand	39	Almora district
27.	West Bengal	500	East Mednipur, West Mednipur, Bankura districts
TOTAL		18418	

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released to Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) under the Solar Park Scheme

Sl.No.	State	CFA released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	2.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	225.50
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6.25
4.	Rajasthan	81.95
5.	Madhya Pradesh	39.25
6.	Karnataka	20.25
7.	Telangana	2.75
8.	Meghalaya	0.25
9.	Kerala	0.25

1	2	3
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25
11.	Nagaland	0.25
12.	West Bengal	0.25
13.	A&N Islands	0.25
14.	Fund Handling charges to SECI (₹ in Cr.)	3.732
TOTAL		383.93

Framework for repowering wind farms

859. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is developing a framework for repowering wind farms from 200-300 watts units to 2-5 MW that are available in the market with a view to ensure better capacity utilization of wind energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to use off-grid power generation in certain villages; and

(d) whether Government is creating a framework that, whenever the grid reaches there, the off grid guy can supply that power like generating in the grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per recent study on “Framework for Old Wind Turbines in India” conducted by Indo-German Energy Forum, with the technological advancement in the wind energy sector the old wind turbines of capacity of 500 kW or below could be replaced by higher capacity wind turbines of capacity say 1-2 MW. This will depend on support from the respective State Government on issues like availability of land, evacuation infrastructure, off-take of additional power generated etc. The study report is under examination of the Government.

(c) and (d) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is for providing electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, Mini hydro, solar etc. DDG scheme now provides a subsidy towards 60% (85 % for special category states) of the project cost. However, an additional

subsidy of 15% (5 % for special category states) is applicable subject to timely completion of DDG projects. The balance amount can be arranged by the State Government/Implementing Agency through Loan/Equity. The infrastructure created under DDG is Grid compatible so that if grid reaches to the DDG areas in near future, it can be connected to the Grid.

Launching of Indian Wind Resources Atlas

860. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched the Indian Wind Resources Atlas with a tracking level of 100 meters that can also be used for measuring solar radiation, providing a tool for improving project efficiency and grid management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that said Atlas would help Governments at both the Centre and State levels to deal with issues related to setting tariffs, transmission, grid frequency, etc. and providing better infrastructure for the investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has recently launched Wind Energy Resources Map of India at 100 meter above ground level and solar radiation map at ground level on online Geographic Information System (GIS) platform. This online Wind Atlas is available online in the NIWE website www.niwe.res.in.

The Wind and Solar Resource Maps will not only help and guide the wind and solar power developers and other stakeholders in identifying potential areas for the development of wind and solar power projects in the country but also help the central and state agencies in planning and developing the infrastructure including transmission system, required for installing renewable power projects in these potential areas.

Subsidy for solar rooftop panels

861. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidy for solar rooftop panels would be given only for four segments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been demand to expand the scheme of subsidy to other categories as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Under Grid Connected Rooftop And Small Solar Power Plants Programme, the subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost is provided for general category States/UTs and 70% for special category States/UTs and Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep in the country to defined categories. No subsidy is being provided for commercial and industrial establishments in the private sector.

(c) and (d) Other than commercial and industrial establishments in the private sector all the categories are already being provided subsidy under the scheme.

Other benefits like accelerated depreciation, concessional custom duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years etc. are available to industrial and commercial sector. They also have economic advantage in using solar as power tariffs are quite high in some States.

Waste to energy projects

862. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether waste to energy projects are under implementation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of subsidy and other concessions granted, the number of units set up and power generated from waste-to-energy projects based on municipal and industrial wastes in the country during the last three years, State wise; and

(c) whether Government is considering any long term plan/programme to generate more energy from such wastes in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing a Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues. The Programme caters to setting up of five pilot projects based on municipal solid wastes besides projects based on urban, industrial

and agricultural wastes and residues. The programme provides for Central Financial Assistance for projects to be set up by the municipal corporations, industry and entrepreneurs as per the details given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The State-wise quantum of electricity generated from projects on energy from urban and industrial wastes in the country during the last three years is estimated to be about 4134 Million units. The State-wise break up is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) MNRE has set a target of 500 MW from waste to energy projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Further, Ministry of Urban Development has launched “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission, among other measures, includes Solid Waste Management including waste to energy for which there is a provision for 20% of project cost as Viability Gap Funding where State Governments or Urban Local Bodies can opt for any feasible waste processing technology.

Statement-I

Central financial assistance under the programme on energy from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes/residues

Wastes/Processes/Technologies	Central Financial Assistance
1. Power generation from Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW (Max. ₹ 10.00 crore/Project)
2. Power generation from biogas at Sewage Treatment Plant or through biomethanation of Urban and Agricultural Waste/residues including cattle dung or production of bio-CNG	₹ 2.00 crore/MW or bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ biogas/day (Max. ₹ 5.00 crore/project)
3. Biogas generation from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/residues	₹ 0.50 crore/MW eq. (12000 m ³ biogas/day with maximum of ₹ 5.00 crore/project)
4. Power Generation from Biogas (Engine/gas turbine route) and production of bio-CNG for filling into gas cylinders	₹ 1.00 crore/MW Or bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ biogas (Max. ₹ 5.00 crore/project)
5. Power Generation from Biogas, solid Industrial, Agricultural Waste/residues excluding bagasse through Boiler+Steam turbine Configuration	₹ 0.20 crore/MW (Max. ₹ 1.00 crore/project)

Other incentives and support measures

- (i) Incentives to State Nodal Agencies: service charge @ ₹ 1% of the subsidy restricted to ₹ 5.00 lakh per project,
- (ii) Financial Assistance for promotional activities: for organizing training courses, business meets, seminars/workshops and publicity/awareness, subject to a maximum of ₹ 3.00 lakh per activity.
- (iii) In addition, concessional customs duty and excise duty exemption are also provided for initial setting up of grid connected projects for power generation and production of Bio-CNG from waste.

Statement-II

*State-wise power generation under waste-to-energy programme during
2012-13 to 2014-15*

State	Estimated power generation during the last three years (in million units)
Delhi	355.94
Uttar Pradesh	728.08
Punjab	271.68
Maharashtra	543.36
Rajasthan	58.34
Uttarakhand	79.15
Haryana	63.07
Tamil Nadu	333.49
Chhattisgarh	8.67
Gujarat	249.68
Andhra Pradesh	1161.62
Madhya Pradesh	69.00
Karnataka	167.73
Bihar	15.76
West Bengal	18.38
Himachal Pradesh	10.50
TOTAL	4134.45

Encouragement to domestic households for installation of solar panels

863. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government encourages generation of solar energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government provides subsidy for installation of rooftop solar panels in domestic houses;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government proposes to encourage all the domestic households to install such solar panels which could be connected to a common grid;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has set a target for installation of 100 GW solar power by the year 2022. The Government has taken following steps to promote generation of solar power in the country:

- Financial support in the form of generation based incentives and viability gap funding for solar power projects.
- Fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional custom duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years
- Concessional loans from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
- Loans under Priority Sector Lending upto ₹ 15 crore for renewable energy projects.
- Bank loans as a part of home loan/home improvement loan for rooftop solar systems
- Subsidy for grid connected rooftop solar systems, solar pumping systems, concentrated solar thermal and other off-grid solar applications.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Financial Assistance of 30% of the benchmark cost is provided for general category States/UTs and 70% for special category States/UTs including Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep Islands in the country to defined categories including domestic houses.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing subsidy, fiscal incentives and concessional loans as replied in part (a), (b) and (c).

Progress of solar parks and ultra mega solar power projects

864. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in setting up solar parks and ultra mega solar power projects in the country;

(b) what is the total estimated amount allocated by Government for such projects; and

(c) whether Government has disbursed any funds for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government has approved 27 solar parks having aggregate capacity of 18,418 MW in 21 States/Union Territories till date. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The total estimated cost allotted by Government for the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects” is ₹ 4050.00 crore.

(c) The State-wise details of funds released to Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) for further disbursement to the Solar Power Park Developers under the Scheme are given in Statement-II .

Statement-I

Details of Solar Parks approved to different States/UTs

Sl.No.	State	Capacity (MW)	Land identified at
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1500	NP Kunta of Anantpuramu and Galiveedu of Kadapa Districts
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	Kurnool District
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	Galiveedu Madal, Kadapa district
4.	A & N Islands	100	South Andaman
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	Near Tezu township in Lohit district
6.	Assam	69	Amguri in Sibsagar district
7.	Chhattisgarh	500	Under finalization

Sl.No.	State	Capacity (MW)	Land identified at
8.	Gujarat	700	Radhanesda, Vav, Distt. Banaskantha
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1000	Spiti Valley of Lahaul & Spiti District
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	Under finalization
11.	Karnataka	2000	Pavagada taluk Tumkur district
12.	Kerala	200	Kasargode district
13.	Madhya Pradesh	750	Rewa, MP
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	Neemuch, Agar, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Chhatarpur and Morena
15.	Maharashtra	500	Sakri, Dhule district of Maharashtra
16.	Meghalaya	20	West Jaintia Hills and East Jaintia Hills districts
17.	Nagaland	60	Dimapur, Kohima and New Peren districts
18.	Odisha	1000	Under finalization
19.	Rajasthan	680	Bhadla Phase II, Bhadla, Rajasthan
20.	Rajasthan	1000	Bhadla Phase III, Bhadla, Rajasthan
21.	Rajasthan	1000	Jaisalmer Phase I, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
22.	Rajasthan	500	Bhadla Phase IV, Bhadla, Jodhpur Rajasthan
23.	Tamil Nadu	500	Ramanathapuram district.
24.	Telangana	1000	Gattu, Mahabubnagar district
25.	Uttar Pradesh	600	Jalaun, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Kanpur Dehat districts
26.	Uttarakhand	39	Almora district
27.	West Bengal	500	East Mednipur, West Mednipur, Bankura districts

Statement-II

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	CFA released
1.	Gujarat	2.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	225.50
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6.25
4.	Rajasthan	81.95
5.	Madhya Pradesh	39.25
6.	Karnataka	20.25
7.	Telangana	2.75
8.	Meghalaya	0.25
9.	Kerala	0.25
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25
11.	Nagaland	0.25
12.	West Bengal	0.25
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.25
14.	Fund Handling charges to SECI (₹ in Cr.)	3.732

Solar grid-fed energy generation

865. SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- what is the present solar grid – fed energy generation in the Country;
- what is the subsidy being given at different levels in the grid connected solar power plants; and
- the details of countries which are supplying photovoltaic plant panels to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 30.11.2015, Solar grid-fed energy generation capacity in the country is 4680 MW.

(b) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in the Grid-connected solar power plants varies from scheme to scheme. Scheme-wise details of CFA admissible are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The countries supplying photovoltaic panels and Modules are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Taiwan, China, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea DP, Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vietnam.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy

Sl.No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
Solar Energy		
1.	Scheme for Setting up of 750 MW Grid-connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch-I of Phase-II of JNNSM with Viability Gap Funding Support from NCEF	The selection of the bidders has been based on the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) required for the project in an ascending order upto the full capacity. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is limited to 30% of the project cost or 2.5 crore per MW, whichever is lower. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has signed PPA with such project developers for purchasing entire power from the project for 25 years at 5.45 ₹ per unit (4.75 ₹ per unit for projects availing accelerated depreciation).
2.	Grid Connected Rooftop	CFA is 30% of the benchmark for general and 70% CFA for NE and Special Category States for Government projects.
3.	Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 3 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5 crore/MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for Canal Bank SPV projects. • CFA of upto ₹ 225 crore for 100 MW (50 MW on Canal Tops and 50 MW on Canal Banks) to be disbursed over a period of maximum

Sl.No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
		<p>2 years post sanctioning of the plants as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upto 40% on sanctioning of the projects. - 60% on successful commissioning of the projects. • Service charge to SECI @1% of project cost.
4.	Development of Solar Cities Programme	Financial support up to of ₹ 50 lakh for each city for preparation of the Master Plan alongwith few DPR (up to ₹ 10 lakh), oversight of its implementation (up to ₹ 10 lakh), setting up and functioning of Solar City Cell in the city (up to ₹ 10 lakh) and organizing promotional activities (up to ₹ 20 lakh).
5.	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower • CFA @ ₹ 25.00 lakh per park for DPR preparation of solar parks, conducting surveys, etc.
6.	Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Batch- V of Phase II of JNNSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability Gap Funding (VGF) provided through SECI at a fixed rate of ₹ 1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 50 lakh/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used. • VGF released in two tranches as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50% on successful commissioning of the full capacity of project (COD).

Sl.No.	Scheme	Central Financial Assistance/Subsidy
		(ii) Balance 50% after one year of successful operation of the project.
7.	Operationalization of 300 MW Solar PV Projects by defence establishment and para military forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bidders selected on the basis of bids for minimum VGF requirement for the project with commitment to supply solar power at ₹ 5.50/KWh for 25 years. The upper limits of the VGF are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Category-I: ₹ 2.5 crore/MW for project capacity up to 5 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; (ii) Category-II: ₹ 2 crore/MW for project capacity greater than 5 MW up to 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower; and (iii) Category-III: ₹ 1.5 crore/MW for project capacity greater than 25 MW or 30% of the project cost whichever is lower.

**Amendment to guidelines for setting up grid connected
solar power projects**

866. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought the view of developers and other stakeholders on the proposed amendment to the guidelines for setting up of over 2,000 MW grid connected solar power projects with viability gap funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received an overwhelming response from the solar power developers on the proposed amendment; and

(d) if so, the overall details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. MD, SECI will have powers to extend time for Financial Closure and/or time for commissioning of the projects upto three months, for which reasons are to be recorded in writing. Delays in land allotment, connectivity etc. in solar parks, will also be covered under this. For extension beyond the period of three months, SECI will approach MNRE with full justification, who will be authorised to decide on further extension upto two months with the approval of Joint Secretary and beyond that (*i.e.* beyond total five months delay) with the approval of Secretary, MNRE.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The responses received from the solar power developers on the proposed amendment are given below:

‘We very much appreciate the proposed amendment. This will also avoid the risk and delays related to timely completion of Solar Parks Development by the implementing Agency along with associated evacuation system’.

‘In case of Solar parks, MD of SECI will have full authority to extend time for financial closure and/or time for commissioning of the project(s) up to three (3) months on account of delays which are not attributable to SPD. Such delays shall be notified in writing by SPD & recorded by SPIA & SECI for the purpose of extension. For extension beyond three (3) months; SECI - on behalf of SPDs and/or SPIA - will approach MNRE with full justification. Joint Secretary, MNRE will have full authority to extend the time beyond three (3) months & upto five (5) months. Approval of Secretary, MNRE would also be required for extension beyond five (5) months. In no case, the stipulated time given in tender for financial closure and/or construction and/or commissioning of the project(s) shall be compressed on account of delay(s) which are not attributable to SPD’.

Target for Solar Energy Generation

†867. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target to generate ample solar energy in the country;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to provide resources to States for generation of solar energy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has set a target to generate 1,00,000 MW of solar energy by 2022. State-wise tentative targets are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government is providing a range of fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of Solar energy under various schemes. These include capital and/or interest subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables. Foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route is permitted. In addition power is offered at lower tariff through schemes like bundling with thermal power and VGF.

Statement

Tentative targets

States/UTs	Target for Solar Power (Capacity in MW)
1	2
Delhi	2762
Haryana	4142
Himachal Pradesh	776
Jammu and Kashmir	1155
Punjab	4772
Rajasthan	5762
Uttar Pradesh	10697
Uttarakhand	900
Chandigarh	153
Northern Region	31120
Goa	358

1	2
Gujarat	8020
Chhattisgarh	1783
Madhya Pradesh	5675
Maharashtra	11926
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	449
Daman and Diu	199
Western Region	28410
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	9834
Karnataka	5697
Kerala	1870
Tamil Nadu	8884
Puducherry	246
Southern Region	26531
Bihar	2493
Jharkhand	1995
Odisha	2377
West Bengal	5336
Sikkim	36
Eastern Region	12237
Assam	663
Manipur	105
Meghalaya	161
Nagaland	61
Tripura	105
Arunachal Pradesh	39
Mizoram	72
North Eastern Region	1205
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27
Lakshadweep	4

Solar Scale-up Plan

868. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has drawn up a blueprint proposing a scheme for setting up of over 20,000 MW projects by unemployed youths and Gram Panchayats under the Solar Scale-up Plan of 1,00,000 MW;

(b) whether the draft memorandum is submitted for seeking concurrence on implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under National Solar Mission within the Solar Scale-up Plan of 1,00,000 MW, the Government is proposing a scheme for setting up 10,000 MW solar power projects by unemployed youth and farmers.

(b) and (c) The draft of scheme has been prepared and is under approval by the competent authority. This scheme will be implemented after approval of the competent authority.

Road map for generation of renewable energy

869. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much renewable energy generation was targeted during the last two years;

(b) how much has really been achieved;

(c) what stands in the way of a quantum jump in generation of such energy by Government or by private parties;

(d) whether there are issues related to pricing and evacuation by state electricity boards especially in the case of solar energy and whether they are being solved; and

(e) what is the road map for next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The generation of power from renewable energy sources depends largely upon the capacity additions during the year.

The Government, therefore, fixes the targets for capacity additions in the beginning of the financial year. During financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15, additional capacities for grid-interactive renewable power installed through various sources of renewable energy were 3639.5 MW and 4089.2 MW respectively against the corresponding targets of 4325 MW and 3770 MW.

(c) The increase in generation of renewable energy is already visible in the country. In order to facilitate further increase in the share of renewable energy in the total installed capacity of power generation in the country, *inter-alia*, requires low cost, long tenor financing, favorable and consistent policy initiatives, by States timely clearances including forest clearances by States, compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Targets by States, adequate availability of land resources for renewables as well as expansion of the transmission capacity.

(d) The tariff rates for renewable energy generated from various sources are determined either through Central Electricity Regulatory Commission/respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission's Regulations or through competitive bidding, therefore, there are no issues relating to tariff rates of renewable energy. Transmission infrastructure needs upgradation for evacuation of renewable energy which is being addressed through Green Energy Corridor Projects implemented in eight renewable energy rich states.

(e) The Government has set the target to reach 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.

**Development work under BRGF
in most backward districts**

†870. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of most backward districts in the country where development works are being done under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) the details of development works being done presently under this scheme;

(c) whether Government would consider amending the prescribed works under the scheme; and

(d) if so, by when and the details of new works proposed to be included therein?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) 272 identified backward districts in the country were covered under the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme which was being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj till the year 2014-15.

(b) As per the progress reports received in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, funds under the Programme have been utilised in the backward districts for developmental works like construction of anganwadi centres, panchayat ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply, etc. With effect from the current financial year (2015-16), the BRGF Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, do not arise.

Provision of more financial powers to Panchayats

871. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to provide more financial powers to Panchayats in the country during the current financial year;

(b) whether the said proposal would benefit the living standard of people of rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), ₹ 200,292.20 crores are being provided as grants to Gram Panchayats for 2015-2020. This grant to Panchayats is more than three times the grant provided by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC). Ministry of Finance has released 1st instalment of the Basic Grant for Rural Local Bodies recommended by the FFC to 26 States and 2nd instalment to Maharashtra and Sikkim during 2015-16.

(b) and (c) This grant is for basic services such as sanitation, drinking water, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, etc. which benefit the living standard of people in rural areas. In order to ensure proper utilization of these funds and achieve convergence with other programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Ministry has facilitated preparation of State guidelines for Gram Panchayat level development plans.

**Schemes/Programmes for strengthening
Panchayati Raj System**

872. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government has taken to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System to bring reforms in rural India; and

(b) the schemes/programmes likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) The 73rd Constitution Amendment has institutionalised Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, intermediate and the district levels, by ensuring elections to PRIs every five years, along with reservation for SCs/STs and women. As per the Constitution, the precise devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats rests with States.

The Ministry has implemented two major schemes, namely Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF) and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhyan (RGPSA). Under the BRGF, funds were provided to States to fill critical gaps in identified backward districts and for capacity building and training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of PRIs. The BRGF was transferred to the State Sector from 2015-16. Under the RGPSA, funds have been provided to States/UTs for strengthening Gram Panchayats by providing administrative and technical support, construction and repair of Gram Panchayat buildings, training institutions, training of ERs and functionaries of PRIs. States have also been encouraged by incentive awards for devolution of powers, functions and functionaries to Panchayats.

As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, ₹ 200,292.20 crores are being provided as grants to Gram Panchayats for 2015-2020. This grant to Panchayats is more than three times the grant provided by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC). This grant is for basic services such as sanitation, drinking water, maintenance of community assets maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, etc. In order to ensure proper utilization of these funds and achieve convergence with other programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Ministry has facilitated preparation of State guidelines for Gram Panchayat level development plans.

(b) There are no new schemes under consideration.

Women representations in PRIs

873. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), State-wise and the percentage they constitute of the total elected representatives;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the impact of increased women participation in those Institutions on their socio-economic conditions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to undertake measures to increase participation of women in PRIs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) There are 12.75 lakh elected women representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) which constitute 43.71% of total Elected Representatives (ERs). The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) A nationwide study on EWRs in Panchayats commissioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was published in 2008. The study assessed the empowerment of EWRs in various aspects including, enhancement of the self-esteem, confidence and decision making abilities of EWRs. The study indicated that the participation of women in Gram Sabhas had increased, and that attention was being given to women related issues such as drinking water and sanitation. The study reported that EWRs had made efforts to encourage girls' enrolment in schools and mitigate domestic violence.

(c) A bill for amendment to Article 243D of the Constitution of India to enhance reservation for women in Panchayats to 50% was introduced in Lok Sabha 2011, and lapsed after dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. MoPR intends to introduce another bill to amend the Constitution to enhance reservation for women.

Statement

The number of EWRS in Panchayati Raj institutions and the percentage they constitute of the total elected representatives

Sl. No.	States	ERS	EWRs	EWRS(%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156049	78025	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9356	3094	33.07
3.	Assam	26844	13422	50.00

Sl. No.	States	ERS	EWRs	EWRS(%)
4.	Bihar	136325	4143	3.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	158776	87549	55.14
6.	Gujarat	132726	43670	32.90
7.	Haryana	68152	24876	36.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27832	13947	50.11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38282	11169	29.18
10.	Jharkhand	51327	30373	59.18
11.	Karnataka	95307	50892	53.40
12.	Kerala	19089	9897	51.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	396819	198409	50.00
14.	Maharashtra	203203	101466	49.93
15.	Manipur	1784	595	33.35
16.	Odisha	100791	49697	49.31
17.	Punjab	97555	29392	30.13
18.	Rajasthan	121008	70531	58.29
19.	Sikkim	1099	549	49.95
20.	Tamil Nadu	119399	39975	33.48
21.	Tripura	10939	3930	35.93
22.	Telangana	103468	46702	45.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	718667	297235	41.36
24.	Uttarakhand	61451	35537	57.83
25.	West Bengal	59296	29579	49.88
26.	Goa	1559	514	32.97
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	136	47	34.56
28.	Daman and Diu	97	28	28.87
TOTAL		2917336	1275243	43.71

Special development package for Andhra Pradesh

874. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by NITI Aayog to implement Section 46(2) and (3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, to provide special development package for the State;

- (b) the details of requests made by the State Government in this regard; and
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Special Development Package proposal of Andhra Pradesh was received from Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter dated 16.10.2014. In its proposal, the State sought Special Development Assistance for its backward areas particularly Rayalaseema and North Coastal Regions for an amount of ₹ 24350 crore over a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19). On 2.12.2014 a meeting was convened by erstwhile Planning Commission with the officials of State Government of Andhra Pradesh wherein it was emphasized to the State Government that the Special Development Package proposal needs to be examined keeping in view the convergence with the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes so as to consider the additional requirement of funds under the package. Thereafter, the State Government sent a revised proposal *vide* its letter dated 16.01.2015 in which the Special Development Assistance for its backward areas was estimated at the earlier level with different sectoral priorities. The revised Special Development Package proposal was since referred to the Central Ministries/Departments.

The Ministry of Finance had released an amount of ₹ 350.00 crore to Government of Andhra Pradesh under Special Development Package at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per District in seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 for the developmental activities covering Rayalseema and North Coastal Region.

During 2015-16, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has decided to provide an amount of ₹ 350 crore at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district for the development of seven backward districts covering Rayalseema and North Coastal Region.

Groups/sub-groups formed by Niti Aayog

†875. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog constituted by Government had formed some groups/subgroups on various subjects under the chairmanship of Chief Ministers;
- (b) the number of such groups and the subjects which were under consideration;
- (c) whether the reports of these groups/subgroups have been submitted to the Aayog;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the salient features of these reports; and
- (e) whether the Aayog is considering to form some more new groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Pursuant to a decision taken by the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, following three Sub-Groups were constituted under the Convenership of Chief Ministers:

- (i) Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).
- (ii) Skill Development in India
- (iii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan

The above Sub-Groups have submitted their reports to the Government.

(d) The salient features of the above stated three Sub-Groups are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to form more new groups.

Statement

A. Salient Features of the Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs):

- The formation of the Sub-Group is testimony to the resolve of the Union and the States/UTs to work as Team India in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism towards realisation of the goals of VISION 2022 when we will celebrate the 75th year of Independence. The objectives of the VISION are broadly: (a) providing basic amenities to all citizens in an equitable and just manner for ensuring a life with self-respect and dignity, and (b) providing appropriate opportunities to every citizen to realize his/her potential.
- Since a significant amount of Plan Transfers to States/UTs are routed through CSS, and since many CSS interventions are in the social sectors, it is imperative that they are designed to be effective and outcome-oriented. Moreover, they should be adequately funded and their implementation should be sufficiently flexible to enable the States to efficiently implement them according to local requirements and conditions.
- In the Union Budget for 2015-16, CSS are classified as Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP). In 2014-15, budgetary provisions were made for 66 CSS of which 17 large schemes were designated as 'flagship' programmes.

- With effect from BE 2015-16, following the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) by Government of India, the devolution to States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. In absolute terms, it is estimated that this entails additional devolution of ₹ 1.78 lakh cr to the States. As a result, the fiscal space available with the Union Government to fund CSS has shrunk.
- The 14th FC has recommended that sector-specific transfers from the Union to the States/UTs should be confined to sectors like education, health, drinking water and sanitation. However, in view of the preponderance of CSS being interventions in key sectors of national importance, the Government of India has retained 50 of the 66 ongoing CSS in Budget 2015-16. The balance are being either taken into the Central sector, or reformulated as new Umbrella Schemes or have been transferred to the States.
- Focus of CSS should be on the Schemes that comprise the National Development Agenda where the Centre and the States will work together in the spirit of Team India.
- Sectors/tasks/objectives like Poverty Elimination including MGNREGA and Schemes for social inclusion; Drinking water and Swachh Bharat Mission; Rural Connectivity including Electrification; Access Roads and Communications; Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Irrigation; Education including Mid Day Meal; Health, Nutrition, Women and Children; Housing for All; Urban Transformation and Law and Order and Justice Delivery System would be Core Sectors as they constitute important elements of the National Development Agenda. MGNREGA and Schemes for Social inclusion would be accorded highest priority.
- Accordingly, existing CSS should be divided into: Core and Optional schemes.
- Amongst the Core Schemes, those for social protection and social inclusion should form the Core of the Core and be the first charge on available funds for the National Development Agenda.
- Ordinarily, in any sector there should be one Umbrella scheme having the same funding pattern for all its sub-components.
- Investment levels in Core Schemes should be maintained so as to ensure that the optimum size of the programme does not shrink.

- Funds for Optional Schemes would be allocated to States by the Ministry of Finance as a lump sum and States would be free to choose which Optional Schemes they wish to implement.
- From now onwards, the sharing pattern should be:

For Core Schemes:

- (a) For 8 NE and 3 Himalayan States: Centre: State: 90:10
- (b) For other States: Centre: State: 60:40
- (c) For Union Territories: Centre: 100%

For Optional Schemes:

- (a) For 8 NE and 3 Himalayan States: Centre: State: 80:20
- (b) For other States: Centre: State: 50:50
- (c) For Union Territories: Centre: 100%
- Existing funding pattern of schemes classified as Core of the Core to continue.
- Remuneration for ASHAs, Aanganwadi and Contract Teachers to be protected. However, Central Assistance (CA) may be capped at existing level for the next 2 years in this regard.
- Provision for incomplete projects: all works begun in projects in existence in 2014-15 in which work has been awarded till 31 March 2015 should be funded on the existing pattern for the next 2 years.
- Flexibility in Schemes and Institutional mechanism: 25% allocation in a Scheme should be flexi-fund, to be spent in accordance with Ministry of Finance guidelines.
- Design of CSS should be broadly like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with a large number of admissible components in a scheme, and the States being free to choose components to suit their local needs.
- Cost norms in construction component of schemes should be decided by States subject to capping of allocation by the Centre.
- Releases of funds should be simplified, based on yearly authorization. Actual release of cash would be on quarterly basis.

- Releases should be based on Utilisation Certificates of the instalment prior to the last instalment to a State/UT.
- The Ministry of Finance would make Scheme-wise allocations for Core Schemes. In each Core Schemes, there would be transparent criteria for State allocation of funds. There would also be transparent criteria for the lump sum allocation to States for Optional Schemes. These criteria to be evolved by NITI Aayog in consultation with State Governments and central Ministries.
- NITI Aayog to have concurrent jurisdiction in monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the States and Central Ministries.
- Third-party evaluation by NITI Aayog.

B. Salient features of the Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development:

- The State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) should evolve into a coordinating body to harmonize the skilling efforts across line departments/private agencies/voluntary organizations etc. The common norms announced at the central level may be adopted by the SSDMs so as to have State-specific guidelines for skill development programmes.
- For decentralized implementation and to ensure effective coordination and monitoring of skill development initiatives a three-tier structure at State, district and block level for SSDMs proposed. Pattern of DRDA to coordinate skill efforts at district level can be adopted for effective coordination and interaction with local self-government, civil society, training provider, industry and other stakeholders.
- Determination of sectoral priorities at State level based on an independent assessment of the needs of each sector and the formulation of appropriate policies to enhance the qualitative and quantitative skill availability for the sector based on conduct of regular skill surveys.
- SSDMs should have the overarching power to pool across the resources and to utilize according to priority. The inter-linkage of the SSDMs with the industry, training providers, Sector Skill Councils, NSDA should be maintained at the policy formulation and implementation level.
- Sector Skill Councils to assist the State Skill Development Missions to align training program with NSQF. Achieving Scale and Relevance through PPP.

- Industry to be incentivized to set up training institutions in PPP mode in industry clusters to facilitate availability of trained manpower for big and MSME units and to adopt existing government ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Local Industry to be involved for curriculum development, training modules, provision of equipments, training of trainers, opening skill development centres and taking apprentices.
- Industry can also enter into flexi MOU based on sector, trade or institutions and offer work benches for practical training.
- Industry can help in Developing a database of instructors as also resilient system for selection of Training providers.
- The States Government can incentivize the public sector or the private industries operating either within the State or in neighboring regions to involve in the skill development efforts of these States through their SSDMs in less industrialized as well as difficult terrain.
- Skill Development programmes and skill training providers should get an extension of service tax exemption for the next 5 years.
- Income tax exemption to category-A training providers (as per the definition of Ministry of Rural Development) for a period of 5 years need to be considered.
- Skill training in manufacturing sector should be incentivised in all skill development programmes to achieve the broader objective of 'Make in India programme'. Reaching the Unreached and the Disadvantaged.
- The possibility of introducing legislation on Right of Youth to Skill Development to make it mandatory on the part of the State to impart skill training to every eligible youth may be explored.
- Vocational education may be introduced from the middle level onwards with SSDM having the responsibility to explore the marketability potential of traditional skill sets of the State. This would motivate the xii children to take up training in traditional skills especially in States that excel in handicrafts, wood art and handlooms. Further the international models viz German, Chinese and Singapore may be studied for replication in India.
- Flexibility to states to introduce local and traditional skills meeting local needs to be provided under various central government administered skill programs and attract local youth for training.

- Opening of Incubation Centres, counselling Centres and Tracking Centres at the village level.
- The provision of safe transportation, female instructors, child care facilities, market and finance to encourage women participation. Also making available dormitory/hostel facilities in district and block headquarters for students from remote corners.
- Using ICT, Mobile vans, to make available training facilities in villages and hilly areas.
- Monetary and non-monetary incentives should be part of the policy for training providers and potential employers to engage with differentlyabled persons. Improving the Quality.
- SSDMs could play a facilitating role to address the shortage of instructors/trainers especially in imparting practical training by identifying Government/private/ self-employed entrepreneurs operating establishments/units in the skills in demand in the State and bring them on the panel where students after attaining the basic skills can be sent for practical training.
- The Railways and other para-military forces can play a more proactive role in advocacy and skill development, instead of just focusing on recruitment rallies. The personnel of these agencies could be used for skill training or these agencies could lend institutional support in imparting training in hilly, inaccessible and difficult terrains.
- The awareness among the targeted population on the benefits of skill training can be generated through audio/visual media as well as through street plays and by involving the PRIs/ULBs and Civil Society.
- Local Bodies to be used for skill mapping and creating a data base of youth at local level. Focus on Outcome.
- Union Government initiatives in strengthening the National Career Guidance Centre at the district and block level, integrating with the Labour Market Information System should be facilitated by the SSDMs. This would facilitate to track the youth receiving skill training and moving to placement either as self-employed or wage-employed.
- LMIS/National Career Service Centres could be the medium where the success stories that are documented can be shared so that it provides a medium for the youth to explore the possibilities of its upscaling/replication. Making Available Adequate Resources.

- To enhance the scale of skill development resources is of utmost priority. Half of the 2 percent CSR could be used exclusively for skill development initiatives. Further it was also agreed to by the Sub-Group that out of the cess collected under the Building and other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996 the Cess Fund which is presently in surplus should be available for imparting skill training to all underprivileged youth irrespective of whether or not they are wards of construction workers.
- Public Training Institutions to be made revenue generating.
- Use of MPLAD/MLA funds for creating infrastructure for skill development could be explored.
- Funds generated under education cess could also be used for introducing vocational education from secondary school onwards.
- MoSDE should make a budget provision for all States to set up Skill Universities or convert one of the existing Universities as a Skill University under PPP mode. This funding could be made available through NSDF/NSDC.

C. Salient Features of the Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan:

- Toilet construction and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) have to be given an equal priority as the success of an ODF programme will ideally be measured against the increase in toilet usage.
- Involve political and social/thought leaders and celebrities on *pro bono* basis in conveying the message of sanitation.
- A chapter on sanitation practices should be included in school curriculum from the first standard itself. In each school and college, a team of students called the 'Swachhta Senani' may be formed to spread awareness about sanitation and cleanliness.
- Skill Development courses/Diploma courses may be introduced in State ITIs and polytechnics/colleges. This may also be integrated with the on-going programme for Skill Development.
- Centres of Excellence may be set up in the Institutes of Higher learning to promote research in the specialized fields of sanitation and waste management for producing quality doctoral and post-doctoral level researchers.

- A dedicated Mission for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan may be set up both at National and State Level for coordination, guidance, support and monitoring of the programme.
- A National Technical Board may be set up to provide knowledge and handholding to State Governments and local bodies in the entire process from identification to final procurement of technology.
- Reputed research institutions, both at Central and State level, may be made technical partners for evolving cost effective waste management technologies.
- Tariff policy for power generated from waste to energy plants may be formulated by Ministry of Power and tariff for power from these plants may be fixed by the Electricity Regulatory Commission in a manner that such projects are viable. Also, the State Electricity Boards or Distribution companies may be mandated to compulsorily buy the power generated from the waste to energy plants.
- Output based subsidy may be provided to the private sector for sale of by-products like compost. The subsidy on chemical fertilizers may be reduced and correspondingly subsidy on compost may be increased to promote the use of compost.
- Provision of tax exemptions by the Centre and the State Governments to the private sector for setting up waste processing facilities to make waste processing a viable activity.
- Liquid Waste Management projects may be undertaken through PPP mode. There is a need to locate bulk users of treated water like industries.
- Waste to Energy plants may be set up in PPP mode and the PPP framework may specify the responsibilities of the local body and PPP partner.
- Operation and Maintenance of Community and Public Toilets in Rural and Urban areas need different approach; in rural areas O&M of public toilets may be done by Gram Panchayats while in urban areas pay and use system would be more feasible.
- Capacity building of local bodies and Government officials at all levels is required by regular training and updation of skills.
- Anybody contesting an election for local bodies must have an individual household toilet.
- Review all laws and rules on waste management for strict enforcement.

- Mainstreaming of rag pickers in waste management activities.
- Eradication of manual scavenging activity through strict enforcement of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- Swachh Bharat Grading/Rating may be done for all Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, Blocks, Districts and States every year to promote competition among them.
- NITI Aayog may provide a common platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues. NITI Aayog should develop, in consultation with Ministries and State Governments, an objective assessment framework for (i) assessing ODF and (ii) assessing ODF plus, that is, cleanliness.

Schemes transferred from Centre to States

876. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the development related schemes that have been transferred during the last two years ending the 31st March, 2015 from the Centre to States;

(b) whether the funds for these schemes are being provided by the Centre;

(c) if so, the details of schemes transferred along the funds allocated therefor, State-wise; and

(d) if not, how the Central Government proposes for the States to manage funds for carrying out the transferred schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No development related scheme has been transferred from the Centre to States during last two years ending 31st March, 2015.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Allocation of funds to Odisha

877. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Odisha has been discriminated in allocation of funds/packages as compared to its neighboring states;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the State Government has lodged a protest in the matter;
- (d) if so, the details of grievances of the State Government; and
- (e) what action of the Central Government has taken to address the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The State Government has requested for continuance of Central Assistance for area specific development programmes like Special Plan for KBK, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The Ministry of Finance has made an allocation of ₹ 132 crore against one time grant towards earlier sanctioned projects under KBK of Odisha under BRGF (State Component).

Special Category Status to Uttarakhand

878. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that special category status to Uttarakhand was granted and implemented after the creation of the State;
- (b) if so, when such status was granted to the State;
- (c) whether this status was extended for a further period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) was formed on 9th November 2000 as per the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000. Special Category Status for plan assistance was granted to Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) at the 49th National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on September 1, 2001. Special Category Status for plan assistance granted to various States is not for any fixed period.

Potential of Hydro Power Generation in Arunachal Pradesh

†879. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh has requested the Central Government to take positive steps for early green clearance to power projects of the State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a potential of 58,000 megawatt hydro power generation in that State;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) by when Government would take steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A request has been received from Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh for clearance of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) in Siang Basin, which are in advanced stages of implementation, on account of conditions imposed by the Siang Basin Study Report.

(b) As per studies for re-assessment of hydro electric potential of the country completed by CEA in 1987, identified hydro potential in Arunachal Pradesh is approximately 50328 MW.

(c) and (d) At present, one HEP, namely Ranganadi Stage-I (405 MW) is in operation while 4 HEPs (above 25 MW) viz., Subansiri HEP (2000 MW), Kameng HEP (600 MW), Pare HEP (110 MW) and Gongri HEP (144 MW) are under construction. Further, a total of 106 HEPs (above 25 MW) with aggregate capacity of 49197 MW have been allotted by State Govt. to Central & Private Sector for implementation. In pursuance of request of Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Ministry of Power has reviewed and requested Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change to consider relaxing the conditions imposed by Siang Basin Study Report for three HEPs, viz. Siyom, Naying and Tato-II HEPs.

Streamlining of process in transmission sector

880. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational power transmission assets in the country are emerging as an attractive asset category for the private sector;

(b) whether Government has been streamlining policies and process in the transmission sector;

(c) whether inter-State transmission projects are awarded through tariff-based competitive biddings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The private sector participation has been increasing ever since the guidelines for encouraging competition in development of transmission projects were introduced in 2006.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 30th November 2015, 29 transmission schemes have been awarded for implementation through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route. Out of this, 4 transmission schemes have been commissioned. In addition to the above schemes, 10 transmission schemes have been recommended for award through TBCB route.

Raising of Funds by REC

881. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) plans to raise upto ₹ 700 crore through the issue of tax free bonds during this fiscal year to meet various funding needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether REC is authorised to raise ₹ 1,000 crore *via* such bonds; and

(d) whether REC is the leading lender for the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has already raised ₹ 700 crore through public issue of tax free bonds this year. The issue was opened on 27.10.2015 and closed on 28.10.2015 with allotment date as 05.11.2015. The issue was fully subscribed.

(c) *Vide* CBDT notification No. 59/2015 dated 06.07.2015, REC was authorized to raise ₹ 1000 crore by issue of tax free bonds during the financial year 2015-16.

(d) REC is one of the leading lenders for power sector.

Ensuring availability of coal and gas to power projects

†882. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide 24 hour electricity throughout the country by 2022;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that power projects having 46,000 MW capacity are not generating power up to their capacity due to insufficient fuel, low tariffs and other reasons if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of coal and gas to power projects as per their requirements; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of DISCOMs have not come down and if so, the steps taken to reduce it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing 24x7 Power for all (PFA) to all. Government of India would assist the State Governments in achieving this objective.

(b) The non-generation of power to its capacity is linked to the type of power station (thermal/hydro). While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized both as base or peak load, depending on availability of water. Further, utilization of installed capacity depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of water, schedule of power from beneficiary States and transmission/distribution constraints, etc.

(c) Government has taken the following steps to ensure availability of coal and gas to power projects:

- (i) Efforts have been made to increase the domestic coal production to meet the requirement of power plants. The growth in domestic coal supplied to power plants during 2014-15 was 10.4%.
- (ii) Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for utilization of gas based power generation capacity for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. The scheme envisages supply of imported spot Re-gasified liquefied natural gas (RLNG) to the stranded gas based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e-bidding process.

(d) The overall AT&C losses have reduced from 26.63% in 2011-12 to 22.70% in 2013-14.

Power Generation

883. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total electricity being generated at present in the country, source-wise;
- (b) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated by thermal power plants which are presently unable to start generation due to non-supply of coal; and
- (c) the targeted generation capacity of plants presently under various stages of construction and their projected dates of commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The source-wise total electricity generated in the country during the current year (April, 2015 to October, 2015) is given below:

Category	Generation during 2015-16 (April, 2015 to October, 2015) (MU)
Hydro	93,739
Nuclear	21,952
Thermal	5,38,948
TOTAL	6,54,639

(b) and (c) As per information available in Central Electricity Authority, there is no power plant which is unable to start production because of non-availability of coal.

The generation capacity of plants presently under various stages of construction is around 1,00,803 MW. The projected dates of commissioning is progressively upto the end of 13th Plan *i.e.* 2021-22.

Electrification of villages

†884. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had made an announcement to provide electricity to each village in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of States which have been electrified in the country together with the number of villages yet to be electrified; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of villages electrified in backward States like Bihar together with the number of villages yet to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to electrify all unelectrified villages of the country by 01st May, 2018. There are 18452 villages left for electrification as on 01.4.2015 in 19 States as given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Un-electrified villages

Sl. No.	States	Total un-electrified villages (As on 01.04.15)	Villages electrified during 2015-16 (As on 30.11.15)	Balance un-electrified villages (As on 30.11.15)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	-	1578
2.	Assam	2890	170	2720
3.	Bihar	2719	1497	1222
4.	Chhattisgarh	1080	33	1047
5.	Himachal Pradesh	36	1	35
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	26	106
7.	Jharkhand	2581	116	2465
8.	Karnataka	39	-	39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	472	126	346
10.	Manipur	276	58	218
11.	Meghalaya	912	1	911
12.	Mizoram	58	16	42
13.	Nagaland	82	-	82
14.	Odisha	3450	168	3282
15.	Rajasthan	495	57	438
16.	Tripura	26	3	23
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1528	741	787
18.	Uttarakhand	76	-	76
19.	West Bengal	22	8	14
TOTAL		18452	3021	15431

Electrification of BPL households

885. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of un-electrified BPL households in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of targets achieved under various centrally sponsored schemes for electrification of BPL households, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) State-wise target and achievement of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including subsumed Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are given in Statement.

Statement

Target and Achievement of BPL households under DDUGJY and subsumed RGGVY

(in No.s)

Sl. No.	States	Target as on 30.11.2015	Achievement as on 30.11.2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1997962	1997962
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51662	51662
3.	Assam	1753487	1211534
4.	Bihar	10651163	2888767
5.	Chhattisgarh	1313629	1116304
6.	Gujarat	842945	842945
7.	Haryana	220012	198580
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16290	16290
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	95586	68435
10.	Jharkhand	2000870	1273717
11.	Karnataka	1031177	892690
12.	Kerala	141536	139842
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2679709	1403361
14.	Maharashtra	1226185	1221350

1	2	3	4
15.	Manipur	131731	70307
16.	Meghalaya	109886	104383
17.	Mizoram	29263	29263
18.	Nagaland	93873	54559
19.	Odisha	4413872	2755725
20.	Punjab	92988	92988
21.	Rajasthan	1558969	1114815
22.	Sikkim	13601	13601
23.	Tamil Nadu	525571	501202
24.	Telangana	708865	708865
25.	Tripura	205916	116312
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5149439	1348458
27.	Uttarakhand	237921	237921
28.	West Bengal	2449110	2180248
TOTAL (STATES)		39743218	22652086

Coal linkages through new fuel supply agreements

886. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to bail out close to 21,400 mega watt capacity power plants by assuring coal linkages through new fuel supply agreements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move comes after the Ministry revised the commercial operation date of these plants which were originally supposed to be commissioned by March, 2015;

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) whether with the new assured fuel supply the above power plants would kick start and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Super thermal power project at Darlipali, Odisha

887. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the board of NTPC had approved the setting up of 1600 MW super thermal power project at Darlipali, Odisha in January, 2014;

(b) if so, whether the land has been acquired and environmental clearance has been obtained for the project;

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

(d) the steps being taken by Government to complete the project as per the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 1722 acres land has been acquired by the Government of Odisha and handed over to NTPC for construction of 1600 MW super thermal power project. Environmental clearance for the project has been accorded by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) on 17.02.2014.

(d) Construction activities at the project are in progress and as per schedule.

Setting up of new power plants

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up new power plants in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been earmarked therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per Section 7 of Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of Thermal Power Projects. In respect of Hydro Power Projects, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are evaluated by Central Electricity

Authority (CEA). At present, 130 Power Plants involving a capacity of 96,503 MW are under construction in the country. Details of Power Plants under construction in Maharashtra are given in Statement (See below). Power plants in the Country are set up by Central, State, Private Sector Power utilities and funds are arranged by concerned developer.

Statement

Details of power projects under construction in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Project Name/Implementing Agency	Fuel	Unit No	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Mouda STPP Ph-II/NTPC	Thermal	U-3	660
			U-4	660
2.	Solapur STPP/NTPC	Thermal	U-1	660
			U-2	660
State Sector				
3.	Chandrapur TPS/MSPGCL	Thermal	U-9	500
4.	Koradi TPP Expn./MSPGCL	Thermal	U-9	660
			U-10	660
5.	Parli TPP Expn./MSPGCL	Thermal	U-8	250
6.	Koyna Left Bank PSS (2x40=80 MW)	Hydro	U-1 to U-2	80
Private Sector				
7.	Amravati TPP Ph-II/Ratan India Power Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
8.	Lanco Vidarbha TPP / LVP Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal	U-1	660
			U-2	660
9.	Nasik TPP Ph-I/Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal	U-2	270
			U-3	270

1	2	3	4	5
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
10.	Nasik TPP Ph-II/Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
11.	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP/Jinbhuvish Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	Thermal	U-1	300
			U-2	300

NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation.

MSPGCL: Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited.

Financial assistance to Goa for improving power supply

889. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to assist the State Government of Goa financially or otherwise for laying underground electric cables on the western coast of the State, as a security measure, to keep the coastline illuminated;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to the State Government for improving/enhancing power supply in the State during the last ten years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India has accorded in-principle sanction of projects worth ₹ 32.02 crore for State of Goa under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for improving the distribution system in urban areas of the state which does not include underground cabling.

Government of India sanctioned projects worth ₹ 288.94 crore upto 2004-05 in APDRP and ₹ 110.74 crore in 2008-09 in R-APDRP for the State.

Rural Electrification in Jharkhand

890. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, out of 32,615 villages, around 4,000 villages in Jharkhand are unelectrified and the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has failed to achieve its objectives because of large scale corruption;

(b) whether, due to inability of State power utilities to fund essential projects, the developmental activities in the power sector had not taken place in a comprehensive manner, resulting in poor quality of supply and frequent Interruptions; and

(c) whether Atal Jyoti Abhiyan is aimed at providing round-the-clock quality power supply and if so, how Government would achieve its objectives in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) According to census 2011, there are 29,492 census villages in Jharkhand. As on 01 April, 2015, 2581 villages were un-electrified.

(b) Many power distribution utilities in the country including Jharkhand require improvements in the financial efficiency.

(c) Government of India does not have any scheme in power sector, named Atal Jyoti Abhiyan. However, an amount of ₹ 3696.22 crore has been sanctioned under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana to Jharkhand for improvement of power supply and electrification of villages.

Pace of hydel power projects

891. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydel projects in the country are not moving at the desired level and are moving at snail's pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government was able to get ₹ 9,000 crore worth Teesta Power Project back on track and the work is expected to start soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the 12th Plan, a hydro capacity addition of 10897 MW is planned out of which projects with aggregate capacity of 3461 MW have been commissioned up to 30.9.2015 and 7436 MW is under various stages of construction. Some of the hydro projects have been delayed/stalled due to various reasons viz delay in land acquisition, environment and forest clearances, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues, inadequate infrastructural facilities and poor connectivity, law and order issues, geological surprises, natural calamities and inter-State issues.

(c) Yes, Sir. The project was suffering from time and cost overrun. To put the project back on track, the promoters have agreed to revise the share holding and Government of Sikkim through Power Investment Corporation Limited (SPICL),

a Company owned by Government of Sikkim, has increased its equity stakes in Teesta Urja Power Project to 51% against their earlier stake of 26%. To meet the requirement of funds by Sikkim Government to increase the equity stake to 51%, PFC has provided a loan of ₹ 1744.13 crore to SPICL. NHPC has been entrusted with the task of Project Management Consultancy for the balance works of Teesta-III Hydro Electric Project in the State of Sikkim. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has already been signed by NHPC Limited with Government of Sikkim.

Work on Teesta Power Project has recommenced w.e.f. 1st October, 2015

Increase in percentage of power royalty to Uttarakhand

†892. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current electricity generation, in megawatts in Uttarakhand and the percentage out of that which is received by the State as royalty;

(b) whether electricity made available to the State is adequate;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to accord approval to set up new power projects in the State to meet the power shortage; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider to increase the percentage of royalty to the State from the power being generated within the State and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total installed capacity of power plants located in Uttarakhand State is 3,756.35 Mega Watt (MW) as on 31.10.2015 including 1,774.2 MW in Central Sector, 1,252.15 MW in State Sector and 730 MW in Private Sector. The power allocated from Central Generating Hydro Electric Projects includes 12% free power as per the Hydro Policy, 2008.

(b) As per information given by the State to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the power supply position during 2015-16 (April–October) indicates 2% deficit in both peak demand and energy requirement. The corresponding peak demand shortage is 38 MW and energy deficit is 143 MU respectively.

(c) and (d) Government has advised States/UTs including Uttarakhand to tie up power to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 10 hydro electric projects aggregating to an installed capacity of 2,966 MW were received in CEA for concurrence on river Ganga and its tributaries in Uttarakhand. CEA has cleared six hydro electric projects of 2,077 MW installed capacity.

Hike in electricity tariffs

†893. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to increase electricity tariffs after having consultations with the States;

(b) the new policy of Government to gradually increase electricity tariffs;

(c) whether the likely impact of increase in electricity tariffs on common men has been looked into; and

(d) whether Government is considering to provide financial help to the States to bail out the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Tariff of distribution companies is determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) based on the principles enunciated under the Electricity Act, 2003 and policies framed thereunder. There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Central Government.

(c) Through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution business as also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure, with a view to reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. These measures, along with the Government's emphasis on discovery of tariff through competitive bidding, contribute towards lowering of tariff rates.

(d) Ministry of Power has launched a Scheme UDAY-Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana on 20.11.2015. The scheme envisages taking over of DISCOM debt by States outside the fiscal deficit limits leading to reduction in interest burden; reduction in cost of power; priority/additional funding through schemes of Ministry of Power/Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and measures to prevent future slippages.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Electricity supply from central pool

894. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States/ Union Territories (UTs) remained power deficit in the country due to inadequate supply of power from the central pool during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of demand and supply of power from central pool during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study/enquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate power supply to the power deficit States/UTs and to other States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Government of India, only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the States/UTs. As per information given by States/UTs to CEA, only a few States have faced energy shortages more than All India average during past three years and the current year. The power from Central Generating Stations is limited and at any point of time is fully allocated to the States/UTs. Thus, States/ UTs have been advised to purchase power through Competitive Bidding to meet the shortage, if any. The details of Demand (Energy requirement), entitlement and supply of power from Central Generating stations (Schedule from central sector stations) for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (April-September) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The power supply position is monitored by POSOCO and CEA. It has been observed that demand-supply gap exists in the States/UTs despite availability of adequate power in the country. The reasons for this demand-supply gap are inadequate transmission, sub- transmission and distribution constraints, high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, inadequate availability of gas and poor financial condition of many State Utilities.

(d) The following steps have been taken to ensure adequate power supply to the power deficit State/UT and to the States in the country:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, about 69,810 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 15.11.2015 and about 13,204 MW from renewable sources till 31.10.2015.
- (ii) Construction of 1,07,440 Ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, 73,112 ckm of transmission lines and 2,13,969 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till October, 2015.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes are being implemented by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (v) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vi) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms.
- (vii) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (viii) Providing support from PSDF for stranded gas based generation.

Statement

Demand (Energy Requirement), Entitlement, Schedule from Central Generating Stations

State/Utility	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Demand (Energy Requirement)	Entitlement from CGSs	Schedule from CGSs	Demand (Energy Requirement)	Entitlement from CGSs	Schedule from CGSs	Demand (Energy Requirement)	Entitlement from CGSs	Schedule from CGSs	Demand (Energy Requirement)* up to October	Entitlement from CGSs* up to September	Schedule from CGSs* up to September
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh	1,637	1152.081	990	1,574	1111.409	903	1,616	959.855	844	1,081	621.93729	577
Delhi	26,088	22628.225	18,447	26,867	26223.246	20595.7	29,231	22861.784	19,080	20,246	14400.756	10351.5
Haryana	41,407	12737.645	10,951	43,463	16542.002	10654.1	46,615	17125.05	12,094	30,533	10439.027	6968.4
Himachal Pradesh	8,992	5619.221	5,187	9,089	5833.127	5269.5	8,807	6230.288	5,771	5,146	4770.7784	4616.5
Jammu & Kashmir	15,410	8996.588	8,769	15,613	9993.901	9132.1	16,214	11115.208	9,976	9,123	6887.0818	6157.8
Punjab	48,724	14725.615	12,826	47,821	18231.42	15477.7	48,629	20311.987	17,675	34,871	12550.5315	10618.9
Rajasthan	55,538	14610.098	13,313	58,202	18327.575	15682.6	65,717	19000.154	16,423	37,202	11013.45	8986.4
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	32756.993	30,892	94,890	36319.346	33173.0	1,03,179	38043.554	35,786	65,987	22419.6695	21153.2
Uttarakhand	11,331	4492.552	4,171	11,944	5185.7	4732.7	12,445	5272.052	4,751	7,715	3284.096	2958.0
Chhattisgarh	17,302	7275.8	6,967	18,932	8353.5	7286.5	21,499	8725.7	7,777	14,780	4372.1	4068.4
Gujarat	93,662	27136.9	24,100	88,497	36616.9	27037.7	96,235	38047.6	31,956	61,195	18838	15587.3
Madhya Pradesh	49,226	23004.5	21,502	49,410	26137.5	22110.3	53,374	32030.4	28,809	31,473	19698	16758.6
Maharashtra	1,23,984	37113.1	35,759	1,26,288	47994.3	36318.8	1,34,897	44722.3	34,461	82,722	20181.8	16520.0

Daman & Diu	1,991	2289.4	2,070	2,252	2525.9	1897.0	2,086	2336.1	1,832	1,359	1156.9	932.8
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4,572	4959.8	4,362	5,390	5349	4229.4	5,307	5299.4	4,101	3,446	2658.5	2067.7
Goa	3,181	3495.4	3,354	3,890	3722.5	3396.1	3,969	3688.6	3,403	2,989	1895.5	1698.9
Andhra Pradesh	99,692	23213.984	22,995	95,662	26667.99	25911.1	59,198	16602.116	16,115	29,560	7038.719	6435.6
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,337	12916.18	12,554	29,433	7950.849	6911.2
Karnataka	66,274	11867.906	11,791	64,150	12930.985	12324.7	62,643	14443.578	14,148	36,518	7798.827	7352.3
Kerala	21,243	11598.208	10,581	21,577	12007.312	10038.5	22,459	13555.634	11,540	13,271	7088.264	5754.3
Tamil Nadu	92,302	21406.419	21,397	93,508	24251.355	24142.0	95,758	27328.433	26,960	58,345	15176.3013	15063.6
Puducherry	2,331	2677.134	2,652	2,344	2519.24	2432.2	2,402	2413.06	2,338	1,478	1353.6319	1269.8
Bihar	15,409	10425.68	10,426	15,391	12735.87	12735.9	19,294	12905.26	12,735	13,811	8254.1	7960.4
DVC	17,299	862.37	862	17,407	1003.83	1003.8	18,222	1286.18	1,229	10,918	703.94	693.0
Jharkhand	7,042	2656.55	2,657	7,143	2737.65	2737.7	7,599	2801.92	2,718	4,396	1898.02	1590.3
Odisha	25,155	7236.02	7,236	24,958	7312.74	7312.7	26,482	8244.42	7,784	15,945	4524.52	3899.1
West Bengal	42,143	6135.2	6,135	42,891	6337.82	6337.8	47,086	7297.88	6,822	29,747	4667.93	4104.2
Sikkim	409	773.74	774	413	765.46	765.5	399	838.72	780	215	558.34	457.2
Arunachal Pradesh	589	478.773	531	552	480.189	467	677	480.158	464	329	366.163	352.8
Assam	6,495	3358.682	4,152	7,544	3837.579	3727.0	8,527	4275.929	4,111	5,421	2768.408	2102.8
Manipur	574	521.618	599	579	579.779	563.7	705	537.2	518	472	393.519	377.3
Meghalaya	1,828	760.615	900	1,794	1033.235	688.4	1,930	978.475	865	1,030	565.265	495.6
Mizoram	406	299.664	346	446	327.873	317.4	455	336.339	323	258	229.666	219.2
Nagaland	567	410.694	412	577	459.387	446.6	688	446.531	432	441	299.531	283.3
Tripura	1,108	427.452	258	1,195	603.559	584.5	1,242	1033.515	987	750	707.691	673.0

Action plan for implementing National Grid Mission

895. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the State Governments to provide an action plan for implementation of National Grid Mission;

(b) if so, the number of States which have responded to this Mission and the number of projects sent by the State Governments;

(c) whether Government has also initiated projects under this Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial implications of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no 'National Grid Mission' programme under Ministry of Power. However, 'National Smart Grid Mission' (NSGM) has been approved by Government of India in March, 2015 and the States have been requested to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Smart Grid projects to be implemented under the NSGM. DPRs from the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and Goa have been received recently.

Power situation

896. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power surplus and deficit States in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government plans to provide electricity for all by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) what would be the cost of providing electricity for all by 2022 and the manner in which this would be funded; and

(d) what impact this would have in achievement of the country's target to tackle emissions and cut intensity by about one-third by 2030 from 2005 levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of power supply position indicating surplus/deficit status in different States/UTs during the last three year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing 24x7 Power

for all (PFA) to all. Government of India would assist the State Governments in achieving this objective.

(c) Total cost for providing electricity to all consumers would be estimated after finalization of the 24x7 Power for All documents for all the States. The funds would be arranged by the States/UTs from their own resources, loans from financial Institutions or Multi lateral agencies and partly through schemes of Government of India.

(d) In order to reduce the adverse impact of emission from incremental electricity generation required for providing electricity for all, Government has planned to scale upto 175 Giga Watt (GW) generation capacity from clean, Renewable Energy Sources by 2022. Further, the future coal fired power plants would be installed based on Supercritical or Ultra-Supercritical technology having lesser Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission.

Statement**Power Supply Position for 2012-13**

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,637	1,637	0	0	340	340	0	0
Delhi	26,088	25,950	-138	-0.5	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0
Haryana	41,407	38,209	-3,198	-7.7	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5
Himachal Pradesh	8,992	8,744	-248	-2.8	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0
Jammu and Kashmir	15,410	11,558	-3,852	-25.0	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0
Punjab	48,724	46,119	-2,605	-5.3	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0
Rajasthan	55,538	53,868	-1,670	-3.0	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	76,446	-15,201	-16.6	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6
Uttarakhand	11,331	10,709	-622	-5.5	1,759	1,674	-85	-4.8
Northern Region	3,00,774	2,73,240	-27,534	-9.2	45,860	41,790	-4,070	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	17,302	17,003	-299	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	93,662	93,513	-149	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3

Madhya Pradesh	49,226	44,272	-4,954	-10.1	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	1,23,984	1,19,972	-4,012	-3.2	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,991	1,860	-131	-6.6	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4,572	4,399	-173	-3.8	629	629	0	0.0
Goa	3,181	3,107	-74	-2.3	524	475	-49	-9.4
Western Region	2,93,918	2,84,126	-9,792	-3.3	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5
Andhra Pradesh	99,692	82,171	-17,521	-17.6	14,582	11,630	-2,952	-20.2
Karnataka	66,274	57,044	-9,230	-13.9	10,124	8,761	-1,363	-13.5
Kerala	21,243	20,391	-852	-4.0	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	92,302	76,161	-16,141	-17.5	12,736	11,053	-1,683	-13.2
Putucherry	2,331	2,291	-40	-1.7	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep	36	36	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	2,81,842	2,38,058	-43,784	-15.5	38,767	31,586	-7,181	-18.5
Bihar	15,409	12,835	-2,574	-16.7	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	17,299	16,339	-960	-5.5	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0
Jharkhand	7,042	6,765	-277	-3.9	1,263	1,172	-91	-7.2
Odisha	25,155	24,320	-835	-3.3	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	42,143	41,842	-301	-0.7	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	409	409	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	241	186	-55	-23	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	1,07,457	1,02,510	-4,947	-4.6	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	589	554	-35	-5.9	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	6,495	6,048	-447	-6.9	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1
Manipur	574	543	-31	-5.4	122	120	-2	-1.6
Meghalaya	1,828	1,607	-221	-12.1	334	330	-4	-1.2
Mizoram	406	378	-28	-6.9	75	73	-2	-2.7
Nagaland	567	535	-32	-5.6	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	1,108	1,054	-54	-4.9	229	228	-1	-0.4
North-Eastern Region	11,566	10,718	-848	-7.3	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
ALL INDIA	9,95,557	9,08,652	-86,905	-8.7	1,35,453	1,23,294	-12,159	-9.0

#Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2013-14

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2013 - March, 2014		April, 2013 - March, 2014		April, 2013 - March, 2014		April, 2013 - March, 2014	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,574	1,574	0	0	345	345	0	0
Delhi	26,867	26,791	-76	-0.3	6,035	5,653	-382	-6.3
Haryana	43,463	43,213	-250	-0.6	8,114	8,114	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,089	8,883	-206	-2.3	1,561	1,392	-169	-10.8
Jammu and Kashmir	15,613	12,187	-3,426	-21.9	2,500	1,998	-502	-20.1
Punjab	47,821	47,084	-737	-1.5	10,089	8,733	-1,356	-13.4
Rajasthan	58,202	58,042	-160	-0.3	10,047	10,038	-9	-0.1
Uttar Pradesh	94,890	81,613	-13,277	-14.0	13,089	12,327	-762	-5.8
Uttarakhand	11,944	11,493	-451	-3.8	1,826	1,826	0	0.0
Northern Region	3,09,463	2,90,880	-18,583	-6.0	45,934	42,774	-3,160	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	18,932	18,800	-132	-0.7	3,365	3,320	-45	-1.3
Gujarat	88,497	88,488	-9	0.0	12,201	12,201	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	1,26,288	1,23,672	-2,616	-2.1	19,276	17,621	-1,655	-8.6
Daman and Diu	2,252	2,252	0	0.0	322	297	-25	-7.8
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5,390	5,388	-2	0.0	661	661	0	0.0
Goa	3,890	3,871	-19	-0.5	529	529	0	0.0
Western Region	2,94,659	2,91,856	-2,803	-1.0	41,335	40,331	-1,004	-2.4
Andhra Pradesh	95,662	89,036	-6,626	-6.9	14,072	13,162	-910	-6.5
Karnataka	64,150	58,052	-6,098	-9.5	9,940	9,223	-717	-7.2
Kerala	21,577	21,052	-525	-2.4	3,671	3,573	-98	-2.7
Tamil Nadu	93,508	87,980	-5,528	-5.9	13,522	12,492	-1,030	-7.6
Puducherry	2,344	2,320	-24	-1.0	351	333	-18	-5.1
Lakshadweep	48	48	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	2,77,245	2,58,444	-18,801	-6.8	39,015	36,048	-2,967	-7.6
Bihar	15,391	14,759	-632	-4.1	2,465	2,312	-153	-6.2
DVC	17,407	17,296	-111	-0.6	2,745	2,745	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,143	7,007	-136	-1.9	1,111	1,069	-42	-3.8
Odisha	24,958	24,546	-412	-1.7	3,727	3,722	-5	-0.1
West Bengal	42,891	42,762	-129	-0.3	7,325	7,294	-31	-0.4

Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	90	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	240	180	-60	-2.5	40	-8	-20
Eastern Region	1,08,203	1,06,783	-1,420	-1.3	15,888	-290	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	552	517	-35	-6.3	125	-1	-0.8
Assam	7,544	7,062	-482	-6.4	1,329	-109	-8.2
Manipur	579	548	-31	-5.4	134	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	1,794	1,604	-190	-10.6	343	-13	-3.8
Mizoram	446	430	-16	-3.6	84	-2	-2.4
Nagaland	577	561	-16	-2.8	109	-3	-2.8
Tripura	1,195	1,144	-51	-4.3	254	-4	-1.6
North-Eastern Region	12,687	11,866	-821	-6.5	2,164	-116	-5.4
ALL INDIA	10,02,257	9,59,829	-42,428	-4.2	1,35,918	-6,103	-4.5

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note : Both peak net and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position for 2014-15

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2014 - March, 2015		April, 2014 - March, 2015		April, 2014 - March, 2015		April, 2014 - March, 2015	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,616	1,616	0	0	367	367	0	0
Delhi	29,231	29,106	-125	-0.4	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	46,615	46,432	-183	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,807	8,728	-79	-0.9	1,422	1,422	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	16,214	13,119	-3,095	-19.1	2,554	2,043	-511	-20.0
Punjab	48,629	48,144	-485	-1.0	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	65,717	65,310	-407	-0.6	10,642	10,642	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,03,179	87,062	-16,117	-15.6	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	12,445	12,072	-373	-3.0	1,930	1,930	0	0.0
Northern Region	3,32,453	3,11,589	-20,864	-6.3	51,977	47,642	-4,335	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	21,499	21,230	-269	-1.3	3,817	3,638	-179	-4.7
Gujarat	96,235	96,211	-24	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8
Madhya Pradesh	53,374	53,082	-292	-0.5	9,755	9,717	-38	-0.4

Maharashtra	1,34,897	1,33,078	-1,819	-1.3	20,147	19,804	-343	-1.7
Daman and Diu	2,086	2,086	0	0.0	301	301	0	0.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	5,307	5,304	-3	-0.1	714	714	0	0.0
Goa	3,969	3,932	-37	-0.9	501	489	-12	-2.4
Western Region	3,17,367	3,14,923	-2,444	-0.8	44,166	43,145	-1,021	-2.3
Andhra Pradesh	59,198	56,313	-2,885	-4.9	7,144	6,784	-360	-5.0
Telangana	43,337	40,644	-2,693	-6.2	7,884	6,755	-1,129	-14.3
Karnataka	62,643	59,926	-2,717	-4.3	10,001	9,549	-452	-4.5
Kerala	22,459	22,127	-332	-1.5	3,760	3,594	-166	-4.4
Tamil Nadu	95,758	92,750	-3,008	-3.1	13,707	13,498	-209	-1.5
Puducherry	2,402	2,376	-26	-1.1	389	348	-41	-10.5
Lakshadweep	48	48	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	2,85,797	2,74,136	-11,661	-4.1	39,094	37,047	-2,047	-5.2
Bihar	19,294	18,759	-535	-2.8	2,994	2,874	-120	-4.0
DVC	18,222	17,728	-494	-2.7	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4
Jharkhand	7,599	7,390	-209	-2.8	1,075	1,055	-20	-1.9
Odisha	26,482	26,052	-430	-1.6	3,920	3,892	-28	-0.7
West Bengal	47,086	46,827	-259	-0.6	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	0.0	83	83	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman-Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	1,19,082	1,17,155	-1,927	-1.6	17,040	16,932	-108	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	677	610	-67	-9.9	139	126	-13	-9.4
Assam	8,527	7,926	-601	-7.0	1,450	1,257	-193	-13.3
Manipur	705	678	-27	-3.8	150	146	-4	-2.7
Meghalaya	1,930	1,634	-296	-15.3	370	367	-3	-0.8
Mizoram	455	425	-30	-6.6	90	88	-2	-2.2
Nagaland	688	661	-27	-3.9	140	128	-12	-8.6
Tripura	1,242	1,048	-194	-15.6	310	266	-44	-14.2
North-Eastern Region	14,224	12,982	-1,242	-8.7	2,528	2,202	-326	-12.9
All India	10,68,923	10,30,785	-38,138	-3.6	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

NOTE: Energy figures for Andhra Pradesh includes the figures of undivided Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana area) for the period Apr-May, 2014. Energy figures of Telangana are w.e.f. June 2014. Peak figures for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are w.e.f. June, 2014. This is due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana w.e.f. June, 2014.

Power shortage and consumption

897. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected power shortage in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the per capita power consumption in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the comparative figure of per capita power consumption in the country and other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State-wise details of projected power supply position including power shortage in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The energy shortage has reduced from 8.5% in 2011-12 to 2.4% in the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), which is the lowest ever. Further, the peak shortage has reduced from 10.6% in 2011-12 to 3.2% during the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), which is also all time lowest.

(b) The per capita electricity consumption on All India basis has increased from 883.6 units in 2011-12 to 1010 units during 2014-15, which is the highest ever. The States/UTs-wise details of per capita consumption are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Comparative figure of per capita power consumption in India and other countries based on the latest data available at IEA's website www.iea.org Energy Indicators (Selected Indicators 2012) is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Anticipated annual power supply position in each State/UT for 2015-16

State/Region	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement		Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)		Demand		Surplus(+)/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,689	1,601	-87	-5.2	360	304	-56	-15.6
Delhi	30,408	36,854	6,447	21.2	6,300	6,308	8	0.1
Haryana	48,870	52,571	3,701	7.6	9,300	9,980	680	7.3
Himachal Pradesh	9,401	11,603	2,203	23.4	1,600	1,957	357	22.3
Jammu and Kashmir	16,922	13,130	-3,792	-22.4	2,700	2,297	-403	-14.9
Punjab	51,268	53,864	2,597	5.1	11,900	10,344	-1,556	-13.1
Rajasthan	72,132	74,470	2,338	3.2	11,000	11,128	128	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,11,858	97,866	-13,992	-12.5	16,350	13,991	-2,359	-14.4
Uttarakhand	13,247	12,580	-667	-5.0	1,980	1,923	-57	-2.9
Northern Region	3,55,794	3,54,540	-1,254	-0.4	54,329	54,137	-192	-0.4
Chhattisgarh	24,980	26,012	1,032	4.1	3,825	3,857	32	0.8
Gujarat	94,898	95,131	232	0.2	13,671	14,039	368	2.7

Madhya Pradesh	65,675	70,890	5,215	7.9	10,489	11,672	1,183	11.3
Maharashtra	1,49,773	1,55,004	5,230	3.5	21,250	22,411	1,161	5.5
Daman and Diu	2,221	2,251	30	1.4	315	315	0	-0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,806	5,841	35	0.6	800	801	1	0.2
Goa	3,566	3,548	-18	-0.5	515	510	-5	-0.9
Western Region	3,53,068	3,64,826	11,758	3.3	48,479	50,254	1,775	3.7
Andhra Pradesh	54,864	48,216	-6,648	-12.1	7,622	6,720	-902	-11.8
Karnataka	70,294	59,065	-11,229	-16.0	10,911	8,119	-2,792	-25.6
Kerala	23,703	20,349	-3,354	-14.2	4,032	3,229	-803	-19.9
Tamil Nadu	1,02,653	98,123	-4,530	-4.4	14,489	13,710	-779	-5.4
Telangana	58,152	48,135	-10,017	-17.2	8,223	6,573	-1,650	-20.1
Putucherry	2,554	3,062	508	19.9	395	367	-28	-7.1
Southern Region	3,13,248	2,77,979	-35,269	-11.3	43,630	35,011	-8,619	-19.8
Bihar	19,215	18,318	-897	-4.7	3,250	2,543	-707	-21.8
Damodar Valley Corporation	19,224	21,056	1,832	9.5	2,718	4,069	1,351	49.7
Jharkhand	9,106	6,740	-2,366	-26.0	1,200	1,165	-35	-2.9
Odisha	26,985	28,652	1,667	6.2	4,050	4,526	476	11.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	49,654	51,367	1,713	3.5	7,988	7,927	-61	-0.8
Sikkim	427	932	505	118.4	90	162	72	80.3
Eastern Region	1,24,610	1,27,066	2,455	2.0	18,507	19,358	851	4.6
Arunachal Pradesh	816	673	-143	-17.5	143	148	5	3.6
Assam	9,115	6,937	-2,178	-23.9	1,500	1,197	-303	-20.2
Manipur	865	838	-27	-3.1	165	160	-5	-2.8
Meghalaya	2,155	2,246	92	4.3	425	489	64	15.1
Mizoram	502	549	47	9.4	95	116	21	22.4
Nagaland	825	576	-249	-30.2	140	111	-29	-20.8
Tripura	1,425	2,115	690	48.4	315	406	91	28.9
North-Eastern Region	15,703	13,934	-1,768	-11.3	2,650	2,544	-106	-4.0
ALL INDIA	11,62,423	11,38,346	-24,077	-2.1	1,56,862	1,52,754	-4,108	-2.6

Statement-II*Per capita consumption (kWh)*

Name of the State/UTs	2014-15*
Chandigarh	1052
Delhi	1561
Haryana	1909
Himachal Pradesh	1336
Jammu and Kashmir	1169
Punjab	1858
Rajasthan	1123
Uttar Pradesh	502
Uttarakhand	1358
Chhattisgarh	1719
Gujarat	2105
Madhya Pradesh	813
Maharashtra	1257
Daman and Diu	6960
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	13769
Goa	1803
Andhra Pradesh	1040
Telangana	1356
Karnataka	1211
Kerala	672
Tamil Nadu	1616
Puducherry	1655
Lakshadweep	657
Bihar	203
Jharkhand	835
Odisha	1419
West Bengal	647
Sikkim	685

Name of the State/UTs	2014-15*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361
Arunachal Pradesh	525
Assam	314
Manipur	295
Meghalaya	704
Mizoram	449
Nagaland	311
Tripura	303
TOTAL ALL INDIA	1010

Note: Per Capita Consumption=(Gross Energy Generation + Net Import)/Mid Year Population.

* Provisional

Statement-III

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kWh) of Developed/Developing Countries and World for the years 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
1.	Albania	1943
2.	Algeria	1203
3.	Angola	239
4.	Argentina	3027
5.	Armenia	1838
6.	Australia	10218
7.	Austria	8511
8.	Azerbaijan	2053
9.	Bahrain	17601
10.	Bangladesh	280
11.	Belarus	3698
12.	Belgium	8040
13.	Benin	92
14.	Bolivia	646
15.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3271

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
16.	Botswana	1611
17.	Brazil	2509
18.	Brunei Darussalam	8949
19.	Bulgaria	4762
20.	Cameroon	262
21.	Canada	15558
22.	Chile	3807
23.	Chinese Taipei	N.A.
24.	Colombia	1130
25.	Cambodia	206
26.	Congo	180
27.	Costa Rica	1896
28.	Cote d'Ivoire	255
29.	Croatia	3819
30.	Cuba	1376
31.	Cyprus	5313
32.	Czech. Rep.	6306
33.	Dem. Rep. of Congo	112
34.	Denmark	6040
35.	Dominican Rep.	1455
36.	DPR of Korea	654
37.	Ecuador	1276
38.	Egypt	1804
39.	El. Salvador	850
40.	Eritrea	50
41.	Estonia	6603
42.	Ethiopia	58
43.	Finland	15687
44.	France	7367
45.	FYR of Macedonia	3625

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
46.	Gabon	1081
47.	Georgia	1935
48.	Germany	7138
49.	Ghana	348
50.	Gibraltar	5344
51.	Greece	5511
52.	Guatemala	539
53.	Haiti	50
54.	Honduras	680
55.	Hong Kong (China)	6026
56.	Hungary	3919
57.	Iceland	53156
58.	India	884
59.	Indonesia	733
60.	Iran	2752
61.	Iraq	1483
62.	Ireland	5661
63.	Israel	7193
64.	Italy	5277
65.	Jamaica	1198
66.	Japan	7753
67.	Jordan	2357
68.	Kazakhstan	5085
69.	Kenya	157
70.	Korea	10346
71.	Kosovo	2860
72.	Kuwait	16542
73.	Kyrgyzstan	1809
74.	Latvia	3589
75.	Lebanon	3113
76.	Libya	4805
77.	Ligthuania	3607

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
78.	Luxembourg	14667
79.	Malaysia	4313
80.	Malta	4766
81.	Mexico	2098
82.	Mongolia	1604
83.	Montenegro	5412
84.	Morocco	888
85.	Mozambique	454
86.	Myanmar	152
87.	Namibia	1614
88.	Netherlands	6872
89.	Netherlands Antilles	4891
90.	Nepal	119
91.	New Zealand	9298
92.	Nicaragua	568
93.	Nigeria	155
94.	Norway	23656
95.	Oman	6520
96.	Pakistan	447
97.	Panama	1943
98.	Paraguay	1305
99.	People's of Rep. China	3475
100.	Peru	1218
101.	Philippines	668
102.	Poland	3851
103.	Portugal	4708
104.	Qatar	15904
105.	Rep. of Moldova	1514
106.	Romania	2602
107.	Russian Fed.	6602
108.	S. Africa	4410
109.	Saudi Arabia	8763

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
110.	Senegal	210
111.	Serbia	4371
112.	Singapore	8690
113.	Slovenia	6778
114.	Slovak Rep.	5139
115.	Spain	5647
116.	Sri Lanka	527
117.	Sudan	159
118.	Sweden	14289
119.	Switzerland	7953
120.	Syrian Arab Rep.	1169
121.	Tajikistan	1732
122.	Thailand	2479
123.	Togo	147
124.	Trinidad and Tobago	6651
125.	Tunisia	1411
126.	Turkey	2760
127.	Turkmenistan	2476
128.	Ukraine	3641
129.	United Arab Emirate	10175
130.	United Kingdom	5452
131.	United Rep. of Tanzania	101
132.	United States	12947
133.	Uruguay	2933
134.	Uzbekistan	1605
135.	Venezuela	3401
136.	Vietnam	1273
137.	World	2972
138.	Yemen	177
139.	Zambia	600
140.	Zimbabwe	596

Note: The above information has been downloaded from IEA's website Energy Indicators (Selected Indicators 2012)

Power purchased by Bangladesh

898. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bangladesh has sought to source more power from India to meet its rising demand;
- (b) if so, the quantum of power Bangladesh seeks to purchase and by when;
- (c) how much power Bangladesh, sources from India at present; and
- (d) what is the current weighted average tariff of Bangladesh's power purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bangladesh intends to purchase additional 630 to 650 MW power progressively from December, 2015 to January, 2018 onwards.

(c) At present, Bangladesh is importing 500 MW power from India.

(d) Weighted average tariff of power being supplied to Bangladesh in the current year (April to September, 2015) is approximately ₹ 3.69 per unit. In addition to this, Bangladesh also pays transmission and grid operation related charges.

Scientific analysis for fixing speed limit on National Highways

899. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any scientific analysis for fixing speed limit on different stretches of National Highways and the number of speed limit signages placed thereon across the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to regularly amend the maximum speed limit on various stretches of National Highways in consultations with the local police taking into account road geometries, level of development, proportion of vulnerable road users and environmental emissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) This Ministry had constituted

a committee to review speed limit of Motor Vehicles under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Bahadur, Chief Engineer (PIC), Department of Road Transport and Highways. Based on the report of this Committee this Ministry has notified S.O. No. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 for fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles on all roads including the National Highways.

The above speed limit on the National Highways and all roads have been fixed taking into account the improved road infrastructure and efficiency of road transport.

Colours for marking on roads, pavements and sidewalks

900. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress, the national body of highways engineers, mandates the use of yellow, white and black colours for markings on roads, pavements and sidewalks because of their high visibility even in foggy conditions;

(b) whether the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, to which India is a signatory, also stipulates the use of these three colours in road markings;

(c) whether, in contravention of these accepted and widely used norms, NDMC had experimented with green and saffron for marking on its roads, curbs and sidewalks, compromising on road safety aspects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Condition of National Highways in Assam

901. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many portions of National Highways (NHs) in Assam are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action for their repair during the last one year and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the repairing work on the said NHs is going on at slow pace; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by Government to expedite completion of repairing work and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process, depending upon availability of fund and inter-se priority. National Highways in Assam are maintained in trafficable condition. During the last financial year 2014-15, works amounting to about ₹ 91.00 crore were sanctioned by the Ministry for the repair and maintenance of NHs. Allocation of fund amounting to ₹ 92.25 crore has been made and works amounting about to ₹ 51.65 crore have been sanctioned during current year 2015-16, for repair and maintenance of NHs in the State of Assam.

Probe into irregularities in toll collection on Delhi-Jaipur Highway

902. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has started a probe related to manipulations in Delhi-Jaipur Highway toll collection;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with names of companies against which enquiry is registered;

(c) the details of complaints registered along with the respective authorities responsible for manipulations in toll collections, misbehaviour, etc.; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper functioning of tolls across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a Preliminary Enquiry in the matter against unknown officers/officials of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and office bearer of M/s. Pink City Expressway Pvt. Ltd. (PCEPL) on 22.10.2014.

(d) Various steps have been taken to ensure proper functioning of tolls across the country, which include hosting of Concession Agreements on the website of NHAI, setting up of a comprehensive portal, Toll Information System (TIS), in public domain to provide updated information of all toll plazas, applicable user fee rates,

fee notification, discounts/concessions to local and frequent users etc. and transmission of toll data from 19 toll plazas under 9 revenue sharing projects to central server of NHAI on the real time basis and appointment of an Independent Auditor for auditing of the data received.

Upgradation of roads to NHs

903. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade roads/highways in the country to National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the time by which they are likely to be upgraded;

(c) whether Government also proposes to build/upgrade highways between Karnataka and neighbouring States; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the details of feasibility study conducted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Construction work on Jashpur-Ambikapur road

904. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and the width of the road from Jashpur to Ambikapur *via* Pathalgaon in Chhattisgarh;

(b) when the tender process would start therefor; and

(c) whether bypasses required in Jashpur town, Pathalgaon and at Gumla, where NH-43, starts, would be constructed under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Widening of NH-78 (New NH-43) from Ambikapur to Jharkhand/Chhattisgarh border is proposed to be developed under NHDP-IV programme. State PWD, Chhattisgarh is preparing the Detailed Project Report (DPR). A bypass has been proposed to Pathalgaon, however no bypass has been proposed to Jashpur Town. Work for Gumla bypass has been awarded on 01/12/2015.

Expansion of NHs in North-Eastern States

905. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the expansion programme of National Highways in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and National Highway-wise, particularly in Tripura; and

(c) the present status of the expansion plan and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE), for upgradation of 10141 Km. road stretches of National Highways and State Roads in the year 2005-06. Out of 10141 Km. of roads included under SARDP-NE, 6418 Km, which *inter alia* includes 5219 Km. of NHs, has been approved by the Government for implementation under Phase 'A' and the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways. Balance 3723 Km. (2210 Km. of NH + 1513 km of State roads) has been approved only for preparation of DPR under Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE. Further as part of National Highway Development Project (NHDP), Phase-II in the North East, the East-West Corridor stretching from Srirampur to Silchar in Assam of 670 Km. has been taken up under NHDP, Phase-II. In addition, 102 Km. length of NH-44 has been sanctioned during 2015-16 under NHDP, Phase-III in North Eastern States, at a cost of ₹ 479.20 crore.

(b) Details of work sanctioned under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' and the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways and NHDP during last three years and current year, State-wise and National Highway-wise are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Out of 6418 Km. length of SARDP-NE, work for 4538 Km. (3862 Km. of NH + 676 Km. of State roads) have been sanctioned at an aggregate amount of ₹ 35653 crore. Total 1800 Km. length, including 1727 Km. length of National Highways have been completed and expenditure amounting to ₹ 15013 crore have been made for works under SARDP-NE, Phase 'A' and the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways. Out of 670 Km. of length under NHDP Phase-II, about 580 Km. have been completed.

Statement

Details of National Highways works sanctioned under SARDP-NE Phase 'A', the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways and NHDP during last three years and current year, State-wise and National Highway-wise are as under:-

State	Year 2012-13			Year 2013-14			Year 2014-15			Year 2015-16		
	NH no.	Length	Sanct. Amount (in ₹ crore)	NH no.	Length	Sanct. Amount (in ₹ crore)	NH no.	Length	Sanct. Amount (in ₹ crore)	NH no.	Length	Sanct. Amount (in ₹ crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	52B	90.62	832.21	215	22.23	189.91
	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	43.70	547.10	513	23.38	238.46
	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	19.22	155.47	313	39	516.70
Assam	154	9.75	56.39	-	-	-	37	137.33	2705.56	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	52A	10.08	223.3	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	82.03	1619.36	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	37A	17.3	811.28	-	-	-
	-	-	-	152	29.20	33.82	38	29.36	383.18	53	10.15	72.89
	-	-	-	53	14.02	52.08	53	4.77	76.78	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	44	8.00	46.62	-	-	-	44	102.55	479.20
Sikkim	710	32.00	182.28	710	31.77	166.27	31A	5.13	24.99	-	-	-
	-	-	-	31A	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	121.91	1070.23	-	-	-

Upgradation of highways to express highways

906. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to upgrade certain highways to world class express highways in the country, particularly in West Bengal and Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated therefor;
- (c) the time by which the work is likely to be started and completed; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to boost the highway construction in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India had earlier approved a plan for constructing 1000 Km. of Expressways under NHDP Phase-VI at a cost of ₹ 16,680 cr on DBFOT basis.

Following stretches has been approved for upgradation of expressways:

- (i) 249 Km. length of Delhi-Chandigarh section on NH-1 and NH-22
- (ii) 334 Km. length of Bangalore-Chennai section of NH-4
- (iii) 261 Km. length of Delhi-Jaipur section of NH-8
- (iv) 277 Km. length of Kolkata-Dhandbad section of NH-2
- (v) 200 Km. length of Delhi-Agra section of NH-2
- (vi) 400 Km. length of Vadodara-Mumbai corridor
- (vii) 66 Km. length of Delhi-Meerut expressway section of NH-24 and NH-58.

Out of 66 Km. length of Delhi-Meerut expressway, Bids for Delhi-Hapur section of NH-24 has been invited in three packages with Bid Due Date of 15.12.2015.

Feasibility study of remaining projects (except Delhi-Hapur section) are in different stage. The work shall be taken up after finalization of feasibility study and completion of land acquisition activity etc.

In addition to above, Government has approved to take up one more expressway namely Eastern Peripheral expressway for a length of 135 Km. in 6 packages. The

construction on Eastern Peripheral Expressway has been started *w.e.f.* 14.09.2015 (Appointed Date) with construction period of 30 months.

(d) Other than the NHDP, many other initiatives like Bharat Mala, Sethu Bharatam, District Connectivity of unconnected districts by National Highways and regional connectivity in the North Eastern parts of the country are being taken up to boost the highways development in the country.

Accidents on National Highways

907. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many accidents on National Highways are reported across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many accidents were reported during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) what are the steps/measures being taken by Government to reduce accidents on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The total number of road accidents on National Highways in the entire country during the calendar year 2014 is 1,37,903 which accounted for a share of 28.2% in total road accidents.

(c) and (d) State/UT-wise details of total number of accidents on National Highways for the calendar year 2012 to 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*). The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.

- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (xi) Identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots)
- (xii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon-Jaipur, Vadodara-Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi-Rargaon-Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

Statement

Total Number of Road Accidents on National Highways: 2012 to 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State/UT-wise Total Number of Road Accidents on National Highways during		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12725	12131	8799
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112	116	88
3.	Assam	3393	3718	3639
4.	Bihar	3517	3471	3708
5.	Chhattisgarh	3948	3968	3330
6.	Goa	1538	1694	1687

1	2	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	5823	5600	5038
8.	Haryana	3650	3863	3290
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1186	1227	1242
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2214	2161	2040
11.	Jharkhand	1896	1800	1368
12.	Karnataka	13898	13678	13827
13.	Kerala	9377	8921	9006
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12917	13328	12726
15.	Maharashtra	11805	11289	10788
16.	Manipur	516	382	431
17.	Meghalaya	308	199	270
18.	Mizoram	62	34	55
19.	Nagaland	23	30	164
20.	Odisha	4043	3791	3880
21.	Punjab	1994	1815	1791
22.	Rajasthan	6916	6707	6991
23.	Sikkim	72	122	105
24.	Tamil Nadu	21262	20686	20109
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	4945
26.	Tripura	314	273	230
27.	Uttarakhand	828	681	669
28.	Uttar Pradesh	12028	8652	11157
29.	West Bengal	4904	4718	4895
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	95	69
31.	Chandigarh	87	32	36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	890	898	976
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	342	706	554
TOTAL		142694	136786	137903

* Includes expressways

Land acquired for National Highways

908. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure adopted by Government for acquiring land for construction of National Highways in the country;

(b) how much land has been acquired by Government in Odisha for this purpose;

(c) what are the norms set by Government to expand the construction of National Highways in that State;

(d) whether adequate compensation has been paid to those whose land has been acquired for the construction of National Highways; and

(e) if not, the details of such cases pending for the last five years and the amount of compensation not yet paid, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Procedure under the National Highways Act, 1956 is adopted for acquiring land for construction of National Highways.

(b) So far 5119.62 Hectare land has been acquired for development of National Highways in Odisha during last five years.

(c) Depending on widening required; generally 30 m to 60 m wide strip of land is required to expand the construction of National Highways. However, in built up area in exceptional situation efforts are made to expand National Highways within available Right of Way (ROW) with adequate speed limit.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Gap between NCRB and WHO estimates on road accidents

909. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry acknowledges the errors causing huge gap between the official National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) estimates and WHO estimates regarding the number of fatalities in road accidents;

(b) if so, how the Ministry plans to rework the methodology for data collection/estimation/analysis; and

(c) if not, how the Ministry explains this huge gap, almost to the tune of 51 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data on fatalities due to road accident from States/UTs using Ministry of Home Affairs approved proforma on the calendar basis and compiles and publishes the same in Annual Report 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'. As per data collected from States/UTs, a total number of fatalities in road accident during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are 1,39,091, 1,37,423 and 1,41,526 respectively.

World Health Organization (WHO) estimated road traffic fatalities 2,07,551 during 2013. The estimate of WHO does not indicate the actual number of fatalities due to road accidents as their estimates are based on statistical projection and several other factors. Some of the factors are total population of the country, total number of vehicles per 1000 person, total roads (Km.) per 1000 hectares, maximum national speed limited on rural and urban roads (Km./hour), health system access available, alcohol apparent consumption, working population, percentage of total vehicles that are motorbikes, control of corruption index, existence of national policies that encourage walking and/or cycling, etc.

Steps to reduce road fatalities

910. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road safety stakeholders across the world have asked political leadership to act rather than just making commitments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one in every 10 road deaths across the globe is recorded in India;

(d) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(e) the decision taken in the Brasilia meet to reduce the road fatalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is not aware about such a statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per Road Accidents in India 2014 published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, a total number of 1,39,671 persons were killed in road accidents in India during the year 2014. The Government is committed to reduce road fatalities and has taken several steps such as: framing of National Road Safety Policy, constitution of National Road Safety Council, Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways, formulation of a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care, Identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots), etc.

(e) 2nd Global High level Conference on Road Safety was held in Brasilia, Brazil on 18-19th November 2015. The important decisions taken in the conference to strengthening road safety are as under:-

- (i) To encourage States that have not yet done so to designate and/or strengthen funded lead agencies and related coordination mechanisms at national or sub-national level as well as to strengthen the collaboration between Governments, including parliamentary bodies, civil society, academia, private sector and philanthropic foundations in that realm;
- (ii) To encourage civil society, academia, private sector and philanthropic foundations to strengthen their commitments to accelerate the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020;
- (iii) To invite States that have not yet done so to redouble efforts to develop and implement national road safety plans and to adopt and enforce comprehensive legislation, in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020.
- (iv) To identify other risk factors which lead to distracted or impaired driving, such as medical conditions and medicines which affect safe driving, fatigue, the use of narcotic, psychotropic drugs and psychoactive substances, road environment visual distraction, cell phones and other electronic and texting devices and adopt, as appropriate, effective and evidence-based legislation;
- (v) To enhance road policing strategies and traffic enforcement measures, with a view to reducing road traffic crashes, including by means of promoting integration among traffic enforcement agencies in policing and inspection, as well as collecting road infrastructure and road traffic crashes data;
- (vi) To improve the quality of systematic and consolidated data collection on the occurrence of road traffic crashes, including information from different sources,

as well as on mortality and morbidity and disabilities, comprising disaggregated data; in order to address matters of data reliability and underreporting, data collection should be conducted by the appropriate authorities, including traffic police and health services, in line with international standards and definitions;

- (vii) To encourage States to introduce new technologies in traffic management and intelligent transport systems to mitigate road traffic crash risk and maximize response efficiency.

The detailed declaration is available on the website of World Health Organization (WHO) *i.e.* www.who.int

New National Highways

†911. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced the construction of new National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such National Highways in the country and their number and locations in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The construction and development of national highways in the country including the new national highways is a continuous process. The projects report for development of national highways are prepared after its declaration and are taken up for construction depending upon the availability of resources and *inter-se* priority. There are 42 national highways in the State of Bihar out of which on newly declared national highways, 4 projects are under implementation.

National Highways constructed *vis-a-vis* target fixed

912. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the length and breadth of National Highways constructed during the last one and a half year and added to the already built up ones;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what is the amount of expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) how much is expected to be constructed/added against the target fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The lane-wise of National Highways constructed during the last one and a half year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The amount of expenditure incurred for development of National Highways during the last year is ₹ 26838.38 crore and current year upto Oct. 2015 is ₹ 25186.70 crore.

(c) The target fixed for the construction during 2015-16 is 10950 Km. against which 2892 Km. have been constructed till October, 2015.

Statement

State-wise details of construction of 2/4/6/8 lanes during 2014-15 and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	2 Lane	4 Lane	6/8 Lane
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.75	6	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	0	0
3.	Assam	15.50	9	18
4.	Bihar	89.65	9	11
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	106.00	33	64
7.	Delhi	0.00	0	0
8.	Goa	0.00	0	0
9.	Gujarat	165.26	47	66
10.	Haryana	37.45	75	111
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4.56	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.31	11	22
13.	Jharkhand	76.75	11	18
14.	Karnataka	258.30	37	75
15.	Kerala	0.00	10	20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	147.20	91	141

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	2 Lane	4 Lane	6/8 Lane
17.	Maharashtra	162.03	54	89
18.	Manipur	1.32	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	13.80	1	3
20.	Mizoram	36.80	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0
22.	Odisha	146.85	27	51
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
24.	Punjab	37.77	22	23
25.	Rajasthan	632.85	69	116
26.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	66.27	11	17
28.	Telangana	344.40	0	0
29.	Tripura	0.00	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	414.54	80	110
31.	Uttarakhand	7.22	19	38
32.	West Bengal	54.89	30	34
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0

Reactivation of stalled highway projects

913. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a move to reactivate stalled highway projects, the Central Government has now authorised the National Highways Authority of India to pay compensation to concessionaires in case of delays not attributable to them;

(b) whether this step is likely to benefit about 34 stalled projects by allowing extension of concession period for all current projects under BOT (Toll) mode which are languishing for reasons not attributable to the concessionaires; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Government has permitted extension of concession period for all languishing highway projects on Build-Operate-

Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode for the period of delay not directly attributable to the concessionaire subject to the condition that tenure of the operation period would remain unchanged and the project has to be physically completed within the next three years. Similarly, payment of annuities corresponding to the actual period of delay not attributable to the concessionaire in case of languishing highways projects under BOT (Annuity) mode is also envisaged. Identification of such projects has been initiated by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in consultation with lenders and concessionaires.

Highways Advisory Radio System

914. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Highway Advisory Radio (HAR) system like radio channel;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when a free to air infotainment system is likely to be operational on all National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Highway Advisory System (HAS) is a free-to-air information distribution system providing real-time Highway traffic and information Bulletin to make the travelling experience on our National Highways safer, faster and enjoyable. To begin with, HAS is going to be implemented on a pilot basis on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway.

(b) The salient features are real-time traffic information including any congestion and slowdown on the road, accidents and conditions of the road, disaster warning system and weather information.

(c) After the successful pilot project on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway, the pan India rollout will be initiated, subject to feasibility.

Auction of completed highway projects

915. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to auction its completed, public-funded, highway projects;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of such projects proposed to be auctioned, State-wise including Odisha and Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the buyer would be given the toll collection rights on the highway stretches which would be auctioned; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) A proposal for monetisation of completed public funded national highway (NH) projects through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode based on the expected collection of user fee receivables, through private sector efficiency and expertise is under active consideration in the Ministry. Proceeds from such monetisation of completed NH projects which shall accrue to the Government/authority are to be utilised for construction and operation and maintenance of national highways throughout the country. The user fees shall be collected post auction by the selected concessionaire as per existing provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and amendments thereof for a pre-determined concession period. NH Projects to be bid out under this mode will be finalised once the proposal is approved by the Government.

Four laning of NH-91

916. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 95 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th July, 2014 and state:

- (a) the present condition of Ghaziabad-Aligarh-Kanpur National Highway No. 91;
- (b) whether four laning of this highway from Ghaziabad to Aligarh has been completed;
- (c) how much work has been done between Aligarh and Kanpur on this Highway; and
- (d) by when the remaining work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Ghaziabad to Aligarh section of Ghaziabad-Aligarh-Kanpur National Highway No. 91 is in traffic worthy condition

and from Aligarh to Kanpur, it is being maintained in motorable condition through maintenance work.

(b) Out of total length of 126.30 Kms. of NH-91 between Ghaziabad to Aligarh, 4-laning in 121 Kms. has been completed.

(c) For 4-laning of Aligarh to Kanpur section of this National Highway, preparation of detailed project report (DPR) is in progress.

(d) The remaining work of 4-laning of 5.30 Kms. length between Ghaziabad and Aligarh is likely to be completed by April, 2016 after resolving the bottlenecks on account of availability of hindrance free land. As regards completion of 4-laning of Aligarh to Kanpur section, it is premature to indicate the likely date of completion.

Changes in provisions for issuing of driving licences

917. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the proposed new Motor Vehicles Act, Government proposes to make the driving licence procedure more transparent and stringent in order to curb fake licences;

(b) whether it is also proposed to implement strict guidelines to test and train the driving licence applicants; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the new Act to safeguard the rights of pedestrians, drivers, physically challenged persons and to curb the incidents of road rage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the “Motor Vehicles Act, 1988” with a new Act namely “The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015” which *inter alia* facilitate technological intervention and information technology based systems to ensure efficient and safe transport systems in the country. The Bill proposes to have a Unified Driving Licencing System which envisages the simplified application and issuance procedures for Driver Licencing system, adopting technology for driving testing facilities. Unified biometric system is proposed to be adopted to avoid duplication of licence.

(c) The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015 *inter-alia* proposes to include

regulation for pedestrians, non-motorised transport and motor vehicles. It includes sensitising and educating drivers and other road users. It also provides special consideration to vulnerable road users such as women, children, senior citizens and differently-abled persons. Combination of penalties and fines to enforce traffic rules, strict enforcement for driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, rash driving, electronic detection and centralized offences information to identify repeat offenders have also been proposed.

Pace of construction of roads

†918. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads, in kilometers, being constructed at present as Government had promised to construct 30 Km. roads daily;

(b) the percentage escalation in the cost of these projects due to delay in their construction;

(c) whether Government is considering any other scheme to complete the construction of roads at the earliest; and

(d) whether Government is considering imposing fines on road construction companies responsible for delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The average highways construction is 13.51 Km. per day till October, 2015.

(b) In item rate contracts, there is a provision for payment of escalation due to delay if it is not attributable to contractor and percentage escalation in the cost varies from project to project.

(c) No, Sir. Regular Meetings of Infrastructure Committee headed by Minister for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways are being taken for removing the obstruction like land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB and RUB issues with Railways, etc. for earliest construction of roads.

(d) Suitable action is taken as per the contractual provisions against the contractor responsible for delay.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Toll gates in the country

919. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of toll gates on National Highways, State-wise;
- (b) the agency which is collecting fee at these gates;
- (c) whether these gates are awarded through tender process;
- (d) the total amount collected annually, State-wise; and
- (e) how much of fuel is being wasted on toll gates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) State-wise details of Public Private Partnership (PPP)/SPV and Public Funded toll plazas, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The list of agencies presently collecting user fee at Public Funded toll plazas is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The PPP toll plazas are operated by the respective concessionaires of the project during the concession period. The work of user fee collection at public funded toll plazas are awarded following a transparent competitive bidding (e-tender) process only.

(d) The details of revenue received from public funded toll plazas during last three financial years are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) No such details are available.

Statement-I

State-wise List of Public Private Partnership (PPP)/SPV and Public Funded toll plazas with NHAI

States	No. of toll plaza as on 30.11.2015						Total
	PF	BOT (Annuity)	BOT	SPV (NHAI)	SPV (PC)	OMT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	7	2	11		2	3	25
Bihar	2	4	3			4	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh			2				2
Delhi			3				3
Gujarat	7	2	19			4	32
Haryana			9				9
Jammu and Kashmir	2	1					3
Jharkhand	2	1					3
Karnataka	4	2	22	1			29
Kerala			2			1	3
Madhya Pradesh	6	1	5			9	21
Maharashtra	1	3	24		3	1	32
North-East	3						3
Odisha	4		3	1			8
Punjab	2	1	9				12
Rajasthan	7	1	22			8	38
Tamil Nadu	0	4	30	1		8	43
Telangana	0	5	6				11
Uttar Pradesh	11	4	15			13	43
West Bengal	3	3	8	1			15
GRAND TOTAL	61	34	193	4	5	51	348

Statement-II*National Highways Authority of India**Detail of agencies collecting fee on toll plazas*

Sl. No.	Section	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location	Name of the agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ichchapuram-Puintola	5	57.454	Km. 473.632 Bellupada	Md. Usman (Individual)
2.	Ichchapuram-Nandigam	5	66.150	Km. 172.800 (new 530.404) Laxmipuram	Md. Usman (Individual)
3.	Nandigama-Srikakulam	5	63.000	Km. 589.554 Madapam Village Dist.Srikakulam	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Srikakulam-Champavati	5	48.000	Km. 616.704 Chilakapalem	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
5.	Champavati/Kopperla- Visakhapatnam-	5	46.340	Km. 656.704 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
6.	Vishakhapatnam- Ankapalli	5	40.707	Km. 728.055 Aganampudi	Md. Usman
7.	Ankapalli-Tuni	5	89.270	Km. 795.498 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakapatnam	M/s TGV Projects & Investments Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Tuni-Rajamundry (Bummuru)	5	84.400	Km. 236.200 (new Km. 865.553) near Krishnavaram	M/s Welcome Infratoll (JV)
9.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	5	107.611	Km. 139.483 (new Km. 964.350), Tanuku	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
10.	Aurangabad-Barachetti	2	60.000	Km. 200.100 Vill. Sau Kala	Shri Rajendra Singh
11.	Kotwa-Mehsi- Muzaffarpur	28	80.00	468.700 near Parsoni Khem Village in East Champaran District	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
12.	Mokama-Munger	80	60.470	Km. 23.500 Balgudar in Begusari distt.	Mother India Construction Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Khagaria-Purnea	31	69.691	Km. 333.150 Kharik	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
14.		31	69.691	Km. 397.885 Maranga	Shri Rajendra Singh
15.	Muzzaffarpur-Sonbarsa 2 lane with PS	77	65.472	Km. 26.09 Runni	M/s Surya International Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Ratanpur - Himatnagar	8	54.820	Km. 416.00 Vantada Distt Sabarkantha	M/s Ridhi Sidhi Associates

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
18.	Garamore-Samakhiyali	8A	52.497	Km. 286.655 Surajbari	M/s MEP Infrastructures Developers Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Garamore-Bamanbore	8A	71.400	Km. 213.100 Vaghasia	M/s Welcome Infra Toll (JV)
20.	Rajkot-Bambanbore	8B	31.800	Km. 207.5 Vet	M/s Coral Associates
21.	Abu road-Palanpur/ Khemana	14	31.000	Km. 270.25, Undvariya Distt. Sirohi	M/s Ashirvad Industries and Infrastructure
22.	Palanpur/Khemana- Aburroad	14	45.000	Km. 338.23 Khemana	Shri Bholanath Rajpati Shukla
23.	Porbandar-Bhiladi- Jetpur	8B	50.540	Km. 11.00 Vanana Town	Shri Suresh Chandra
24.		8B	65.100	Km. 82.00 Dumiyani	M/s Arya Toll Infra Ltd.
25.	Jammu-Pathankot	1A (44 new)	48.650	Km. 16.400 Lakhanpur	Not under Tolling
26.	Samba-Kunjwani	1A (44 new)	46.000	Km. 88.300 Thandikhui*	Not under Tolling
27.	Jammu Bypass- Udhampur	1A (44 new)	45.392	Km. 22.600 Bann *	Shri Rakesh Kumar Choudhary
28.	Barachetti-Gorhar	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna,	M/s Westwell Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	2	78.750	346.100 Ghangari	M/s Bholanath Rajpati Shukla (JV)
30.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi including Ramgarh bypass	33	73.790	Km. 98.930 (Pundag)	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
31.	Maharashtra Border- Belgaum	4	55.240	Km. 591.24 Kognoli	M/s. ABL-ACL Consortium

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Hattargi-Hirebagewadi	4	22.00	Km. 537.77 Hattargi	M Gopalkrishna Melanta
33.	Gabbur-Devgiri	4	64.00	Km. 352.550 Bankapur	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited
34.	Doddasiddanahally- Hadadi	4	71.00	Km. 237.650 Hebbalu, distt. Davanageri	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
35.	Hadadi-Devgiri	4	80.00	Km. 288.200 Chalageri, distt. Haveri	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
36.	AP/Karnataka Border- Devanahalli	7	71.45	Km. 464.774 near Bagepalli	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
37.	B.C. Road-Padil & Padil Bypass (Suratkal-Nantur) (New Mangalore Port)	48 (new 73)	18.137	Km. 331.290 Brahmarkotlu	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
38.	Lakhnadon-Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	7	56.930	Km. 584.500 near Village Allonia in Seoni Distt.	M/s Anoj Kumar Agarwala
39.	Multai-Chhindwara up to Chhindwara Ring Road Section	347	75.592	Chikhalikala Km. 21	M/s Shiva Corporation (I) Ltd.
40.	Chhindwara (from Ring Road)-Seoni Section	347	61.285	Fulara km 139	M/s Shiva Corporation (I) Ltd.
41.	Chhindwara-Amarwara including Part of Chhindwara Ring Road Section	547	76.025	Jungawani Km. 136	M/s Shiva Corporation (I) Ltd.
42.	Amarwara-Narsinghpur Section	547	70.010	Jaitpur Km. 197	M/s Shiva Corporation (I) Ltd.
43.	Saoner-Chindwara Section	547	75.460	Kelwad Km. 13.00	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Shivnath Bridge (Nandghat)			Km. 66/2	M/s Welcome Infra Toll (JV)
45.	Deodhari - Kelapur	7	30	Km. 150.00 near Kelapur in Yavatmal Distt.	Md. Usman (Individual)
46.	Nagpur-Betul	69	55.68	at Km. 71.050 (Khambara Toll Plaza)	M/s Anoj Kumar Agarwala
47.		69	58.08	at Km. 14.700 (Milanpur Toll Plaza)	Md. Usman (Individual)
48.		69	58.060	Patanswangi	Md. Usman (Individual)
49.	Shilong bypass	40 & 44	47.060	Km. 24.700 Deingpost	M/s Arya Toll Infra Ltd.
50.	Rakhaldubi to Kohora	31	50.80	Dahalapara	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
51.	Guwahati Bypass— Nagaon-Daboka— Udauli/section	36 & 37	73.67	Km. 254.514 raha	M/s Balaji Enterprises
52.	Bhadrak-Balasore	5	62.641	Km. 182.175 (Km. 97.960 New) Sergarh	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
53.	Chandikhol-Bhadrak	5	74.500	Km. 88.435 (Km. 191.698 New) Panikholi in Jajpur Dist.	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
54.	Sunakhala- Bhubaneshwar	5	76.665	Km. 397.310 (New Km 301.700) Gangapada in Khurda Dist.	M/s C. P. Ramarao
55.	Sunakhala-Puintola	5	57.600	389.609 near Gurapalli	Sh. V. Vidyasagar Reddy
56.	Chandikhol-Paradip	5A	76.588	Km. 4 Srirampur	Md. Usman (Individual)

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Amritsar-Wagah Border	1	35.930	Km. 479.868 (Chhidan)	M/s Rohan Rajdeep Tollways Ltd.
58.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	1A	59.600	Km. 84.500 Harsamansar	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
59.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	1A	65.770	Km. 34.500 Chollang	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
60.	Udaipur-Kherwara	8	70.000	Km. 311.100 Paduna Village	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
61.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	8	40.180	Km. 348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
62.	Kishangarh-Village Kavalias	79 & 79A	101.000	Km. 80.800 Kavalias	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
63.	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	79	82.900	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Ltd.
64.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	76	99.170	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura	M/s PATH Ltd.
65.	Chittorgarh Bypass	79 & 76	29.600	Km. 28.500 Rithola	M/s Ashirvad Industries and Infrastructure
66.	Jhalawar-Rajasthan/MP Border	12	62.160	Km. 377.00 Methoon	M/s Shiva Corporation (India) Ltd.
67.	Reengus-Sikar	11	35.597	Km, 324.638 Akhepura	M/s S.S. Multi-services (JV)

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	46.500	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)	M/s C.P. Rama Rao
69.		45	46.500	Km. 103.500 (Athur)	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited
70.	Trichy-Karaikudi (10.00-94.000 (design Km. 10.00-91.054) including Trichy bypass on NH-67 from Km. 110.016-Km. 135.930	210	37.380	Km. 19.00 Lechchumanapatti	Shri T. Suryanarayana Reddy
71.		210	34.200	Km. 57.317 Lembalakudi	Shri T. Suryanarayana Reddy
72.	Tirunelveli-Tuticorin	7A New 138	47.250	Vaghaikulam Km. 17.000 (Pudukottai)	Md. Usman (Individual)
73.	Maharashtra/AP Border- Islam Nagar	7	55.000	Km. 180.300 Near Pippalwada village in Adilabad Distt.	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Islam Nagar-Katdal	7	53.010	Km. 245.400 Rolmamda Vill. In Adilabad Distt.	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
75.	Kadthal-Armur	5	30.900	Km. 281.320 Gamjal	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
76.	Adloor Yellareddy- Gundla Pochampally	5	103.076	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Kothakota bypass- Kurnool	7	74.622	Km. 200.95 Pullur	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
78.	Agra-Makhanpur	2	50.873	Km. 225.00 Tundla	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Shikohabad-Etawah & Etawah Bypass	2	72.940	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad (Gaurau)	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Ltd.
80.	Chakeri-Usrania	2	81.210	Km. 527.275 Badauri	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
81.	Fatehpur-Khokharaj	2	58.000	Km. 120.50 Katoghan	M/s Bholanath Rajapati Shukla
82.	Allahabad-Handia- Varanasi	2	72.389	Km. 279.12, Lalanagar	M/s Bholanath Rajpati Shukla
83.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	24	32.245	Km. 29.30 Dasna	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Ltd.
84.	Brijghat-Moradabad	24	56.250	Km. 121.975 Joya	Bholanath Rajpati Shukla (JV)
85.	Hapur- Garhmuketeshwar	24	35.000	Km. 88.500 Brijghat, distt. Gaziabad	Sh. Bholanath Rajpati Shukla
86.	Jhansi-Pooch	25	64.150	Km. 140.400 Village Semri in Jhansi Distt.	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Ltd.
87.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	25 & 26	49.700	Km. 32.100 Babina (existing chainage 28.500)	Sh. Keshav Agarwal
88.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	26	49.305	Km. 85.280 Village Vigakhet in Lalitpur Distt.	M/s Adycon Infnrstructures Pvt. Ltd.
89.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	27	5.410	Km. 1.600	M/s Woodhill Infnrstructures Ltd.
90.	Poonch-Orai	25	65.000	Km. 187.50 village Ait in Jaluan district	M/s Welcome Infra Toll (JV)
91.	Orai-Bara	25	66.813	Km. 229.213 village Usaka in Jaluan district (Chameri)	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.	Lucknow-Raibrelly	24B	70.000	Dakshinashekhpur	M/s Arya Toll Infra Ltd.
93.	Budbud-Palsit	2	67.750	Km. 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan	M/s MEP Infrastrucutre Developers Ltd.
94.	Palsit-Dhankuni	2	63.749	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
95.	Purnea-Dalkhola	31	36.30	Km. 416.00 Barsoni	Sh. Rajeev Kumar Singh
96.	Dalkhola-Islampur	31	62.14	Km. 451.00 Surjapur	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
97.	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	31	44.00	Km. 547.350 Paschim Madati in Darjeeling Distt.	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co
98.	Salsalabari-WB-Assam Border	31C	26.50	Km. 243.00 Guabari	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
99.	Kolaghat-Haldia	41	50.215	Km. 11.600 Sonapetya	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.

Statement-III

Details of revenue received from public funded toll plazas with NHAI during last three financial Years

Summary	Total Collection (₹ in crores)		
State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	380	450	513
Bihar	59	133	199
Gujarat	208	271	282
Harayana	15	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3	25	32
Jharkhand	69	112	143

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	119	177	214
Kerala	0	4	12
Nort-East	0	0	11
Maharashtra	17	20	18
Madhya Pradesh	61	112	133
Odisha	67	134	185
Punjab	2	4	46
Rajasthan	319	463	577
Tamil Nadu	311	372	389
Telangana	144	144	173
Utter Pradesh	497	761	925
Uttarakhand	1	0	0
West Bengal	110	218	284

Jam on NH-58 due to ongoing construction work

†920. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vehicles and passengers going to Dehradun, Roorkee, Haridwar and other areas from Delhi have to face great difficulties due to heavy two-three hour long jams daily as a result of very slow pace of ongoing construction work on National Highway No. 58 between Purkaji and Roorkee-Haridwar in view of 'Ardh Kumbh' to be held in Haridwar 2016; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken/being taken by Government to expedite the construction of this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Four laning of National Highway No.-58 from Muzffarnagar to Haridwar *via* Purkaji is in progress. However, the same is delayed mainly due to poor financial resources of the concessionaire. Efforts in consultation with the lenders have been made and the progress of work has gained momentum. On some occasions, traffic jams occur due to mechanical failure of vehicles, for which immediate remedial actions are taken with the help of police authorities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disposal of pending road accident cases

921. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1506 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated status of amendment to certain Sections of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988;

(b) the total number of accident claim cases pending in the country, State-wise and how many of them are more than ten years old; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government in coordination with the State Governments, as on date, for speedy disposal of long pending accident cases before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers State Government to constitute, by notification in the Official Gazette, one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of a third party so arising, or both. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as passed by Rajya Sabha and which was pending in Lok Sabha lapsed on dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha. Now, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the “Motor Vehicles Act, 1988” with a new Act namely “The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015” which *inter-alia* proposes to put in place the National Road Safety and National Transport Authority which has been tasked to address the engineering, education, enforcement, monitoring and emergency care standards for road safety. The Bill also tries to remove the practices which are adverse to road safety and efficient use of transport system. The National Authority shall develop the Unified Vehicle Registration System to integrate various stakeholders including manufacturers, insurance firms, centres of fitness certification, revenue departments of the Central Government, the State Governments, enforcement agencies, consumers and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal to provide and share information. The Bill, 2015 has been furnished to all the States/UTs, seeking their comments/views. The Bill has been uploaded on Ministry’s official website: www.morth.nic.in.

(b) and (c) The details of accident claim cases pending in the country is not centrally maintained in the Ministry. The State Governments have to dispose of the cases as per the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Difference between market rate and grants under IAY

922. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate at which Government provides grants per houses for constructions of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana;

(b) whether there is a huge difference between the present rate under IAY and the market rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the steps taken by Government to bridge the difference between market rate and the grants being provided by Government under IAY; and

(e) how much assistance has been provided to Maharashtra particularly Vidarbha region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) At present under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance of ₹ 70,000/- in plain areas and ₹ 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas including IAP districts, is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit.

(b) to (d) Various independent studies reveal that there has been rise in cost of construction materials resulting in overall increase in cost of construction of a unit under IAY *vis-a-vis* market rate.

Keeping in view the increased cost, the Government has enhanced unit assistance from ₹ 45,000/- to 70,000/- in plane areas and ₹ 48,500/- to 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas including IAP districts from 1st April, 2013.

(e) Details indicating Central Allocation and Release to the State of Maharashtra including Vidarbha region (district-wise) for last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Financial Assistance given to Maharashtra during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts/ DRDAs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmednagar	3761.790	3680.790	909.825	946.218	1557.192	1557.192
2.	Akola	677.580	623.580	2308.950	2401.308	1464.372	1464.372
3.	Amravati	1594.670	1504.670	2778.300	2889.432	6710.886	6710.869
4.	Aurangabad	1765.550	882.775	2023.350	2097.945	1876.602	1876.585
5.	Beed	1352.960	676.480	1773.975	1844.934	1546.272	1546.272
6.	Bhandara	753.350	690.999	235.200	244.608	1564.290	1564.292
7.	Buldhana	1012.250	905.250	658.350	684.684	2851.212	2851.212
8.	Chandrapur	1555.110	1452.658	2302.650	2394.756	1912.950	1912.952
9.	Dhule	1506.970	1159.711	4022.550	4183.452	7530.978	7530.980
10.	Gadchiroli	1289.280	1297.250	2799.000	3719.571	4559.490	4559.492
11.	Gondia	760.120	386.330	1977.750	2054.223	4550.715	4550.716
12.	Hingoli	472.900	418.900	1016.400	1057.056	2151.786	2151.788
13.	Jalgaon	3670.240	3494.240	5402.775	5567.865	5888.610	5888.612
14.	Jalna	893.080	620.674	1684.725	1752.114	2401.854	2401.856

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Kolhapur	1426.900	1343.900	1113.000	1157.520	1536.990	1536.992
16.	Latur	1152.140	1152.140	1265.250	1315.860	3492.762	3492.764
17.	Nagpur	1487.050	1392.050	1295.175	1346.982	957.684	957.684
18.	Nanded	2327.900	2327.900	757.575	787.878	4427.514	4427.516
19.	Nandurbar	1888.470	902.235	6905.325	7081.200	8300.292	8300.292
20.	Nashik	3728.910	3536.970	9273.600	9644.544	7975.422	7975.424
21.	Osmanabad	985.830	492.915	803.775	835.926	1051.050	1051.052
22.	Parbhani	647.830	635.830	930.825	968.058	1453.998	1454.000
23.	Pune	3077.920	1538.960	0.000	0.000	273.000	0.000
24.	Raigad	1710.210	1655.860	2229.675	2318.862	1295.112	1295.112
25.	Ratnagiri	1052.350	1052.350	409.500	425.880	1098.006	1098.007
26.	Sangli	1684.060	1063.256	793.800	412.776	0.000	0.000
27.	Satara	1484.190	1385.190	696.675	724.542	1170.624	1170.624
28.	Sindhudurg	673.840	618.840	918.750	955.500	476.112	476.112
29.	Solapur	4260.900	2486.756	779.100	810.264	1266.720	1266.720
30.	Thane	4911.870	4839.870	7838.775	8152.326	3609.060	3609.060
31.	Wardha	886.740	870.740	1024.275	1065.246	1008.462	1008.463
32.	Washim	475.080	254.882	1300.950	1352.988	1100.190	1100.191
33.	Yavatmal	1709.99.	1636.990	4178.475	4345.613	7812.168	7812.168
TOTAL		56638.030	51306.533	75093.747	75540.131	102822.276	94599.371

Neeranchal scheme

†923. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated scheme named Neeranchal for watershed development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated during the current financial year and the amount sanctioned, so far; and

(d) the names of the States which would be benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the World Bank Assisted National Watershed Project “Neeranchal” on 7.10.2015 with a total outlay of ₹ 2142.30 crore. The duration of the project is between 2015-16 to 2020-21. The project would be implemented through 4 components as per the approved Project Appraisal Document (PAD). The components are Central Institutional and Capacity Building; National Innovation Support; Implementation Support in participating States and Project Management and Coordination.

(c) As the project has been approved only during October 2015, no funds have been allocated, sanctioned during the current financial year to the States.

(d) The project will be implemented in 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. Neeranchal will also support some activities across all the States.

Villages adopted under SAGY

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

(a) whether more than 100 Members of Parliament (MPs) have not yet adopted villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) what are the difficulties that the Ministry is facing to convince the MPs to adopt villages;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to stop release of their MPLAD funds if anyone fails to adopt a village during the next 1-2 months; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 95 Members of Parliament have not yet adopted villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

(b) As per the guidelines of the SAGY, various correspondence and communications have been sent to Hon'ble Members of Parliament for facilitating identification of Gram Panchayat under SAGY. Member of Parliament submits the choice to the respective District Collectors who in-turn validates as per the criterion and communicate the same to Ministry of Rural Development. This process has also been informed to various State Governments and Ministry of Rural Development had requested State Governments to ensure identification of Gram Panchayat by every Member of Parliament. So far no State Government has written regarding any difficulty in this regards.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such provision is available in the Guidelines of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.

Rural wage growth

925. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports indicating that the rural wage growth has hit the lowest level during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment compiles and maintains the average daily wage rates in respect of selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations on the basis of the information collected by the National Sample Survey Organization from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread over 20 States. All-India annual average daily wage rates for unskilled labourers in rural areas for the years 2004 to 2015 (9 months average) along with their growth rates are given in Statement (*See* below). As per the data furnished by them, rural wage growth for the last ten years indicates a positive trend.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing Annual Wage Rates and their Growth Rates in rural areas

Sl. No.	Wages (in ₹)											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013#	2014	2015*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL INDIA	60	62	65	70	90	106	112	134	159	183	236	246
Sl. No.	Growth Rate											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24
ALL INDIA	3.33	4.84	7.69	28.57	17.78	5.66	19.64	18.66	15.09	28.96	4.23	4.23

Average based on 10 months wage data as there has been a change in categorisation of occupation-
-Nomenclature of Unskilled Labourers changed to Non-Agricultural Labourer (including porters, loaders) w.e.f November, 2013.
* Average based on 9 months wage data.

Integrated Land Information Management System

926. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP), Government aims to build an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real-time land records across the country;

(b) if so, the details of computerisation of land records achieved since the inception of this programme;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time Limit for completion of computerisation of land records across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The objective of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) is to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real-time land records across the country.

(b) The following States/UTs have undertaken the work of computerization of land records since inception of this programme.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Yes. The NLRMP programme is to be completed by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.*, by the end of the Financial Year 2016-17.

(e) Not Applicable.

People below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh

†927. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people are living below poverty line and are getting the benefits of B.P.L. in many States including Uttar Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government till now in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002. The detail BPL lists are maintained by the respective State/UT and the same is not available with the Ministry. However, details showing the number of rural families identified by the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh under BPL Census, 2002 may be seen in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country, which could be targeted under its programmes/schemes. The SECC has been conducted by the States/UT with the technical and financial support of the Ministry of Rural Development. The finding of the census is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in). M/o Rural Development has decided to select beneficiaries of its programmes on the basis of SECC data.

Statement

*Details showing rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs
under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	18.306**
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.684**
16.	Maharashtra	45.023**
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.395**
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Odisha	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.211**
29.	West Bengal	68.005**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
TOTAL		592.526

* For Andaman only

** updated on end November, 2012.

Enquiry into cases of irregularities under MGNREGA

928. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of irregularities reported under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of such cases inquired into by National Level Monitors (NLMs) during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of cases wherein irregularities have been established during the above period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Ministry, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) receives complaints of irregularities including diversion of funds, embezzlement of funds, less/non-payment of wages, lack of transparency etc. in many States/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs. The year-wise data of the complaints is not being maintained by the Ministry. The cumulative pendency of the grievances are monitored at the Ministry level. The State and UT-wise details of complaints are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

Statement

Details of complaints received under

Sl. No.	State	Misappropriation of funds	Under payment	Wages not paid	Corruption under NREGA	Irregularities (Not specific)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	2	5	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	2	12	3	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	17	74	16	123	19	249
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	23	18	38	6	94
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	2	12	15
8.	Haryana	55	3	14	16	20	112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	3	5	3	6	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	45	6	13	36	40	140
12.	Karnataka	8	0	6	0	4	18
13.	Kerala	4	1	3	4	7	19
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220	7	44	109	38	418
16.	Maharashtra	2	4	1	4	3	14
17.	Manipur	1	1	2	0	8	12
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	0	3
21.	Odisha	34	1	20	19	22	95
22.	Punjab	8	0	1	1	3	13
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	6	1	3	1	8	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	2	4	4	18
26.	Telengana	3	2	0	0	0	5
27.	Tripura	3	0	0	1	0	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	400	26	92	301	362	1181
29.	Uttarakhand	3	2	5	7	4	21
30.	West Bengal	3	5	2	6	1	17
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		875	160	250	689	577	2555

Homeless families included under IAY

†929. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines to identify Below-Poverty-Line (BPL) families in the county;

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since its inception in the country, State and UT-wise;

(c) the number of homeless families included under IAY, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government has recently reviewed the IAY and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census for the Tenth Five Year Plan period was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic indicators/parameters/criteria were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The 13 indicators are:

1. Size of land holding
2. Type of houses
3. Clothing
4. Food security
5. Sanitation
6. Ownership of consumer durables
7. Literacy status
8. Status of household labour force
9. Means of livelihood
10. Status of children

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

11. Indebtedness
12. Migration
13. Preference of assistance

For each of these thirteen indicators, the households are awarded scores in a five point scale from 0-4. The scores are inversely related to the poverty and deprivation of the household. A low score indicate a higher level of poverty and deprivation and *vice-versa*. For each household, the scores from these 13 indicators are summed up to get aggregate score of the household. The aggregate score of a household can range from a minimum of zero to a maximum of 52. The households are arranged in ascending order to get the BPL list.

(b) and (c) One of the criteria of allocation of houses to the beneficiaries under IAY include the status of houselessness of beneficiaries as reported in the Census of India. Details indicating State/UT-wise number of houses constructed under IAY since inception are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Houses constructed under IAY since inception

Sl. No.	State	Houses constructed since inception
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3262184
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72910
3.	Assam	1777401
4.	Bihar	6582049
5.	Chhattisgarh	488589
6.	Goa	14153
7.	Gujarat	1322796
8.	Haryana	238934
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89275
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	173371
11.	Jharkhand	1028545
12.	Karnataka	1323668
13.	Kerala	833748

Sl. No.	State	Houses constructed since inception
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1785621
15.	Maharashtra	2206646
16.	Manipur	47035
17.	Meghalaya	102705
18.	Mizoram	41425
19.	Nagaland	138574
20.	Odisha	2563429
21.	Punjab	177051
22.	Rajasthan	1198889
23.	Sikkim	29299
24.	Tamil Nadu	1669591
25.	Telangana	57437
26.	Tripura	216721
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4466875
28.	Uttarakhand	230025
29.	West Bengal	2469430
30.	Andaman and Nicaobar Islands	5339
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1408
32.	Daman and Diu	526
33.	Lakshadweep	882
34.	Puducherry	3865
TOTAL		34620396

Progress as reported by States.

Housing loan for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana

930. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum/ceiling of assistance provided to the beneficiaries for construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) whether housing loan on low interest from the public sector banks is being proposed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a wider variety of designs to model houses under IAY is also being proposed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of assistance provided to Maharashtra and amount utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) At present under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance of ₹ 70,000/- in plain areas and ₹ 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas including IAP districts, is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit.

(b) The SC/ST beneficiaries of the IAY scheme can avail the benefit of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme to get a loan of ₹ 20,000/- per house at an interest rate of 4% per annum.

(c) and (d) Under Indira Awaas Yojana, it is the beneficiary who decides the design and model that is to be adopted for the construction of the house. However, the programme guidelines states that the beneficiary should be sensitized about the housing designs and construction technologies which are available and their costs for labour and materials enabling them to make an informed choice based on affordability and cultural preference.

(e) The Central Allocation, Release and utilization of funds in respect of State of Maharashtra for last three years is given as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization of funds
2012-13	56638.030	51306.533	108277.810
2013-14	75093.747	75540.131	92243.308
2014-15	102822.276	94599.371	97972.731

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA

931. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the States have faltered in paying wages on time to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of wage arrears of MGNREGA workers, as on date, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) the main reasons for delay in payment of wages to MGNREGA workers;

(d) whether any State has paid compensation to workers for delayed payments and later recovered the same from erring functionary concerned, so far, and if so the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), details of delayed payment to MGNREGA workers for last two years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of delayed compensation paid in State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Cases of delay in payment of wages in States/UTs have been reported in the Ministry due to following reasons:—

- Internet connectivity for maintaining the programme database (MGNREGA-soft)
- Implementation issues like delay in measurement, inadequate staff, poor spread of banking infrastructure, etc.

(e) In order to ensure timely payment wages, Rules have been issued for timely payment of wages under which, it was suggested that clear accountability shall be fixed on the functionaries for timely performance of specific duties leading to payment of wages. All cases of delayed payment attract compensation @ 0.05% per day of delay, which is automatically calculated and paid by the State Government. The Ministry has also initiated Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) which directly credits wages to the respective beneficiary accounts using the core banking system.

To reduce the delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision. The following steps are taken to check the delays in wage payment:

- (i) State Government has been advised to notify the 'Rules' and implement the system of compensation for delay in wage payment.
- (ii) State Government has been advised to review and discuss with the Programme Officers periodically the issues of delayed payments.

Statement-I

Sl. No	State	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16 till 03/12/2015			
		Total Payment		Total Delayed Payment		Total Payment		Total Delayed Payment		Total Payment		Total Delayed Payment	
		Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)	Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)	Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)	Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)	Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)	Total Transactions Involved (In Lakh)	Amount (In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62139945	332379.5	13594306	70599.01	32541630	178846.48	19136625	104941.35	30016639	178755.64	6418630	38990.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	325030	4404.3	220674	2979.58	285131	2766.77	198960	1862.94	17863	209.48	2667	45.85
3.	Assam	4852342	45194.46	711824	7587.61	3397086	34678.62	2316981	24386.85	2866604	32163.52	1550703	17765.23
4.	Bihar	8387820	110193.51	6127854	80646.86	2747063	41669.75	2294922	34921.02	1906170	31616.23	1494171	24561.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	24743607	185330.78	12233989	91736.28	10553987	83183.73	7513831	59350.19	4309409	34381.8	3719938	29525.99
6.	Goa	23680	204.53	11748	101.52	36084	335.69	20809	194.59	14729	136.01	10081	92.26
7.	Gujarat	4288466	30076.92	2644816	18450.88	3381770	26841.38	1860201	14561.61	1152524	9342.71	580282	4590.01
8.	Haryana	1450226	25274.37	507211	8955.08	744530	14560.15	618640	12075.25	371587	7014.14	235609	4290.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2655808	38807.46	1308475	20013.73	1761769	28984.85	1418008	23500.83	818260	14241.2	388814	6894.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2540852	43906.24	1982550	34577.25	807354	12807.65	708892	11355.17	190041	3064.53	134897	2166.6
11.	Jharkhand	7137131	59351.31	369187	3039.27	7270373	70200.38	2320140	22535.84	5173645	51359.39	1008670	10075.65

12.	Karnataka	9265698	122719.04	6663569	88657.64	5458390	81602.05	4829940	72339.07	2137737	33975.67	1463267	23596.44
13.	Kerala	19975608	155677.86	15921612	125293.22	13733519	125998.74	11554800	106468.77	8146706	82497.17	5462527	56345.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22303991	169778.22	14185576	106905.09	20616215	172144.3	17318656	143859.5	7458996	61001.97	4587648	37349.85
15.	Maharashtra	9297487	82421.84	6440247	58159.39	10866774	100492.69	8043145	73916.7	7026286	68758.57	4941358	47797.51
16.	Manipur	1729299	17229.43	348431	4122.01	2150948	17634.27	271473	2028.87	520820	4325.39	141015	1074.01
17.	Meghalaya	2530987	28926.47	1862020	21859.03	1743894	25332.42	1630047	23760.52	73264	1282.46	63271	1111.75
18.	Mizoram	1396366	19746.24	27070	519.37	940471	7411.06	15731	125.53	727840	11584.3	1147	24.05
19.	Nagaland	1893427	20272.51	1130888	11756.82	1961098	13869.74	1587578	11187.63	506225	2981.72	379589	1815.24
20.	Odisha	12078605	99712.45	6038365	49654.1	9002631	85043.48	7235654	68513.85	5869826	59666.69	3462414	35284.45
21.	Punjab	1764659	24275.61	1418832	19214.61	949728	12647.03	919199	12171.96	901374	10686.95	691340	8132.51
22.	Rajasthan	18351798	195964.09	15635140	166661.11	17179884	183596.38	10518367	109006.75	12222344	137940.06	5860495	63637.14
23.	Sikkim	374899	5943.8	108693	1688.41	214018	3677.73	119819	2074.31	106945	1936.85	41160	734.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	86962246	380401.73	19254759	82670.17	61977582	328672.15	44431506	238502.24	50855156	290356.5	28604719	160218.86
25.	Telangana	1717805	9059.97	992599	5003.82	22346288	119013.14	14465743	77100.74	16118747	98284.13	7687280	48197.93
26.	Tripura	7973855	68986.74	408950	3474.14	8188237	76528.14	2537323	23565.83	4479348	51624.76	1683599	18253.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27853876	242020.97	7147171	63890.58	19301114	199568.77	15760740	162895.51	13323389	146955.23	10308209	113809.66
28.	Uttarakhand	2645884	23434.82	1941391	16597.58	1420187	21729.6	951889	14921.61	678040	10628.55	453059	7238.91
29.	West Bengal	39208315	330950	31729138	269079.94	27149960	264728.35	26007705	253625.13	7932863	89904.45	5002997	56636.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186407	1598.5	109369	958.65	87989	839.28	72180	692.3	2000	19.25	2000	19.25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	1229	23.68	740	14.7	1143	24.06	571	11.48	115	2.97	63	1.64
34.	Puducherry	212043	1039.65	105061	498.79	92661	531.05	49737	288.92	134871	726.54	109676	582.15
		386269391	2875307.00	171182255	1435366.24	288909508	2335959.88	206729812	1706742.86	186060363	1527424.83	96491295	820859.28

NR= Not Reported

Statement-II*Financial Year 2015-2016: Delayed Compensation*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	Delayed compensation Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	388
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	612
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	209259
12.	Karnataka	6397
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70502
15.	Maharashtra	23825950
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	4146
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	329681
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0

Sl. No.	State	Delayed compensation Paid
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		24446935

Creche facilities for women workers under MGNREGA

932. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a minimum requisite standard for the crèche facility that is provided to women at the worksite under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) whether these facilities are available only at the worksite and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Welfare measures under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to MGNREGA workers including child care services at any worksite for women workers are elaborated in Paragraphs 25 to 28 Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005. The details of such welfare measures for the workers at work places are:

- (i) provision of facilities at the worksite *viz.* safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first-aid box with adequate emergency material for treatment of minor injuries at the worksite.
- (ii) provision of child care services at any worksite if the number of children below the age of five years accompanying the women working is five or more.
- (iii) free medical treatment to a person in case of personal injury arising out of and in course of his/her employment.

- (iv) hospitalisation of the injured worker including accommodation, treatment, medicines and payment of daily allowance which should not be less than half of the wage rate.
- (v) ex-gratia as per entitlements under Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana or as may be notified by Central Government to a person if he/she while employed under the Scheme meets with death or becomes permanently disabled.
- (vi) free medical facility/ex-gratia to an injured child accompanying a person who is employed under the Scheme.

Expenditure on the worksite facilities is entirely borne by the Central Government out of the administrative expenditure under the Act. The details of facilities provided at the work-sites are maintained and monitored by the respective State Governments.

Financial assistance for digitisation of land records

933. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for creation of or has created modern record rooms and digitization of land records in all the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the financial assistance provided to States and UTs thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State and UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of under-utilization of funds and the reasons therefor, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Department of Land Resources implements the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) to update the land records on real-time basis. This programme, *inter alia*, consist of providing financial assistance for setting up of modern record rooms and digitization/computerization of land records. Since land figures at entry 18 of List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, implementation of the programme is within the purview of the respective State/UT Governments.

(b) to (d) The details of the financial assistances provided to States/UTs thereunder each of last three years and the current year and the underutilized funds are given in Statement (*See below*).

One of the reasons of under utilization of funds is inadequate availability of trained manpower and agencies to conduct survey and re-survey in-addition to long project period for completion.

Statement

Financial Progress (Release of Funds and Utilization reported) under the NLRMP 2012-13 to 2015-16 (As on 03.12.2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year					Total	Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance	(₹ in lakh)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16					
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1131.20	-	-		5505.44	18.75	5486.69		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1011.48	50.00	1110.08	0.00	1110.08		
3.	Assam	-	1.81	-	-	2137.56	46.68	2090.88		
4.	Bihar	1567.47	2327.82	-	-	7732.22	4206.34	3525.88		
5.	Chhattisgarh	877.00	-	-	-	3345.57	905.00	2440.57		
6.	Gujarat	214.07	1511.00	1641.99	-	9609.75	8216.66	1393.09		
7.	Goa	-	-	398.55	-	398.55	0.00	398.55		
8.	Haryana	124.95	30.00	99.20	-	4015.63	2489.00	1526.63		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1004.80	10.78	1949.10	-	4280.45	1938.24	2342.21		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	589.05	333.88	-	-	988.56	633.50	355.06		
11.	Jharkhand	-	117.64	-	-	2507.55	1172.28	1335.27		

12. Karnataka	2451.20	-	-	-	2451.20	65.81	2385.39
13. Kerala	-	632.00	-	-	1558.24	1172.80	385.44
14. Madhya Pradesh	33.85	47.00	4.86	-	10154.50	8576.96	1577.54
15. Maharashtra	0.72	1819.01	-	-	6536.16	1673.67	4862.48
16. Manipur	-	-	-	-	168.53	0.00	168.53
17. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	623.75	78.07	545.68
18. Mizoram	177.81	661.31	90.00	-	1518.08	1428.08	90.00
19. Nagaland	-	612.49	-	-	1427.62	1128.90	298.72
20. Odisha	41.87	7047.62	-	-	9628.04	6323.83	3304.21
21. Punjab	40.28	39.20	1317.00	-	2796.26	1050.09	1746.17
22. Rajasthan	-	4137.34	-	-	8274.55	928.12	7346.43
23. Sikkim	-	594.29	116.00	-	942.19	197.15	745.04
24. Tamil Nadu	-	1101.46	1502.00	277.13	3161.73	1427.94	1733.79
25. Telangana	-	-	8385.21	-	8385.21	0.00	8385.21
26. Tripura	820.39	57.28	581.73	-	2234.36	1223.74	1010.62
27. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1852.49	538.35	1314.14
28. Uttarakhand	-	-	762.17	-	762.17	0.00	762.17
29. West Bengal	39.20	-	-	-	7530.57	4679.10	2851.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	72.25	53.49	18.76
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.39	3.42	-	-	65.78	24.29	41.49
33.	Delhi	132.07	-	-	-	132.07	0.00	132.07
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	103.72	68.60	35.12
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	166.41	166.41	0.00
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	344.57	9.63	334.94
37.	Misc.	234.80	222.69	220.14	252.92	1165.55	285.58	879.97
TOTAL ALL STATES/UTs		9485.12	21308.03	18079.43	580.05	113687.34	50727.05	62960.29

Identification of BPL population

†934. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision to conduct a census of poor people in the country and Government merely updates the figures on the basis of estimates prepared by the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) whether the criteria adopted for differentiation between people living below poverty line and the middle class are quite comprehensive; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism to identify the number of BPL people attaining the standard of above poverty line people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Central Government has got conducted Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 to identify and rank poor households for receipt of benefits of its programmes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011, Government has data to capture multidimensionality of poverty and rank households to prioritise their selection under its programmes.

Performance of MGNREGA

935. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days employment generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the expenditure incurred on MGNREGA during these years; and

(c) the details of changes Government plans in the structure of MGNREGA to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per program Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred under MGNREGA during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of persondays generated alongwith expenditure incurred under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated				Expenditure		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3273.35	2994.70	1555.87		512377.61	529342.76	283946.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.50	36.56	19.05		5346.30	9593.54	3441.52
3.	Assam	314.04	298.47	210.89		65153.18	69976.59	50310.65
4.	Bihar	941.85	862.35	352.73		186045.15	202702.34	108170.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	1194.34	1298.94	555.79		222177.87	202397.60	175421.54
6.	Gujarat	281.90	230.30	181.52		61742.13	48902.62	47121.78
7.	Haryana	128.87	117.88	61.65		38063.30	38161.54	21647.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	262.10	282.50	190.73		49611.74	56959.21	40623.27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	365.56	338.12	120.90		85334.76	76971.19	39159.25
10.	Jharkhand	566.58	436.22	453.28		115236.20	91244.10	102908.13
11.	Karnataka	617.81	718.86	433.70		144839.11	206841.31	167569.57
12.	Kerala	837.74	866.03	588.72		141655.91	130056.59	161696.54

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1399.47	1229.48	1172.10	311078.71	261894.50	280536.80
14.	Maharashtra	872.39	517.36	613.88	217029.49	127467.66	160988.49
15.	Manipur	285.11	113.23	101.17	60008.08	25476.92	26713.59
16.	Meghalaya	174.31	215.88	167.35	26589.99	31849.02	30934.71
17.	Mizoram	153.56	133.65	43.60	29038.56	26037.67	11420.13
18.	Nagaland	245.31	183.80	89.93	42828.63	29479.90	15781.96
19.	Odisha	546.01	711.82	534.84	117766.95	128680.21	106892.48
20.	Punjab	65.50	134.68	64.60	15769.05	25891.90	21350.00
21.	Rajasthan	2203.38	1838.56	1685.46	327154.86	262961.00	325186.44
22.	Sikkim	36.31	44.03	24.13	8134.02	10889.61	7734.68
23.	Tamil Nadu	4081.44	3677.23	2679.65	412128.79	393853.20	391954.05
24.	Telangana			1047.27		5058.52	190374.75
25.	Tripura	518.51	521.61	511.76	97102.33	107504.47	82239.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1411.85	1753.60	1312.72	266529.58	346067.61	313908.73
27.	Uttarakhand	192.00	165.62	147.50	31185.98	38083.54	31845.33

28. West Bengal	2018.42	2296.34	1697.08	385087.63	372517.24	401287.47
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.61	8.03	5.11	1300.10	1788.27	904.58
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32. Goa	0.69	1.15	1.72	144.81	297.40	457.15
33. Lakshadweep	0.49	0.14	0.13	152.74	73.64	70.50
34. Puducherry	8.67	8.45	3.78	1215.16	1136.83	650.20
TOTAL	23047.67	22035.58	16628.59	3977828.72	3860158.50	3603247.84

NR= Not Reported

Statement-II**Major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA better planning and asset identification**

- An Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)/Mission Antyodaya has been launched in 2569 most backward blocks. This exercise has helped in identifying better quality assets that need to be created.
- For improving convergence with the line departments, and thereby to improve the quality of assets, the State Convergence Plans have been formulated.

Improving the quality of works

- The associated outcomes of each work are being recorded before taking up the work, and the same is being measured after completion of the work—thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- Ministry would conduct training of Technical Resource Persons from the States/UTs on different technical aspects of works which can be taken up under the scheme.
- The States/UTs have been asked to deploy State Quality Monitors to inspect the quality of assets created under the Scheme.
- States have been advised to engage technical assistants/barefoot engineers for better technical planning and supervision of works under MGNREGA.
- Mobile Monitoring Systems have been introduced in 35000 GPs for better implementation of the scheme.

Better transparency, accountability and grievance redressal

- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In order to support the States to conduct the social audits as laid down under the Rules, it has been decided to provide technical assistance of ₹ 147 crore under a special Project.
- All States have been requested to set up an independent Social Audit Unit (SAU) and appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include visits of the Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors.

- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.

Fund management and avoiding delays in payment

- The Ministry has initiated Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) which directly credits the wages into the respective beneficiary's accounts using the core banking system. States have been asked to universalise the operationalisation of electronic Fund Management System to ensure smooth flow of funds from the State to the wage seekers and to eliminate delays in payment of wages.

Plight of Polavaram Dam displaced people

936. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports/petitions of violence against tribals and farmers at Anguluru village to evict them from their houses and properties for the Polavaram dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that these evictees are now staying on the roads without payment of their due compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, 2013; and

(c) what steps are proposed to direct the concerned Central agencies and Polavaram Dam Authority to send a fact finding team and immediately bring back these villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Some complaints have been received alleging eviction of tribals and farmers from Anguluru village in connection with construction of Polavaram dam.

(b) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as well as under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. As per information provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Anguluru village has to be evacuated to facilitate construction of Power House of Polavaram Project and the land acquisition in Anguluru village was completed as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Government has further said that compensation for land and properties were extended prior to 2012 in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government of Andhra

Pradesh. Therefore, Government of Andhra Pradesh has stated that provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 do not apply to such land acquisitions. The movement of non-tribal families in Anguluru was completed during May, 2015 and no damages took place during this movement.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, the Question does not arise.

Target of 101 waterways

937. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the blueprint prepared by Government to achieve its target of 101 waterways in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that 101 rivers have been identified for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to Telangana; and

(d) how waterways are commercially viable as compared to rail and roadways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 106 inland waterways have been identified for declaration as National Waterways (NWs) in addition to the existing five NWs. Rivers Bheema, Manjeera, Penganga - Wardha, Tungabhadra and Wainganga – Pranahita of Telangana State are also included in the list of 106 waterways.

(d) Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode is recognized as an economical, fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport especially for the movement of bulk cargo, hazardous goods and over dimensional cargo. As per RITES Report of 2014 on Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid Study, some of the important benefits of IWT mode compared to rail and road transportation are as under:

(i) Cost saving and fuel efficiency:

- 1 Litre of fuel moves, 24 tonne - km on road, 95 tonne-km on rail and 215 tonne-km on IWT.
- Capital cost of developing waterways is much lower than rail and road.
- Inter modal comparative operating cost (₹ / ton km) for movement of freight through Rail is ₹ 1.41, Road is ₹ 2.58 and for inland waterways it is ₹ 1.06.

(ii) Environment Friendly :

- Least fuel consumption per tonne-km.
- Less CO² emission compared to other modes.
- Negligible land requirement and social displacement.
- Safe mode for hazardous and over dimensional cargo.

Satellite Port Project in Maharashtra

938. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a Satellite Port Project in a joint venture at Dahanu, Maharashtra;

(b) whether a MoU to this effect has been signed between the Central and State Government; and

(c) by when this project is likely to come up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) and Maharashtra Maritime Board on 5th June, 2015 for setting up a Satellite Port Project at Vadhavan near Dahanu in Maharashtra. In this regard, a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report has been prepared by M/s McKinsey & Co.

Transport facilities for Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

939. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the problem faced by citizens living in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands because of limited means of transport to the mainland of the country;

(b) the details of existing facilities of transport of cargo and passengers along with the frequency, Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide any subsidy or rebate for development of transportation facilities to those Union Territories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the A&N Administration and Lakshadweep Administration, presently, 05 vessels are available with A&N Administration which provide connectivity from island to mainland, However due to the old age of these vessel and limited ship repair capability in these islands, only 02 to 03 vessels normally remain available for service. Lakshadweep Administration is acquiring new ships and vessels on the base of a 15 years perspective plan. Further, Lakshadweep Administration has acquired 10 Nos. fair weather ships/High speed Vessels and 5 Nos. All weather ships for Lakshadweep islands for meeting the passenger requirement and also required 2 Nos. Bollard Tug, 1 No. Oil Barge and 1 No LPG carrier during the period 2000-2015. At present Lakshadweep Administration has sufficient number of ships for meeting the need of the people.

(b) The details of existing facilities of transport of cargo and passengers in mainland-island sector along with the frequency, Union Territory-wise are as under:

A & N Administration:

Sl.No.	Name of Vessel	Pax Capacity	Cargo MT	Year of built
1.	MV Akbar	1510	1500	1971
2.	MV Harshvardhana	749	1500	1975
3.	MV Nicobar	1200	1500	1991
4.	MV Nancowry	1200	1500	1992
5.	MV Swarajdweep	1200	1500	1999

On an average about 3-4 round voyages between Port Blair and Chennai, 02-03 round voyages between Port Blair-Kolkata-Port Blair and 01-02 round voyages between Port Blair-Vizag-Port Blair are scheduled every month. However, during the peak season, *i.e.* between April to July, efforts are made to increase the frequency, to meet the increased requirement.

Lakshadweep Administration:

Sl.No	Vessel Name	Passenger capacity	Cargo capacity
1.	MV Kavaratti	700	160 MT
2.	MV Arabian sea	250	100 MT
3.	MV Lakshadweep sea	250	100 MT
4.	MV Corals	400	250 MT

Sl.No	Vessel Name	Passenger capacity	Cargo capacity
5.	MV Lagoons	400	250 MT
6.	MV Amindivi	150	25 MT
7.	MV Minicoy	150	25 MT
8.	MV Ubaidulla	Nil	600 MT
9.	MV Thinnakara	Nil	600 MT
10.	MV Laccadives	Nil	600 MT
11.	MV Cheriya	Nil	600 MT
12.	HSV Parali	150	Nil
13.	HSV Valiyapani	150	Nil
14.	HSV Cheriya	150	Nil
15.	HSV Blue Marlin	50	Nil
16.	HSV Black Marline	50	Nil
17.	HSV Skipjack	50	Nil
18.	HSV Bangaram	20	Nil
19.	HSV Viringili	15	Nil
20.	MV Elikalpeni (LPG carrier)	Nil	2000 Nos.
21.	MV Kodithala (Oil Barge)	Nil	150 MT
22.	MB Suheli (Oil Barge)	Nil	60 MT
23.	MV Kiltan	Nil	Bollard Tug
24.	MV Kalpitti	Nil	Bollard Tug

Ship schedule has been prepared sector-wise for providing maximum connection to mainland from islands from islands and vice-versa. One ship has been kept as reserve to meet emergency like break down of other ships and for meeting other urgent need from islands.

The standard ship for fair season that is from October, 2015 to May, 2016, provides average monthly touches of 9 times in major islands and 6 times in minor islands and HQ island Kavaratti is having 14 touches average in a month. In addition to above, eight inter-island ferry vessels connecting all islands with Kavaratti and *vice versa* are available. 3 Nos. 150 passenger capacity High Speed ferry vessel also plying to mainland-island connectivity between island of Andrott/Kapleni to Beypore and Kochi on need basis.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Shipping is not providing any subsidy or rebate for development of transportation facilities to travel to those Union Territories. However, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has introduced Chartered Flights in Port Blair-Chennai and Port Blair-Vizag Sectors with subsidized fare and Lakshadweep Administration has highly subsidized the ship fare and cargo freight charges.

Efficiency of public sector ports

940. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational efficiency of public sector ports *vis-à-vis* the private sector ports is getting affected due to the regulations of Tariff Regulatory Authority of Major Ports;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto along with the steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the public sector ports are finding it difficult to compete with private sector ports; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) regulates all tariffs relating to both vessel related and cargo related, and rates for lease of properties in respect of Major Port Trusts and the Private Operators located therein, while the private ports fix their own tariffs. Since the guidelines followed by TAMP to fix tariff puts a cap to the return on capital employed, the ability of the PPP operators working in Major Ports to invest in new equipment and infrastructure is adversely affected, consequently affecting efficiency of operators.

(b) to (d) In order to factor in the market forces to play a role in determination of tariff in Major Port Trusts, the Government has issued two sets of Tariff Guidelines namely “Guidelines for Determination of Tariff for Projects at Major Ports, 2013” and “Policy for Determination of Tariff for Major Port Trusts, 2015”. These Guidelines impart flexibility to the PPP operators as well as Major Ports owned terminals in determining their tariffs.

The main initiatives undertaken to improve efficiency and business at Public Sector Ports include delegation of more powers to Major Port Trusts, construction of

new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity to minimize pre-berthing detention time and reduce turn around time of vessels calling on the ports, modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment, mechanization and initiatives for large vessel handling, improving rail/road connectivity of ports for speedy evacuation of cargo, implementation of Sagarmala Project to promote port led development and simplification of processes to reduce transaction time at ports.

Kollam Port in Kerala

941. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to promote small and medium ports in the country under the current plan;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether Kollam Port in Kerala has been given any project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) As per the section 3(9) of Indian Ports Act, 1908, the ports other than Major Ports *i.e.* Non-Major Ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Since Kollam Port is a Non-Major Port in Kerala. Therefore, the responsibility of development of Kollam Port lies with the State Government of Kerala.

Setting up of dredging harbour in A.P.

942. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a dredging harbour in Antarvedi in Kurnool and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the funds released and spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the Section 3(9) of Indian Ports Act, 1908, ports other than the Major Ports which are called Non-Major Ports, are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Accordingly, development of harbour in Antarvedi in Kurnool and West Godavari districts is under the jurisdiction of State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Dam on Brahmaputra river by China

943. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether China's 1.5 billion dollar Zangmu Hydro Power Project on river Brahmaputra and dams on the rivers originating in the Tibetan Plateau are of serious concern to India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India had expressed its concern to China and it has not been very responsive;

(c) whether China is planning to build a few hundred new power projects in the Himalayas including some major ones with plan to divert water flows to eastern China which could be disastrous to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to negotiate water sharing agreement with China?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) According to reports, Zangmu Hydro-electric Project has been fully operationalized in October, 2015. The 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydro power projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. Government of India carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. These four projects are considered to be Run of the River (RoR) hydro-electric projects. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed the views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. During Hon'ble Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese President Xi-Jinping on the side-lines of the Fifth BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa on 27th March, 2013, President Xi assured our Prime Minister that they were quite conscious of their responsibilities and the interests of the lower riparian countries.

In 2006, the two sides established an India China Expert Level Mechanism (ELM) on Trans-border Rivers. During the then Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to China in

October, 2013, the two Governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Cooperation on Trans-border Rivers. The Joint Statement issued during Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's visit to China in May, 2015 states, "The two sides will further strengthen cooperation through the Expert Level mechanism on the provision of flood-season hydrological data and emergency management and exchange views on other issues of mutual interest".

Tunnel through Seshachalam Hills

944. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice that in Andhra Pradesh a tunnel is being constructed through the Holy Seshachalam Hills at Tirupati to supply Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) water upto the Nagari ignoring Agama Shastras and objections of Tirumala Tirupati priests; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government would consider intervening in the matter and offering suitable advice to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Since Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) is purely a drinking water supply scheme, this Ministry is not involved in the techno-economic appraisal of the same.

The Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) has, however, informed that the proposed alignment of HNSS is not passing through the holy Seshachalam Hills.

Construction of small check dams in Chhattisgarh

945. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Sanna area specially in Jashpur and Sarguja districts of Chhattisgarh, lots of small rivers are there in which water flows throughout the year which goes waste;

(b) whether small check dams at a few distances can be built so that water could be stored and the water level could go up and help in water harvesting; and

(c) what action Government would take to store water which is going waste in the above districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) In Sarguja district, there are mainly five perennial rivers *i.e.* Ghunghutta, Gagar, Maini, Mand and Rehar whereas there are two perennial rivers namely Eb and Kanhar in Sanna area of Jashpur district.

(b) Small check dams can be constructed on these rivers after establishing site suitability, hydrology, water availability and safety of the structures as well as adjoining population/area as per requirement for water conservation.

(c) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and management of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Government as per their own requirement and priority of works. The role of Central Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. The State Government of Chhattisgarh has implemented a number of schemes for conservation and storing of water mainly:

- (i) During the period 2006-07 to 2014-15, 1968 works have been undertaken for water conservation, water harvesting and micro irrigation under MGNREGA in Sarguja district; and 560 works in Sanna area of Jashpur district. During 2015-16, 714 works have been sanctioned in Sarguja and 196 works have been sanctioned in Sanna area of Jashpur.
- (ii) 44 artificial recharge structures such as talab/earth dam/check dam/water hole in Jashpur Forest Division and 546 such structures have been constructed in Sarguja forest area for conservation of water.

Funds for Polavaram Project

946. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount committed and the extent of funds released so far by Government for Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the progress of project and the total amount required, with State and Central share; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) As per the Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 Government of India is committed to provide 100% funds for the construction

of Polavaram Project. All expenditure beyond 01.04.2014 is to be borne by the Government of India.

Total expenditure incurred by the State Government

During 2014-15 ₹ 439.98 cr.

During 2015-16 (upto Sept. 2015) ₹ 1991.33 cr.

During 2014-15 and 2015-16, a total of ₹ 345.0 cr. (₹245.0+₹100 cr.=₹ 345 cr.) has been reimbursed to the State Government.

(b) As of now a total of 22 packages/contracts are in place for a value of ₹ 7906.85 cr. This comprises of 7 packages under Right Main Canal System, 8 packages under Left Main Canal System and 7 packages under Head works. It has been reported that the overall progress of the project is about 34% up to the end of September, 2015 with an expenditure of ₹ 7566.58cr.

So far as the project cost is concerned, the project cost of ₹ 16010.45 cr. (at 2010-11 price level) has been approved by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of WR, RD & GR. Investment clearance for the same is awaited.

As per the cabinet note an expenditure of ₹ 5135.87 crore was incurred by the State Government upto 31.03.2014 and the balance ₹ 10874.58 crore (at 2010-11 price levels) is to be borne by the Government of India.

(c) It has been reported by the State Government that the project is likely to be completed by March, 2018.

Progress of Namami Gange Scheme

†947. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of 'Namami Gange' Scheme announced by the Prime Minister;

(b) the difficulties being faced in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enact any new law to make this scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the river Ganga and all its tributaries under one umbrella. A total of ₹ 20,000 crore has been allocated for this project to be spent over the next five years (2019). This includes funds allocated for ongoing projects to clean river Ganga and new initiatives. The progress under Namami Gange programme is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The implementation arrangements at State level through which the projects were being executed, needed to be improved to facilitate faster implementation. Limited working capacity, existing funding pattern of 70-30 ratio and limited scope of programme caused complications in execution leading to delays. Taking these experiences into account, Government has launched Namami Gange programme with 100% central assistance including capacity building of State agencies and expansion of the scope of work for faster and smoother implementation process.

(c) The need for a comprehensive legislation for rejuvenation of river Ganga is under consideration of the Ministry. Earlier, when the programme was under Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, an inter-Ministerial Committee for framing draft legislation on the National River Ganga for strengthening efforts to make the river pollution free and to ensure its continuous flow was constituted. Consequent upon transfer of the work to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, the inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been reconstituted and dialogue with the States has also been initiated.

Statement

*Progress status of NGRBA projects in the Ganga Basin States
(as on 30th September, 2015)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/Organisation	Sanction Cost	STP capacity to be created (in mld)	STP capacity created (in mld)	Release of funds Total	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand (20 projects in 12 towns)	328.04	78.80	18.00	80.52	80.52
2.	Uttar Pradesh (15 projects in 8 towns)	2256.01	335.90	105.00	812.46	720.22
3.	Bihar (14 projects in 5 towns)	2155.62	218.00		166.04	113.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jharkhand (1 project in 1 town)	99.36	12.00		8.84	0.76
5.	West Bengal (30 projects in 24 towns)	1352.51	93.53		433.36	433.36
TOTAL		6191.54	738.23	123.00	1501.32	1348.10

Water supply to Rajasthan

†948. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of water supply schemes sent by Government of Rajasthan which are pending with the Central Government;

(b) whether Government proposes to sanction those schemes and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Government has also sought financial help from the Central Government for repairing the canals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development has informed that it had received a State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from Government of Rajasthan for the year 2015-16 under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which had been approved by the Apex Committee. The SAAP has a component of water supply in the cities of Rajasthan covered under AMRUT. The first installment of ₹ 91.90 cr. (20% of the approved Central assistance of ₹ 459.50 cr.) has been released to Government of Rajasthan.

(c) State Government of Rajasthan had sought Central assistance for irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Central Government. Ten Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Rajasthan State, having component of canal, were included under AIBP, out of which seven projects have been completed. The details of projects and status thereof regarding release of Central assistance, expenditure incurred, irrigation potential target/created, etc., are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of projects and status thereof regarding release of Central assistance, expenditure incurred, irrigation potential target/created, etc.

Sl. No.	Project Name	Type	Year of inclusion in AIBP	District Benefited	Cumulative CLA/Grant released up to 2014-15	Potential Target under AIBP	Potential Created under AIBP up to 2014-15	Status	Target date of completion as per MOU	Target date of completion as per Planning Commission approval
1.	Narmada Canal	Maj.	1998-99	Jalore and Barmer	1038.543	245.881	239.593	Ongoing	2012-13	2014-15
2.	Modernisation of Gang Canal	ERM-Maj.	2000-01	Sriganganagar	217.738	69.694	69.424	Ongoing	2012-13	2015-16
3.	IGNP Stage-II	Maj.	1997-98	Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer	582.3302	1244.000	772.249 (up to 3/2011)	Ongoing	2010-11	March, 2014
4.	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	ERM	1996-97	Alwar	3.125	2.398	2.398	Completed (2000-01)		
5.	Chhapi	Med.	1996-97	Jhalwar	38.225	6.991	6.556	Completed (2004-05)		

6. Panchana	Med.	1997-98	S. Madhopur	43.377	6.106	6.106	Completed (2004-05)
7. Bisalpur	Maj.	1998-99	Tonk & S. Madhopur	41.56	1.8000	1.8	Completed (2006-07)
8. Gambhiri (Modernisation)	ERM	1998-99	Chittorgarh	1.315	0.925	0.925	Completed (2000-01)
9. Chauli	Med.	1998-99	Jhalawar	48.281	8.693	8.960	Completed (2006-07)
10. Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Maj.	1999-2000	Banswara and Dungarpur	113.652	18.406	18.406	Completed (2006-07)

C: Completed

Steps taken for cleaning Ganga

†949. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH :

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government for cleaning Ganga during the last two years and the resentment expressed by the National Green Tribunal in this regard; and

(b) the amount spent on the existing basic infrastructure and resources during that period towards cleaning Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The following steps have been taken by the Government, for cleaning Ganga in the last two years:

- (i) The work of Ganga cleaning has been brought under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for better coordination and support of technical agencies like the Central Water Commission.
- (ii) An Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission called “Namami Gange” has been set up and approved by the Cabinet. Recognizing the multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder nature of the Ganga Rejuvenation challenge, the key Ministries comprising of WR, RD & GR, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shipping, Tourism, Urban Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development have been working together to arrive at an integrated action plan.
- (iii) The already sanctioned, ongoing schemes, under NGRBA are under implementation. (Uttarakhand-20, UP-15, Bihar-14, Jharkhand-1, West-Bengal-30). In addition, other projects for cleaning of Ganga have been undertaken during 2013-14 and 2014-15 at a cost of ₹ 303.95 and 326.00 crore respectively.

The National Green Tribunal has expressed concern in general about the pollution caused by the discharge of untreated industrial and domestic effluent in river Ganga by various industries/municipalities and asked the concerned industries/municipalities and the States concerned, through which the river Ganga and its tributaries flow,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to furnish the details of the remedial action taken for controlling pollution in river Ganga. The action taken by the industries, Municipalities, Central Government, State Governments and other statutory authorities is being monitored by the National Green Tribunal from time to time.

Receding ground water level

†950. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waterfalls in the hilly regions are drying and the ground water level is receding in the plains continuously;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to recharge the ground water reserves;

(d) the rate of ground water receding and whether there is a possibility of shortage of drinking water in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Assessment of ground water level monitoring data for the plains by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), for pre-monsoon 2015, compared with last five years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2014), indicates that out of total 14346 wells analysed, around 46% of the wells are showing decline in ground water levels in various parts of the Country. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Telangana, and Uttarakhand, more than 50% of the monitored wells have registered decline in ground water levels. No information is centrally maintained with regard to drying up of waterfalls by this Ministry.

(c) Government has taken several steps emphasizing rain water harvesting measures in various parts of the Country:

- Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

legislation for its regulation and development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of the Model Bill.

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have accordingly made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- Ministry of Urban Development in its Draft Model Building Bye-laws (2015) has incorporated a Chapter on Provision of Rain Water Harvesting.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

(d) and (e) As per the latest assessment (Year-2011) of Dynamic Ground Water Resources, carried out jointly by CGWB and the State Governments, the net annual ground water availability is 398.16 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre), out of which annual ground water withdrawal for domestic and industrial uses is 22.71 BCM. The projected demand for domestic and industrial uses upto the year-2025 is 32.34 BCM. The availability and use of water for drinking, industrial and irrigation purposes varies from place to place. Therefore, depending upon the hydrological situation, some areas might face a shortage of groundwater. However, on an overall basis, no shortage of drinking water is envisaged.

Water situation in the country

951.SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water situation across India appears grim as the total storage in 91 main reservoirs across the country has gone below the average of the last 10 years;

(b) whether the reservoirs currently hold 91 billion cubic metres (BCM) of water only which is 58 per cent of their total live storage capacity;

(c) the reservoirs existing in Maharashtra with their capacity;

(d) whether all of them hold water to their full capacity or less than that;

(e) the overall situation of water in that State in BCM; and

(f) the details of arrangements made to improve the situation in that State *vis-a-vis* the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission, an attached office of this Ministry, monitors live storage status of 91 important reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and also issues a weekly bulletin on every Thursday. As per reservoir bulletin dated 26th November, 2015, live storage available in these reservoirs was 83.198 BCM (53% of total live storage capacity).

As per reservoir bulletin dated 21st October, 2015, live storage available in these reservoirs was 91.667 BCM (58% of total live storage capacity). This storage is 78% of the storage of corresponding period of last year and 75% of storage of average of last ten years.

(c) and (d) Out of the 91 reservoirs, 17 reservoirs are in Maharashtra. As per bulletin dated 26.11.2015, live storage available in these 17 reservoirs was 5.589 BCM, against total live storage capacity of 14.07 BCM.

(e) As per the data available from State Government, live storage available for all reservoirs of Maharashtra as on 20.11.2015 was 18.33 BCM against the total live storage capacity of 37.941 BCM.

(f) Water being a State subject, proposals to enhance the water harnessing capacity in concerned States are undertaken by respective State Governments, and Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through

various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Command Area Development (CAD) etc. After approval of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), all these schemes are currently part of the PMKSY.

Water storage capacity of reservoirs

952. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present storage capacity of various reservoirs in the country, reservoir-wise;

(b) the storage capacity to be added through projects under construction, project-wise; and

(c) the storage capacity estimated to be created through projects under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) As per information available, live storage capacity of completed reservoirs in the country has been assessed as 253.388 BCM, and that of reservoirs under construction is 50.959 BCM. State-wise reservoirs capacity details for completed and under construction reservoirs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The storage capacity of dams under consideration by State Governments has been assessed at about 104 BCM.

Statement

State-wise detail of completed and under construction reservoirs

State/U.T.	Total Live Storage capacity (BCM) of the reservoirs	
	Completed	Under-construction
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.019	0.000
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006	0.241
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	28.716	7.062
Assam	0.012	0.547
Bihar	2.613	0.436

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	6.736	0.877
Goa	0.290	0.000
Gujarat	18.359	8.175
Himachal Pradesh	13.792	0.100
J&K	0.029	0.0002
Jharkhand	2.436	6.039
Karnataka	31.896	0.736
Kerala	9.768	1.264
Maharashtra	37.358	10.736
Madhya Pradesh	33.075	1.695
Manipur	0.407	8.509
Mizoram	0.000	0.663
Meghalaya	0.479	0.007
Nagaland	1.220	0.000
Odisha	23.934	0.896
Punjab	2.402	0.00002
Rajasthan	9.708	0.443
Sikkim	0.007	0.000
Tamil Nadu	7.859	0.013
Tripura	0.312	0.000
Uttarakhand	5.670	1.613
Uttar Pradesh	14.263	0.724
West Bengal	2.027	0.184
TOTAL	253.388	50.959

Repairing of locks of Farakka Barrage

953. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several locks of the Farakka Barrage are damaged and are in immediate need of repair;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether excess water was released to Bangladesh due to washing away of a damaged lock at Farakka Barrage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The Farakka Barrage Project (FBP) was commissioned in year 1975. It has a total of 123 Gates, which are as old as the Farakka Barrage Project itself. The Gates have outlived their economic life and serviceability.

Farakka Barrage Project has undertaken phase-wise replacement of all the 123 Gates for which a provision of ₹ 91 crore has been kept in the approved XII Plan scheme of FBP. So far, a total of 36 Gates of the Farakka Barrage have been replaced by FBP Authority.

(d) The Gate in the bay No. 49 of Farakka Barrage came out of its groove on 15.3.2015, and it was lost permanently. FBP Authority took up the replacement work on a war footing and a new Gate in this Bay was commissioned within 15 days, *i.e.* on March 28, 2015. During the period of installation of new Gate, the flow in Ganga/Padma River and also in the Farakka canal was released as per India-Bangladesh Treaty-1996, and the pool level in the Farakka reservoir was maintained to the desired level safeguarding the interest of all the stakeholders.

Action plan for Ganga rejuvenation

954. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been prepared for Ganga rejuvenation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how this plan is proposed to be implemented in West Bengal; and

(d) what would be the role of the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Union Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all its tributaries under one umbrella. Namami Gange focuses on cleaning of river Ganga in short term as well as a comprehensive vision with 7 main thrust areas—that include maintenance of flow,

River Front Development, Capacity Building, Research and Monitoring, Biodiversity Conservation and communication and public outreach. A total of ₹ 20,000 crore has been allocated for this project to be spent over the next five years (2019). This includes funds allocated for ongoing projects to clean river Ganga and new initiatives.

The major activities under Namami Gange include rehabilitation of existing STPs, creation of new STPs, complete sanitation coverage for gram panchayats, development of model cremation/dhobhi ghats, development of a decision support system in GIS platform for efficient planning and monitoring, creation of an IT-based monitoring center with capabilities of real-time alerts and prediction. The importance of maintenance of flow in the River and afforestation with medicinal and native plant species along river sides is also identified under 'Namami Gange' along with conservation of aquatic species.

(b) and (c) The Namami Gange programme will be implemented through the respective State Project Monitoring Group (SPMG) offices headed by Project Director in 5 States along the main stem of river Ganga including SPMG for West Bengal.

(d) The role of the SPMGs would be to get the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared and submit to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) which would get it examined by Third Party Appraisal (TPA) agencies. Once approved, the funds would be released to the respective SPMGs who would, in turn, release the funds to the Executing Agency (EA). SPMGs would also monitor the progress of implementation of the project and report the same to NMCG for release of further funds. SPMGs are responsible for management and implementation of the projects as per National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) guidelines.

Cleaning of Ganga

†955. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no progress has been made in cleaning of Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) if not, the progress made in cleaning of rest of the rivers including Ganga; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of amount allocated and the expenditure incurred for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993. Various pollution abatement schemes including interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under the GAP. Under both phases of GAP, a total of 575 schemes have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 524 schemes with a capacity to treat pollution load of 1098 million litres per day (mld) have been established. A total of STP capacity of 869 mld and 229 mld has been established under GAP-I and II respectively.

However, the pollution problem of river Ganga could not be fully addressed under GAP. The Central Government has, therefore, set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all tributaries under one umbrella.

(c) The details of the projects sanctioned and STP capacity created for cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries are given in Statement (*See below*).

For rivers other than Ganga and its tributaries, NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 30 rivers in 74 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 3527.57 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 2296 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under NRCP.

(d) The total expenditure under the GAP Phase-I and II is ₹ 938.57 crore till 31st March, 2013. Under NGRBA, an additional amount of ₹ 1177.64 crore was spent till 31.03.2015. BE for 2015-16 is ₹ 2750.00 crore out of which ₹ 760.00 crore has been spent till 31.10.2015.

Statement*Details of projects sanctioned and capacity created on Ganga and its tributaries*

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	STP capacity created (MLD) till date
1.	GAP-I	261	260	869
2.	GAP-II	314	264	229.31
3.	YAP-I	270	270	753.25
4.	YAP-II	40	34	189.0 MLD, (rehab.) 328.20 MLD
5.	YAP-III	1	0	0.0 MLD, (rehab.) 0.00 MLD
6.	YAP (Haryana) under NRCP	2	0	0.0 MLD, (rehab.) 0.00 MLD
7.	Gomti Action Plan	61	59	392 MLD
8.	Damodar Action Plan	14	14	13.17 MLD
9.	Mahananda Action Plan	3	1	50 MLD
10.	NGRBA	94	27	123 MLD
TOTAL		1054	928	2757.92 MLD (New) and 189.00 (Rehab.)

GAP = Ganga Action Plan.

YAP = Yamuna Action Plan.

NGRBA = National Ganga River Basin Authority.

Work on Aquifer Mapping

956. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated the work on Aquifer Mapping proposed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to share the expenditure likely to be incurred with respective State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the expected total expenditure;

(d) whether Heliborne Geophysical Surveys have been undertaken on a pilot basis in five States in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of survey including the potential for ground water exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Aquifer Mapping is a component of the Central Sector Scheme 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' of this Ministry. A sum of ₹ 2051 crore has been earmarked for the Aquifer Mapping for the XII Five Year Plan. The aim of the Aquifer Mapping is to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.

(d) and (e) A Pilot Project on Aquifer Mapping has been undertaken in 6 areas of 5 States namely Maharashtra (part of Nagpur district), Rajasthan (parts of Dausa and Jaisalmer districts), Bihar (part of Patna district), Karnataka (part of Tumkur district) and Tamil Nadu (part of Cuddalore district) using Advanced Geophysical Techniques.

The Heliborne Geophysical Survey has been completed covering a total area of about 2000 sq.km. The outcome of the survey has helped in delineation of aquifer disposition in vertical and horizontal dimensions. On the basis of the results, efficacy of different geophysical techniques has been ascertained and protocols for use of geophysical techniques for aquifer mapping in different hydro-geological terrains has been established.

Irrigation by Bangon Dam

†957. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation in Korba, Janjgir and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh is done with the water of Bangon dam;

(b) whether the area under irrigation has reduced due to excess of power plants in the districts mentioned above; and

(c) whether water of the dam could be provided for irrigation to district Raigarh and Sarangarh area by building a canal bridge on Mahanadi river?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Irrigation is done in Korba, Janjgir-Champa and Raigarh districts by water of Bangon Dam.

(b) Yes, Sir. The area under irrigation has reduced due to construction of power plants in Korba and Janjgir-Champa districts.

(c) Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango multi-purpose project is designed to irrigate Korba, Janjgir-Champa and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh. The possibility of providing water from Bangon Dam for irrigation to Sarangarh area of Raigarh district by building Canal Bridge would depend on detailed topographical and feasibility survey and also based on availability of water in dam.

Power and irrigation facilities under NWDA

958. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the National Water Development Agency to generate power and create irrigation facilities from ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of different works carried out under the said scheme and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) No, Sir. There is no such scheme envisaged by National Water Development Agency (NWDA).

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

Pollution in Yamuna

959. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has found that Yamuna river in Delhi has been polluted so much due to industries and sewerage waste that the water of this river is not fit for drinking purposes of the residents of Delhi;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to clean it immediately; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for cleaning the river in Delhi and the details of total expenditure of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is assessing the water quality of river Yamuna at five locations in Delhi. The monitoring results indicates that the river Yamuna upstream of Wazirabad Barrage at Palla meets the water quality criteria for C-class *i.e.* the water can be used for drinking purposes after conventional treatment followed by disinfection. The water is abstracted upstream of Wazirabad Barrage to meet the drinking water requirements of Delhi. Downstream of Wazirabad Barrage the river gets polluted due to discharge of treated/untreated waste water containing organic matter and Faecal Coliform from number of drains in Delhi stretch. The water quality does not comply even with the criteria for E-Class for all the parameters monitored except for pH.

(b) and (c) Cleaning of Rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for pollution abatement of river Yamuna, a tributary of river Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in a phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).

Works taken under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted YAP, relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Under YAP-I and YAP-II an expenditure of ₹ 1514.70 crore has been incurred for creation of total sewage treatment capacity of 942 mld in States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore under the JICA assistance for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing STPs (950 mld) and trunk sewers. The project is being implemented by Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). Project Management Consultant (PMC) has already been appointed by DJB to assist them in project implementation. Till date the Government of India has released its share of ₹ 9.96 crore to DJB, GNCTD for PMC component.

Besides these, two projects have been sanctioned in Sonapat and Panipat towns at a cost of ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna. The main project

components includes construction of new STPs of 70 mld capacity and rehabilitation of existing STPs of 75 mld capacity. The works are being implemented by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Haryana. So far, Government of India has released their share of ₹ 88.66 crores.

Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam has submitted two DPRs (Detailed Project Reports) for the twin cities of Mathura and Vrindavan at an estimated cost of ₹ 185.21 crore and ₹ 35.01 crore respectively. Both these DPRs are in the process of appraisal.

The, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) directed the parties concerned to take up pollution abatement works on the Najafgarh drain on priority in Phase I of Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna-Revitalization Plan, 2017. Following this, Delhi Jal Board has submitted three DPRs of a total cost of ₹ 1686 crore for the Najafgarh drain catchment which are sent to AHEC, IIT Roorkee for appraisal.

In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore is being implemented by DJB to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi.

Cleaning of Ganga and Yamuna

960. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various steps taken by Government to clean Ganga and Yamuna rivers flowing through various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has made any separate scheme for the rejuvenation of Yamuna river also;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Cleaning of river Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). The Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) was started in 1993. Various works related to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria were taken up.

Since pollution problem of river Ganga could not be addressed fully by these interventions, the Government, therefore, revamped the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated river basin approach.

The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga river, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all its tributaries under one umbrella by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for the future. The primary focus of the program is on pollution abatement through construction of Sewage Treatment Plants, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Ghat Development, Solid Waste Management and other activities to prevent contamination of river Ganga. Besides this, the other activities like Bio-diversity conservation, large scale tree plantation, making villages along river Ganga Open Defecation Free (ODF), research studies and public outreach programmes have also been envisaged.

(b) to (d) No separate scheme for rejuvenation of river Yamuna has been made since the Namami Gange programme includes all the tributaries of Ganga, Yamuna being one of the tributaries is included under the Namami Gange programme. The YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore under the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing STPs (950 mld) and trunk sewers. Two projects have been sanctioned in Sonapat and Panipat towns at a cost of ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna. The main project components include construction of new STPs of 70 mld capacity and rehabilitation of existing STPs of 75 mld capacity. The works are being implemented by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Haryana. In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore is being implemented by DJB to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, morning में यह तय हुआ था कि The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015 को हम विदाउट डिस्कशन पास कर लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Yesterday itself, the House decided that we will take up two Bills. *..(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let us first take up the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, and, then, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will take up the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill. There was a consensus that we will pass it without discussion. Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 & 2) by Shri Jayant Sinha.

CLAUSE 4 – INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 142A

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 2, *for* lines 25 to 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"transferred to the court having jurisdiction under sub-section (2) of section 142, as amended by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015, shall be deemed to have been transferred under this Act, as if that sub-section had been in force at all material times."

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

(2) That at page 2, *for* lines 41 to 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"court, such court shall transfer the case to the court having jurisdiction under sub-section (2) of section 142, as amended by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015, before which the first case was filed and is pending, as if that sub-section had been in force at all material times."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Jayant Sinha.

CLAUSE 5 – REPEAL AND SAVINGS

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, *for* line 44, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"5.(1) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015, is hereby repealed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think this is the first successful performance in this Session.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, एक अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। This is a good beginning.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): It is with the consent of the Opposition. You should also recognize that.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, yes; thank you. सर, सभी के सपोर्ट व सहयोग से यह हो पाया। इसके लिए सभी को और आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013 – Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, इस बिल पर ऑलरेडी डिस्कशन शुरू हो चुका है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the position of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, if I am not wrong, I think the motion has been moved to send this Bill to the Select Committee. That is what I read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, we have already taken up consideration of this Bill and it is already under consideration.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, I think eight or nine Members have given a notice just to send it to the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let it come. Then I will deal with that. ...(Interruptions)... Anyway, you have not moved the motion. You have not given any amendment. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Members of my party have given it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; amendment is for individual, not for party. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, that is the Whistle Blowers (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is going to the Select Committee ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, those who want to move that motion, they can raise it. You need not raise it. That is all what I am saying.

Now, the total time for this Bill is three hours. Already, 58 minutes are over and the balance time is two hours. The other day, Congress has spoken, BJP has spoken, SP has spoken and Mr. K. C. Tyagi from JD(U) started his speech. Now, the balance time is two hours. That means, within these two hours, we will have to finish this Bill. Accordingly, those who speak should restrict their speech within the allotted time. That is all what I have to say. Mr. K. C. Tyagi's speech was over, I think. So, the next speaker is Shri Vivek Gupta. Your time is seven minutes. Within seven minutes, you have to finish.

*Further discussion continued from 06.08.2015.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): I will try my best, Sir.

Sir, corruption is probably one of those words that are most commonly understood by the Indian people. However, Sir, before we start talking about corruption, we must understand that there are two different types of corruption. One is, when a senior citizen, who is not getting his pension, is forced to resort to corruption to start getting his pension, or when people don't get their ration or basic facilities and amenities and they have to resort to corruption. One is that sort of corruption wherein we, as a united country, have failed to provide our people some basic common necessities and that is why they have to resort to corruption. The other is, Sir, when someone in position of power or influence uses his position to give some benefit which is not due to some group of people. It is that corruption that we should tackle and come very hard on it. Sir, but we should first look at the basic root of corruption. One of the basic roots of corruption is black money. It is no secret that black money has its origins in election funding. Herein comes my Party Supremo and popular leader hon. Mamta Banerjee. She was the first one to talk about electoral reforms when she said in the election manifesto of Trinamool Congress 'that we believe in massive comprehensive electoral reforms drawing on international best practices so that the corrupt and the criminals do not become people's representatives'. We also believe that to reach this goal of corruption-free politics, the time has come for the nation to adopt Government funding of elections, which is already functioning in many nations of the world, including UK, Germany, France etc.

Sir, this Bill has several defects. I am just lining a few one of them so that, through you, I can draw the attention of the hon. Minister, who, if he so wishes, can correct them.

Sir, all relatives of the person have been left out. This is a very important omission. 'Family and friends', one of the most important forms of corruption, has been left out completely. They have not been included in this Bill. It is not in the definition. If I do not want to be corrupt directly, I can always ask to take the money or graft in terms of my wife, my father, my family or my friend. That has been left, Sir, completely.

Sir, we have witnessed in the past that people, who are sitting in eminent positions, have asked the money to be given to their favourite charities or to the companies they own. That also has been left out in the basic definition of the Act. So, if I do not want to receive the money directly – Sir, I would not like to take a name – but a previous Election Commissioner got money from a political party into his favourite charity. After that, what happened, the world knows.

Lobbying is a dirty word or a good word, I do not know. But lobbying activities

are not at all covered. It is an open fact and an open secret that lobbying takes place in India, both at public policy and at political levels. However, it happens in a hush-hush manner and in the name of funding and in the name of NGOs. But that is also one very effective tool used by people for corruption that lobbying is also not included in this Bill.

Recently, a magazine featured an article on how public servants are regularly getting free tickets in airlines and upgrades in airlines. Most of these public officials belong to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Now, Sir, it is an open understanding that it is a *quid pro quo*. Even this is not included. The definition of 'corruption' is only when I receive something but it could also be when I receive upgrades, hotel vouchers. Sir, to the extent there is a Supreme Court case going on where a major corporate has said that 'whenever a politician writes a recommendation letter, we give them jobs'. Now, whether there is a *quid pro quo* involved or not, that they did not spell out. But these possibilities, these definitions have not been included in the Act.

Sir, I would not like to repeat but just reiterate that the post-retirement postings of all people do influence these people to take their decisions.

Sir, this Bill has severely diluted the procedure to prosecute public officials. The requirement of 'intentional enrichment' and the onus of the proof on the prosecution will make it much more harder for advocates of anti-corruption. The prosecution will need to prove the possession of unexplained assets as well as the intention to enrich oneself. It will be difficult to prove the intention to amass wealth and could allow so many to escape the law.

In the previous Bill, at least, collusive bribery, where both parties benefit, and coercive bribery had a differentiation. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that coercive bribery has been left out, where a citizen is compelled to give a bribe – this is the one I referred to in my earlier speech where the citizen is forced to pay the bribe.

Towards the end of my speech I would like to give a few quotes by hon. Mamta Banerjee. 'Black money leads to money power; money power leads to muscle power. Muscle power and money power together is a toxic combination in a parliamentary democracy.' 'I have referred 14 cases to the central agency but it did not take up those.' The Supreme Court has referred to the CBI as "a caged parrot" and "its master's voice."

Sir, if a body like the Supreme Court says this that means there is something. हमारी हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि बिना आग के धुआँ नहीं होता है।

Sir, what we would suggest as a party is this. Make the CBI more powerful, more transparent and independent of its political masters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just take one minute more.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Just one second. I am finishing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that you had only seven minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: I am finishing, Sir. It is the last line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. That's all.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: I have just two points. I am just finishing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Our last suggestion is this. We want to expand the definition of offences of bribery and compulsory disclosure by companies on expenditure incurred on bribery. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I would say that all your points were very important points.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा एक point of order है।

श्रीमन्, आज सदन में स्थाई कमिटी की लोकपाल की जो रिपोर्ट पेश हुई, उसमें लोकपाल के तमाम अधिकार दिए हुए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, इस बिल में ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स लाना चाहते हैं, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उन अमेंडमेंट्स में दिए गए अधिकार सरकार से वैसे ही हटा कर लोकपाल को दे दिए हैं। मंत्री जी खुद ही बिल में तमाम अमेंडमेंट्स लाए हैं। उस दिन, जब मैं बोल रहा था, तब भी मैंने इस बात को कहा था कि आपने ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी रैंक तक के अधिकारियों के लिए परमिशन की बात की। उसके नीचे के अधिकारियों के लिए परमिशन की बात आई, तो आप agree कर गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस पर यह कह दिया कि यह लोकपाल तय करेगा। श्रीमन्, जब सब लोकपाल ही तय करेगा, तो फिर हम सब जो यह बिल पास करा रहे हैं, इस बिल का औचित्य क्या रह गया? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि आप इसको सेलेक्ट कमिटी में भेज दीजिए, आप क्यों समय बरबाद कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि जब हमारा कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है, सब लोकपाल का अधिकार है? वस्तुतः मैं लोकपाल से सहमत नहीं हूँ, हमारा दल भी इससे सहमत नहीं है, क्योंकि लोकपाल से एक parallel व्यवस्था खड़ी हो जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर अपनी स्थिति बता दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman,

it is true that there was litigation on this issue. The earlier provision provided for permission to be granted for the level of Joint Secretary and above. Following the litigation, it was the opinion of the court that there should not be any discrimination. The Government also conceded and said that it would go by that. But in totality, considering the background of the Lokpal Act, which is coming in, as pointed out by hon. Member Naresh Agrawalji, it is true that the permission therein vests with the Lokpal. Now it is for the Members to decide. There is room to take a call on how much to let out and how much to keep this side. The Government does not wish to impose its authority. Nor does it want to appear to be shirking from anything going out of the purview of the Lokpal. If the Members believe that this requires to be reconsidered or sent to a Select Committee, we have an open mind on it. Of course, this is a grey area. I do agree that this is a grey area because we don't wish to appear to be shirking from letting out our authority to the Lokpal. But let us see what the consensus of the Members across the parties is.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसका मतलब यह है कि मंत्री जी खुद सेलेक्ट कमिटी के लिए agree कर रहे हैं, तो माननीय संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी, आप इस पर एक प्रस्ताव ले आइए।

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I have a point of order. Even if we decide to refer the matter to a Select Committee or to any other Committee to revisit some of the provisions of the Bill, it is only fair that there is a full debate in this House, so that the Minister knows what the real issues which need to be reconsidered are. It is quite clear to me that the balance between the objectives of curbing corruption in high places and the need to ensure certain protections to people wrongly charged is missing in the Bill. The synthesis needs to be recrafted and it would serve the purposes of reference to the Bill to another Committee if the House is heard. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस पर चर्चा तो होनी ही है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह कब कह रहा हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा न हो?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Government.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : ऑनरेबल अश्विनी कुमार जी, मधुसूदन मिश्री जी और नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात कही, देखिए, अगर सेलेक्ट कमिटी के ऊपर सदन की सहमति है और हाउस का ऐसा विचार है, तो हमें लगता है कि फिर इस पूरे के पूरे बिल पर बाद में यहां पर चर्चा हो, जब सेलेक्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाए। हम पहले इस पर चर्चा करें, बाद में हम फिर इसे सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेजें, फिर सेलेक्ट कमिटी यहां अपनी रिपोर्ट submit करे और उसके द्वारा रिपोर्ट submit करने के बाद फिर discussion हो, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर इसे सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेजने पर विचार हो रहा है, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The sense is somewhere between what Mr. Ashwani Kumar said, that is, rather than having a discussion now, the sense of the House seems to be to send this to a Select Committee. So, why doesn't? We will not bring forward the proposal. Let the Government bring forward a proposal to send this to a Select Committee and put the names together. *...(Interruptions)...* We are all agreeing, but no discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम सब लोग एग्री कर रहे हैं। जयराम रमेश जी भी कह रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* प्रस्ताव तो गवर्नमेंट से आएगा।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what has happened is, in the course of the discussion which has taken place a day before and now, the focus has shifted to a larger issue – Lokpal *vis-à-vis* Government authority. For that, we believe that we should also have the sentiment of the House in mind. If I say so, it might be taken otherwise. So, if the sense of the House believes that we must draw a line where the Lokpal's authority ends and the Government's begin, we can send it to a Select Committee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Select Committee will go into all these details. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पूरे हाउस का यह विचार है, खाली आपकी तरफ से प्रस्ताव वाली बात नहीं है। इसे ऐसे ले लीजिए कि आपकी तरफ से प्रस्ताव आएगा, तो इसका अर्थ दूसरा हो जाएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आए, तब बात हो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard all. With regard to sending it to a Select Committee, I think there is already consensus between this side and that side. The Government also expressed its willingness. The only point is what Mr. Ashwani Kumar said whether it can be sent to a Select Committee after some discussion here. That is the only point to be decided.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद तो डिस्कशन होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* फिर समय क्यों बर्बाद हो? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's correct.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have absolutely no objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a valid point because in the Select Committee, there will be detailed analysis and study. After that, the Report will come and then we can have a detailed discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I was in the Select Committee. Everybody was called for giving evidence. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a brief submission. I just want to say that in the last few years, we have seen this nation being converted into a police State. We have also seen corruption escalating. We need to bring into sharp focus the twin objectives of cleansing our public life and also, at the same time, ensuring the people's right to reputation and that their dignity is not compromised by allegations based whereupon the prosecutorial processes of the State are set in motion. Whether it is the Lokpal or the Magistrate, the fact is that the Select Committee must examine the Bill threadbare with a view to reinforce it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is why, we are sending it to a Select Committee. Agreed. According to him, much deeper consideration is needed. So, we are sending it to a Select Committee. That is the consensus. In that case, I am deferring the discussion now for an hour or so. After that, the Government should move a Motion to send it to a Select Committee with names of the Members of the Select Committee after due consultation with the political parties.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think I can give you time until the other discussion is over. We will start the Short Duration Discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...* They will do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Next Bill is Whistle Blowers Bill. How much time is allotted for that? *...(Interruptions)...*

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I have an independent view as a nominated Member and I would like to stress that. I want to say that while we all want to stop all forms of corruption at all levels, can we give focus to corruption that erodes the fabric of our society? They are making every effort to bring back black money from abroad. What about huge amounts of black money that is generated within our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can discuss about it when the discussion takes place. There is no scope for this now.

MS. ANU AGA: If we are serious about curbing corruption, is it ever possible without all political parties not coming under the RTI? This is an important point for me. At least as far as prevention..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam, you will be given time at that time when we take up a discussion on the Bill. Now, I have deferred it.

MS. ANU AGA: When will that be?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be after the Select Committee submits its report. You will get a chance. What you have said is a valid point. I appreciate and agree with you. But when the Select Committee submits its report, then, we will have an opportunity to discuss it. You will be given the time.

MS. ANU AGA: But I would like the Select Committee to talk about.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can go before the Select Committee and say all these things. You can. You will be given the time. You only have to approach the Select Committee.

Now, I am taking the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, आज के लिए सिर्फ दो बिल ही तय हुए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was also decided.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अगले बिल के लिए हम लोगों ने तैयारी ही नहीं की है, तो आज आप उसको कैसे ले सकते हैं? हम उस पर तैयारी करके नहीं आए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आप सुनिए। It was also decided in the morning that we will start the Short Duration Discussion on Nepal at 4.00 p.m. That was the decision.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो आप हाउस को सस्पेंड कर दीजिए, 4.00 बजे फिर से हाउस शुरू हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to waste time?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम लोगों ने इस बिल पर तैयारी ही नहीं की है। हम लोगों ने विसल ब्लोअर बिल के लिए कोई तैयारी नहीं की है। आज के लिए आपने दो ही बिल तय किए थे, इसलिए हमने वही देखे थे।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): A very major dilution is being contemplated in the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill. Please do not rush through the discussion. Please do not rush it. Major changes that are sought to be introduced, require a serious debate.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो आप इसको कल से करवा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have received only one name, and that Member is also not here. Mr. Naqvi, I have received only one name, Mr. Anil Desai to participate in the discussion. He is not here also.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): What I am suggesting

is that as far as these two Bills — the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill and the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill are concerned, the entire country is watching us. We should not be seen as if we are trying to prolong it or postpone it. I only request the Members to keep that in mind. There is no hurry. I do understand that it requires a thorough study. Let the discussion start and continue tomorrow also. Let the Members participate and discuss it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वेंकैया जी जो बात कह रहे हैं, हम लोगों का यह मकसद नहीं है कि बिल न आए, लेकिन वेंकैया जी, तय यह हुआ था कि इस पर आज डिस्कशन नहीं होगा, इसलिए हम लोगों ने इस पर कोई तैयारी नहीं की है। आप इस तरह जल्दी में बिल मत लाइए। बिल को बहुत जल्दी में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लोकपाल बिल को भी आप बहुत जल्दी में लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसमें बहुत जल्दी मत कीजिए। इन बिलों को बड़ा सोच-समझकर पास होने दीजिए। इस पर आज कोई बोलने वाला भी नहीं है, इसके लिए किसी ने अपना नाम नहीं दिया है, इसलिए इसको आप कल से ले लीजिएगा। कल तक हम लोग भी तैयारी कर लेंगे।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : हम लोग इसे जल्दबाजी में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं और आप लोग भी जल्दबाजी में नहीं हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप यह जिम्मेदारी अपोजिशन पर डाल रहे हैं।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Nareshji the Business Advisory Committee (BAC) has gone through this. The BAC in its collective wisdom has allotted time. I am not for the sake of argument arguing with anybody. I am only reminding the House about the general perception among the people that on these issues we are not showing that much interest as expected from the people. Keeping that in mind what I am suggesting is, let the debate start, and in the last one week or 1 ½ week, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are not able to pass any Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today we have passed one Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एक बिल पास हो चुका है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Keeping that in mind, let the discussion start, and take up further tomorrow. There is no problem on that account. We have already agreed to send one Bill to the Select Committee. You have suggested to send the Prevention of Corruption Bill to the Select Committee, and the Government have also accepted. We will come with names by today evening or tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today itself you send.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Today evening you can move that motion also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Naresh ji, let me say something. नरेश जी, आप सुनिए। The problem is only this. Already in the morning, it was agreed to in a

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

formal meeting that we will start the Nepal discussion at 4.00 p.m, And, therefore, we have decided that we will discuss Bills up to 4.00 p.m, So, according to the discussion, one-and-a-half hours are left. For this Bill, which you are referring, the Whistle Blowers Bill, three hours have been allotted. Today, we can discuss for one-and-a-half hours and then postpone the rest of the discussion of one-and-a-half hours for tomorrow so that if you are not prepared, you can speak tomorrow. Now, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... But those who are ready to speak let them speak today. What is wrong in that?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप खुद ही कह रहे हैं कि मेरे पास एक ही नाम आया है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, और नाम आयेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, एक ही नाम आया है।

श्री उपसभापति: उस समय एक नाम ही था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप खुद ही कह रहे थे कि एक ही नाम आया है और वे अभी प्रेजेंट भी नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो मेम्बर कितने सीरियस हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी बाकी नाम आयेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो मेम्बर कितने सीरियस हैं, इसी से समझ लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे उम्मीद है कि ज्यादा नाम आयेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, लेकिन कोई नहीं आया। तो इसका मतलब आप समझ लीजिए। मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि इसे बहुत जल्दी में मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, even otherwise, let the Minister introduce, let the Minister speak and whoever wants to speak, let them speak because we have enough time. Why are you worried? Now, you will be speaking tomorrow. You will be given enough time. I can assure you and nobody can stop Nareshji from speaking in this House. You know every day you are speaking.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं जबर्दस्ती बोलना भी नहीं चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I think, let us go as per the previous decision. Mr. Minister to move.

The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, you can speak if you want.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I would just like to. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : And, he has to speak for 90 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no, whatever he wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Now please.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH : I can speak for 90 or 19 minutes whichever way. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. You just ignore it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH : No, no, I am just joking. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, if we just recall, this Bill actually was passed in the last Lok Sabha way back on the 27th December, 2011. Subsequently, it was also passed by the Rajya Sabha on 21st February, 2014 and received the President's assent in May, 2014. Thereafter, during the course of discussion, there were certain amendments which were suggested, particularly, from the point of view of safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the nation and also limiting or trying to define what are the kinds of disclosures that can be safely permitted under the Whistle Blowers Protection Act. But, it so happened that it was the last day of the Session of the last Lok Sabha and, therefore, the amendments with little modification and improvement were introduced in the Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha has already passed the Bill on 13th May in the last Session. Now, basically the amendments are pertaining to Section 4. In order to ensure that the disclosures do not prejudicially or adversely affect the sovereignty and integrity of the State, the security, the strategic, the scientific or economic interest. And, by and large, these are the same categories of disclosures which are already existing there in Section 8(1) of the RTI Act, 2005. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to say that the Government has tried to bring in some more additional items in this list of exclusions and try to curtail the strength or the purview of the Whistle Blowers Protection Act. It just happened. To put it in a single sentence that the Whistle Blowers Act which was passed earlier did not address these safeguards which had been excluded from the purview of the Bill. And, therefore, these safeguards have been included and, by and large, these are the same ones which are already existing there in the RTI Act. Beside that, there are some technical amendments.

The question was proposed.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Minister is being extremely disingenuous in arguing before us that the Act that was passed or the Bill that was passed in the previous Lok Sabha is being brought back to us with some slight amendments. These are not slight amendments. The Government has picked up an Act that has absolutely nothing to do.

DR. JITENDERA SINGH: Sir, I did not say 'slight'. I did not use the word 'slight'. I am very careful about the vocabulary I use. I did not utter the word 'slight'. What I have just said is that these amendments are meant to include those areas which are to be kept outside the purview of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill. Just for the reassurance of the hon. Members, I said that by and large and virtually, these are the items included in the list which already exist in Section 8 of the RTI Act. So, the Government has not added any extra item. That is all I said.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, irrespective of the specific word that he has used, the fact of the matter is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aiyar, just a minute. See, there is an amendment from Shri Husain Dalwai for reference of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 as passed by Lok Sabha to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. Mr. Dalwai, you can move this amendment at this stage.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Husain Dalwai
2. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
3. Smt. Rajani Patil
4. Shri D. Raja
5. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque
6. Shri Tiruchi Siva
7. Dr. K. P. Ramalingam
8. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
9. Shri Shantaram Naik
10. Shri Shadi Lal Batra

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha."

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, irrespective of the specific word that the hon. Minister may or may not have used, the fact of the matter is that he was attempting to give an impression to the House that there is not any major significant difference between the Bill that was brought before Parliament in the last Session, that is, in May, 2014, and that with a few changes they have brought

in, and they have made it better than it was before; their drafting is superior; their English is superior and all we need to do is quickly pass the Bill here. However, those who have studied this matter, those who are concerned with this matter, have been raising outside of this House, in visits that they have made to us and in statements that they have made to the Press, deep concerns about the kind of changes that are sought to be made. Most fundamentally, the change that is sought to be made is to bring into the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, the provisions of the Right to Education Act. Now kindly tell me what could be the possible connection between the issues relating to Right to Education and the issues relating to the whistle blower's protection. There is only one connection and that connection is that in the Right to Information Act and the Right to Education Act, we are seeking to place matters in the public domain. Here we are attempting to protect people who have information with them which could lead to the prosecution and conviction of people who have been given authority, be they Ministers, be they Civil Servants. And in a situation where there is no connection between the kind of restrictions that might need to be placed on information that is given in the public domain, to try to link it to what we have here in this Bill which is to protect those who are putting themselves at risk in bringing to the attention of the authorities information that is vital to the integrity of this country, to the honesty of our administration, is completely understandable. It is because there is this nefarious attempt that is being made that we are obliged, as it were, to bring up the Motion that Shri Husain Dalwai, just now, placed before us.

The Amendments, that have been made by this Government, claiming that they are incidental or minor, have been drafted without any transparent consultation with the general public or stakeholders. It is true that when the previous Bill was brought, it was referred to a Select Committee, and a number of people were enabled to go there and to place their views before the Committee. And this Committee then reported, on that basis, back to Parliament. But here, a fundamental change is being made in the old Bill and no one is being consulted, except the Government consulting with itself. Is this fair? Is this in accord with the normal Parliamentary practice? What is the need to bring about these changes without consulting the general public and with stakeholders? Sir, we are faced with a situation where several whistleblowers have had to risk both life and limb because they attempted to drag the country back to the path of integrity and honesty. And, instead of assisting them to do so better, instead of affording them protection, protection is being offered to Ministers and bureaucrats. How can that be an objective with which this House could agree? The fact of the matter is that there have been deaths and there have been injuries. That is why there is a general public concern. This general public concern was met by the UPA Government, by producing a draft Bill, sending it to the Select

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Committee, listening to the inputs of those who are experts in the matter and then, coming back with a report to Parliament which then, in its wisdom and consensually passed the Whistleblowers Bill, but which then lapsed because Parliament lapsed. But here why this authoritarianism? Why this arbitrariness? Why is it necessary to step on our corns? Why can you not follow normal Parliamentary procedure? Why are you so afraid of the fact that you don't have a majority in the Rajya Sabha to try and ram matters through? I agree, you have succeeded in the Lok Sabha. But I remember a phrase that used to be thrown at us all the time from this side of the House when, for ten years, we sat where you are sitting today. We kept being told that we were abusing our brute majority. Does it not amount to using your brute majority in the Lok Sabha to completely abandon normal Parliamentary practice and indulging yourselves in getting Bills passed there which, you know, are going to face serious opposition in a House where the Opposition, especially if we stand united, is going to be in a majority? I think it is reflective of the fact that your party, your Government, seems to have very little experience of running a Government. If you had known how to run a Government, you would have understood the import of a very famous saying of Sir Ivor Jennings that every election throws up not only a Government but it also throws up an Opposition. We are a part of Parliament. You have not learnt, neither in the GST Bill, nor here and nor in numerous cases that I can place before you, to reach out to the Opposition, to talk to the Opposition, to take into account an alternative point of view, to produce legislation with consensus, and then, with the confidence of the whole House, refer it to a Standing Committee for looking into the nitty gritty of the legislation to ensure that the objectives that are listed in the draft legislation are, actually, fulfilled by the provisions of the Act. You have failed to do so. You have failed to do so on repeated occasions and once again you are demonstrating this authoritarian streak which is so much in evidence in the manner in which you function. We have no desire to imitate your dreadful behaviour when you were in the Opposition. We want to cooperate and the proof that we want to cooperate in running this democracy is that we passed more legislation in the first six months of this Government than had been allowed to be passed in years of the days when you were in Opposition. We proved that we are willing to cooperate with you, but you don't seem to have understood the lesson at all. Suddenly, from December of 2014, you abandoned the consensual path, you abandoned Parliamentary procedure and you took to the authoritarianism of having Ordinance rule instead of Parliamentary rule and it has taken us the better part of one year to drag you back to the path of probity. Now, at long last, we have seen some signs here and there that you recognise that an Opposition exists and you have no alternative but to reach out to us and above all, it was the elections in

Delhi and Bihar in the course of the year 2015 that taught you that lesson. You in 2014 assumed that in a very short time there would be State Assembly elections that would enable you to increase your strength in the Rajya Sabha. Those hopes having been dashed, you are now only beginning to recognise that an Opposition exists, that can block your path unless you do the normal, decent, democratic thing of reaching out to the Opposition. This Bill has been brought before us so suddenly that I haven't even brought the papers on the basis of which I had prepared myself to participate in this debate, but I have nevertheless risen to speak because you have chosen quite correctly, Sir, to ask the hon. Minister to speak. We thought he was going to speak for 90 minutes and we will have the opportunity of studying the papers and coming back, but ended within 19 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only made it 19 minutes. He wanted 90 minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Instead of speaking for 90 minutes, he has made it in 19 minutes and for once I find that I have 32 minutes to speak and I failed to take up all those 32 minutes because somehow, we have to drag this on until the point at which we will be able to vote upon the motion and refer this matter to the Standing Committee. So, as I would say and as I was underlining, now that they are beginning to recognise that an Opposition does exist and that without that Opposition's cooperation it will not be possible for them to move ahead with their legislative agenda, I am hoping that this Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill debate will teach them the important lesson that they cannot hope to smuggle past us important amendments in previously passed legislation without consulting us, without consulting anybody. Of course, they have the right to draft legislation, but they have to draft legislation on the basis of ground realities and the ground reality is that the largest single party in this House is the Congress Party and we have very friendly relations with our friends to the left, right around until we reach the last two segments of this House and it is they too who have stood up and said on this occasion, as they have done on many other occasions, that we cannot have the Government, the Treasury Benches rail-roading their way through this Parliament. It is necessary for them to talk to us and it is important too that they do not come up with disingenuous methods of trying to befool the House into thinking that nothing very much is happening, it's a small number of amendments, we have already dealt with it in the past, so let us pass it now. On the contrary, the amendments that they have brought in have absolutely nothing to do with the question of the whistleblowers. If there was a connection between them, if there were an established nexus between them, then I could well understand that we can see it immediately and move ahead. But, here, a completely irrelevant Act's provisions have been bodily picked up and placed inside the Whistleblowers Bill with the ulterior motive of

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protecting Ministers, public servants as well as heads of public sector corporations. In other words, the amendments that have been brought are an attempt to undermine the whole purpose of the Bill. Our purpose was to render everyone in authority vulnerable by saying that those who discover wrongdoing in their organisations are free and are encouraged to come before the authorities on the assurance that their identity will be protected on the guarantee that they will not be exposed to danger to life, limb or property. That is a necessary condition for us to render our entire establishment accountable and responsible to the people, especially accountable and responsible for wrongdoing on their part. And, here is a Government which comes in with perfectly ready legislation which has only to be brought into effect and, besides that, instead of implementing the will of the last Parliament, there will be an attempt to subvert the will of the last Parliament through this Parliament! I am sorry, Sir. You have been caught out. Those who are concerned with this Act have been wandering around with little pieces of paper meeting us and, perhaps, meeting you. And, if they have not met you, it means your doors are not adequately opened. They have come around completely in a non-partisan manner, not wishing to insert themselves into a battle between the opposition and the Government, but to insert themselves into a battle between whistleblowers and those whose lives and careers are endangered as a consequence of whistleblowers words and actions.

We are told that you bring in some other Act, the provisions of which should apply also over here. I have never heard of legislation taking place in such a manner. No consultations have been held with the general public! Therefore, going to a Select Committee at this stage is an indispensable necessity. There is such a wide range of exemptions, and they are all connected to something called national security. I know the BJP wishes to have a monopoly over patriotism and they are the ones who are the most dedicated to the security of the nation. These are not the claims that we are ready to accept. If they really worry on the issue of national security, then it has to be very specific, it has to be narrowed down to that. There are so many scandals and alleged scandals in the Defence sector. If you say nothing that relates to the Defence sector can have the whistle blown then you are opening the doors to massive corruption. And, you claim all this on the ground that the national security requires that nothing that is done by the Raksha Mantri or his subordinates can be brought within the domain of the Whistleblower (Protection) Act. Everyone knows that these sensitive areas are often areas where sensitivity is utilized in order to push through ulterior agendas. And, I charge this Government with having an ulterior agenda. If it has an ulterior agenda of protecting Ministers and high officials,

why would they have thought of provisions of some completely different Act to be brought into this and that too on alleged claims of national security.

I can understand that there can be some protection afforded to secret matters. But, you cannot use the cover of secret matters in order to indulge in corruption. If you use the general cover of security, saying anything that ISRO does or anything that DRDO does or anything that an Army Commander does cannot be covered because that amounts to actions dealing with intelligence operations, military operations and security-related information. Then, you are undermining the whole purpose for which this legislation has been considered and debated upon for such a long time. You have clearly demarcated the lines which the whistleblowers are not allowed to cross. You have drawn such a broad line that no whistleblower will be able to blow the whistle for the fear that he would be caught and charged under provisions relating to the security of India. Those provisions are extremely harsh. Why should wrongdoing in our security agencies, in our intelligence agencies, in our defence research agencies, in our space organizations not be ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I have got a fair amount of time of 24 minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; there are three more speakers from your party—Shri Husain Dalwai, Shri Munekar...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Dalwai has already moved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has moved a motion, but he can speak also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी का रिजॉल्यूशन मूव हुआ है, जिसकी कॉपी हम लोगों को मिली है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी का रिजॉल्यूशन मूव हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow that at the appropriate time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mani, there are three more speakers.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अगर रिजोल्यूशन पास होना है और यह बिल भी सलेक्ट कमेटी को जाना है — दोनों बिल एक ही तरीके के हैं, इसलिए दोनों को इकट्ठा एक ही सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already there is a motion here which is under consideration for sending it to a Select Committee.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले इस पर डिसिजन तो हो जाए। जो मोशन है, पहले उस पर डिसिजन तो हो जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The only purpose for which I am seeking your permission to speak is that you have said that this House will take up Nepal only at 4.00 p.m. Either you agree that we can move this motion straightaway, get it voted upon and suspend the House till 4.00 o'clock or you allow me to drag this matter forward. We have already requested you. The hon. Minister can ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, I have got nine speakers, on the subject, in my list. That is the point. That is the reason.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: All right, Sir. Then give me another five minutes and I will finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; take another five more minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If there are so many speakers still waiting and we can carry the matter till 4.00 o'clock, it is good. Then, I will attempt to be a little more succinct now than I have been so far.

I want to underline to the hon. Minister that between 2010 and 2014, according to a report in the 'Economic Times', no less than thirty whistleblowers have been killed. They have been physically eliminated. ...(*Interruptions*)... When the people are being killed for blowing the whistle, instead of protecting them, you are protecting the Ministers and high officials! Why is it necessary to do so when, not this Parliament but, the previous Parliament has considered all these issues and come to a considered decision? Just bring back that Bill, if you need to, and we will immediately agree to its being passed. But, if you bring in such serious Amendments, then there is no alternative to the House giving its full support to the motion that has been moved by Shri Husain Dalwai.

Sir, also, we need a foundational principle that all whistleblowers, irrespective of the sector in which they blow the whistle and irrespective of the person against whom the whistle is blown, shall be subject to the protection of the law. You have made so many exemptions that before a whistleblower starts blowing the whistle, he has to become a Constitutional expert! Whistleblowers are often small men who have courage, the courage to be able to see that their own bosses or other seniors working in their organizations are up to no good. It is only on that basis that they have a dedication to morality, that they have a dedication to good sense that they come up and at great risks to themselves, to their professional lives, and to their physical lives, and they reveal what has been happening.

3.00 P.M.

And instead of expanding the ambit in which these brave whistleblowers can speak up and without the fear of being killed as those 30 people who were killed, you are narrowing the ambit and creating so many exemptions. I think you have ten exemptions altogether that render this a toothless Bill. I do not know why the RTI language should be followed. The RTI language relates to the right to place the information that is in the files of the Government in the public domain. This legislation or this draft legislation relates to protecting people who reveal wrong-doing. How can the revealing of wrong-doing be connected with the information that is being put in the public domain? Those who are blowing the whistle do so at great risk to themselves, to specific authorities who are charged with vigilance, who are charged with preventing corruption, who are charged, as you are, with running an honest administration. It is these people who need to be protected and not the wrong-doers. Your Bill is aimed at protecting wrong-doers. It is, therefore, unacceptable to us. I plead that Shri Husain Dalwai's motion be passed unanimously by this House and that the matter be taken up in the Standing Committee. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मणि शंकर जी के प्रस्ताव से हम लोग भी सहमत हैं। श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि आरटीआई एक्ट के सेक्शन 5 को अमेंड कर के इस एक्ट को बनाया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है कि आप आरटीआई एक्टिविस्ट को protection देने के लिए यह करने जा रहे हैं और इस बिल के तहत डिफेंस तक के सीक्रेट्स लेने का अधिकार आपको मिल जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप Select Committee को भेजने के प्रस्ताव पर सदन की राय ले लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, Select committee के लिए Husain Dalwai has moved an amendment. So, when an amendment is taken up, that will be taken up. I cannot take an amendment now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : Select Committee का प्रस्ताव तो पहले भी ले सकते हैं, अमेंडमेंट के साथ क्यों लें?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it has come as an amendment.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अमेंडमेंट तो लास्ट में लिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has come as an amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा कहना है कि आपने पहला बिल Select Committee को दे दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। But he has moved an amendment.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप इतनी जल्दी में क्यों हैं कि इसे पास ही समझ लें? इन्हें प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिखाना है कि हमने इतने बिल राज्य सभा से पास करा लिए। ये उसे गिनती में डाल लें और उन्हें दिखा दें, लेकिन श्रीमन्, बहुत जल्दी ठीक नहीं है। यह बड़ा सेंसिटिव इश्यू है।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, Select Committee को जाना है, तो चर्चा होने के बाद भेज दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See. *...(Interruptions)...* See, *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying...*...(Interruptions)...* Misraji, I am only saying the procedural aspect of it. *...(Interruptions)...* As far as *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Let me complete *...(Interruptions)...* Let me explain; I have no problem. I can *...(Interruptions)...* Nareshji *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; let me *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We are with them. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. But I am only explaining the position. I have no problem. But kindly listen to me. See, you are saying it because in the previous Bill, we immediately allowed to move the motion on Select Committee, asked the Government to bring it; that is correct. Here what has happened is, the motion was moved by the Minister and the motion moved by Shri Husain Dalwai, is an amendment. Of course, the amendment contains a motion to send it to the Select Committee *...(Interruptions)...* No, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete... *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. Listen. *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you the way out if you want. It is an amendment. So as far as I am concerned, I have to treat it as an amendment and at the time when the amendment is taken, I will have to take it up. That is the procedure, as far as, I am concerned. But however *...(Interruptions)...* Now, that is why I am saying *...(Interruptions)...* However, if there is total consensus in the House and if the Government also agrees, and if the Government wants to move, as before, a motion to send it to the Select Committee, then there is no objection. You are suggesting that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what the Government has to say. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह प्रोसीजर नहीं है कि सदन सरकार के कहे अनुसार चलेगा। अगर सरकार राजी नहीं है, तो हमारा मोशन ही नहीं आएगा?

श्री उपसभापति : आपका मोशन अमेंडमेंट के लिए है, that will be put to vote.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप रूल पढ़ लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बताइए कि कौन सा रूल है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अमेंडमेंट के लिए अलग है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...
आप रूल बताइए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me request the Government that it is a very important Bill, and, as such, we are not against this Bill. But it is a Bill which is going to have far-reaching consequences. Sir, the speaker, just now, from our side, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, has raised a number of points which is the concern of the entire House. So, my submission to the hon. Minister would be that let both these Bills go to a Select Committee — it can be even one Select Committee. You may not constitute two Select Committees because, by and large, they are totally interlinked. So, I would submit to the hon. Minister that the proposal given by almost the entire Opposition should be accepted.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as the earlier Bill was concerned, we did realize that the discussion had shifted the focus to a grey area, which needed to be thoroughly worked out, where the authority of the Lok Pal ends and the other begins. As far as the Whistle Blowers Bill is concerned, hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar made a very elaborate presentation. Though I did not speak 90 minutes, but he repeated himself 90 times. I would just very humbly submit this. He was right; the biggest truth that he uttered was that he did not have the time to read the Bill. Again and again, he has pointed out that the Bill is meant for the protection of the Whistle Blowers, which is not forthcoming in the Bill; which is not true. The matter of the fact is that the Bill which was brought by the earlier Government did not have so many of safeguards which are there in the present Bill. I would request the hon. Members to go through it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Having said that, at least, as far as we are concerned, we don't find any reason ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The Bill has already been passed in the Lok Sabha. It was thoroughly discussed there. As far as the protection for the Whistle Blowers is concerned, there is adequate provision, which, if the hon. Member also goes through the Bill, he would realize. There is no reduction in the protection which was provided by the earlier Government in that Bill. That is one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is fine. With regard to the suggestion for...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Now, as far as the security ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): The corrupt people are being protected rather than the Whistle Blowers. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: It is not so. Nowhere in this Bill... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, you will not reply now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Nowhere in the Bill, it is directly or indirectly ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you need not reply now. You say about the Select Committee aspect of it.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes, Sir, that is where I am coming to. Nowhere in the Bill, directly or indirectly, there is any indication of protection to the corrupt. Only three words have been used...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Let me complete. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Three words have been used; sovereignty... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, he is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, why do you intervene? He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Rajeev, sit down. I have allowed the Minister.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: There are precisely only three words used -- sovereignty, integrity and security. ...*(Interruptions)*... And what the House is expected to discuss, and we welcome this suggestion, is whether you don't want to have the safeguards pertaining to that. That is all. Where does it imply that the Whistle Blower will not get the protection? ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, as far as we are concerned, we don't find any issues for the Select Committee. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you don't agree.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I want to react to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, we proceed to the next speaker Shri Bhupender Yadav. Therefore, the Motion for the Select Committee will be put to vote at the time of amendments being taken up.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: At the time of voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; no doubt. It will be taken up at that time. Yes, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा Whistle Blowers Protection Act में जो अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है, यह बिल के मूल उद्देश्यों को बदलने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि इस बिल के द्वारा जो आवश्यकताएं हैं और जो हमारे संवैधानिक अधिकार हैं, उनमें जो विसंगतियां रह गई हैं, उन विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए लाया गया है। यह बात सच है कि देश को जब आजादी मिली थी, तभी हम लोगों ने सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय की बात कही थी, लेकिन यह सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय अगर 67 सालों में इस देश के आम आदमी को नहीं मिला है, तो इसका कारण यही रहा है कि 67 सालों तक कहीं न कहीं जनता के मन में इस बात की टीस रही है कि देश को जो transparent और accountable शासन मिलना था, वह नहीं मिला। आखिर यह स्वीकारोक्ति देश के ही एक नेता ने की थी कि हम एक रुपया भेजते हैं, तो 15 पैसा ही पहुँचता है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

वह जो 85 पैसा रास्ते में रह जाता था ...(व्यवधान)... वह जो 85 पैसा रास्ते में रह जाता था और 15 पैसा पहुँचता था, उसका कारण यह था कि देश की शासन व्यवस्था में जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार के विषय को उठाना चाहते थे, जो transparency और accountability के आधार पर शासन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते थे, उन लोगों को कोई protection नहीं था। ऐसा 60 साल तक चला। आखिर इस देश में जब सूचना का अधिकार आया, तो सूचना का अधिकार लाने से पहले न्यायालय ने अनुच्छेद 21 के अन्तर्गत अनेक निर्णय और दृष्टांत दिए, जिनमें उसने कहा कि इस देश में पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी शासन में रहना, यह इस देश के हर नागरिक का अधिकार है।

आप लोग सामाजिक न्याय की बात करते हैं, समाज के अंतिम स्तर तक व्यक्तियों को अधिकार देने की बात करते हैं। जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने यह संविधान बनाया था, तो आर्टिकल 341 तो तब भी था! सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को आरक्षण तो 1947 में ही था! फिर क्या कारण था कि 1947 से लेकर 1990 तक पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण ही नहीं मिला? आखिर 40 साल तक देश का सामाजिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़ा वर्ग इस बात की बाट जोहता रहा कि इस देश में कब वह समानतामूलक, समतामूलक व्यवस्था आएगी, जो उसे उसके मौलिक अधिकारों को देगी। इसमें मौलिक अधिकारों को देने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... मुणगेकर जी, मैं Whistle Blowers Bill के ऊपर ही बोल रहा हूँ। Whistle Blowers Bill की जरूरत ही इसलिए पड़ी, क्योंकि 40 साल तक आपने पिछड़े समाज को आरक्षण नहीं दिया। अगर आप पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी शासन से आरक्षण दे देते, तो इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। आपके संगठनों ने ही RTI लगाई है कि 40 साल तक पिछड़े, दलित और वंचितों को शासन में अधिकार नहीं मिला है। कम से कम आपको यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। जो 60 साल तक शासन में रहे हैं, उसमें जो भ्रष्ट शासन इस देश में चला, उस कारण अधिकार नहीं मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको तो individually वह cause उठाने की ...(व्यवधान)... मुणगेकर जी, आप तो बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं, आपको इन सारी बातों के बारे में पता है। मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, वही cause आपका भी है, इसलिए इसे यह देश कभी नहीं भूल सकता है। आखिर 67 सालों तक पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

शासन की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई, उसको लाने का काम आपने किया, बिल आपके समय में भी आया, यह स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन जब यह बिल आया और अगर उसके आने के बाद उसकी consistency नहीं है, संविधान के प्रावधानों के साथ उसको मिलाना चाहिए था, तो उसको मिलाने की आवश्यकता इसी कारण तो अनुभव हुई। यह कहना तो बहुत आसान है कि whistle blower की हत्या हुई, लेकिन 2010 से 2014 तक देश में लगभग 30 whistle blowers की हत्या हुई है। उससे पूरे देश का जनमानस थर्राया है। जब हम सूचना के अधिकार की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हमारे देश के संविधान में अनुच्छेद 19 में जो संवैधानिक अधिकार हमने दिया है, स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार, वह इस देश के हर नागरिक का अधिकार है, लेकिन जब स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार है, तो फिर सूचना के अधिकार की आवश्यकता क्यों हुई? सूचना का अधिकार इसीलिए लाया गया है कि स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति के अधिकार को और ज्यादा सार्थक तरीके से आगे बढ़ाया जाए। इसलिए अनुच्छेद 19 में जब इस देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार बनाया, तो उसके साथ reasonable restrictions भी लगाए। वे reasonable restrictions procedure में कहां आ रहे हैं? देश की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण खरीदे जाने चाहिए, यह देश का रणनीतिक विषय है, लेकिन अगर उसके बीच में पारदर्शिता का विषय है, तो उसको Whistle Blower Protection Act कहां रोकता है? यह देश की शासन की पारदर्शिता को रोकने वाला विषय नहीं है, लेकिन देश की सुरक्षा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ जो संवेदनशील विषय है, जो protection हमने अनुच्छेद 19 में दिया है, उससे जुड़ा हुआ है। Whistle Blower Act के भी वर्तमान अमेंडमेंट में सूचना के अधिकार में जो विसंगति थी, उस विसंगति को दूर करने का एक प्रयत्न किया गया है। आखिर हमारे देश के अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जो सम्बन्ध हैं, उन विषयों के बारे में सूचना के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत तो आप किसी भी प्रकार से यह नहीं कह सकते कि आप भारत के रणनीतिक विषयों को Whistle Blower Protection Act में लेकर जाएंगे।

आज देश में एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारिक प्रतिस्पर्द्धा का वातावरण है। Trade Agreement है, Copyright Act है, Geographical Indication Act है। वे जो सारे व्यावसायिक विषयों से जुड़े हुए विषय हैं, अगर उनको Whistle Blower Act के अन्तर्गत protection देने की बात है, तो वह नागरिक अधिकारों के साथ देश में जो लोग स्वतंत्र रूप से व्यवसाय करना चाहते हैं, trade करना चाहते हैं, अपना copyright रखना चाहते हैं, उनको protection है। आर्टिकल 19 का जो अमेंडमेंट है, यह उसके समानान्तर है। लोक सभा में जो यह बिल सरकार के द्वारा पास कराया गया है, तो हमारे देश के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 का जो संशोधन है, उसके अंतर्गत ही हम इस संशोधन को लेकर आए हैं। एक तरीके से यह अनुच्छेद 19, सूचना का अधिकार, व्हिसल ब्लोअर और प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट का जो अभी अमेंडमेंट आया है, उससे हम चाहते हैं कि कुल मिलाकर देश में एक पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी शासन व्यवस्था हो और इसीलिए इस अमेंडमेंट को भी लाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। देश में आज एक ऐसी सरकार है, जो सभी विषयों को एक ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से आगे ले जाना चाहती है। यह अमेंडमेंट, जो मूल एक्ट है, उसकी भावना को अलग करने के लिए नहीं लाया गया है, केवल सुसंगतता को लाने के लिए लाया गया है और इसके जरिए प्रोटेक्शन देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई इंफॉर्मेशन दी जा रही है और उस इंफॉर्मेशन को देते समय अगर लगता है कि कोई भी एनजीओ या पब्लिक सर्वेण्ट जो इंफॉर्मेशन दे रहा है, उसके कारण उस पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही हो सकती है या उसको किसी प्रकार के असंतोष का शिकार बनाया जा सकता है, उसके खिलाफ डिपार्टमेंट के उच्चाधिकारी कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, तो प्रोटेक्शन देने का काम हो। अगर उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है, व्यक्तिगत वैमनस्यता के आधार पर कार्यवाही चल रही है, कांपीटेंट अधिकारी को उसके लिए एंटरिम ऑर्डर देने का हक होना चाहिए, उसके लिए ही हम अमेंडमेंट्स इसके अंतर्गत लेकर आए हैं। अगर हम उसको एंटरिम ऑर्डर के द्वारा प्रोटेक्शन देंगे, तभी तो वह निर्भीकता के साथ अपने विषयों को, अपनी बातों को आगे लेकर जा सकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात जो है, वह व्हिसल ब्लोअर की आइडेंटिटी की है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति, सूचना प्रदाता सूचना देना चाहता है, संविधान के दायरे में सूचना देना चाहता है, सूचना भारत की रक्षा और रणनीति के संबंध में नहीं है, सूचना किसी के प्राइवैसी अधिकार के संबंध में नहीं है, तो उस सूचना देने वाले व्यक्ति की पहचान को गोपनीय रखने की आवश्यकता है और उसे संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। आज सबसे बड़ी बात भ्रष्टाचार के विषयों में है। भ्रष्टाचार के विषय तो न्यायालयों में भी आते हैं। न्यायालयों में जब वह व्यक्ति साक्षी के रूप में सामने आता है, तो जो भी साक्षी आता है उसको प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। केवल एक बार व्हिसल ब्लोअर सामने आया, उसने कोई विषय उठा दिया और वह विषय उठने के बाद समाज में एक वातावरण ऐसा हो गया, उससे मतलब नहीं है। जब तक हम लोग अपनी व्यवस्था को इतना मजबूत नहीं बना पाएंगे, व्यवस्था के माध्यम से दोषी को केवल अदालत में नहीं, बल्कि जेल के सींखचों के पीछे पहुंचाने का काम नहीं कर पाएंगे, तब तक किसी भी प्रकार की पारदर्शी व्यवस्था नहीं आ सकती। इसलिए जो वितनेस है, उसका प्रोटेक्शन आवश्यक है, जो उसकी पहचान है, उस पहचान को गोपनीय रखने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट सरकार लेकर आई है। आज व्हिसल ब्लोअर एक्ट की दुनिया भर में मान्यता चल रही है कि इससे गरीब देशों में अच्छी सरकार और विकासशील सरकार आएगी। इससे लोगों का पैसा उन तक पहुंचेगा, देश में जितनी भी विकास योजनाएं हैं उनको लागू करने के लिए सबसे अच्छे नैतिक मानदंडों का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। अगर उसके संबंध में किसी के मन में कोई बात है, तो उस बात को रखने का उसको अधिकार दिया जाएगा और वह अधिकार देने का काम केवल नागरिक, समाज या सिविल सोसायटी का नहीं है, वह सरकार का दायित्व है। यह जो अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जीने का अधिकार दिया गया है, यह सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जीने का अधिकार कहता है कि हम निर्भीकता के साथ समाज के अंदर सम्मानपूर्वक रह सकें। उसी अधिकार को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने अनुच्छेद 19 में जो अधिकार दिए हैं, उनके साथ सुसंगतता को बनाने के लिए यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है। ये अमेंडमेंट्स इतने बड़े और इस तरह के नहीं हैं कि मूल बिल की भावना को बदल रहे हैं, बल्कि मूल बिल की जो भावना है, उस बिल की भावना को अनुच्छेद 19 और राइट टू इंफॉर्मेशन के साथ सुसंगत बनाने के लिए कर रहे हैं। इस प्रक्रिया को सुसंगत बनाने का काम हम अपने संवैधानिक दायरे में कर रहे हैं। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि आज जब एक बिल में इस प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता है, पारदर्शी शासन के लिए संशोधन की आवश्यकता है, तो इसे आगे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ले जाने के बजाय हमें यह चाहिए कि हम इस बिल को तुरंत पास करें, क्योंकि जो वितनेसेस हैं, जो व्हिसल ब्लोअर्स हैं, आज उनकी पहचान की गोपनीयता की आवश्यकता है और जो आज के समय में कोई शिकायत कर रहे हैं तो सरकारी कार्यालयों में उनको एंटरिम ऑर्डर पाने की आवश्यकता

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

है... ताकि ज्यादा तीव्रता, ज्यादा तेजी और ज्यादा स्पष्टता के साथ वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें। देश में पिछले 60 सालों में सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आर्थिक न्याय के काम का जो अधूरापन रह गया है और जिस अनुच्छेद 341 को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है, ऐसे सारे विषयों का तुरन्त निस्तारण किया जाए, ताकि सभी लोगों तक, खास तौर पर समाज के निचले तबकों तक उनके न्यायिक, राजनैतिक और सामाजिक अधिकारों को पहुंचाने का काम किया जा सके, जिसके लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इस बिल को पास करके हम इन विषयों को और ज्यादा सक्रियता के साथ आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे। संवैधानिक दायरे की सुसंगतता को बढ़ाने के लिए विसल ब्लोअर्स को जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया जा रहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन के सदस्य इसको पास करने में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्रदान करें, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Bhupender Yadav. Shrimati Sasikala ...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that I have just now procured the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 1st of August, 2013. The Cabinet accords *ex post facto* approval to the proposed official amendments in the Bill, and these amendments were the ones, the same ones, which were then suggested by the then LoP and were accepted by the then Government and also brought in the meeting of the then Cabinet and subsequently brought into Rajya Sabha for consideration by the then Government. But since it happened to be the last day, they could not be taken up.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. This is not the way that the Minister has to intervene in the debate in order to see to it that this Bill is passed without any discussion and so on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is okay. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Can those minutes be read in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. No point of order. It is okay. Please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इन्होंने जो पाप किया है, क्या वह आप भी करेंगे? तब तो इनकी जो हालत हुई है, वह आपकी भी हो जाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is not fair, Sir, on the part of the Minister to come out with that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. Please sit down. Please sit down.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is not done. If that is so, then we will have to refer to so many things about the GST, including the Present Prime Minister. I have the statement, the recorded statement. I will show you today the entire thing. It was said not once, but twice, thrice, four times that the GST will never come. You know these things do happen and the things change. As I had said the other day, we are living in a dynamic world. So, whatever we might have thought yesterday or last year or two years back doesn't mean that we would continue with that and you cannot bring any amendment. The very name 'amendment' means you can bring an amendment any time. You can amend it. When you can amend the Constitution of India, why can't you amend the normal Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I totally agree with the hon. LOP. We are open to discussion. I never said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it has become the habit of the Minister to bring out such minutes. In the past, in the GST, they did the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Such things were spoken long back and they are raising them even now. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, the LoP has said the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already said the same thing.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I agree with the hon. LoP that we are open to discussion. This was just to keep the record straight because repeatedly we were being accused of having brought an amendment which was like we have committed a very big sin. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I think, if this was a sin, what was that? That is about all that, and I think after what the hon. LoP has said, the matter is clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, yes. Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 is a step to amend the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011.

It was widely debated in Lok Sabha also. Ultimately, it was passed. It came to Rajya Sabha and, on the last day, there was a great deal of drama, and it was not passed. At that time also, I prepared for speaking on that Bill. Even in 2011, there were a lot of inadequacies. Considering the manner it was bulldozed in the Lok Sabha, at least, I am grateful to this Government that while bringing the amendment, they created an opportunity to look into the entire issue *de novo* and

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

take out the inadequacies. I am also grateful to my friend in the Opposition who moved a proposal to send it to a Select Committee to look into the thing, pin down the inadequacies and make it a fulfilled one. Now this Whistleblower Bill has a very noble objective, and I think on that objective there are no differences in the House. There is absolute consensus that to address the corruption, the whistleblower plays an important role in fighting the corruption, and they need to be protected. Let me tell you about the inadequacies that were talked about at that time. Let me first talk about the definition of 'public servant'. Nowadays, when many important services of public utility are being handed over to the private sector or being delivered through the PPP model, is it not an important necessity to expand the definition of 'public servant', both as an operator and as a complainant or whistle blower? Is it not required to expand that horizon? Without that, what does it mean? Let me tell you, I had written to the Finance Minister in the previous Government, again and again, on a dubious deal by a particular private sector insurance company, who faked the names of beneficiaries of weather insurance and crop insurance and took money from the State Government on account of the premium on their accounts. A whistle blower blew the lid off that private insurance company's deeds. He got immediately sacked, but he did not leave the issue. They came to us too. We gave them a lot of evidence repeatedly. Ultimately, the Rajasthan Government got back about ₹ 68 crores in premium, which they had channelised through that private insurance company. Now, should those private companies and agencies that are offering such benefits to people, not be brought within the purview and treated as 'public servants'? When they are duping the people, duping the Government exchequer, they should also be brought into this net. There are whistle blowers who ultimately got sacked; nobody came to their rescue. So, this experience shows that they must be brought into this net, particularly in view of the fact that a number of public services are now being channelised through various agencies. Now, I have been hearing that even the Mid-day Meal Scheme is being looted by ISCKON, *Akshaya Patra* and many others. I hear that some other big corporates are vying to get the Mid-day Meal Scheme, an important flagship project of the Government. Now, with the money swindled on that account, how do you intend to catch hold of them? Now, will this Act be adequate if you don't bring such people under the net and, at the same time, don't give protection to the whistle blowers in those agencies? I think, this points needs to be seriously taken into consideration by expanding the definition of 'public servant' and also protecting the whistle blowers.

Now, there is another aspect. The Minister has referred to the Cabinet Note, the previous Government's opinion, about the need to protect sovereignty, security, etc.

There is no difference of opinion at all on that. Exception needs to be made with caution. I don't know if in this Bill there is that room for exercising caution, so that those provisions are not abused. There is no such thing here. Should we not be seriously looking into that aspect? It happens, Sir. I can give you examples from other sectors too. The Essential Services Act was brought so that people did not go on a strike. I am basically a trade unionist. I have seen the Haryana Government declaring the preparation of *gutka* cover by a company as 'essential services'. That company did not prepare *gutka* but just the plastic cover of the *gutka*. That company made it an 'essential service' and banned the decision of workers to strike under the Essential Services Act. So, there is room for abuse. There is no room for doubt that this needs to be taken care of. Have adequate safeguards been provided to see to it that such provisions are not misused to victimize the whistle blower and encourage corruption? There are many such evidences and many such cases. So, I believe that we need to be really serious and sincere about the purpose for which this Whistle Blowers Act was enacted in 2011. The intention is quite noble. Everybody is with that intention. In view of the inadequacy, as per the Government, we are bringing this Amendment Bill. I think, this is the opportune time. Instead of rushing things, there are many other inadequacies to be considered in the matter of punishment period and in the matter of guarding really the whistle-blower. They may not be punishing you for whistle blowing; they may be punishing you giving some other reason. There are cases. I have just given the example of ICICI Lombard. That whistle-blower was sacked not because he has opened the lid of that corruption, but by giving some other reason. How to make it protection proof full-fledged so that the purpose of this Bill can be served? On this, my humble submission is that instead of rushing through it, let the Select Committee examine the issue, take care of all inadequacies and expand the horizon of definition of 'public servant'. If you expand the horizon, many whistle-blowers can be inspired to fight against corruption and save the national exchequer from loss. Now, the corruption has spread its wings in such a way that year after year people are not giving due taxes. I don't know how you are going to address it. Just go into a litigation, see मिलीभगत between prosecution and complainant. Both मिलीभगत चलती रहती है and he is happy by not paying taxes of lakhs of crores year after year. How are you going to address that thing? So, there are many holes which need to be looked into. If the purpose of this particular Bill is to be served, I humbly request the Government side also, through this submission, to please accept the proposal of sending this Bill for a time-bound examination by the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... You may raise your hand; I don't mind; I am telling my opinion only. And I also assert myself in support of that Resolution. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri. Anil Desai; not present. Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री : सर, इस बिल के संबंध में हमारी पार्टी ने जो स्टैंड लिया है कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसलिए भेजना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस बिल को पढ़ कर मुझको ऐसा लग रहा है कि कितनी संस्थाएं, खास करके भारतीय जनता पार्टी, अगर नाम लिखेगी, "पेड़ बचाओ समिति", तो सर, काम पेड़ काटने का होगा। सर, इस बिल के अंदर जितनी भी information or exemptions दी गई हैं, उनसे कहीं से भी जो dissenting voices आने वाली हैं, इस देश में जो चीजें खराब चल रही हैं, उनको expose करने वाली जो आवाजें आने वाली हैं, उनको किसी भी तरह से बंद कर देना, एक ऐसी तरह का भय फैला देना, एक ऐसी छोटी-सी स्थिति पैदा कर देना कि जिससे कोई भी सरकारी आदमी या गैर-सरकारी जो संस्थाएं हैं, वे सरकार के सामने, ज्यूडिशियरी के सामने, कंपनियों के सामने कुछ कह न सकें। इस बिल से इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा होगी।

सर, स्थिति यह होगी कि किसी माइन्स कंपनी को इस तरह का ठेका दिया गया कि आपको इस माइन से इतना ही माइन करना है, अगर वह कंपनी उससे ज्यादा माइन करती है और उसको कोई उजागर करता है, तो इस कानून के तहत उसको सजा हो सकती है। सर, अगर कोई जज पैसे लेकर जजमेंट देता है, लोगों को यह पता चलता है, अंदर का कोई आदमी अगर इसको उजागर करेगा, तो उसके ऊपर केस चलाया जाएगा, क्योंकि यह Contempt of Court के अंतर्गत आता है। ऐसी स्थिति इस बिल के कारण पैदा होगी।

सर, इस बिल के Clause 4 (1A) में यह बताया गया है, वैसे पूरे देश की बाबत यह सबसे पहले रखी गई है, लेकिन उसके बाद के जितने भी प्रावधान किए गए, जैसे Contempt of Court का प्रावधान है, Sir, anything you say about the judiciary will be contempt. हमारे यहां एक जज ने ऐसा जजमेंट दिया that there are two vices — reservation and corruption. ये दो vices हैं। अगर आप उस जज को criticise करेंगे, तो वह Contempt of Court के अंतर्गत डाला जाएगा और आपको इसके लिए सजा दी जाएगी, इसलिए आप जज के सामने कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। अगर आपके पास किसी प्राइवेट कंपनी के बारे में कोई सूचना है, तो आप उसके बारे में कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। सर, माइन्स से संबंधित एक कंपनी ने यहां तक किया कि बंदरगाह के पास अपना डिपो बनाया, जो कहीं पर रिकॉर्ड नहीं हुआ, उस डिपो में illegal mine किए हुए सभी minerals को dump करके उसको एक्सपोर्ट किया गया। वहां तक की परिस्थितियां तब पता चलीं, जब उसको लोकपाल के अंदर लाया गया। तब यह पता चला कि ऐसी कम्पनियां डिपो के अंदर माइनिंग करके उसका एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं, लेकिन वह इंफॉर्मेशन इस कानून के तहत अगर कोई एक्सपोज करता है, तो वह थर्ड पार्टी है और उसको इसके अंदर सजा होगी।

सर, एनजीओज इस देश के अंदर जो काम करते हैं, वे अच्छा काम करते हैं। सरकार की जो कमियां हैं, वे उन्हें बताने का काम करते हैं और सरकार की योजनाओं को वे अमल करवाने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन by and large, वे dissenting voices हैं। उस dissenting voices के अंदर सरकार के बारे में अगर आपको कोई भी इंफॉर्मेशन मिलती है और वह इंफॉर्मेशन अगर आप देते हैं, तो इस कानून के तहत उसको रोका जाएगा। इसमें प्रोटेक्शन का नाम तो है, लेकिन इसमें काम ऐसा होगा जिससे कोई भी इंफॉर्मेशन किसी को न मिले। आरटीआई के अंदर जो

स्पेसिफिक चीजें हैं, वही चीजें इसके अंदर आएँ, दूसरी कोई चीज़ इसके अंदर न आए, इस बारे में आप कुछ नहीं कह सकते और अगर कुछ है तो उसके बारे में आपको पता नहीं चलेगा कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वगैरह किस तरह से चल रहा है।

सर, इसमें offenders का investigation या apprehension जैसा कोई procedure हो, तो वह भी इसके अंदर लाया गया है। मुझे यह पता नहीं चलता मिनिस्टर साहब कि जब 4ए है, तो उसके बजाय इसके अंदर बाकी सब को आप क्यों ला रहे हैं? यह बात हमारे दिमाग में नहीं उतर पा रही है। अगर आपको नेशनल सिक्योरिटी का इतना कन्सर्न है, यहां पर बैठे हुए सभी लोगों को उसका कन्सर्न है, तो आप इसके अंदर प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ को क्यों ला रहे हैं? आप इसके अंदर कोर्ट को लेकर क्यों आए हैं? आप इसके अंदर फिजिकल सेफ्टी को क्यों ला रहे हैं? आखिर, ऐसा क्या है? सर, मुझे तो यह लगता है कि under the garb of this Whistle Blowers Bill, you literally want to create a situation whereby no public servant will dare disclose anything which is going against the national interest. क्योंकि वह इसके अंदर victim होगा और उसको कोई बचा नहीं सकेगा।

सर, मैं यूनियन में काम करता हूँ। ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो उसको बनाने वाले होते हैं, उनको victimize नहीं किया जाता, लेकिन फिर भी मैनेजमेंट उसको victimize करता है और उनके केसेज़ सालों तक चलते रहते हैं। इसी वजह से, ऐसी कई इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जिनके अंदर कभी यूनियन नहीं बनी, हालांकि सरकार अब ऐसा क़ानून भी लाने वाली है कि जो ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज़ होंगी, वहां पर पांच सालों तक कोई यूनियन अथवा लेबर की कोई ऑर्गेनाइजेशनल ऐक्टिविटी नहीं होगी। लेकिन, यह जो क़ानून बना है, इसके तहत जितनी चीज़ें लाई गई हैं, उन चीज़ों के बारे में मैं मानता हूँ कि वे नेशनल सिक्योरिटी के बारे में हैं और मैं मानता हूँ कि जो दूसरी डिफेंस ऐक्टिविटीज़ हैं, उनके बारे में इंफॉर्मेशन नहीं दी जा सकती, लेकिन बाकी अन्य चीज़ों के बारे में मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि उन्हें इसके अंदर क्यों लाया गया है? इन चीज़ों को इसके अंदर लाने पर सरकार क्यों तुली हुई है? मैं तो सीधा आक्षेप लगाता हूँ कि आप कम्पनियों को इसलिए बचाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि कम्पनियों ने आपको पैसा दिया है और आप चुनाव जीतकर आए हैं, इसलिए आप कम्पनियों से इंफॉर्मेशन नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। आप क्यों लाना चाहते हैं? मैं आपसे कम्पनियों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। कम्पनियों से आपको इतना प्रेम क्यों है? सर, मेरे यहां एक पोर्ट है, जिसे एक कंपनी mangrove के अंदर रास्ता बनाकर आइलैंड के साथ जोड़ रही है। उसके against हाई कोर्ट का decision है, उसके against Environment Ministry का decision है, लेकिन वह इंफॉर्मेशन हम नहीं ले सकते। हम इसके अंदर बोलेंगे तो आपको सज़ा होगी, क़ानून है तो वह पूर्ववत् चलेगा। आखिर क्यों करना चाहते हैं ये लोग, हमें यह जानना है। इसको लाने के पीछे under the garb of national interest, under the garb of different things, under the garb कि हम इस देश को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं, ये चीज़ें इसमें क्यों हैं? मैं ऊपर बैठे प्रेस वालों से भी यह कहता हूँ कि आप बताइए कि जब कोई आपको इंफॉर्मेशन देगा और आप उसको छापेंगे, तो आप वह कैसे छापेंगे? आपके ऊपर केस होगा। कोई चैनल इसके बारे में कुछ कह नहीं सकेगा, क्योंकि इसकी authenticity नहीं होगी। आखिर क्यों सरकार इन सारी इंफॉर्मेशन को suppress करना चाहती है और एक ऐसी आपात स्थिति सृजना चाहती है, जिसमें पूरे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अंदर एक ऐसा डर हो जिसमें अगर किसी को सरकार की किसी बात की नुकताचीनी करनी हो, तो वह इसके लिए हिम्मत न कर सके? सर, आज यही

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

कैरेक्टर इसके अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सामने दिखता है। सर, इसको बहुत thoroughly examine करना चाहिए, सेलेक्ट कमिटी को देना चाहिए। सारे लोग बैठें, लोगों को बुलाएँ, इसके अंदर evidences लेनी हों तो ली जाएँ और उसके बाद इस क़ानून के बारे में उस कमिटी को रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं इतना ही कहूँगा और मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसको किसी भी हिसाब से जल्दबाजी में पास न किया जाए। महोदय, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि इसे किसी भी प्रकार से जल्दबाजी में पारित न किया जाए, क्योंकि इतने साल तक इस देश के NGO's, इस देश की political parties और इस देश के लोग इसके लिए लड़े। उसके बाद Right To Information Act आया। हमारे भाई श्री भुपेंद्र यादव जी अभी बोल रहे थे, लेकिन वे दिल से नहीं बोले। हालांकि इनका compulsion है, क्योंकि बिल उनका है, इसलिए उन्हें इसके support में बोलना पड़ेगा। वास्तव में जो हकीकत है, वह यह है कि वे RTI Act नहीं लाए, वे दूसरे कानूनों को नहीं लाए। हम लाए। चूंकि हम लाए, इसलिए हम उन्हें सुना रहे हैं। अगर उसमें गलतियाँ रहीं, तो तब आप भी तो थे। आज आप वहाँ पर इसलिए हैं, क्योंकि जिस तरह से काम चलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ और हमें उधर से इधर आना पड़ा। देश की जनता ने जो decision दिया, वह हमने स्वीकार किया। हर कानून के बारे में कमी बताना, आपका यह जो रवैया है, हम उसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं। मैं भर्त्सना करता हूँ कि यह प्रवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, GST के संबंध में, पूरी कमेटी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम किया। उसके बारे में एक अखबार में GST की minutes leak हो गईं। यह चीज हुई थी और अपना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... There are two more speakers.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: महोदय, जिसकी वजह से pressure हो और उसकी वजह से GST पास हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। यदि भारतीय जनता पार्टी का हमारे साथियों के साथ ऐसा ही व्यवहार रहा और वे ऐसा ही behavior करेंगे, तो आप GST कानून पास कराने की हम से बहुत ज्यादा इच्छा या आशा नहीं रखना। हमें आप मारो भी और बिल भी पास कराओ, ये दोनों चीजें नहीं चलेंगी। नक़वी जी, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ और आपके मिनिस्टर्स को भी बता देना चाहता हूँ, जो बहुत जल्दी, बीच में इंटरवीन करने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं कि ये दोनों चीजें नहीं चलेंगी।

महोदय, मेरा फिर से आग्रह है कि इसे Select Committee को भेजा जाए और इसको thoroughly evidence लेकर examine किया जाए और एक पूरा comprehensive Bill तैयार किया जाए और उसके बाद इसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री जी के बाद मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला। जब पहले श्री भुपेंद्र यादव बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने श्री भुपेंद्र जी के लिए जो comment किए, वे मेरे लिए भी करेंगे, इसलिए मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर सच बोलना गुनाह है, तो वह गुनाह हम कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 2011 में जो बिल पास हुआ और यदि वर्ष 2014 और 2015 में उसमें amendment आता है और फिर भी उसे delay करने के लिए ऐसा tactics अपनाई जाए, तो उसकी प्रशंसा नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए, मेरी आप सभी से यही प्रार्थना है।

महोदय, जो amendments किए गए हैं, वे बिलकुल ठीक हैं, क्योंकि Right To Information के बारे में बहुत अच्छा-अच्छा बोलते हैं और उसकी वजह से देश में corruption कम हो गया है और बहुत information मिली है, लोग बहुत active हो गए हैं, तो फिर यह जो एक्ट है, इसमें और Right To Information act के अंदर जो exceptions रखे गए थे, वे इन amendments से ठीक हो रहे हैं। यदि राष्ट्र की sovereignty, integrity और security के बारे में whistle blower को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा, तो फिर कोई काम ही नहीं होगा। उससे तो राष्ट्र की security नहीं रहेगी और राष्ट्र की जो information है, वह बाहर चली जाएगी। अब तो यह बात देखने में भी आ रही है कि जो security के आदमी थे, वे राष्ट्र की information leak कर रहे थे। ऐसे समय में इसे exception में रखना चाहिए। ऐसा करने के बाद, उस information की, उसके जो officers हैं, वहां जाकर उसकी scrutiny हो सके।

महोदय, जो बात यह हो रही है कि इन amendments को Select Committee को भेजा जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें बहुत समय लग जाएगा। वर्ष 2011 का यह एक्ट है। उसके बाद इसमें amendment वर्ष 2014 में आया। ठीक है, यह उनका था। उनकी जो अच्छी बातें थीं, उन्हें हम स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, फिर भी वे उसे स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी इस सदन से प्रार्थना है कि जो लोक सभा ने पारित किया है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी यहां से भी पारित करके कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

महोदय, सभी ऑफिसर्स की बातें, हम सब जानते हैं, फिर वे चाहे open हों या secret, जो बड़े लोग हैं, उनकी बातें ड्राइवर जानता है, peon जानता है, PA जानता है या उसके साथ जो बैठता है, वह जानता है। अगर वह राष्ट्रवादी है और राष्ट्र का हित करना चाहता है, अगर समाज से झूठ का पर्दाफाश करना चाहता है, तो whistle blower का जो प्रावधान है, उसे जो protection दिया गया है, उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस हाउस से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो अमेंडमेंट है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी पास हो जाए और आप सब उसे सर्वानुमति से पास करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Pandya. Mr. Muthukaruppan, will you speak tomorrow?

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Mr. Husain Dalwai.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Sir, I have moved the amendment. मुझे यह लगता है कि इसके बारे में बहुत बहस हो गयी है। एक बहुत अच्छे कानून में जिस तरह से इन लोगों ने अमेंडमेंट का सुझाव दिया है, उससे व्हिसल ब्लोअर को बहुत डर पैदा हो गया है। यह बात यहां सदन तक मर्यादित नहीं है। यह जो अमेंडमेंट होने वाला है, इसे समझने के बाद कई लोगों ने इसके बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है कि एक तरह से हमें जो प्रोटेक्शन था, वह प्रोटेक्शन जाने के बाद क्या होगा? हमारे महाराष्ट्र में भी कई लोगों के खून हो गए हैं। शेटी का नाम बार-बार आता है। उसका क्या गुनाह था कि वह कुछ बातें आगे लाया था कि इस तरह से करप्शन हो

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

रहा है, इस तरह से जमीन हड़पने की बात हो रही है और उसका खून कर दिया गया। सर, मैं मुम्बई की हद तक बोलूंगा कि मुम्बई में जिस तरह से डेवलपर्स लोगों के साथ अन्याय और अत्याचार करते हैं, वहां की झोंपड़पट्टी के लोगों पर, चाल के लोगों पर, उनके बारे में अगर कोई बात बाहर आती है तो उन्हें इतनी तकलीफ दी जाती है कि उन्हें ऐसा लगने लगता है कि उनका क्या होगा, इसलिए लोग डरे हुए हैं। आप लोगों को यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस कानून की वजह से कई तरह के अन्याय बाहर आने लगे हैं। तो अन्याय को बाहर लाने वालों को प्रोटेक्शन देना है या अन्याय करने वालों को प्रोटेक्शन देना है, यह हम लोगों को तय करना पड़ेगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यहां अफसर लोग इसमें इन्वॉल्व नहीं होते हैं, ऐसा समझने की जरूरत नहीं है। ऑफिसर्स भी हैं। मंत्रियों के नाम तो हमेशा आते हैं, लेकिन वहां काम करने वाले जो अफसर होते हैं, नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक, कई लोगों के हित इसमें इन्वॉल्व होते हैं। इसीलिए हमारा कहना यह है कि इस पर ठीक ढंग से विचार होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं ट्रेजरी बेंच से कहूंगा, मिनिस्टर महोदय से कहूंगा कि आप इतनी जल्दबाजी क्यों कर रहे हैं? इस कानून की वजह से हमारा क्या डेवलपमेंट का काम रुका है? अगर कोई कहे कि रुका है तो यह बिल्कुल सही बात नहीं है। जिनको दादागिरी करके अपना सब कुछ आगे लेकर जाना है, वही लोग यह सब कर रहे हैं, इस बात को हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने के बाद लोगों से भी पूछा जाएगा और इस पर अच्छी तरह से चर्चा होगी, जिसकी वजह से यह कानून और अच्छा बनेगा। अगर ऐसा आपको लगता है कि इसमें कुछ त्रुटियां हैं, तो वहां आपके लोग अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। मिनिस्टर महोदय, ट्रेजरी बेंच और सत्ताधारी दल के द्वारा इतना प्रेशर डालकर अभी तुरंत इसे पास नहीं करना चाहिए, ऐसी मैं विनती करता हूं और सभासदों से विनती करता हूं कि इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजने का जो सुझाव मैंने दिया है, उस सुझाव को पास कीजिए और इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Now, Shri Muthukaruppan.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow?

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Yes, Sir. I have already suggested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. *...(Interruptions)...* Tomorrow, there is no guarantee. Nobody can give a guarantee for tomorrow. There is a Hindi song “ये मत पूछो कल क्या होगा?”

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, गाना पूरा यह है, “जो भी होगा, अच्छा होगा।”

श्री उपसभापति : जी। “जो भी होगा, अच्छा होगा।”

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, while supporting the suggestion of referring the Bill to the Select Committee, I want to make three or four observations. These observations have nothing to do with the Ruling Party *versus* the Opposition because parliamentary democracy is not always Ruling Party

versus the Opposition. Most of the time it is Ruling Party and the Opposition and I firmly believe in that.

Sir, the question is – I sincerely request the Ruling Party – for the first time, I am hearing in the history of India after Independence that a particular party, that is, the Ruling Party is making a claim that nothing happened during the last 65 years! This is unacceptable. After 1977, after emergency, several non-Congress Governments came, including the rank Opposition Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for six years, and even then nobody claimed that from 1957 to 2014, nothing has happened. That is why I request the Ruling Party to sincerely give up this habit. Khrushchev totally de-Stalinized Soviet Union in the 20th Session of the Communist Party in Moscow, but Khrushchev did not say that Stalin did not do anything to consolidate the socialist revolution in China. After Deng came to power in 1976, they totally changed the economic policy of China *topsy turvy*. But they abolished the post of Chairman in order to honour to Mao. What I mean in substance, let us give this habit, from any political party, to claim that India was born on 25th May, 2014 when Narendra modiji was sworn in as the Prime Minister. It is not the case.

Now, the second point. So far as this Bill is concerned, whatever may have happened earlier – and I am not speaking necessarily because the Congress Party has taken the stand. I have got my opinion and views also as a citizen, and as a citizen I am of the opinion – the Clause 4 of this Amendment Act is absolutely fraudulent. It is strangulating not only the provisions of the Right to Information Act, it is strangulating Right to Freedom of Expression.

For example, I shall quote two observations. It is mentioned here that whatever is happening to the interest of the nation, that is, safety, security and interest of the nation, everything under the sun could be covered under the safety, security and interest of the nation. Secondly, we cannot be generalised and I quote, I support Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, that let us be exclusive and mention specific cases where these instances are likely to take case.

Next thing, it is mentioned here in Clause (1A)(d) that disclose the information which would harm the competitive position of the third party. Where does the competition come in the Whistle Blowers Bill? Sir, I want to be on the record as a citizen – and this has been my opinion right from 1980. I shall be finishing within one-and-a-half minutes and I must be on the record – the question of Whistle Blower fighting the corruption came in the Indian political discourse because of the failure of the institutionalized political democratic setup of dealing with the issue of corruption. The Legislature, The Executive and the judiciary are the three organs of the democratic system. Where is the question of whistle blower? Whistle

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

blower question comes because your formalised, legal, political, institutionalized system has failed to deal with the issue of corruption because vested interests are far more powerful than your institutional arrangement. So far as competition is concerned, - Sir, I am not quoting these – it is Joseph Stieglitz who got Nobel Prize in 2001 and he said that nowhere in the world or economy information is symmetric. Information is asymmetric. Market is not perfect. Market is always imperfect. Under this condition – asymmetric information and imperfect conditions of the market – to put the clause of market condition is absolutely absurd from my point of view. That is why, rather than splitting across the party lines, let us take a position. I have gone through the original provisions of the Bill and Clause 4. These provisions here are totally or largely contradictory to the origin and perspective and scheme of the things. Without going into hair-splitting and polemics, I sincerely request that for the safety and security of the whistleblowers and considering their important work of taking on those people, who have vested interest, let us refer the Bill to the Select Committee. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now it is five minutes to four. We can now think of starting the discussion on ...(*Interruptions*)... No the discussion is not completed. The time allotted for the Bill is three hours. More than one and a half hours are left.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Shall we continue the discussion tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. We shall continue the discussion tomorrow. Tomorrow, we will decide whether it should be disposed of or it should be sent to a Select Committee. It will be decided tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... That point is also open.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now there is a guarantee for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know there is no guarantee. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the Constitution gives the guarantee to all of us. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is constitutional guarantee, not my guarantee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Once the Chair says ‘tomorrow,’ then there is guarantee because you protect the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is constitutional protection.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Once it comes from the Chair, it is final.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not from the Chair. It is the constitutional protection that you are having.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: That is right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Personally, nobody can say what will happen tomorrow.

Now we shall take up Short Duration Discussion on the situation in Nepal and the state of Indo-Nepal relations. You know that we had started a Calling Attention Motion and then it was decided that it would be converted into a Short Duration Discussion. The time allotted for the Short Duration Discussion, as you know, according to the Rule, is two hours and thirty minutes. Everybody is requested to adhere to the time allotted to their party. Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma has given the notice. He will initiate the discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation in Nepal and state of Indo-Nepal relations

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I rise to initiate the discussion on the situation in Nepal and Indo-Nepal relations.

Sir, I raised this subject with some anguish and some concern. I want to say, right in the beginning, that foreign policy is a matter of consensus. And I, through you, approach the External Affairs Minister, not with political acrimony or a sense of partisan divide, but because this is a national issue of considerable importance which deserves the fullest attention not only of the Government but also of the nation as a whole.

Sir, let me begin by saying that our relations with Nepal today are in a crisis. In fact, I would go so far as to say that there perhaps has never been a phase when our relationships have been worse. There is an acute shortage, Sir, as I had mentioned earlier in the aborted Calling Attention Motion, of fuel, cooking gas, essential medicines and food items. The anti-India sentiment in Nepal is growing. I had mentioned earlier that even Indian TV channels, I am told, which are extremely popular in Nepal have been taken off the air. There is great apprehension of the role of China in this situation and I have read commentaries which say that we are close to handing over Nepal to China on a platter. Above all, Sir, the Madhesi people in Nepal are being killed. Their legitimate demands are being thwarted. Their demands relate to geographical demarcation of constituencies, citizenship, representation on the basis of population, status of their language and culture and their representation in the services — the police, the army and the bureaucracy.

Sir, I concede in the beginning itself that the matter is complex.

[Shri Pavan Kumar Varma]

4.00 P.M.

First and foremost, Sir, we are dealing with a sovereign country and we must treat it as such. But, at the same time, we do have legitimate interests. We have a long, almost 1,800 kilometres, porous border with Nepal, which straddles five of our States. We have what is called ‘रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता’। We have the great problem of persuasively intervening in a sovereign country so that that country writes a sustainable, inclusive, fair and equitable constitution, which gives due representation to all its people. I concede, therefore, Sir, it is a complex issue. My first question on the subject – and as I said, I raise it with anguish and concern – what has been the quality of our effort and the role of our diplomacy?

Sir, let me quickly take you through it. In August, 2014, our Prime Minister had a successful bilateral visit and during that visit, he said in a statesmanlike tone, ‘ऋषि मन से संविधान को बनाइए’। Later, Sir, he visited Nepal again in the context of the SAARC Summit and in the bilateral leg of that meeting, once again, he set the right tone by saying, ‘सहमति बनाइए’ पहाड़ियों में, मधेशियों में, माओवादियों में और पूरी जनता में। It was a good, sage and statesmanly advice. But, Sir, my question is: What happened subsequently and what was the follow-up?

Sir, I begin on this by what actually transpired during the devastating earthquake in Nepal in April, 2014. Sir, India responded promptly. But, somewhere in the sheer magnitude of our response – and I say this in the context of how India should handle its relationship with all its neighbours, a large country dealing with smaller neighbours – a weakness has been seen in this Government – I don’t want to get into acrimony on this – our proclivity for projection, promotion, publicity, overwhelmed the sense of empathy, sympathy and even gratitude of the people of Nepal. India was seen as a big brother overly concerned for the safety of its own citizens, in a sense, a well-intentioned bull in a china shop with fragments in that country lying all over due to the wrath of nature. I believe that an opportunity to build bridges at a crucial time, which should have come to us as a dividend of our response, was squandered. In this context, Sir, I say this again from my own experience in diplomacy, there is an old Chinese saying, “Why do you hate me? I have not helped you”. That really kicks in when you deal as a big neighbour with a small neighbour.

After that, the hon. External Affairs Minister – for whose personal competence, eloquence and experience, I have the greatest respect – in her statement the other day said that we actively facilitated the process towards an acceptable constitution.

Now, Sir, through you, I want to ask certain questions. I would refer to three

events. In June, 2015, the hon. External Affairs Minister visited Nepal, I believe, during the International Donors Conference. Then, there was a gap of more than two months and then we are told that there was a telephonic conversation between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Nepal at a very crucial phase, when that very constitution, which has become the bone of contention and the cause of instability in our most strategic neighbourhood, was being developed. These are the two overt forms of interaction at the level where it matters. Then, Sir, on September 18, 2015, our Foreign Secretary goes as a Special Envoy of the Prime Minister at a time when the constitution has already been adopted and is two days away from promulgation. Now, I ask you: Knowing the criticalities of the exercise, was this the only investment required for diplomatic establishment and political leadership? What were we doing between 15th June and 25th August? I will accept that our capable Ambassador was in touch and there were other channels. But I am saying that in terms of sustained persuasive diplomacy, what were we doing? I also want to ask this question-and this is not to cast any aspersion on an exceptionally capable officer who was also my colleague. Was the visit of the Foreign Secretary as a special envoy after the Constitution has been adopted, two days before its promulgation, the best that we could think of in terms of having the kind of persuasive impact at a critical phase when the Constitution was being finalised? These are the questions that we need to put before us so that we don't repeat the same mistakes again. I am aware that there have been recent developments, and I am hopeful that we may find a solution. We trust the Government to find it. But if we are to pursue the search for those solutions based on the manner, in my view, that we have acted in the past, we may not succeed with extreme deleterious consequences to follow.

Fourthly, Sir, the Prime Minister's announced policy is 'neighbourhood first'. I want to ask if that is the policy, did the Prime Minister himself, on a matter of such importance, invest sufficient energy and time to see to it that the impasse that currently exists does not happen? During the same period, let us take from June to September, when the Constitution was in the final phase — I am not questioning his priorities — the Prime Minister goes as a representative of the whole nation. In July he was visiting five Central Asian nations and Russia. In August he was in the United Arab Emirates. In September, he was in Ireland and the USA. As I said, some of these visits must be important. But so was the crisis that was unfolding in the critically neighbouring State of Nepal. As for foreign policy, I again say this with respect, given the Prime Minister's activism there is a reasonable inference to draw that all initiatives in foreign policy stem from his table, and if the Prime Minister's eyes are off the ball, whether this has led perhaps to the kind of policy paralysis that, to my mind, seems to have gripped us in dealing with Nepal at a critical moment of time.

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Sixthly, Sir, was there at that time, any thought given to putting together an all party delegation to interact with the Nepali leadership? Sir, you are aware that many of our political leaders, cutting across party lines, have excellent relations with the leaders of Nepal. Was any thought given to put together such a delegation in order to reinforce our efforts in our interaction, persuasive interaction with Nepal? I note that the hon. External Affairs Minister has suggested an All Party delegation now. But I want to ask: why was this initiative not taken earlier? I will go further. I will ask was there due processes of consultation with political leadership across party lines? After all, this is not merely an issue of one party only of the Government. There is a democracy. There are political leaderships. There could have been wider consultations.

Seventhly, Sir, I say, and I am subject to correction, that there are reports that even within the Foreign Policy establishment there were differences of opinion which, in a sense, prevented the emergence of a coherent, strategic policy on Nepal between, for instance, the Embassy and the foreign office. I am sure, if they were there, they needed to be reconciled so that one cohesive message goes. I am sure, the External Affairs Minister herself may either say, I am wrong or acknowledge and take cognisance of this.

Then, Sir, there is another issue and again I raise it not in order to ruffle feathers. I say that there is a foreign office. There is a Ministry of External Affairs, and there is a designated External Affairs Minister. Can we have parallel establishments which are liaising with Nepal at this time with the knowledge and perhaps with the encouragement of the Government? I am referring to the organisations which are associated with the ruling party today. People say that particular individuals in that organisations are, in fact, as powerful as the Ministry of External Affairs and have entirely an independent set of negotiations going on with Nepal, including on the question of Hindu Rashtrya nature of Nepal. I want to flag this point because we are in a situation of an impasse and we are facing a crisis. So, these are issues which need to be flagged and which need to be avoided as you proceed in the future. Also, Sir, I want to raise this question. I hope I am wrong, Sir, but there should be no role of domestic politics on a matter of national consensus which is foreign policy. We were in the Bihar elections and we were told that for some time, the crisis that was looming in Nepal was allowed to drift in order, perhaps, to allow short-term political dividends in an adjoining State which shares the common boundary with Nepal. I am not saying that this would have happened. I am saying it on the basis of reliable evidence that we had and I believe again that that is a matter where we are playing with fire. Nepal is an important issue and should have deserved the attention that it deserved.

My ninth question, Sir, is, were we wise in internationalizing the problem by criticizing Nepal at the U.N. Human Rights Council and including critical references to Nepal in joint statements with the Maldives and the U.K.? It is a bilateral relationship. It has always been. We do not need third party mediation in our relations with Nepal. We will deal with Nepal as we have always dealt as best as we can because of the time-tested historical, political, cultural relationships we have had with that country. Was there a sense of ad hocism in this? Had we thought this policy through? What were our goals by doing this? I believe these are questions that we need to ask.

Then, Sir, another question arises about the role of China. I mean, when we have allowed our relations with Nepal to reach this point, there is going to be interference as we have seen this in some of our other neighbouring countries. We are aware that China is tempting to penetrate the Himalayas with its western development campaign which seeks to link Tibet Railway with Kathmandu and for which an agreement has already been signed in 2014. Now, with that kind of a presence and, Sir, I would say further, Bhutan is watching. I was an Ambassador in Bhutan earlier. Bhutan is a land-locked country. Neighbours are watching what happens in a situation where, if there is an internal crisis in that country and India, in some way, is a participant on one side or the other or even as a mediator, what can be the consequences of that country in terms of essential supplies and other means of strategic support. This is a question which other countries are watching. I can say it to you clearly that even one of our most friendly neighbours, Bhutan, is watching. So, in short, I want to make the point that keeping all factors in mind, were we, during this critical period when this crisis has unfolded, sending a coherent, sensible, diplomatically sustained and persuasive message to the Nepalese leadership? This is a question that the nation wants to know. It is asked in a constructive spirit in order that we may not make the same mistakes as we made in the past and proceed to find a solution to this crisis. Were we fully utilizing the instruments of diplomacy to interact effectively with the Government of Nepal and doing so when there was still time to make our intervention effective and impactful? And, if we were, this is again a question of great importance, why did our interventions not have the desired effect? Where have we gone wrong? That is the question before us.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to make a point. Whatever the situation, I want to reiterate that we need to find a solution while fully conscious of the legitimate right of the Madhesis, not only in terms of equity but also because we share a long and strategically important porous border with many countries in our neighbourhood, most significantly with Nepal. And any instability or unrest or disquiet in the region impacts on us. My question is: While keeping this factor in mind, how do we

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proceed ahead? What are the building blocks of this relationship which the Government is planning to consider in terms of the resolution of what is an internal problem of Nepal, but in which we have an important stake? I want to reiterate for record something important. We are dealing with a sovereign country. Our role should be that of a friendly but an effective mediator, not of a big brotherly intruder in the internal affairs of Nepal. This is important for posterity and for putting our relations with Nepal on a foundation which ensures greater strength and amity in the decades to come. Can the Nepalese Government be persuaded now? I believe the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister was here. I had the occasion to meet him as well. There have been the Madesh leaders also in India. Can the Nepalese Government be persuaded, at this stage, through sustained diplomatic pressure and other interactions, which I have mentioned, to now move the two constitutional amendments in a manner that a beginning in talks can be made? Can we, in some way, encourage a dialogue between the Madeshi people and the Nepalese Government? Can we do this in a sustained, enlightened, carefully planned and calibrated manner? These are the questions before us. But I want to add one point here. Winter is coming. There is a humanitarian crisis also. There is an acute shortage of every form of essential goods and I referred to it in the beginning. Let me say that the UNICEF has warned that three million children under the age of five now face the risk of death or disease in winter. I am not going into the fact who is responsible. I know the Nepalese leadership thinks that the blockade is on our side and we say that the stoppage of essential supplies is because of the protest of the Madeshi people. The fact of the matter is that if with winter coming we do not put an end to the completely unsustainable situation of shortage of goods in Nepal, we will be creating a bedrock in an important section of the Nepalese leadership, which will remain for generations to be anti-Indian. Whatever the problem, we cannot penalise the people of Nepal and our intervention must be, as the hon. Minister of External Affairs herself said, for a peaceful, stable and democratic united Nepal. How we do that, requires wisdom. Sir, I want to end by saying, we have faith in the Government in achieving this, but I would expect that effort to be broad-based and I would expect that effort not to repeat, in what my view have been, genuine mistakes with the eye off the ball in the recent past leading to this crisis. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Varmaji. Succinctly presented. Now Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise in great anguish and distress because what is happening in Nepal is a matter not only of great suffering for the people of Nepal, but also for the people of India who share

with Nepal age old cultural, religious, economic, geographical, civilisational and Dharmik links. We, both of us, share the Himalayas; the Himalayas which Kalidasa in the opening of his *Kumarasambhava* describes:

"अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी विगाह्य स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः॥"

The great Himalayas that for thousands of years have sheltered us, we and Nepal, both of us, share that. We share the language. We share Nepali; we share Hindi. We share all sorts of relationships. जिसे रोटी और बेटी का सम्बन्ध कहते हैं। We share economic relationships. We share religious places. The Pashupatinath temple is there. Lumbini is there. So, two of the world's religions, Hinduism and Buddhism, are flourishing in Nepal and India.

Sir, it is truly tragic that as my good friend and colleague, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma, has pointed out, our relations have now reached such a stage where we are told now that anti-Indian feelings are growing in Nepal. It is astounding that this should have happened. The reasons, in fact, are fairly well-known. I will not go into the long history. But there has been a long history of internal conflicts in Nepal. I think we have got to keep in mind that Nepal has always had a lot of internal conflicts. And that conflict, inevitably, with our 1,750 kms. of open border, spills over into India. Five States, as were mentioned, are impacted.

Now, Sir, this particular Chapter began when the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, sent me as his personal envoy to King Gyanendra in April, 2006, and I took a letter. Our advice, our genuine advice, was that as a result of this prolonged civil war that is going on in Nepal, it was important for the King to hand over the power to the Seven Party Alliance, to a leader of their choice. I delivered the letter and I delivered the message personally, and I must say, to his credit, that he accepted it gracefully and implemented it within 24 hours of my reaching there. From then on, nine years have, subsequently, elapsed, and in these nine years, there have been several Governments; there have been two national elections; and there has been an Interim Constitution. A great deal of time was there and it is not that things were rushed. A lot of time was taken. But, most unfortunately, no national consensus in Nepal could be reached.

And there, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Pavan Varma, when he says that although we did try and help in many ways, we were not really able to get them to a consensus. No doubt, it was an internal matter; it is a sovereign country. But, nonetheless, it is in our national interest that there should be stability in Nepal. There should be a strong, stable and a progressive Nepal. And, despite all our efforts, — some of us did it informally, some were done formally; I remember that in the

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previous Government also, there were attempts made — we were not able to get them to some kind of a national consensus. As a result of this, a Constitution was pushed through which alienated a large section of the population of the country. The Madhesis themselves constitute 51 per cent of Nepal's population. I am not going to go into the actual details as to how many have agreed and how many have not. But the fact of the matter is that the Madhesis are, extremely, aggrieved. In fact, the Madhesi leaders, who were here and who met some of us, now feel that if this present Constitution is continued with, the very integrity and identity of Madhesh is going to be destroyed.

At one time, it was said, "एक मधेश, एक प्रदेश।" There was a demand that the Madhesis should have one State, if not two. And today, we are told that the whole Madhesh is being sliced up in such a way that except for one State, they are going to be marginalised in the rest of the country. What about the assurances that they received during the Interim Constitution? The strange thing is that we were hoping that from the Interim Constitution, the final Constitution would be a progression. But what has, in fact, happened is that the final Constitution has reneged on a number of points that were offered to the Madhesis, upon which they won the election. When they talk that there is two-thirds majority, we accept that and we honour that. But that two-thirds majority was received because of the assurances that were given to the Madhesis. That is why they voted for it. But those assurances were not honoured.

I am not going into the long list of what happened. There was an Eight-point Agreement in 2007 between the Madhesi Morcha and the Nepal Government headed by Shri G.P. Koirala. That has been completely jettisoned. The whole proportional representation theory has not been accepted. Even on marriage there is discrimination against those people and if somebody happens to marry in India, then also there is discrimination as far as citizenship is concerned. Sir, the Madeshis have for many, many centuries been looked down upon in that country, unfortunately. Now, with the new democratic Nepal, they hope that they would get an equal share, a fair share at least. What has happened? How is it that the Madeshis themselves now are blocking the passages to their own country, blocking the road? I know India is being blamed that India is doing the blockade. The External Affairs Minister very strongly refuted it, and I am sure she will again. The fact of the matter is that there is unrest there and as a result of that there has been a terrible attrition in Nepal.

Nepal had not even begun getting over the earthquake trauma last year and now we find shortage of supply whether it is gas, whether it is fuel, whether it is medicines, supplies, school are closed and hospitals are tottering. The winter is not

only coming, the winter is already there. Don't forget it is not Delhi, it is Nepal and the winter has already started and what suffering the people there are undergoing. So, Sir, it is a massive humanitarian problem. It is not only a political problem. It is a humanitarian problem too. And we will see if this goes on like this, we will see men, women and children actually succumbing to their distress. Now, why other routes cannot be opened? Can we airlift? I do not know. The External Affairs Minister no doubt will enlighten us as to why we are not ensuring that essential supplies reach Nepal. It could be an airlift. We have these huge aircraft in the Indian Air Force. We can carry critical medicines. So, to give any sort of impression that we are not empathetic with the plight of the people of Nepal in this hour of crisis, I think is very, very unfortunate. Indian intervention has taken place earlier. You remember when the Ranas were overthrown. Nobody would remember, but perhaps you must have read. I don't think there is anybody here. Perhaps Sharadji and others would know. When the Ranas were overthrown in 1951, when King Tribhuvan fled from his palace and took refuge in the Indian Embassy, at that time, India had intervened and as a result, there was new dispensation. We intervened now when King Gyanendra had to give up power. But, unfortunately, this time the intervention has not been effective. If India did intervene at all, were there mixed signals given during the Election between various parties, between various agencies of the Government or the Ministries and so on and why was it that we find ourselves in this position today in the last minute visit of the foreign secretary? He is a very fine officer and we also have a very competent and eloquent Foreign Minister. But to send the Foreign Secretary on the 18th and 19th of September when the Constitution had already been passed and was going to be promulgated on the 20th, was obviously an unwise thing to do.

Whatever we wanted to do, we should have done much earlier than that. You cannot go in the very last minute. They have passed the Constitution and at the last minute we go and say, 'No, no; you shouldn't promulgate it tomorrow.' That goes against all norms of wisdom. Forget diplomatic finesse; I am talking of wisdom and what has happened. The euphoria that was generated when the Prime Minister went, I must say that the Prime Minister's two visits were very well received in Nepal. His speech in Nepal was particularly well received. I believe he spoke partially in Nepali also. My Nepali is not very good, although I am a *jamai* of Nepal, I should be speaking fluently after all these years, but he apparently spoke in Nepali. We were very happy. It is not a question of party politics. If our Prime Minister is welcomed by the people of another country, we feel good about it. What happened? The whole euphoria has disappeared and today we are told that every newspaper in Kathmandu is full of anti-Indian venom!

But, let us be clear that not the whole society is up in arms. It is not only the Kathmandu Valley that counts, we also have the Madhesis. They themselves are in distress. We have the Kathmandu Valley which is the hub of Nepal. We have the brave Gurkhas. Sir, we must remember that there are 50,000 Gurkhas in the Indian Army, at least, 25,000 of which are from Nepal. Their citizens are giving their lives to defend us on the battle fields, whether it is Kargil or wherever it is. They are laying their lives. The Gurkha Regiment is the pride of the Indian Army. Sir, there are 2 lakh Gurkha Indian Army pensioners in Nepal. Sir, 60 lakh Nepalese work and earn their living in India. So, it is alright; they can turnaround and say that India is interfering. You cannot put the blame on India. If you cannot solve your own problems then you put the blame on India! Maybe, we are to blame to some extent. I am not saying that they have not blamed us. But, I would very strongly urge – a lot has been said and I know a lot of other people are also going to speak on this — cutting across party lines, as Pavan had said when he opened his speech, we are not speaking on any polemic terms. We are not trying to make political points. We are trying to bring to the notice of the nation the great pain and distress that we all feel with what is happening in Nepal. And, in this deep crisis, we would urge the Government to use its good offices in whatever way possible to persuade the ruling parties and the Government of Nepal, at least, to accept what was given in the interim Constitution.

How can you go back on an interim Constitution? How can you go back on solemn assurances that were given to the Madhesis and turn around and say that this is not acceptable now? They must do it and they must do it soon. And, we must do whatever we can to see that ingress and egress is opened to see that immediate supplies are arrived. It is a crisis situation. We are already now in December. The snowfall has already started in some areas. And, if children start dying due to lack of medicines or food or other essential commodities, the karmic debt will also full upon us. Let us remember that. So, I would urge the Government, please move in this matter rapidly. If there is anything that anybody can do, any political party can do or any individual can do, we are all prepared to help. But, it is the Nepalese Government upon whom the onus lies for solving this problem, because it is their problem. We want to help them. We cannot solve it for them. But, we can help them.

Therefore, my appeal to all sides in Nepal is to show some flexibility to sit together, to talk about the problems and try and see what is fair and what is right and do that. For that, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our deep sympathy for the people of Nepal suffering and hoping for a rapid and very effective solution to the problem.

Thank you.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : मान्यवर, मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। मेरे दो साथी, पवन कुमार वर्मा जी और डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने विस्तार से जिन चीजों को यहां रखा है, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया भर के जितने मुल्क हैं, उनसे रिश्ता और नेपाल से रिश्ते में जमीन-आसमान का फ़र्क है। दुनिया के साथ रिश्ते और नेपाल के साथ रिश्तों में भारी फ़र्क है और यह फ़र्क ही बहुत तकलीफ दे रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो हालात आज हैं, इससे पहले भी हालात बिगड़े हैं। राणा के समय भी और उसके बाद भी हालात बिगड़े हैं, जब आदरणीय कर्ण सिंह जी वहां इंटरवीन करने के लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से भेजे गए थे। उसके बाद यूपीए सरकार की ओर से मुझसे भी निवेदन किया गया था, लेकिन आज जो हालात हैं, वे बहुत ही विकट हैं। महोदय, इस मामले में, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश की जनता के रिश्ते नेपाल की जनता से हैं और नेपाल की जनता के रिश्ते हिन्दुस्तान से हैं। इस देश पर जब कोई दिक्कत आई है, तो नेपाल के लोगों ने हमेशा हमारा साथ दिया-चाहे वे जयप्रकाश नारायण जी हों, जब उन्होंने हजारीबाग जेल से नेपाल में ही शरण ली थी, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान की गुलामी के समय में आजादी की लड़ाई के समय डा. राममनोहर लोहिया ने आजाद रेडियो का संचालन वहीं से किया था, जब देश में आपातकाल लगा, तो श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर से लेकर जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज को शरण देने का काम नेपाल ने ही किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, हज़रत महल के बारे में भी आप ठीक कह रहे हैं।

महोदय, नेपाल के साथ हमारे ऐसे रिश्ते हैं, जिनकी दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। इन रिश्तों में बहुत फ़र्क है। नेपाल के साथ हमारा रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है। बहुत बड़ी तादाद में यहां के नागरिकों और नेताओं के रिश्ते नेपाल से हैं और नेपाल के लोगों के रिश्ते हम से हैं, लेकिन आज हालात इस तरह के हो गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी वहां गए, उनका भारी स्वागत हुआ। श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ़ हैं, उनके राजनीतिक जीवन के चलते, वे अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ़ हैं कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जी, डा. राममनोहर लोहिया जी, श्री मधु लिमये, श्री मधु दंडवते और चंद्रशेखर जी जैसे नेताओं का, यानी समाजवादी आन्दोलन का नेपाली कांग्रेस से बहुत गहरा रिश्ता रहा है। वहां की कांग्रेस पार्टी में जो राजशाही और तमाम चीजें हैं, उनके साथ डा. कर्ण सिंह जी, आपका बहुत अच्छा रिश्ता रहा है।

महोदय, यह ऐसा मामला है कि हमारा, हमारे देश की सभी पार्टियों का रिश्ता नेपाल के साथ है और नेपाल के सभी लोगों का रिश्ता हमारे देश के साथ है। जिस प्रकार वहां तनाव पैदा हुआ है, उसके बारे में मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले मेरे दोनों साथी, बहुत विस्तार से बता चुके हैं, इसलिए मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। नेपाल के साथ तनाव के कारण हमारे देश और हम सभी के सामने एवं नेपाल के लिए एक बहुत दिक्कत की बात हो गई है।

महोदय, मेरी इतनी ही विनती है कि किसी भी तरह से, किसी भी रास्ते से, जो वहां नेपाल की सरकार है और वहां जो मधेशी लोग हैं, उनके बीच तत्काल वार्ता शुरू होनी चाहिए। उनके बीच जो भी मतभेद हैं, वह उनका आन्तरिक मामला है। वे उसका समाधान कैसे करेंगे? यह ठीक बात है कि वह अपने तरीके से उसका समाधान करें। भारत हमेशा नेपाल के हर तरह के मामले का समाधान करने में सहायक रहा है। हमने कभी उन्हें यह बोध नहीं होने दिया कि हम बड़े हैं और वह छोटा है। आज भी यही स्थिति है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम वहां बड़प्पन के जरिए जाएं।

[श्री शरद यादव]

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सुषमा जी से सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के हालात से भारत की जितनी भी सरकारें पहले रहीं, उनसे हमेशा सरोकार रहा। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि आज नेपाल की इस विकट और उलझी स्थिति को सुलझाने में आपकी सरकार को भी कारगर पहल करनी चाहिए। इसमें पूरा सदन, पूरे देश की जनता और नेपाल की पूरी जनता आपके साथ है। मेरा यह निवेदन भी है कि इसके अलावा कोई और दूसरा रास्ता मत पकड़िए। वह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं यहां इस समय बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन बहुत से लोग हैं, हो सकता है कि आपकी जानकारी में न हों, लेकिन बहुत लोग हैं, भारत और नेपाल के बीच जो रिश्ते हैं, उन रिश्तों के बावजूद, वे वहां जाकर अपना राजनीतिक लक्ष्य हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं होगा। वह इस देश के लिए और नेपाल, दोनों के लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि हर तरह का सहयोग और समर्थन पहले भी भारत के लोग और सारी पार्टियां नेपाल को देती रहीं, इसलिए आज भी आपके माध्यम से और इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार और सुषमा जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि समय न गंवाया जाए। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने जिस तरह की हालत वहां बताई, जिससे एक मानवीय और विचित्र स्थिति वहां खड़ी हो गई है और वहां छोटे-छोटे अबोध बच्चे, हर तरह से, मां, बहन और बेटियां बीमारियों की चपेट में हैं। ऐसे संकट में नेपाल आज हो गया है। इंसानियत के नाते उस संकट से उसे निकालना जरूरी है। इसमें जैसे भी हो सके, तत्काल कदम उठाकर, जिसका भी सहयोग आप लेना चाहें, लेने का काम करें। इसका रास्ता निकलना चाहिए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से विनती करना चाहूंगा। पूरी ताकत से, जैसे पहली सरकारों ने समाधान निकाले, वैसे ही आप समाधान निकालने का रास्ता चुनेंगी, ऐसा मुझे यकीन है। इस मामले में सुषमा जी सक्षम हैं, वे इसमें पहल करेंगी, क्योंकि पूरा देश और हम सब लोग, सभी पार्टियों के लोग चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसका समाधान निकले, धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा जी ने जो बातचीत का सिलसिला शुरू किया है, नेपाल की जो आंतरिक स्थिति है और सीमा पर जो दिक्कतें चल रही हैं, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं पूरे तौर पर आदरणीय पवन कुमार वर्मा, डा. कर्ण सिंह और आदरणीय शरद यादव जी से सहमति रखते हुए अपनी कुछ बातें यहां रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर, यह सच है कि आज पूरा हिन्दुस्तान चिंतित है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी यह महसूस कर रहा है कि जो कुछ भी नेपाल में हो रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। अब तो यह भी महसूस होने लगा है कि कुछ समय पहले नेपाल में जो भूकंप आया था, तो बड़ी tragedy सामने आई थी, लेकिन अब जो स्थितियां बन रही हैं, उनमें जो tragedies का magnitude है, वह उससे कई गुणा ज्यादा हैं और लोगों की तकलीफें बहुत ज्यादा हैं, जो अखबारों के माध्यम से निकलकर आ रही हैं। सर, दो चीजें दिखाई पड़ रही हैं, एक तो वहां की राजनीतिक स्थिति और दूसरा वहां की जनता। यह बात अभी बार-बार कही गयी कि नेपाल की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के बीच में रोटी-बेटी के रिश्ते हैं, बहुत पुराने रिश्ते हैं। इन्हें किसी लैवल पर कमजोर किया जाना उचित नहीं है, न ही किया जा सकता है, लेकिन आज जो स्थिति सामने आ रही है कि जब अंतरिम संविधान बना, जिस तरीके से राजा ज्ञानेंद्र सिंह जी ने सात पार्टियों के alliance को सत्ता सौंपी, उसके बाद घटनाक्रम चलता रहा, prototype बनते रहे। यह लगभग निश्चित था

कि उसी लाइन पर चलते हुए एक secular और inclusive federal Constitution वहां पर शेष लेगा जिससे वहां पर खुशहाली आएगी, stability आएगी, लेकिन अचानक कुछ ऐसा हुआ कि जो संविधान वहां लागू किया गया, उसमें बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान बदल दिए गए और उससे नेपाल की जनता के दिल में दर्द पैदा हो गया।

सर, बड़ी अजीब बात है, यह बात माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी बतायी और हम सब लोग भी जानते हैं कि जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी नेपाल गए थे, वहां पर उनका बड़ा स्वागत हुआ था। लोगों ने उन्हें बड़ी खुशियों के साथ receive किया था और वहां से भी लगातार delegations आकर सरकार से, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से और माननीय विदेश मंत्री महोदया से मिलते रहे हैं, लेकिन जो लोगों का मूड था, क्या कोई शंका थी? कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ नेपाल के जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी मिले, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की बात वहां के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री कोईराला साहब से हुई। सीपीएन-यूएमएल की विद्या भंडारी जी भी आयीं, वह डेट उन्होंने खुद उसके अंदर मेशन की है। जब सब कुछ कांफिडेंस में चल रहा था तो अचानक ऐसा क्या हो गया कि संविधान में वे प्रावधान, जो नेपाल के भले के लिए थे, हम सबके भले के लिए थे, बदल दिए गए? यहां तक कि जो special envoy सितम्बर में गया है, उसकी बात भी नहीं मानी गयी। मैं डा. कर्ण सिंह जी से सहमत हूं, वे नेपाल के मामलों में बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि बहुत देर में interference किया गया? आज जो परिस्थितियां सामने बन रही हैं, उन्हें लेकर चिंता व्याप्त हो रही है। हम सब लोग सरकार की तरफ बड़ी आशा भरी निगाहों से देख रहे हैं। यह पूरा सदन और यह पूरा हिन्दुस्तान बड़ी आशा भरी निगाहों से सरकार की ओर देख रहा है कि एक सार्थक और एक ऐसा intervention हो, जिसमें उनकी जो sense of sovereignty है, उसमें कोई hurt न हो। जैसा कि आज पता लग रहा है कि जो नेपाल की पब्लिक है, वहां की जो जनता है, उसके दिल में दर्द पैदा हो गया है। वहां गलती किसने की है, यह बात तो अभी तय होनी बाकी है, लेकिन जो संदेश वहां से मीडिया के माध्यम से निकलकर आ रहा है और यहां से भी कुछ लोग अभी नेपाल मिलने के लिए गए थे... उनसे वहां नेपालियों ने साफ-साफ कह दिया कि अब बात मत करो, तुमसे हमारा दिल भर चुका है, इसके क्या मायने हैं? आखिर किससे चूक हुई, कहां पर चूक हुई? जो वहां की राजनैतिक पार्टियां थीं, उनसे बराबर टच बना हुआ था, कांफिडेंस बना हुआ था, तो आखिर कहां दिक्कत आई, कहां शंका पैदा हो गई कि जो इंटेरिम कांस्टीट्यूशन था, उसको एकदम से क्यों नकारने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि दूसरे कतिपय पड़ोसी देश, जिनकी हमारे प्रति भावना अच्छी नहीं है, उन्होंने कहीं नेपाल के अंदर ऐसे मौके पर हस्तक्षेप किया, वहां की राजनैतिक पार्टियों के साथ मिलकर और एक हिन्दुस्तान विरोधी माहौल बनाने में, एंटी इंडियन माहौल बनाने में मदद की? ऐसी परिस्थितियां बनाने में मदद की, जिससे वहां का माहौल हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ हो। आज कई दूसरे देश ऐसे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान से प्रच्छन्न युद्ध लड़ रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि यह opportunity उनके हाथ में चली गई। यह बहुत surprising लगता है, यह बड़ी हैरत वाली बात लगती है कि इतने पुराने संबंधों, इतनी पुरानी परम्पराओं और इतने लम्बे रिश्तों को दरकिनार करके, एकदम से ऐसी कहानी बनाई है। वहां पर जिस तरह से संविधान लागू किया गया, जिसके बारे में हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता बता रहे थे कि एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी, लगभग आधी से ज्यादा आबादी, जो मधेश प्रांत में रहती है, उसके दिल में डर पैदा हो गया और उन्होंने वहां पर blockade चालू किया। यह बड़ी अहम समस्या है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... blockade वहीं के

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

निवासी कर रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट का समय और लगेगा, लेकिन पूरी दुनिया को यह मैसेज दिया जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान रोक रहा है, आखिर इसकी जड़ में क्या है? सरकार इस बात का खंडन क्यों नहीं करती है? अपने लेवल पर, इतने बड़े लेवल पर इस बात को फैलाया जा रहा है कि सारा blockade इंडियन अर्थॉरिटीज़ के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह सच नहीं है, तो आखिर यह सच सामने क्यों नहीं आ रहा है? यह भी सच है कि जिन लोगों ने संविधान के प्रावधानों को बदलने का काम किया है, वे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर मीडिया के माध्यम से, दूसरे माध्यमों से यह कहने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान द्वारा पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स के माध्यम से, एसएसबी के माध्यम से blockade का काम किया जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, परिस्थितियां बहुत गंभीर हैं। जैसा कि अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता बता रहे थे कि तीस लाख से भी ज्यादा बच्चों के बाबत "यूनिसेफ" की रिपोर्ट है कि वे क्रिटिकल हो सकते हैं। इसका गुनाह कहां जाएगा, इसका गुनाह किसके सिर पर जाएगा? जो परिस्थितियां सामने आ रही हैं, वे इशारा करती हैं कि कहीं न कहीं जो हिन्दुस्तानी कूटनीति है, उसमें जो स्टैंड लिया गया है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं असफलता हाथ लगी है। मैं इस बात को रिपीट करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे ताल्लुकात पड़ोसी देशों से अच्छे नहीं हैं, लेकिन विपत्ति के समय में उनकी बड़ी मदद की गई है और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी जनता ने अपना दिल खोलकर रख दिया था। उसके बाद भी वहां जो परिस्थितियां बनीं, कहीं न कहीं इसमें हवन करने में हाथ जला। इस बात को बहुत गौर से देखना होगा कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम करना तो कुछ और चाहते हैं, परन्तु हम दिखा कुछ और रहे हैं। जो स्थिति सामने आ रही है — हम उनके भाई हैं, साथी हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो सार्वभौमिकता है, उसको ओवरराइड करके हम आगे नहीं जा सकते, इस पर हमें गौर करना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक चिंता बहुत बड़ी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में नेपाल से बॉर्डर शेयर करते हैं, करीब पांच-छह सौ किलोमीटर का नेपाल के साथ बॉर्डर है और हमारे जो दूसरी नेबरिंग स्टेट्स हैं — चाहे उत्तराखंड हो, चाहे सिक्किम हो, चाहे वैस्ट बंगाल हो, सबको मिलाकर करीब 1700-1800 किलोमीटर का बॉर्डर से सीधे-सीधे टच है। मधेशियों का जो blockade है, वह शांतिपूर्ण है, लेकिन हमें शंका है, क्योंकि यह खबर दी गई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल की सीमा पर आईएसआई के स्लीपर सेल्स काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत जरूरी बात मेंशन करना चाह रहा हूं। कहीं यह आंदोलन radicals के हाथों में न चला जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपकी पार्टी के दूसरे सदस्य ने भी बोलना है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : अगर हमारी ढिलाई के कारण, हमारी लापरवाही के कारण यह आंदोलन radicals के हाथों में चला गया — वे नई उम्र के नौजवान जिनके सीने में गुस्सा भरा हुआ है, उनके हाथों में आंदोलन चला गया, तो उस हालत में हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा पर स्थिति क्या होगी, इस बात पर हमें गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। मधेशी आंदोलन एक genuine cause के लिए है। लेकिन हमारी सीमाएं हैं। सच्चाई तो यह है कि हम सब लोग मिलकर भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि बिना समय खराब किए जल्दी-से-जल्दी सहमति से वहां

वार्ता चालू कराएं। महोदय, बहुत से मधेशी चोट ग्रस्त हैं और नेपाल से भागकर हिंदुस्तान आ गए हैं। उनमें से किसी को इलाज की जरूरत है, किसी को दवाई की जरूरत है और किसी को दूसरी मदद की जरूरत है। मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी पूरी मदद करें और विशेष तौर पर, जब वहां सर्दी के कारण हालात बद से बदतर होते जा रहे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिस तरह से वहां भूकंप त्रासदी के समय सरकार ने नेपाल के लोगों की मदद की थी, वैसे ही युद्ध-स्तर पर हम अपने नेपाली भाइयों की मदद करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, हमारे सभी पूर्व वक्ताओं ने नेपाल की समस्या को बहुत विस्तार से स्पष्ट किया है और भारत सरकार भी जल्दी-से-जल्दी इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए तत्पर है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री भी दो-दो बार नेपाल गए हैं और हमारी माननीया विदेश मंत्री भी गई हैं। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि नेपाल की समस्या का जल्द-से-जल्द समाधान हो, लेकिन संविधान के निर्माण में आए आपसी मतभेदों के कारण मधेशी लोगों की संख्या वहां कम हो गई। उसके चलते जो संविधान बना, वह उनके बहुत फेवर में नहीं है। वहां उपद्रव शुरू होने का मुख्य कारण यही है। इस समस्या के समाधान के बारे में हमारे विशेषज्ञों ने ठीक ही कहा है कि भारत को अविलंब जल्द-से-जल्द इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। इस के लिए हमारी सरकार में सेक्रेटरी स्तर से लेकर मंत्री व प्रधानमंत्री स्तर तक सभी लोग प्रयासरत हैं कि जल्द-से-जल्द इस समस्या का समाधान हो। मुझे याद है कि जब पहले नेपाल की आजादी का मूवमेंट शुरू हुआ था, उस समय इंडिया में उस मूवमेंट के दो केंद्र थे — एक पटना और दूसरा बनारस। बनारस में चंद्रशेखर जी के यहां वी. पी. कोईराला जी के छोटे भाई गिरिजा बाबू रहते थे और पटना में जयप्रकाश जी के यहां वी. पी. कोईराला जी रहते थे। उनका उस समय का सारा मूवमेंट बिहार से जुड़ा हुआ था। अब तो ये दोनों दुनिया में नहीं रहे और दिल्ली भी बहुत बड़ी जगह हो गई है। वे लोग आते भी हैं तो हो सकता है कि उन्हें कुछ दिक्कत महसूस होती होगी। इसके बावजूद भी, कोई रहे या न रहे, समस्याएं तो चलती रहती हैं। इसलिए इस विषय में जिस तरह सभी लोगों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, हमारी सरकार इस सम्बंध में पूर्णतः समय पर सब काम कर रही है, लेकिन अभी जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाई है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सफलता मिलेगी। उसमें एक कारण यही है कि मधेशी लोगों की संख्या कम हो गई है। वहां के लोग भी कुछ उसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं जिससे उन लोगों को लगता है कि हम लोगों को दबाया जा रहा है। अब भारत के लिए तो सभी बराबर हैं और यह देश तो कभी कह नहीं सकता कि हम मधेशियों की मदद कर रहे हैं या उसकी मदद कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस में दो मत नहीं हैं कि neutrality maintain करते हुए इस समस्या का जल्द ही समाधान होना चाहिए जोकि समय की अनिवार्यता है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on this important issue of Indo-Nepal Relations. After ten years of civil war and the nine-year-long initiative of framing a new Constitution, it was hoped that Nepal would enter into an era of peace and progress in a democratic and federal structure. However, the Madhesi and the Tharu residents of

[Shri MD. Nadimul Haque]

Terai plains have been protesting against the provisions of the Constitution relating to federalism, political representation and inclusion. Sir, while we cannot ignore our centuries old relationship with Nepal, we must also take into consideration the fact that the Madhesis and Tharus have social, cultural and religious links with Indians living across the border.

The interim Constitution of Nepal of 2007 provided for the proportionate inclusion of Madhesis and other similarly situated groups in the State organs, but the present Constitution does not have such a provision.

The present Constitution provides that only citizens by descent will be eligible to hold public offices like the President, the Prime Minister, Chief Justice, Chief Secretary and Chiefs of other bodies, etc. This clause may have a discriminatory effect on Madhesis because it excludes many of those who have acquired citizenship by naturalisation. Citizenship by naturalisation is primarily acquired by those who are born to a Nepali parent and a foreigner. Typically, Madhesis tend to marry persons from across the Indo-Nepal border, as my colleague was saying, रोटी- बेटी का रिश्ता है।

Sir, in demarcating the seven provincial boundaries, the Constitution has merged 12 of the 20 districts of the Terai region with various hill provinces. The Madhesis and Tharus are arguing that this would allow hill districts to dominate in their provinces and deprive them of resources.

In the light of these issues, India expressed its concern during the protests in October, 2015. Also, at the United Nations Human Rights Council in November, 2015, India had recommended that the Government of Nepal should accommodate all sections of Nepal in the Constitution building process.

It is pertinent to mention that before raising the emerging issues in India-Nepal relations at an international level, it would have been better for our Government to continue the process of dialogue with the Government of Nepal keeping in mind the long-standing friendly bilateral relations, inasmuch as China has since started fishing in troubled waters.

Sir, India and Nepal have agreements with regard to trade and commerce, sharing of river waters, energy cooperation, investment protection, etc. India has also exported petroleum products, motor vehicles, spare parts, etc. to the tune of around ₹ 28,000 crores whereas it has imported polyester yarn, textiles, jute and other products for around ₹ 4,000 crores in 2014-15. It is, therefore, of mutual interest that both countries explore all means to resolve the contentious issues and the sooner it is done, the better it would be for both the countries.

Sir, Nepal shares its border with five Indian States, that is, West Bengal, Sikkim, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Bengal shares its borders with three countries, that is, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Sir, on a side note, it has to be noted that this is a very sensitive area and any cut in State funding is also affecting police modernization in this area. Coming back to the larger issue, Sir, there are a large number of people of Nepalese origin who reside both permanently and temporarily in India, particularly in these five States in a conducive atmosphere of amity and fraternity. The Madhesis in Nepal are our brothers and we should have a duty towards them.

In this background, we welcome the meeting between our Minister of External Affairs and the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal recently, where discussions were held on four key issues concerning Madhesis, that is, (i) Constituency Delimitation, (ii) Political Representation, (iii) Citizenship and (iv) Demarcation of provinces.

Sir, my Party sincerely hopes and believes that considering the 'warmth' exuded by the Indian Government during the April, 2015, earthquake in Nepal, a similar gesture would be extended by the Government of Nepal for betterment of relations with India.

Sir, I rest my case.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

It is a very important discussion which has been brought in by Shri Pavan Kumar Varma who has brought this issue to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Government of India for settling this crisis which has erupted in the minds of all the Nepalese who share the border, who share friendly ties, bilateral, marital, economic, traditional and cultural relationship with a neighbouring State, India.

The adoption of new Constitution in Nepal after a prolonged process since the overthrow of monarchy in 2006 has triggered this crisis situation in Nepal. It is perceived that the new Constitution acts against the interests of Madhesis who inhabit the Southern and Terai regions of Nepal. There were disturbances in Nepal even before the draft Constitution was adopted. India had cautioned against the adoption of the new Constitution. However, Nepal went ahead with the adoption of the Constitution on 20th September, 2015. India did not welcome the adoption of this new Constitution and merely noted that a new Constitution had been adopted and called for an amicable settlement of differences between these two nations without any resort to violence.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

5.00 P.M.

I also want to bring to the notice of this august House that till now, this nation has not recovered from the devastating earthquake which caused innumerable loss of life, property, etc., which hit Nepal in April, 2015. At that time, I know that everyone, our whole nation, stood in solidarity with our neighbouring nation. The Madhesis are generally considered low caste people as against the elite who reside in the hilly regions of the country. The Madhesis are also more closely linked with the neighbouring regions in India, particularly, the State of Bihar, the northern districts of Bihar.

We have already heard so much because Nepal has never gone beyond India's control at any time. In protest against the new Constitution and demanding amendments to the Constitution, the Madhesis have enforced a road blockade. They created blockade on the Indo-Nepal border, severely affecting the movement of freight, essential commodities, as they said, the petroleum, natural gas, etc. The essentials were not transported from India to Nepal because Nepal fully depends on India for these items. There is a perception in certain quarters that India is implicitly supporting this blockade of essential commodities by the Madhesis in order to pressurize Nepal to amend its Constitution. The stand of the Government of India has been criticized by some experts as alienating one of India's closest neighbours and traditionally closest allies and driving Nepal into the arms of their northern neighbour, China. In spite of such criticism and the possible strategic implications, the Government of India has taken a strong stance in the matter and has allowed the blockade to continue. Here, I wish to reiterate another very important issue. Why these double standards? There are double standards between our consideration for Nepal and our consideration for another neighbouring State, Sri Lanka. Once, India called our neighbouring State, Sri Lanka, a friendly nation, or a friendly state. In Tamil, it is said '*India natpu naadu*'. It means a friendship state. India has friendly relations with Sri Lanka. We call Sri Lanka our friend. The then President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Rajapakse, was even called for the swearing-in ceremony of the hon. Prime Minister of India. India is now acting strongly in favour of the marginalized and victimized sections of population in our neighbouring country, Nepal. We demand, our hon. leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* demands, that a similar approach must be taken in the similar case of marginalized and victimized people in the neighbouring state of Sri Lanka, the most obvious thing ever. We have a strong emotional connect with both Nepal and Sri Lanka. The condition of Tamils in Sri Lanka is such that they have been subjected to systematic discrimination and reduced to the category of second-class citizens. India should come out much more strongly in support of the

Tamil minority in Sri Lanka, who were subjected to ethnic crisis, genocide and war crimes in the closing stages of the civil war in 2009. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Despite repeated pleas made by my revered and tall leader, Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, including three unanimous Resolutions in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the Government of India have not done enough to protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Similarly, there is a long-pending issue of the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen in Tamil Nadu in the historic fishing waters of the Pak Bay. Their interests have not been effectively protected by the Government of India. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... My revered leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, had challenged the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1974 and 1976, ceding *Kuchhatheevu* to Sri Lanka, on very valid and constitutional grounds. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also a party to this petition.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am about to conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You are raising a very important issue, but there are no fisheries in Nepal!

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I urge the Government of India to act to secure the historic and traditional rights of our fishing folk. Why there are double standards in our relations with both the nations is what the AIADMK is asking. The strong stance taken to protect the interest of the marginalized and victimized people in Nepal must be replicated in the case of other similarly placed people. The issues relating to Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka must be addressed even more effectively. The interests of the Tamil fishermen must also be secured.

Sir, I thank you for the golden opportunity rendered to me.

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करूंगा कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं श्री पवन वर्मा जी और डा. कर्ण सिंह जी की बातों से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हुए अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ। मैं यह कहूंगा कि नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी मुल्क तो है, साथ ही हमारा छोटा भाई भी है। दुनिया के बहुत से मुल्कों से हमारी दोस्ती है, लेकिन नेपाल के साथ हमारी स्थिति कुछ दूसरी है। अगर कहीं अन्य किसी मुल्क से हमारा सम्बन्ध बिगड़ेगा, तो हम एक दोस्त खोएंगे, लेकिन अगर नेपाल से हमारा सम्बन्ध बिगड़ेगा, तो हम एक भाई खोएंगे। 1950 में हमारे बीच मैत्री संधि हुई थी, लेकिन 65 सालों के बाद आज हम जिस दोराहे या चौराहे पर खड़े हुए हैं, यह बहुत क्रिटिकल पोजिशन है।

सुषमा जी यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, जो हमारी बहुत तेज़-तर्रार विदेश मंत्री हैं, वे भी नेपाल के दौरे पर गई थीं और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी भी दो-दो बार नेपाल के दौरे पर गए थे। यह बात भी सही है कि नेपाल की जो आबादी है, उसमें आधे मधेशी लोग हैं। अभी हमारे दूसरे वक्ताओं ने यह

[श्री सालिम अन्सारी]

क्वोट किया कि उनके साथ हमारे यूपी का 700 किलोमीटर का बॉर्डर लगा हुआ है। हमारे देश से गरीब, एससी/एसटी, माइनॉरिटी और बैकवर्ड क्लास के तमाम लोग नेपाल में जाकर स्थापित हो गए हैं और पिछले सात सालों से नेपाल में यह संकट चल रहा था। इधर 20 सितम्बर को जो कानून नाफिज़ हुआ, उसके बाद यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि मधेशियों को जो अधिकार था, इस कानून के स्थापित होने के बाद, उनके वे अधिकार समाप्त हो गए और उनके ऊपर संकट खड़ा हो गया। आज जो वे आन्दोलित हैं, निश्चित तौर पर वे अपने भविष्य को लेकर आन्दोलित हैं। न वे उच्च पदों पर जा सकते हैं और न ही कहीं चुने जा सकते हैं, तो जाहिर सी बात है कि जो वहां स्थापित हैं, जो वहां रहते हैं, उनके सामने संकट है और इस संकट की घड़ी में ही वे अपनी आवाज़ को बुलन्द कर रहे हैं।

इस बीच भारत सरकार से वार्ता करने के लिए नेपाल सरकार के कुछ लोग यहां आए भी थे और आज की तारीख में हमारे मधेशी भाई भी भारत में आए हुए हैं, तो भारत सरकार को यह चाहिए कि इसको गंभीरता से ले। नेपाल सरकार और हमारे मधेशी भाइयों के बीच तत्काल प्रभाव से मध्यस्थता करके कोई ऐसी वार्ता शुरू करनी चाहिए, ताकि यह संकट खत्म हो सके। अगर यह संकट लम्बा खिंचा तो इसका परिणाम बहुत गम्भीर हो सकता है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि यह दिसम्बर का महीना है। नेपाल हमसे बहुत कुछ लेता है और हम देते भी हैं, चूंकि वह हमारा भाई है। जगह-जगह blockade भी किया जा रहा है, इसलिए वहां पर तमाम जरूरी चीजें पहुंच नहीं पा रही हैं, जिसके कारण वहां का संकट और भी अधिक गहरा होने जा रहा है। जैसी कि हमारे साथियों ने अभी चर्चा की कि अभी कुछ ही समय में बर्फबारी शुरू हो जाएगी, तो अगर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई, बच्चे मरने लगे, तो फिर हमसे नेपाली भी भड़केंगे, मधेशी भी भड़केंगे और हम कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे। भारत सरकार को तत्काल चाहिए कि इस पर पहल करे। दोनों को बैठाकर परस्पर वार्ता के लिए तैयार करें और जो नया कानून लागू किया गया है, जिससे हमारे मधेशी भाई प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए हम कोई ऐसा लॉ तैयार करें, जिससे उनके आन्दोलन को ठंडा किया जा सके। बाद में नेपाल को राहत पहुंचाकर हम फिर से उसे खड़ा कर सकते हैं और आने वाले दिनों में जो संकट सामने दिखाई दे रहा है, उससे निजात पा सकते हैं।

हमारे जो पड़ोसी मुल्क हैं, वे हमारे ऊपर नज़रें गढ़ाए हुए हैं कि कैसे नेपाल को भारत से अलग किया जा सके, जैसे चीन है। चीन यह सब देख रहा है और अपनी पैनी नज़र हमारे ऊपर रखे हुए है, हमें ऐसे देशों को कभी मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। हमें यह चाहिए कि हम कोई ऐसा लाइहा अमल तैयार करें, जो वहां के मूल नेपाल निवासियों और हमारे मधेशी भाइयों, दोनों को काबिले क़बूल हो और वह काबिले क़बूल तभी होगा, जब जो नया कानून स्थापित हुआ है, उसको स्थगित किया जाएगा या उसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट पास किया जाएगा अथवा कुछ इस तरह का आश्वासन दिया जाएगा। भारत सरकार दोनों के बीच ऐसी मध्यस्थता करे, जिससे दोनों के लिए एक सम्मानजनक हल निकल सके, ताकि वहां का मामला खत्म हो सके।

मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री साहिबा से कहना चाहूंगा कि कहीं न कहीं चूक तो हुई है, क्योंकि 65 साल की आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार हमारी मित्रता खतरे में पड़ रही है। वह हमारा भाई है और मित्र भी है, लेकिन पहली बार हमें संकट के बादल दिखाई दे रहे हैं। यह एक छोटा मुल्क

है, जो हमारे ऊपर मुनहसिर है। उसकी बहुत कुछ मदद करते हैं। तो ऐसा नहीं है कि भारत सरकार अगर गम्भीरता के साथ नेपाल से कुछ कहे, तो वह नहीं सुनेगा, वह जरूर सुनेगा। आप तो काबिले सद ऐहताराम हैं। आप तो बहुत से मुल्कों में नयी किरणें जगा देती हैं, यह नेपाल तो एक छोटा मुल्क है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं यही चाहूँगा कि आप इस पर फौरन हस्तक्षेप करें। दोनों के बीच एक ऐसा सामन्जस्य बनायें, जिससे हमारे जो मधेशी भाई हैं, उनको भी यह लगे कि नहीं, भारत सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ कर रही है तथा नेपाल के जो मूल निवासी हैं, उनको भी कहीं से ऐसा नहीं लगना चाहिए कि भारत हमारे खिलाफ कुछ कर रहा है या भारत सरकार हमारे खिलाफ कुछ ऐसी मुहिम चला रही है और अपने मधेशी भाइयों की सहायता कर रही है। तो दोनों भाइयों को लगे कि हमारी सरकार हमारी मदद कर रही है। संकट की इस घड़ी से हमें जल्दी से जल्दी, जितना जल्दी हो सके, निजात पानी चाहिए, ताकि हमारी मित्रता बनी रहे। दूसरे मुल्कों के जो लोग हैं, जो नज़र गढ़ाए हुए हैं, वे मुँह की खायें और हमारी तथा उनके बीच की जो दोस्ती है, हमारे जो सम्बन्ध हैं, जो छोटे और बड़े भाई का रिश्ता है, वह रिश्ता कायम रहे, यही मैं भारत सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ। यही हमारी ओपिनियन भी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसको तत्काल प्रभाव से किया जाये, शुक्रिया।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very happy that the Foreign Minister is here. I know she is very capable. I have travelled with her to Sri Lanka. Sir, Prime Minister Modi's first foreign visit was to Nepal.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): PM's first visit was to Bhutan.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: There was a euphoria. See, where are we now? Nepal, one of our important border states with 27.8 million population, is closest to India in terms of cultural and civilizational ties. At no point of time, since 1947, has India's relationship with Nepal been so bad. This is the greatest folly of the NDA Government in international relations. What has happened? It is very simple. It is poor understanding, bad management and zero vision.

Sir, this House must congratulate the people for adoption of the secular republic Constitution on 20th September this year. When you adopt a new Constitution, definitely, there will be a problem. When we adopted the Constitution, we had a language problem. We had a lot of problems. When we tried to sort out those problems, we never allowed any third party interference in our country because our country is a sovereign country. Nepal is a sovereign country. How can you interfere in that country's affairs? Sir, this creates different issues. They have to settle their own issues. If there is a problem in Nepal, people of Nepal are capable of settling their issues. So, it is not our job to interfere and instigate one section of the people.

Sir, the opposition to the Constitution by certain Madhesi groups supported by

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

some Indian Hindutva organisations is resulting in violent protests in some parts of the area. I request the RSS and other people to reconsider their approach on all these things.

For two months, all the transit to Nepal from India has been blocked. Sir, if India is interested in Nepal's welfare, then several transit routes are there. You would have sent all other materials to another transit points which are very open and not disturbed at all. For two months, the transit was closed. There has not been a single statement from the Government of India stating that they will do everything to ensure free movement of vehicles in the border areas. I do not know why. The Madhesi groups are openly claiming the support from Narendra Modi Government; this is a fact. See, our Party has a good relationship with the Nepali people. Our leader, Shri Sitaram Yechury, is very close to the Nepali leaders. Sir, a delegation of Madhesi leaders visited Delhi in the last week of October to hold consultations with our Government. Is this not an interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign State of Nepal? How do you treat a sovereign State? There was a clash which led to police firing and death of an Indian boy. They have also arrested some Indian nationals.

With the Modi Government's browbeating the Nepal Government and the political establishment, Nepal is compelled to approach its another neighbour China. Because they have to use the helicopters to go the hills, they want fuel, and, so, they signed an agreement and got fuel from China. Why India has gone to the United Nations Human Rights Council, I do not know. Our learned Foreign Minister will explain to the august House. Most SAARC countries today have expressed concerns about the blockade faced by the Nepali people and the behaviour of the Indian Government.

Sir, Modi Government's foreign policy in South East Asia is being shaped by whom? It is the National Security Advisor. Your approach is India to become the National Security State. This policy has already resulted in worsening our relations with Pakistan, and, now with Nepal. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, the NDA Government requires to understand that Nepal is an independent nation, a sovereign country, which cannot be seen as taking orders from another country. Instead, what did you do? You sent your top IFS officer to sort out the issue. But with whom? Nepal PM? It needs more than 56" to maintain relationships, I mean, international relations.

Sir, I would like to suggest to this august House that an all-Party delegation to Nepal should be sent to show our friendly and fraternal relations with this country

and its people. An all-Party delegation must understand the problem. India must help a sovereign State, a close neighbour with a long border. So, with these words, once again, I emphasize that India should not interfere in the affairs of its neighbour. We can do something with our diplomatic relations with the establishment, and, we must send an all-Party delegation to Nepal. This must be considered, and, I hope that the Foreign Minister will take all this into account before she replies. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shri D. P. Tripathi.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. My task has been made easier by my previous speakers, especially, Pavan Varma ji, Karan Singh ji, Sharad Yadav ji, Comrade Rangarajan and others. I will not repeat the points because many points have been made; however, I will definitely repeat one point, not as a criticism of the Government or anybody for that matter, but because this is just a humanitarian crisis, and, that is why, I am repeating it. I have the entire statement of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - UNICEF but because of paucity of time, I won't read the entire statement here. The UNICEF Statement says, "Three million children below the age of five are faced with the risk of disease or death in Nepal because of the harsh winter which has already begun." I am quoting Mr. Anthony Lake, Executive Director, UNICEF, who said, "When I visited Nepal, I saw great human crisis. Two lakh families are still living in temporary shelters there, and, many of them are women and children, after the devastating earthquake." Certain facts will have to be stated. The point is that in spite of all this close relationship that we had — Sharadji is there; comrade Rajaj is also there — relations of centuries, as it was mentioned, I do not wish to repeat, certain facts have to be stated. No Constitution in the world is perfect. The leaderships of sovereign countries can always make necessary amends in their Constitutions. And one good thing has happened, which has not been mentioned by any speaker that talks are still going on. Though the situation is very grim and grave, there have been 11 rounds of talks between the Nepalese Government and the Madhesi leaders. Even in yesterday's meeting with us, the Madhesi leaders accepted that the talks would go on. That is a positive development. The point is, the talks should become conclusive. What is happening today is that out of seven checkpoints on Indo-Nepal border, only one-and-a-half is in trouble because of the internal disturbances. Of course, in the Madhesi movement, people have died, but there is one positive silver lining which has not been stated by any speaker. There is not a single political party in Nepal, among the major political parties, which does not have top leaders of Madhes in their leadership positions. And when Nepal was declared republic, the first President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, my friend, is

[Shri D. P. Tripathi]

a Madhesi. So, this positive development will also take place and the talks should be made conclusive. However, I must point out three things. I am not going to talk about my role. Usually, that is not in my nature. But three things I must mention. First is, when I was sent to Kathmandu at Ganesh Man Singh's house at the launch of the democratic struggle in 1990 as the personal envoy of the former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji, then I stayed in Nepal for quite sometime. I had been in touch with all those who have been involved in the struggle in Nepal since 1972, my student days. There are two Members in this august House, Sitaram Yechury and me, then I was not a Member, who were given standing ovation in the history of Nepal by the entire Parliament on 28th April, 2006, after the success of the second *Jana Andolan*. As I said, I would like to state certain facts. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

I would like to take two minutes on Nepal.

Nepal needs 300,000 of litres of petrol; 450,000 litres of diesel; 200,000 litres of aviation fuel everyday from India. There used to be 1200 tankers going everyday with cooking gas cylinders to Nepal. What is happening today? What are the problems? These crisis situations in any country create serious problems. We have been able to solve many problems with our foreign policy which is very strong and is built around a national consensus. Everybody admired the visit of our External Affairs Minister and our Prime Minister to Nepal, and the amount of support, the admiration that came from all major political leaders of Nepal after Prime Minister's statesman-like speech in Nepalese Parliament, all those gains have been lost. Why? What are the reasons? We have to look into those reasons. These are the important questions to be asked. Mr. Pavan Varma talked about the failure of diplomacy. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

I would finally conclude by saying that there is a chance even now that if we accept the sovereignty and independence of Nepal, their leadership is keen to resolve the problem through negotiations. All of them have met us. Therefore, there is a chance. Let us not create a situation objectively. I am not saying subjectively. I am not criticizing anyone again. What I am saying is let us not create a situation objectively that we lose that hope of solution, which is now. सर, मैं आखिर में सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि नेपाल के साथ संबंधों में हमें एक नीति का पालन करना चाहिए, तो हमेशा सफलता मिलेगी। No interference; only solidarity and cooperation.

महोदय, नेपाली भाषा में facilitator के लिए एक शब्द है। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने नेपाली भाषा का जिक्र किया, चूंकि मैं उस भाषा को थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूं, इसलिए कह दूं कि उसमें facilitator के लिए एक शब्द है, जो दुर्भाग्यवश हिन्दी भाषा में नहीं है। उतना अच्छा शब्द facilitator के लिए कोई है ही नहीं। वह शब्द है — 'सहजकर्ता'। हम 'सहजकर्ता' तो हो सकते हैं, बड़े और dominating कर्ता नहीं हो सकते। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम, नेपाल और भारत के संबंधों को और मजबूत करें, यही कहना है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while participating in this very important discussion, I take this opportunity to salute the people of Nepal, who fought against monarchy led by, particularly, the Left in Nepal and brought an end to the rule of monarchy in Nepal.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Now, people of Nepal are struggling to emerge as a democracy, as a modern republic in the contemporary history. We should salute the people of Nepal for this historic change, for their heroic struggle against monarchy. As India, we have a very good relationship with Nepal. I quote a part of the statement made by Sushmaji; a very experienced Minister in the Government today. I quote: ‘Our 1950 Friendship Treaty provides for open borders, free movement, and gives Nepalese citizens effective ‘national treatment’ in terms of education and employment in India, including in our Army as well as in some civil services, where they are allowed to compete along with Indians.’

Sir, this sums up the relationship between India and Nepal, the friendship that we have with Nepal. But now there are perceptions. Sushmaji may say they are just perceptions, they are not true. There are perceptions that India did not welcome or did not take a positive stand towards the adoption of Constitution by the Nepali people. There are perceptions that India is behind the blockade that is going on due to which the people of Nepal are not getting medicines, are not getting LPG, diesel and other essential commodities. Sir, Nepal being a land-locked country and it has age-old friendship with India, India should see that Nepal should not confront such a humanitarian crisis and they should get the goods in time. But there is a perception. Maybe, Sushmaji will say, India is not behind such disruptions, India is not behind such blockade. It is not India which is responsible for this. But there is a perception. If that is so, I request the Government that you allow international media, national media, to go to our borders and report to the world what is true, who is wrong and what is actually going on on our borders; why the so-called blockade continues and why the people of Nepal have to suffer. So, I advise or I suggest to the Government to send an international media or a national media to report.

Sir, when I say this, as far as our foreign policy towards Nepal is concerned, somewhere down the line China comes in as a factor. China influences in shaping our friendship, our attitude towards Nepal. The same thing happened in the case of Sri Lanka. We were told China would come into our theatre — Indian Ocean is our theatre — if we would not support Mr. Rajapaksa. We don’t support the Government there in Sri Lanka. We are told that either China will come in or Pakistan will come in or Israel will come in. Let us not be scared of the so-called

[Shri D. Raja]

Chinese bogey. China is also a friendly country. We have border with China and border talks with China are taking place at a higher level. Our cooperation with China is improving. It is all positive. But how come China becomes a factor in shaping our foreign policy towards Nepal or Sri Lanka? In the case of Sri Lanka, we let down — this is my understanding — the Tamil cause. We let them down as far as protecting the interest of Tamil people and providing justice to the Tamil people in Sri Lanka are concerned. Still they are suffering. There is no justice for them. The UNHRC has said that there should be a credible enquiry into war crimes and genocide. There also the Chinese factor was used. Here also the Chinese factor is being used to shape our policy towards Nepal. I am concluding, Sir.

India should follow, pursue an independent foreign policy. India should take a moral political position. India is India. For everything else, we say that India is India. But when it comes to Nepal, when it comes to Sri Lanka, where is India? We should be proud of taking an independent foreign policy position towards Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Lastly, I must say, Sir, Nepal has borders with our various States. They include Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. When the august House passed the Indo-Bangladesh Boundary Agreement, it was passed unanimously and there was consultation with the State Governments of Bengal, Assam and other North-Eastern State Governments. When it comes to Nepal, I think the State Governments bordering Nepal must also be taken into confidence. When it comes to Sri Lanka, the State Government of Tamil Nadu must be taken into confidence. The resolutions passed by the Assemblies and the approach given by the respective State Governments must be given due consideration. Then only can we say that our foreign policy is formed on the basis of national consensus. Our foreign policy should not be treated as a monopoly domain of the Government of the day. The people should be involved and all regions must be involved. Then only can our foreign policy be a foreign policy which will be appreciated all over the world. With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to participate in the Short Duration Discussion on the situation in Nepal and the state of Indo-Nepal relations.

At the outset, let me say that as all hon. Members have said, we have enjoyed a very cordial relationship (with Nepal) and India has been proud of that fact. As our Prime Minister speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the 2nd August 2014 said, this relationship was "as timeless as the Himalayas and the Ganga". As close neighbours, we share a unique relationship. No other country enjoys the kind of relationship that we have enjoyed or they have enjoyed with each other.

Sir, we have open borders. We are not worried about who is coming or who is going. There is no visa. We are coming and we are going. We have no discrimination for a Nepali soldier in the Army. In fact, the Nepalis have been great warriors. There are the Gorkha Battalions. The Gorkha Battalions became famous in the Second World War. I am not saying this because they supported the British but because it was the Indian Army. And they were the best soldiers. They say that in the First and the Second World Wars, if the Gorkhas were not there, the British would not have won. So, that is the story, that is the Gorkhas and that is the Nepalese that we know. Sir, still there are above fifty to sixty thousand Gorkhas in the Army. There are about three to four lakh pensioners. Now, they are going to get OROP and they are very happy about it.

Sir, I remember that one of the ambassadors that were sent was General Sinha and he became very popular there. When he was leaving, people were very sad. The whole Army and everybody came to see him off. Sir, Pavanji has mentioned a lot of things. I would like to talk about it. Is it that our diplomats prefer going to France, Europe and not to Nepal? They go there; they learn French, Spanish and what not. But, they do not want to learn Nepalese and they do not want to go to Nepal. Is it one of those reasons that we do not have the best people as ambassadors to Nepal? Do not shake your hands because you went to Bhutan and you did a great job. I think if you had gone to Nepal, you would have done a good job.

Sir, the history of Nepal has been a very chequered history. All this has a bearing on the relationship. It was in 1768 that from Mewar, Rajasthan, King Prithvi Narayan Shah went and conquered, and became the first ruler in Nepal. It was he from Rajasthan. Then, they had a relationship and there was the other family, the Ranas. They had a Prime Ministership which was hereditary. This relationship went on for 240 years. The Prime Ministers were the Ranas and the Shahs were the rulers. I think this went on from 1843 to 1951 and it was in 1951 that King Tribhuvan was very unhappy about this situation that he was only a figure-head monarch. He was not allowed to go everywhere in Nepal. He had to take permission of the Prime Minister. That was the time when he turned into the Indian Embassy. He was going on a shooting expedition or whatever you may call it and he turned into an Indian Embassy, took the confidence of the Indian Embassy and the Indians supported him and the Prime Ministership of the Ranas got over. He and, after that, King Birendra enjoyed great relationship. I think there was some relationship of Dr. Karan Singh also, who is sitting there. He enjoyed such a great relationship with Pandit Nehruji. Thereafter, his son King Mahendra. That was the time that we had such good relationship with Nepal. Then an incident happened. I must say that it was in 2001 that one of the sons shot all the family members and this carnage

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

happened. It was a massacre. It is an unheard of sad tragedy. It was a tragedy which you cannot even talk about. Till today, they have not been able to find out what made him do that and why he did that. He shot his father, mother and sister. His sister was in Mayo College, Ajmer. We knew that family in many, many ways. Sir, that is the relationship that India has always enjoyed. May I also say that there are some other important issues which I would like to mention here. I must say that it is after 23 years that the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modii has visited Nepal twice. On top of that our External Affairs Minister also had been there. I think it was after 17 years that an External Affairs Minister goes there. That is the type of relation that we want to have with Nepal.

Sir, in Bhutan we have had such good MoUs. I went to Bhutan, and I must say that they have great hydro power potential. Today, I think, it is going to be 10,000 MW of power which is going to be imported from there. We are going to have evacuation. We are going to have lines and all that. It is only our Government that is doing it. I give credit to my Minister sitting over here that they have signed two MoUs and they are going to give money in Arun-III - SJVNL; and another one which is going to be 900 MW upper Karnali. But all these years what were we Doing? Why couldn't we really explore tapping this and get hydro power from there? The potential is immense. It works out to about 60,000 MW that we can get from there. They would be able to get money out of that from us. We want clean energy that everybody is talking about. We talk about other clean energies. We are still wanting to go in for coal. But we are not ready to explore and get this (hydro) energy and get these projects through.

Sir, we should not have a big brother attitude. Our diplomats go there and give that sort of attitude is not the right way. In Nepal, people of that country are very fond of Indian films and Hindi songs. I remember, I should not be naming him, but I must say he had gone there. Do not come out with big brother information. They don't like it. Mr. Anoop Jalota went there. It was a big show. The first thing that he went there and said, "मुझे तो लग रहा है कि मैं हिंदुस्तान में बैठा हूं और यह हिंदुस्तान का ही हिस्सा है।" When he said this he was hooted. It was a right thing. It is this where the problem starts.

It is a fact that there are lots of tribes in Nepal. They have different languages there. Those are all called Kuras, the Limboos, the Magars and so many of them. They are all in the Indian Army. They are all respected; and they have been great fighters. I must say that Rajasthani language is not recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution but Nepali is. That is the importance that we give to

Nepal. It is a great thing. But today we are having problems with them. I think a number of Members said about it. I think we must send a delegation of Members of Parliament so that we can talk to them, make them understand the importance of having good neighbourly relations. The Madhesis and the Tharus are there. Where did Tharus come from? Tharus have come from Rajasthan again. Actually it was during the time of Maharana Amar Singhji that we had lost every thing. They had all been shattered. They have all said that they have got nothing here. So, they went to the forest. They landed up there. Today, Madam, I am sure you must be knowing about it that the Tharus have a matriarchical system. They don't have the patriarchal system. We must support Nepal and we can retrieve the situation and I must, in the end, say that we must work out this so that this blockade is lifted in some way or the other. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Deputy Chairman, Sir. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the subject raised by Short Duration Notice by our colleague, Pavan ji.

सर, दो-चार चीजें हैं, जैसे यहां डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने कहा कि उनको हमारे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने ऐसे एक काम के लिए भेजा था, जब नेपाल के अंदर civil war चल रहा था और उसके बाद वहां पर उसकी समाप्ति हुई। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो आज की सरकार है और सुषमा जी जो हमारी विदेश मंत्री हैं, इन्होंने भी इसके बारे में जरूर सोचा होगा कि जब संविधान बन रहा था, उस वक्त किसके भेजने से यह मुद्दा ठीक हो सकता था। सुषमा जी ने जो वक्तव्य यहां दिया है, उसमें इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार में वे एक सीनियर मंत्री हैं और इसके बारे में उन्होंने सोचा होगा। ऐसी क्या बात हुई, यह सदन को भी मालूम होना चाहिए। जब संविधान बन रहा था, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमें यह मालूम नहीं था कि वहां पर यह समस्या संविधान बनने के बारे में हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं एक घटना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं कॉलेज में छात्र था, तो मेरे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हिस्ट्री के लेक्चरर थे, वे इतनी इमोशनली और जोर से स्पीच दे रहे थे कि सभी pin drop silence होकर सुन रहे थे। बार-बार वे कहते गए कि India is the only Hindu country. मैं आपको यह 1968 की बात बता रहा हूं। मैंने बीच से उठकर उनको रोका और कहा कि please आप mislead मत कीजिए। अगर कोई हिन्दू राष्ट्र है, तो वह नेपाल है। उस वक्त 1968 में नेपाल हिन्दू राष्ट्र था, लेकिन आज उन्होंने भी क्या सोचा? उन्होंने भी आज India की तरह अपना एक संविधान बनाया है and they become a republic. आज इस परिस्थिति में जब उन्होंने एक संविधान बनाया है, तो हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उस बात को उठाया है कि जो हमारा उनके साथ संबंध है, हमें विश्वास नहीं होता है, जब हम छात्र थे, तब भी और आज तक भी हम नहीं सोच सकते कि Nepal is a separate country. It is a border country. हम आज तक उसको part of India ही समझते रहे हैं। हम इसलिए समझते रहे हैं क्योंकि हम वहां easily चले जाते थे और हमें कभी भी, किसी पासपोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, वीजा की जरूरत

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

नहीं पड़ी। हमारे देश में और नेपाल में काफी अच्छे संबंध थे। आज अगर सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है, 21st century का जब हम one-and-a-half decade पार कर चुके हैं— अगर हमारे किसी भी नगर में... neighboring country के हिसाब से हमारा यदि किसी के साथ अच्छा रिश्ता था, तो नेपाल के साथ था और जैसा यहां सभी सदस्यों ने कहा है, आज बार-बार मीडिया से बढ़कर कोई भी powerful system नहीं है, तो अगर वहां एक ऐसा public perception बन रहा है कि India यह सब करवा रहा है, तो यह बड़े खेद की बात है और दुख की बात है। मैं सोचता हूं कि इसके लिए पूरा सदन सरकार के साथ है, सुषमा जी के साथ है। आप इसको किस तरीके से neutralize करेंगी, आज आपको इसके बारे में सोचना है। यहां पर सवाल उठाया गया है कि वहां एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी भेजनी चाहिए। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी भेजने की बात तो आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी कही है। मैंने यहां पर ये चीजें इसलिए कही हैं कि आपने लास्ट लाइन में कहा था, the Government will be guided by the sentiments of the House. तो House के जो sentiments हैं, ये पूरे देश के sentiments हैं। हम किसी भी हालत में नेपाल के साथ अपने संबंधों को थोड़ा भी बिगाड़ने नहीं देंगे। मैं इसे हमारी और उनकी मजबूरी नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा सम्पर्क है, जैसे यह सच्चाई है कि सूरज पूरब में ही उदय होता है, वैसे ही यह सच्चाई है कि यह कभी भी पश्चिम से उदय नहीं होता है। उसी तरीके से इंडिया और नेपाल का जो सम्पर्क है, उसमें कोई भी बाधा नहीं आनी चाहिए।

सर, यहां पर आपने fundamental rights की बात accept की। जब वहां संविधान बना, तो मधेशी और तराई के लोगों को जो सुविधाएँ मिल रही थीं, आज वे उन सुविधाओं से वंचित हो गए हैं। जब वह संविधान बन रहा था, उस वक्त अगर हम कुछ कर सकते थे, तो वह करना चाहिए था। आज अगर पार्लियामेंटरी कमिटी वहां जाती है, जैसा त्रिपाठी जी ने भी यहां कहा और हम सब जानते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में बात हुई है कि it is a sovereign country, तो ऐसा न लगे कि हम लोग वहां जाकर उनके ऊपर कुछ थोपना चाहते हैं। हमारे लिए एक बड़ी नाजुक सी परिस्थिति है। राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हमें किसी भी तरीके से इसका समाधान निकालना होगा। सर, आज इसके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे ओडिशा में भी पुलिस में गोरखा हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे हर स्टेट में हैं। हमारे यहां गोरखा के, Nepalese के बटालियंस हैं। आप जानते हैं, आपके घर में भी नेपाली हैं। पिछली बार जब earthquake हुआ, तब सभी लोगों ने कहा कि सभी के घर में नेपाली लोग काम करते हैं। इसलिए यह एक नाजुक घड़ी है।

सर, आज हम अपने trade and commerce को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। नेपाल के साथ हमारे जो traders काम करना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ आज जो बीत रही है, उसका समाधान निकालने के लिए सोच-विचार कर, पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर ...**(समय की घंटी)**... राष्ट्रवाद को अपने सामने रख कर हमें इसका कोई समाधान निकालना चाहिए। इसके लिए आपने संसद का पूरा वक्तव्य देखा है, यह पूरी तरह से सरकार के साथ है, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Last week, we were all seized with and involved in what happened in Chennai and the devastation that happened within our

6.00 P.M.

country. Today, we stand collectively to address what is happening along our borders and neighbourhood. A lot of my respective colleagues have already articulated and spelt out every aspect of the situation that India-Nepal relationship stands for today. When the new Constitution was written, what exactly had happened? Why didn't we articulate? At that point, a silence was maintained and subsequent actions of ours have been detrimental. If we just look back a little, last year, the Prime Minister, Shri Modi, visited Nepal. This was the first country that he visited. A huge amount of goodwill was generated by his interactions with political people across the spectrum in Nepal. How did this goodwill evaporate suddenly overnight? Why is India in this turbulence today? Why are we being viewed with such hostility by the people of Nepal? Yes, the argument arises: Why are we interfering in the sovereign rights of another country? Yes, *prima facie* it appears that way. But as Dr. Karan Singh and Shri Varma have said, we have shared history and geography. Today the wound is the geography that is spelling out what happened between us and Nepal. How many people in Nepal believe that India is accountable and responsible for the 2,000 trucks that are stuck at the border and the blockade that is causing immense hardship to the people of Nepal? How did we arrive at this juncture? Why the Madhesi are protesting has been spelt out and articulated by the rest of my colleagues. They want inclusiveness amongst their own countrymen. Why we are articulating and why that is relevant, has been spelt out by all my respective colleagues.

So, where did we fail diplomatically? Certainly, not at the Minister's level where she is so rich in experience and has had many successes to her credit and who has ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, 6.00 बज गए हैं। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर के रिप्लाय तक हाउस की बैठक को एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will extend until this discussion is over.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: As I was saying, we have a very experienced External Affairs Minister. But was she included in the talks? Was she allowed to spell out what was thought and perceived? What were the Track II diplomatic solutions that were addressed or looked at? Now the Foreign Policy of ours, *per se*, appears very *ad hoc*. There doesn't appear to be a continuity in our approach, appeal and applicability. We just move from situation to situation which has brought about this credit today, and I don't see where the Minister was involved in the announcement of Trade Deals and Co-operations with foreign nations. Talks with Pakistan have failed, and we have a huge animosity on the other side. Is it

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

really something that we can indulge in today that you can have a hostile Nepal on the other border? I am not here to blame, but I am just pointing it out to you because you are so close to the issue that you are not able to see the woods for the trees. When we have a reactionary approach to this kind of diplomacy, then, we put ourselves into a spot and that is what has been happening. The Government has been adopting a reactionary approach in its Foreign Policy, and that has impacted us. We have ignored strategic advices at several times in several interventions, and there has been a kind of strong arming or bulldozing that goes on believing that we can give calls on various religious processes and that it will help us. Now what provoked us when the Nepal Constitution was promulgated on September 20th? There was a statement issued by the MEA. Sir, even the most amateur of people in diplomacy would have seen that as an interference in the process that even after the majority law-makers endorsed the Constitution, we go and do that. Then, you compound the injury by sending our Foreign Secretary to Kathmandu. As Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma had pointed out, we send the Foreign Secretary hours after the Constitution was voted. Is it a diplomatic thing that we send a Special Envoy to ask the Nepalis to hold on after it has been passed in its Assembly? Should we do that? And such a blunder has resulted in today's stand-off. So, what are the implications of this? We need to keep a continuity. I am not advising on a personal level, but it has been the history of this country. While we were there, the Congress (I), we have had the best of bilaterals with Nepal so much so that we kept open the borders. It was so fraternal that we indulged in open borders between the two countries. And today, to view each other with hostility is very, very frightening and has dangerous implications. We are, perfectly, competent to express our point of view and the concern for the Madhesis even as we continue holding talks with Nepal and respecting their Constitution. But I don't think we ever articulated that we respect what they have said and done. Now the whole House has joined us in saying that we are concerned about the humanitarian cause that needs to be addressed immediately. But, of course, the children and the women, who are put to hardships, must be addressed immediately and we must find ways in which we can do that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. Of course, the China factor has been said by everyone. We cannot afford to get belligerent or be tiresome in our talks with Nepal. I think it is a one-to-one issue, even as we leave the avenues open for others, at different levels, to interpolate and reduce the anxiety on a growing aggression. We also cannot be seen as people who are associating only with discredited lot or that we support the burning of their Constitutions, which has been happening out there. There is a lot of violence there, aligned with anti-India radicals that we are perceived today and that the internal dynamics of posturing and power sharing that is happening with

people who are anti-India and we need to as quickly as possible, which I am sure Sushmaji in her great competence will be able to, allay not just Nepal's disquiet, fears and insecurity, but also of India because we cannot divorce ourselves from Nepal or its many problems because a lot of them and a lot of us, like me said, the wound is the geography today. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs in the Statement that was laid on the Table of the House on Thursday has repeatedly used the word 'advice'. It is for the party who is advised to decide whether the advice tendered should or should not be taken. What has ruined our relationship with our most important strategic neighbour is that, in reality, we have converted advice into orders. You cannot force your advice on a sovereign, independent Constituent Assembly. Nepal's Constituent Assembly has 116 elected representatives from the Terai region. Of these, 105 Terai representatives voted for the Constitution. Do we know the Nepal Terai better than Terai's democratically elected representatives? Yes, we warned that an agitation would break out if the amendments we proposed were not accepted. Who is running that agitation? Certainly not the 105 elected representatives of the Terai region who were in the Constituent Assembly and voted in favour of the Constitution. Only eleven elected Members of the Terai voted against it. I think we should have some sense of proportion in whom we support and whom we don't. We have a Madeshi delegation in Delhi just now. It consists of four members. Three of them were defeated in the elections. The fourth stood in two Constituencies and lost from one. So, who is representative of the views of the people of Terai? Should our interference in Nepal's affairs amount to telling the voters of the Terai whom they should vote for? Sir, instead of rushing a special envoy to sort out the practical problems caused by the current agitation, the only special envoy the Government has sent was a man who, according to one Nepali commentator, behaved as if he was Lord Curzon. Now, I know this Foreign Service officer. He has high propriety. He is a very well behaved, well-spoken young man. So, why did he behave as if he was Lord Curzon? Was he under instructions from the Prime Minister's office to misbehave in Nepal? In any case what did he achieve from this misbehaviour? Sir, we have only last month debated our commitment to the Constitution which we adopted on the 26th of November, 1949. Would we have stood for a foreigner arriving uninvited the next day to tell us not to promulgate our Constitution, not to proclaim it? That is exactly what happened in Nepal on the morrow of their ending seven years of earnest struggle to arrive at a national consensus. They had arrived at a national consensus. Why were we trying to undermine that national consensus especially, when the situation in our country is that we can amend our Constitution more than a hundred times? The GST Constitution (Amendment) Bill is numbered 122. If we can amend our Constitution 122 times, why cannot we trust the

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Nepalese to make their amendments after promulgating the new Constitution? Please remember, Sir, the Constituent Assembly has decided that the Parliament which exists just now will continue functioning as a Constituent Assembly even after it becomes a Parliament. And, there has been a decision taken by the Nepal Cabinet, which is in the public domain, that there are outstanding issues and that they will sort this out through amendments to the Constitution. It is they themselves who pledged to do this. Why should we go and tell them that we don't trust you, we want to hold you to your pledge, you must do it immediately and do it today because the day after tomorrow you are promulgating the Constitution. Is this the manner in which we treat with a sovereign neighbour of ours? We have added insult to injury by describing their, largely, adopted Constitution — there were only 25 Members who voted against it; more than 500 Members voted in favour — and, yet, we described in our official spokesman's statement their Constitution as 'a Constitution' and not 'the Constitution.' There is not a word of felicitation, no congratulations on their changing a Hindu Kingdom into a Secular Republic and there is not a word of welcome. So, naturally, the Chinese stepped in. We gave the Chinese a golden opportunity of being one-up on us in the general affections of the Nepali people.

Sir, let me just read out to you one comment. "All the good will" - he is referring to Prime Minister Modi's visit- "has now been squandered by decision-makers in New Delhi who have callously turned an entire generation of Nepalese against India." This is the great achievement of our democracy as viewed by the Nepali Times on the 5th December, 2015.

We have another Nepalese commentator, Yubraj Ghimre, who writes in the Indian press, saying that "the current standoff is only a manifestation of India not knowing where and when to stop, even when there were clear signs of India's role being counter-productive."

I have a final quotation from another Nepali commentator, Krishna Sanjali, who said that "the standoff between the two neighbours is not really about the recently adopted Constitution or the rights of the excluded plains community, it is about bruised egos in the New Delhi establishment trying to teach Nepali politicians a lesson for not listening to them". Is this how we wish to be perceived in Nepal? Is this not how we are being perceived in Nepal? The children of Nepal are being told that they cannot go to school because India is stopping them. The women of Nepal are being told that they cannot have food, fuel, medicines and vaccines for their children, because India is stopping them. What are we achieving by this kind of behaviour? I don't know. Nepal, we have considered, as our पासबाँ. I am quoting from Iqbal. It is the guardian who is protecting us from the North and it is this

पासबां that we are humiliating in the manner in which we are doing. However noble might be your intentions, Madam Foreign Minister, I am afraid, this is not the way to pursue them. I really find it impossible to imagine that this is your foreign policy. When one reads your statement, a sweet reasonableness pouring like treacle comes out of it. So, who is responsible for this kind of bad behaviour? Who is being an authoritarian *vis-a-vis* you and making you behave like an authoritarian *vis-a-vis* a neighbouring country. चुप्पी तोड़ो, चुप्पी तोड़ो। Whether the hon. External Affairs Minister agrees or not we have in-effect imposed an undeclared blockade on Nepal. Most public opinion in Nepal believes that we have. This has alienated an entire generation and an entire people from us. Is this the strategic objective of your foreign policy *vis-a-vis* our northern neighbour? Again and again, it is being stated in this House, I trust you would respond to it, that the UNICEF Executive Director has estimated that 3 million children or 30 lakh children, as pointed out by Shri Ram Prakash, under the age of 5 are at risk of death or disease if the blockade continues. This is a human tragedy of such proportions that the least humanity should have led to our rushing teams to Nepal to work with the Nepali authorities on finding alternative routes or on pacifying the agitators. It has been pointed out in this debate that there are many routes into Nepal. My own information is that there are 27 of these and only one of these is blocked, or, perhaps one-and-a-half of these is blocked. Why are we not doing the humanitarian thing of ensuring that through other routes along this border, which is 1,800 Kms. long? Can we not find entry points to go in there? Dr. Karan Singh made a suggestion that we airlift vital medical supplies, at least, to them, that we airlift and find some way of getting the fuel in there, for if we don't, it is not as if Nepal does not have an alternative. Nepal can either look southwards or it can look northwards. For a long, long time, the Himalayas were impenetrable. They no longer are. They can be penetrated, they can be flown over and there are land routes that can be opened between Tibet and Nepal. If any of these were to be used, then the strategic objective of our having a certain number of independent sovereign States on the northern borders of India will be defeated. If they are defeated, our internal security is more threatened than by the Whistleblowers' Protection Bill!

Are we siding with the agitators? There seems to be a suspicion everywhere, not only in Nepal but also in several sections of India, that we are siding with the agitators. If we are doing so, then we are only exacerbating the situation. This is not Panch Sheel; this is bullying. This is what Rajiv Gandhi used to call, the "Quest for Dominance". He used to say this about the Imperial powers. He must be wondering why we have become victims of that syndrome. So, instead of sending an all-party delegation to Nepal, because I am not sure that we have an adequate consensus in this House on this, as the External Affairs Minister has proposed,

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I would suggest that we open individual political channels as Dr. Manmohan did. When there were tensions, he used Members of the Opposition, not just of his own Government Members. He used Dr. Karan Singh, of course. He also used Comrade Yechury. He used Sharad Yadav. Why is it that you are hesitating from doing that? We are also available, as willing hands and willing minds, but we are not ready to join in your bullying. If we are going to go and talk reasonably, preferably secretly, don't please choose me. Choose somebody like Dr. Karan Singh. He can go and talk to them. He can explain to them that the blockade is the doing of the Modi Government and not of India. We have to make it clear to the Nepalese that India is not harming them, it is the Modi Government that is harming them. So, I would suggest that if you are not intending to harm them, you rush a technical team immediately to work out how to lift the blockade or how to bypass it and how to undertake airlifting. There are at least 27 alternative routes available for reaching food, fuel, essential medicines and vaccines to our neighbour. Please don't create a situation in which clashes are provoked. Remember, there are five hundred thousand, *i.e.*, five lakh Madhesis living in Kathmandu and in that Valley. If you start joining hands with those who are conducting the agitation instead of functioning as a good neighbour who pacifies matters, you may end up endangering the very people whom you pretend to protect. Please do not allow the situation in Nepal to become as that of Sri Lanka in 1984. Please stop all this provocation; turn to the Nepalese as a friend; stretch your hand out to them, and if we see that the Government of India is being friendly towards Nepal, that is the right time when an all-party delegation can go and say, 'we support you'. You send an all-party delegation now — and, of course, I have said, I won't be in it — but, even if I keep my mouth shut in the official meetings, they all know in Nepal what is the stand that I have been taking. Therefore, if we don't do all the things that I have suggested, we will lose the game to the Chinese and forfeit the goodwill of the Nepalese people for years and years to come. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I think the discussion is over and now it is time for the hon. Minister to reply.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी कि गुरुवार को मेरे सुझाव को मानते हुए आपने उस "ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव" को अल्पकालिक चर्चा, यानी "शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन" में बदलने का निर्देश दिया। आज सब को यह लग रहा होगा कि वह बहुत उचित निर्णय था, क्योंकि आज हम लोग चार बजे से चर्चा कर रहे हैं, सब साथियों को खुलकर बोलने का मौका मिला है, एक तसल्लीबख्श माहौल में चर्चा हुई है और सत्ताधारी दल की तरफ से भी कोई टोका-टोकी नहीं हुई। एक संवेदनशील मसले पर संवेदनशील बहस हुई है।

जब मैं इस पूरी चर्चा का एक सार निकालती हूँ, तो मुझे दो चीजें नज़र आती हैं। इस पर 14 सदस्य बोले हैं। दो-एक वक्ताओं को छोड़ दें, तो लगभग सभी ने बहुत वेदना के साथ अपनी बात रखी, पर उन्होंने वेदना दोनों पहलुओं पर अभिव्यक्त की है। उन्होंने उन नेपालियों के बारे में वेदना अभिव्यक्त की है, जो जरूरी चीजों की आपूर्ति के अभाव में कष्ट पा रहे हैं और उन मधेशियों के लिए भी वेदना प्रकट की है, जो यह मानते हैं कि उनके हितों पर कुटाराघात हुआ है और जो आन्दोलन करके न्याय की मांग कर रहे हैं।

इसका दूसरा सार यह है कि सुझाव के तौर पर सबकी तरफ से एक ही सांझा सुझाव आया है कि आज भी भारत को एक प्रभावी भूमिका निभाकर वर्तमान नेपाली सरकार और मधेशियों के बीच में वार्ता कराकर किसी तरह से इसका समाधान खोजना चाहिए, ताकि इधर मधेशियों को न्याय मिल सके और उधर आपूर्ति के अभाव में कष्ट पा रहे लोगों को राहत मिल सके। मुझे लगता है कि ये दोनों चीजें, जो सार के रूप में निकली हैं, ये ही इस चर्चा की सार्थकता हैं और इस चर्चा की उपलब्धि हैं।

अब मैं एक-एक करके अपने उन साथियों को जवाब देना चाहूँगी, जिन्होंने कुछ प्रश्न उठाए हैं, कुछ आशंकाएँ व्यक्त की हैं और कुछ जिज्ञासाएँ हमारे सामने रखी हैं। चर्चा की शुरुआत पवन कुमार वर्मा जी ने की। उन्होंने एक के बाद एक लगातार 10 प्रश्न मेरे सामने रखे हैं। उनकी जो सबसे पहली बात है, उसका प्रारंभिक वाक्य था कि सिचुएशन इससे ज्यादा खराब कभी नहीं रही। अगर यह बात कोई सामान्य व्यक्ति कहता तो मैं कहती कि उनको तथ्यों की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन पवन कुमार वर्मा जी फॉरेन सर्विस के एक सीनियर ऑफिसर रहे हैं और वे यह जानते हैं। मैं केवल इस सदन में तथ्य रख देती हूँ, निर्णय आप करिए। नेपाल व भारत का आपसी संबंध वर्षों पुराना नहीं, सदियों पुराना है — ऐतिहासिक भी, भौगोलिक भी, सांस्कृतिक भी और जैसा आपने धार्मिक कहा, आध्यात्मिक भी। लेकिन सियासी तौर पर, मैं इस सदन में कहना चाहूँगी, क्योंकि वी. पी. सिंह जी ने कहा कि वे उलटा कर गए, 17 वर्षों तक कोई भारत का प्रधानमंत्री नेपाल नहीं गया था। हमारी सरकार 26 मई, 2014 को आई। मैं उससे पहले की बात कर रही हूँ। 26 मई, 2014 से पहले, 17 वर्षों तक, कोई भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नेपाल नहीं गया था। स्थिति कितनी अच्छी थी, आप जानते हैं। 23 वर्षों तक, JCM यानी Joint Commission Meeting का तंत्र, जो भारत और नेपाल के बीच बना हुआ था, 23 वर्षों तक JCM की कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई थी, यानी भारत के किसी भी विदेश मंत्री ने नेपाल जाकर मीटिंग नहीं की। मैं इस बात को सदन पर छोड़ती हूँ, जानिए कि रिश्ते कितने अच्छे थे! 17 वर्षों तक भारत का कोई प्रधानमंत्री नेपाल नहीं गया। यहां से नेपाल की डेढ़ घंटे की फ्लाइट है। हमारे यहां से डेढ़ घंटे की यात्रा पर जो देश स्थित है, वहां 17 वर्षों तक भारत के प्रधानमंत्री का जाना न हो, 23 वर्षों तक कोई विदेश मंत्री Joint Commission की meeting करके न आए, वहां स्थिति कितनी अच्छी थी, यह आप स्वयं सोचिए। मैं उसके बारे में किसी अनुचित शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहती।

महोदय, 26 मई, 2014 को यह सरकार आई और 26 जुलाई, 2014 को, पूरे दो महीने बाद, मैंने अपने कार्यकाल की दूसरी वर्षगांठ नेपाल में मनाई और 23 वर्षों बाद जाकर, मैं पहली विदेश मंत्री थी, जिसने वहां Joint Commission की meeting की। Joint Commission की उस meeting से मित्रता के दरवाजे खुले और मेरे जाने के केवल आठ दिन बाद, दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2015 को प्रधानमंत्री नेपाल पहुंचे। वह प्रधानमंत्री की केवल यात्रा नहीं हुई, उन्होंने वहां जाकर

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

नेपाल को भारतमय कर दिया। उन्होंने नेपाल की संविधान सभा में जो भाषण दिया, उसमें उनके द्वारा बोले गए शब्द, घर-घर की चर्चा के शब्द बन गए। उन्होंने कहा कि 'भारत युद्ध से बुद्ध की तरफ आया है।' उन्होंने कहा कि 'नेपाल ने शस्त्र छोड़कर शास्त्र को अपनाया है।' उन्होंने संविधान सभा को कहा कि "आप ऋषि मन से संविधान बनाना।" यह किसी देश की स्वायत्तता में दखल नहीं था, उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं था। भारत किसी भी स्वायत्त देश में कभी हस्तक्षेप करना भी नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी goodwill, वे भारत की नेपाल में बनाकर आए।

महोदय, उसके बाद अप्रैल, 2015 में भूकम्प आ गया। भूकम्प में छः घंटे के भीतर नेपाल पहुंचने वाला देश भारत था। छः घंटे के अंदर हम वहां पूरी मदद लेकर पहुंचे। पवन जी, आपने कहा कि हमारा big brother का attitude था, नहीं, यह अंग्रेजी के 'बड़े भाई' का गलत अनुवाद है। हमारा elder brother का attitude था, big brother का attitude नहीं था। Big brother का attitude हेकड़ी भरा होता है और elder brother का attitude मददकारी होता है, वह caring होता है, वह sharing होता है। वह हमारा caring attitude था। हम केवल वे चीजें लेकर नहीं गए कि food packets लेकर चले गए हों या केवल कम्बल लेकर चले गए हों। हमने वहां जाकर लंगर चलाया। हमने उन्हें गरम खाना अपने हाथों से परोस कर खिलाया। यह elder brother करता है, कभी भी कोई big brother नहीं करता। इसलिए कम से कम, जब हम अपने लोगों के बारे में बात करें, तो हम सही शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करें। भारत ने कभी भी big brother का attitude नहीं अपनाया, वह elder brother का attitude था।

महोदय, हम वहां लंगर लेकर गए। हमने जगह-जगह लंगर लगाए। हमने वहां लोगों को गरम खाना परोस कर खिलाया। हमने वहां दवाइयां और डॉक्टर्स भेजे। ये वे चीजें थीं, जो दूसरे देश लेकर नहीं आ सकते थे। हमने यह किया भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण, अपनी मित्रता के कारण और पड़ोस के कारण। यह काम केवल भारत ही कर सकता था और भारत ने वह किया।

महोदय, इसके बाद International Donors Conference हुई। उनके वित्त मंत्री यहां आए। उनके वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि भारत कम से कम एक बड़ी announcement करे। आज मुझे यह बताते हुए गर्व है, एक बिलियन US dollar हमारे दिए हुए उनके पास पहले से थे, जो उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किए थे, उसके ऊपर हमने एक बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर देने का और announcement किया, यानी दो बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर। यदि मैं इसे रुपए में कहूं, तो 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सहायता की घोषणा भारत ने की।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): साढ़े 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो गए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आज के हिसाब से लगाएं, तो 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो गए। मैंने तो 60 रुपए प्रति डॉलर के हिसाब से लगाया था।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : अब तो 67 रुपए का एक डॉलर हो गया है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जो औसत हम लगाते हैं, वह 60 रुपए प्रति डॉलर का लगाते हैं। उसके अनुसार 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सहायता हो गई, जो हमने International Donors Conference में की। तो आप मुझे बताइए कि क्या इसके बाद कोई देश ऐसी मूर्खता करेगा कि जिस देश में

आपकी इतनी वाहवाही हो रही है, उसको हाय-हाय में बदल दे? कौन मूर्खता करेगा? इसलिए मैं बार-बार कह रही हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि इंडिया ने blockade करवा रखा है — मेरे पास कल के आंकड़े हैं — रेणुका जी कह रही थीं कि 2000 ट्रक खड़े हैं, 2000 नहीं, 11,206 ट्रक हमारे नाके पर खड़े हैं। यह मैं कल का, यानी 6 तारीख का आंकड़ा दे रही हूँ, 11,206 ट्रक खड़े हैं, आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते क्योंकि मधेशी नाकेबंदी करके बैठे हैं, पीछे हम उसे लौटने नहीं देते। क्यों नहीं लौटने देते? इसलिए नहीं लौटने देते कि अगर कल को तुरंत नाकेबंदी खुल गयी तो फिर से तुम वापस आओगे तो चार-पांच दिन लग जाएंगे। यहीं खड़े रहो, ताकि नाकेबंदी खुले और तुम अंदर चले जाओ तो 11,206 ट्रक सामान लेकर खड़े हैं, हमारे रक्सौल-बीरगंज नाकों पर और दूसरे नाकों पर, लेकिन जो नाके खुले हैं, क्योंकि हमारी जितनी सप्लाई जाती है, उस सप्लाई में आप यह समझ लीजिए कि औसतन 1,500 ट्रक रोज के जाते हैं। उसमें से 70 परसेंट सप्लाई रक्सौल-बीरगंज से जाती है, यानी लगभग 1,050 और करीब 450 अन्य नाकों से जाते हैं। जो अन्य नाके खुले हैं, वहां से वे 450 नहीं, वे 450 तो जा ही रहे हैं, बल्कि इसको भी हम re-route कर रहे हैं। जो पेट्रोल सप्लाईज वाले और मेडिकल सप्लाईज वाले हैं, उन्हें हम re-route करके दूसरे नाकों से भेज रहे हैं, जो सुनौली, जोगबनी और दूसरे नाके हैं, उनसे भेज रहे हैं। कल का आंकड़ा मेरे पास है, 864 ट्रक कल गए हैं। जहां 450 ट्रक अन्य नाकों से जाते हैं, वहां से 864 ट्रक कल गए हैं। यह कल का आंकड़ा है और 11,206 ट्रक अभी इंतजार कर रहे हैं। जो कुछ वे लोग कह देते हैं, उसको आप लोग जस का तस सत्य वचन मान लेते हैं और यहां उन्हीं आंकड़ों की बात करते हैं। हमारे 11,206 ट्रक खड़े इंतजार कर रहे हैं और 864 ट्रक कल-कल में वहां गए हैं। मेडिसिन्स की बात करते हैं तो 400 ट्रक अकेले दवाइयों के गए हैं और एक बार, दो बार नहीं — दो बार तो मैंने राजदूत को भेजा कि उनके हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से बात करके आओ, प्रधानमंत्री से बात करके आओ कि मुझे दवाइयों की एक लिस्ट भेज दें और यह भी बता दें कि कितनी मात्रा में कौन सी दवाई चाहिए, मैं 24 घंटे के अंदर हवाई जहाज से भेज दूंगी। उनके विदेश मंत्री की मुझे चिट्ठी आयी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आप सप्लाई खोल दीजिए। उन्हें मैंने वापस कहा कि मैं एयरलिफ्ट करा दूंगी, आप मुझे मेडिसिन्स की लिस्ट भेज दीजिए। हम लोग इंसानियत से गिरे हुए नहीं हैं। हमें भी मालूम है कि जो अस्पताल में पड़ा है, वह यह नहीं देखेगा कि नाकेबंदी किसने कर रखी है, किसने नहीं कर रखी। उसको तो यह लगेगा कि मुझे दवाई चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, हमने यहां तक कहा कि जिन कम्पनीज से आप दवाइयां लेते हैं, आप उनसे सीधे दवाई मंगवा लीजिए, यहां हम पैसा reimburse कर देंगे। इस प्रकार मेडिसिन्स के 400 ट्रक जा चुके, एयरलिफ्ट करने के लिए उन्हें हम ऑफर कर चुके, यह कह चुके कि उन कम्पनियों से मंगवा लो, हम उन कम्पनियों को पैसा reimburse कर देंगे और यहां कहा जा रहा है कि हम दवाइयां नहीं भेज रहे, हम यह नहीं भेज रहे, वह नहीं भेज रहे, जैसे हम इंसानियत से गिरे हुए लोग हों। मुझे दुख हुआ। जैसा मैंने कहा, दो वक्ताओं को छोड़कर बहुत सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण में चर्चा चल रही थी, लेकिन मणि शंकर जी उसको घुमाकर ले गए। मणि जी की अपनी आदत है, झगड़ा कराने की। उन्होंने दो झगड़े कराए, नेपाल और भारत के बीच का झगड़ा और मेरे और मेरे नेताओं में भी झगड़ा करवाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वहां तक मुझे दुख नहीं हुआ। मुझे दुख तब हुआ, जब उन्होंने कहा कि वहां जाकर हम कहेंगे, मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने blockade कर रखा है, इंडिया ने blockade नहीं कर रखा। मोदी सरकार और भारत अलग-अलग है। मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने blockade कर रखा है! मोदी गवर्नमेंट की मंत्री खड़े होकर बोल रही हूँ और मोदी गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़े बता रही हूँ कि हमारे 11,206 ट्रक नाके

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

पर खड़े हैं। मोदी गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़े बता रही हूँ कि 864 ट्रक कल गए हैं। मोदी गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़े बता रही हूँ कि 400 ट्रक मेडिसिन्स के जा चुके हैं और मोदी गवर्नमेंट की विदेश मंत्री ने उन्हें कहा कि आप मुझे लिस्ट भेज दो, मैं 24 घंटे के अंदर-अंदर एयरलिफ्ट कराकर मेडिसिन्स भेज दूंगी। आज तक उन्होंने लिस्ट नहीं भेजी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं भेजी। अभी भी कमल थापा आए थे तो मैंने उनसे कहा — क्योंकि वहां पहुंच रही हैं, 400 ट्रक के माध्यम से दवाइयां पहुंची हैं। एक ट्रक पूरे का पूरा दवाइयों का जला दिया, तो भी हमने भेजना बंद नहीं किया, हम भेज रहे हैं। इसलिए पवन जी, जो बातें आपने कही हैं, उसमें से कुछ बातें आपकी गलत जानकारी के आधार पर आपने कही हैं। आपने कहा कि Embassy और MEA एक पेज पर नहीं थे। यह सरासर गलत है। MEA और Embassy बिल्कुल tandem-in-tandem काम कर रहे थे, एक साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे थे। आपने कहा कि कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं, जो उनसे अलग से बात कर रही थीं, parallel channel चल रहे थे। यह गलत है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि वहां तो हिन्दू राज्य की बात चल रही थी, स्वयं जाकर प्रधानमंत्री जी, जो बोलकर आए, उसको देखिए — संघीय लोकतांत्रिक गणतंत्र, उन्होंने रिपब्लिक की बात कही, वे राजतंत्र को वापस लाना चाहते थे, कोई भी अफवाह कैसी भी फैला दो। संघीय लोकतांत्रिक गणतंत्र वे कहकर आए थे, तो कहां से यह बात आ गई कि हम राजतंत्र को वापस लाना चाहते हैं? इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पवन जी बहुत संयमित भाषा में बोले, इसलिए मैं आपकी बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। आपने पहले ही वायदा किया था कि मैं बहुत ही शालीनता और संयम से बोलूंगा और आपने उस संयम को बरकरार रखा। थोड़ा-बहुत कटाक्ष आपने किया, लेकिन वह आपका संवैधानिक अधिकार है, मैं उसका बुरा नहीं मानती हूँ। आपने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री को रूस जाने की फुर्सत है, सेंट्रल एशिया जाने की, यू.ए.ई जाने की, यू.एस.ए. और आयरलैंड जाने की फुर्सत है, तो वे रूस तफरीह के लिए नहीं गए थे, वे रूस "ब्रिक्स" और "एससीओ" की मीटिंग के लिए गए थे और अगर वे रूस गए थे, तो वे पहले प्रधानमंत्री बने, जो पांचों सेंट्रल एशिया की मीटिंग करके आए। वहां भी ऐसा लगा कि पहली बार भारत का प्रधानमंत्री पांचों देशों की इकट्ठी यात्रा पर आया, उसका भी एक संदेश गया। अगर वे यू.एस.ए. गए थे, तो Sustainable Development Goals की Summit के लिए गए थे। रास्ते में कहीं एक जगह रुकना था, तो उन्होंने आयरलैंड रुककर यह सोचा कि मैं एक और देश को साथ कर सकूँ, इसलिए एक विदेशी यात्रा का मजाक उड़ाना, मैं उसे मजाक नहीं कटाक्ष ही मानती हूँ, इसका मैंने बुरा नहीं माना। मैंने कहा कि आपने कटाक्ष किया, यह आपका अधिकार है। अगर थोड़ी-बहुत कटाक्ष न हो, तो बहस ही अपने आप में फीकी हो जाती है। आपके कटाक्ष को मैं शिरोधार्य करती हूँ। आपने एक संयमित भाषा में अपनी बात रखी, इसके लिए मैं आपकी शुक्रगुजार हूँ।

डा. कर्ण सिंह को मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। डा. साहब, मैं कभी नहीं सोच सकती थी कि मधेश से हुए बिना आप मधेशियों की बात को इतनी बारीकी से जानते हैं। विपक्षी दल से इस तरह के भाषण की आशा होती है, लेकिन डा. साहब ने मधेश से न होते हुए भी, उनका जितना भी सम्पर्क है — राणा परिवार, राज परिवार और काठमांडू से मधेश से नहीं, लेकिन तराई के लोगों की बात को जिस तरह से इन्होंने रखा, बल्कि मुझे कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ रही है, उन्होंने अंतरिम संविधान की बात की। अंतरिम संविधान में मधेशियों को मिले अधिकारों

की बात की, वे अधिकार छीन लिए गए, इस बात को यहां रखा, यहां तक कि आपने वैवाहिक अंगीकृत नागरिकता की बात की।

उपसभापति जी, पहले संविधान में उन लोगों को यह अधिकार मिला हुआ था कि विवाह करके जो लड़की यहां से जाती थी, जिसका जिक्र पवन जी ने रोटी-बेटी के संबंध में किया, वह रोटी-बेटी का संबंध है कि यहां से लड़कियां वहां बहू बनकर जाती हैं, वहां की लड़कियां यहां आती हैं। जब यहां से लड़कियां बहू बनकर जाती थीं, तो वैवाहिक अंगीकृत नागरिकता यानी विवाह के आधार पर मिलने वाली सिटिजनशिप उन्हें मिल जाया करती थी, लेकिन इस नये संविधान में वैवाहिक अंगीकृत नागरिकता का प्रावधान समाप्त कर दिया गया। यह बात स्वयं डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने कही। जो proportional inclusion की बात थी, वह डा. कर्ण सिंह ने कही। मुझे इतना अच्छा लगा कि जो बात सत्ताधारी दल की तरफ से इसके जवाब में मैं कहती, वे सारी बातें डा. कर्ण सिंह ने कहीं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, उन्होंने दोनों वेदनाएं रखीं — उन्होंने नेपाल के उन लोगों की वेदना भी रखी, जो इस तरह की आपूर्ति के अभाव में कष्ट पा रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने इतना संतुलित भाषण दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं।

आपके बाद शरद यादव जी बोले थे। शरद भाई बैठे नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ बता दूं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कहने के बाद अंत में एक बात कही कि वर्तमान सरकार कहीं भटके नहीं, पुरानी सरकारें जिस तरह से चल रही हैं, उसी आधार पर समाधान निकाले। अगर वे यहां होते, तो मैं उनको आश्चस्त करती। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें आश्चस्त करना चाहती हूं कि किसी तरह की बैचेनी मन में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर जरा भी हमारे मन में कोई कालिख होती, तो हम चर्चा से भागते। यहां पर हमारी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर्स बैठे हैं, मेरी ही कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में डा. कर्ण सिंह भी हैं, डी.पी. त्रिपाठी भी हैं, डी. राजा भी हैं— एक बार इन लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोग तो नेपाल पर चर्चा करना चाहते थे। मैंने कहा कि कर लेते हैं, तो कहा कि अब तो सत्र आ जाएगा। मैंने कहा कि सत्र से पहले कर लेते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सत्र से पहले समय ही कहां बचा है, मैंने कहा कि जितना बचा है, उसमें कर लेते हैं। मैंने एक अलग स्पेशल कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग केवल नेपाल पर रखी और उसमें हर व्यक्ति ने खुलकर अपनी बात रखी और उसमें भी मैंने ये आंकड़े दिए और कहा कि इस perception से हटिए और तभी डी. राजा कह रहे थे कि वे कहेंगे कि यह perception है। इस perception से हटिए। मैंने उस दिन के आंकड़े दिए और बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई। जब पवन वर्मा जी का Calling Attention आया, मुझ से राज्य सभा सचिवालय ने पूछा कि इसे कब लगा दें? मैंने कहा कि मैं 3 तारीख को राज्य सभा में आ रही हूं। मेरा बृहस्पतिवार का प्रश्न काल का दिन यहां होता है, उस दिन लगा दीजिए। मैं 3 तारीख को यहां खड़ी हुई और जब सभी ने कहा कि 3 मिनट का समय बहुत कम है और हम 3 मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी नहीं कह सकेंगे, तो मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप इसे Short Duration में बदलवा दीजिए ताकि चर्चा पूरी हो जाए। इसलिए मैं शरद भाई से कहना चाहती हूं कि किसी तरह के डर की जरूरत नहीं है। वर्तमान सरकार भी उसी कदम पर चलेगी जिस पर पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें चली हैं। इसलिए मैं आज यहां खड़े होकर एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री के रूप में कह रही हूं कि अगर उनके मन में कोई शक-शुबहा है, तो वह उसे निकाल दें।

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

उपसभापति जी, उनके बाद रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी बोले और उन्होंने दो बातें कहीं। एक तो उन्होंने मधेशियों की बात पर आशंका व्यक्त की कि कहीं यह सरकार ऐसा तो नहीं कि कर कुछ और रही है और दिखा कुछ और रही है। मैं आपको कहना चाहती हूँ कि "हाथी के दांत खाने के और, दिखाने के और", वह यह सरकार नहीं करती। हम जो कर रहे हैं, वही दिखा रहे हैं और यह बात आप किसी से भी वहां पूछ सकते हैं। इसलिए हम कर कुछ और रहे हैं और दिखा कुछ और रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं आपकी एक चिंता से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि कहीं यह आंदोलन हिंसक हो गया तो इस का सब से बुरा असर भारत पर होगा। वास्तव में यहीं चिंता थी जिसने Foreign Secretary को वहां भिजवाया। हमने यही बात कहने के लिए Foreign Secretary को वहां भेजा था। अब बार-बार यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है और पवन जी ने भी कहा कि 25 अगस्त को जब प्रधान मंत्री जी की फोन पर बात हुई, उसके बाद आपने क्या engagements किए? मैं पवन जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या जनवरी से अगस्त तक के engagements महत्व नहीं रखते? जब यह संविधान बनने जा रहा था, क्या आप जानते हैं कि भारत की किस लेवल की engagement हुई है? जनवरी, 2015 में विद्या भंडारी जी यहां आईं, मार्च, 2015 में बाबू राम भट्टाराय यहां आए, जुलाई, 2015 में प्रचंड यहां आए और अगस्त में शेर बहादुर देउबा यहां आए। महोदय, जून में मैं स्वयं गयी और मैं वहां केवल International Donor Conference में भाग लेकर वापस नहीं आ गयी, वहां हरेक नेता से मिली और ओली जी से तो मैंने अलग से बात की। क्या यह engagement अलग है? अगर आप वहां की पार्टियां देखें तो सारी बड़ी पार्टियां आ जाती हैं। शेर बहादुर देउबा, नेपाली कांग्रेस के, विद्या भंडारी माले की—ये दोनों सत्ताधारी दल का एक coalition है। माले, एनसी का सहयोगी दल है। प्रचंड और बाबू राम भट्टाराय, प्रमुख विपक्ष के हैं। इन लोगों से हमारा engagement हुआ। महोदय, एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं जाता था, जिस दिन कोई नेपाल से नहीं आता था, लेकिन मैंने ये चार बड़े लोगों की बात की और यह जनवरी से अगस्त तक की बात है। मैंने जून में स्वयं जाकर बात की। अब अगस्त से सितम्बर के बीच में क्या हुआ? यह सब अचानक हुआ है और डाक्टर साहब, अगर आपने इस प्रक्रिया को देखा हो तो ध्वनि तो यह आ रही थी कि संविधान अभी बन ही नहीं रहा, फिर टल रहा है, फिर टल रहा है। अचानक एक दिन आया कि संविधान सभा की बैठक बुला ली गयी है और संविधान पारित हो रहा है और दो दिन के अंदर बिना बहस के संविधान पारित हो गया। बिना बहस के, बिना discussion के संविधान पारित हो गया! महोदय, जब यह संविधान सामने आया तब पता चला कि यह अंतरिम संविधान है। यह कौन सोच सकता था? आपने अंतरिम संविधान की बात की, वह अंतरिम संविधान जो वर्ष 2007 में आया, जिस में दोनों बातें लिखी गयी थीं कि in the case of Madhes, it will be on the basis of population. यह 2007 में लिखा गया था और proportional inclusion की बात थी। ये दोनों बातें 2007 के संविधान में थीं। जो बात मान ली गयी है, उससे लोग पलट जाएंगे, वह हटा दी जाएगी, क्या यह कोई सोच सकता था, कोई कल्पना कर सकता था? लेकिन दो दिन बाद जब संविधान सामने आया, बिना बहस के पारित हुआ संविधान सामने आया, तब दिखायी पड़ा कि बाकी चीजें जो मानी जा रही थीं, उनको तो छोड़ दीजिए, ये 2007 का संविधान भी पलट दिया गया है। तब यह हुआ कि उनसे जाकर बात की जाए कि promulgation से पहले कम-से-कम ये दो चीजें, जो पुराने संविधान में थीं, वे आएँ,

लेकिन हमने यह भी नहीं कहा। कहा गया कि कोई लॉर्ड कर्जन की तरह बोला और misbehave किया। हमने केवल यह जताया कि अगर यहां आंदोलन शुरू हो गया और कल को वह हिंसक हो गया तो उसका सीधा-सीधा बुरा असर भारत पर पड़ेगा और हमारा एक बॉर्डर शांत है, कृपया उसे शांत रहने दीजिए। यह बात रवि वर्मा जी ने कही कि अगर आंदोलन हिंसक हो जाएगा तो भारत पर सब से ज्यादा दुष्प्रभाव पड़ेगा, केवल यह बात कहने के लिए Foreign Secretary गए थे और जो बात मणि जी कह रहे हैं, actually उसका असर हुआ। आप कहते हैं कि दो दिन के बाद promulgation हो गया और promulgation से पहले हमने भेजा था। तो, promulgation के बाद नई सरकार आने से पहले-पहले वे दो अमेंडमेंट्स उन्होंने क्यों किए? क्योंकि हमने जिसकी चेतावनी दी थी, वह घट गया, मधेशी आंदोलन शुरू हो गया। तब तक नई सरकार नहीं बनी थी और नए प्रधानमंत्री नहीं चुने गए थे, सुशील कोइराला ही प्रधानमंत्री थे। अपना संविधान पारित करने के बाद, तुरंत बाद, चंद दिनों के अंदर वे केबिनेट में ये दोनों अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आए। ये 2007 के संविधान में थे और उन्होंने केबिनेट से इसको पारित करवाया। यह नहीं था कि वह चीज बेअसर चली गई। बात केवल इतनी थी कि दो दिन पहले अगर वे उसको कर लेते तो promulgation इन्हीं के साथ होता। अगर इन दोनों प्रावधानों के साथ promulgation होता, तो आंदोलन एक दिन भी नहीं होता। चूंकि मधेशियों को यह लगा कि उनके हित में नया तो क्या सुरक्षित होना था, नई मांग तो क्या मांगी जानी थी, पुरानी भी चली गई, इसलिए उन्होंने आंदोलन किया। बाद में सुशील कोइराला जी को लगा कि बात सही थी, इसलिए वे अमेंडमेंट्स आनी चाहिए। उन्होंने अपने रहते हुए वह केबिनेट में अमेंडमेंट करवाया। इसलिए यह कहना कि कोई लार्ड कर्जन बनकर चला गया और कोई मिसबिहेव कर रहा था, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं था। मैं आप से यही बात कहना चाहती हूं कि मुझे दो-एक चीजों पर थोड़ा दुख हुआ, क्योंकि श्री टी.के. रंगराजन अपने आप में बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, पता नहीं आज किसने इनका भाषण तैयार करके दिया था। ये पढ़ रहे थे, इनके सारे तथ्य गलत थे। इन्होंने पहला वाक्य बोला कि प्रधान मंत्री की पहली यात्रा नेपाल की थी। प्रधानमंत्री की पहली यात्रा नेपाल की थी ही नहीं। उनकी पहली यात्रा भूटान की थी, दूसरी जापान की थी और उसके बाद वे नेपाल गए थे। "I request the RSS" मैं उस समय इनको टोकना नहीं चाहती थी, क्योंकि बहुत ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से बहस चल रही थी, इसलिए मुझे लगा कि मैं अंत में जवाब दूंगी। यहां RSS कहाँ से आ गया? क्या सरकार को RSS चला रही है? आप RSS को रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं वे blockade न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बता रही हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: The RSS may not be in the Government but they are doing this type of work.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आप दोनों कह रहे हैं कि वह blockade कर रही थी। कौन blockade कर रहा है? आप इतने जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के तौर पर बोल रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि sovereign state में इन तस्वीरों को अपलोड कर रहे हैं। आपके रहते-रहते श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी ने बोला कि हम नेपाल की संसद में गए थे और उन्हें standing ovation मिला। जब पार्लियामेंट में शांति प्रक्रिया होती है और कॉमरेड सीताराम येचुरी को बुलाया जाता है, तब नेता sovereign state नहीं होता। आप एक तरफ कह रहे हैं कि भारत ने भूमिका नहीं निभाई और दूसरी तरफ कह रहे हैं कि स्वायत्त देश है, भूमिका क्यों निभाई? आप दोनों में से एक चीज तो बता दो कि क्या

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

करें? जो करें, वह मैं बताती हूँ कि यह स्वायत्त देश है और उनकी स्वायत्तता का हम पूरा-पूरा सम्मान करते हैं। मणि शंकर जी को जिस शब्द पर कष्ट हुआ, हम उन्हें prescription नहीं देते। We are not prescriptive. हम उन्हें सलाह देते हैं। इसीलिए मेरी स्टेटमेंट में बार-बार advice शब्द आया है। हम एक मित्र के नाते सलाह देते हैं, एक शुभचिंतक के नाते सलाह देते हैं। हम उन्हें यह चेता रहे थे कि अगर यह सब हो गया, तो भारत के ऊपर तो इसका बुरा असर होगा ही, नेपाल और भारत दोनों के रिश्तों पर असर आएगा। इसलिए हम आपको यह कह रहे हैं कि वार्ता से रास्ता निकालिए, सहमति से रास्ता निकाल लो। यह blockade भारत का किया हुआ नहीं है, यह उनके लोग कर रहे हैं। हम कहां से लाखों लोगों को ले आएंगे? उनको यह लगता है कि उनके हितों की अनदेखी हुई है और उनको लगता है कि उनको अंतरिम संविधान में जो कुछ मिला हुआ था, वह भी खत्म हो गया है, इसलिए वे आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। जो नाके खुले हैं, उन नाकों से भारत सारी सप्लाई भेज रहा है, लेकिन जो नाके बंद हैं, जहां मधेशी बैठे हैं, आप मुझे बताइए मैं वहां से ट्रक कैसे जाने दूँ? दो तरीके हो सकते हैं या तो गोली चलवाकर उनको मरवा दूँ, उठवा दूँ तो कुछ मरेंगे और कुछ उठकर, डरकर भाग जाएंगे या ट्रकों से उनको रौंदते हुए चले जाओ। क्या दोनों में से एक भी चीज हो सकती है या होनी चाहिए? इसमें से एक भी चीज desirable है? अगर नहीं है, तो यही कह सकते हैं कि भैया, पोलिटिकल सहमति के आधार पर रास्ता निकाल लो। हमारे यहां जो बात हक साहब ने कही, उन्होंने मधेशियों की बात करके अंत में यही कहा कि आप रास्ता निकालो। मैं उनसे कहने जा रही हूँ कि हम वही कर रहे हैं। उनके बाद सालिम अन्सारी जी बोले, तो बोले कि पहली बार इतनी खराब स्थिति हुई है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहली बार नहीं हुई है। इसके साथ ही रेणुका चौधरी और मणि शंकर अय्यर को जवाब देना चाहती हूँ। रेणुका जी, आपने यह कहा कि When we were in power, there were very good bilateral relations with Nepal. मैंने कहा कि 17 सालों में कोई प्रधानमंत्री नहीं गए। उनमें से दस साल आपकी ही सरकार थी, किसी और की नहीं थी। अगर 23 साल तक जेसीएम नहीं हुई, तो उसमें 17 साल आपकी सरकार थी, कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, किसी और की नहीं थी। सालिम अन्सारी जी ने जो कहा कि पहली बार हुआ है, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाह रही थी, लेकिन मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने राजीव गांधी का नाम लिया है और किसी दूसरे सन्दर्भ में उनकी बड़ाई करते हुए लिया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। उनके शासनकाल में सवा साल तक blockade रहा था और भारत ने किया था, जगजाहिर तौर पर किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब Trade Treaty के वक्त ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: That was a monarchy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं नेपाल की बात कर रही हूँ। नेपाल के साथ सवा साल blockade रहा है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहती थी, लेकिन आपने मुझे नाम लेने पर मजबूर किया, क्योंकि आपने नाम लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कारण का मतलब क्या होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कारण का क्या अर्थ होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Trade Treaty के कारण हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : वह तानाशाही के खिलाफ था। आप जो कर रही हैं, वह जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं अन्सारी जी की बात का जवाब दे रही हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह पहली बार हुआ है, यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : ठीक है, आप उनको जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं उनकी बात का जवाब दे रही हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : आप जो कर रही हैं, वह जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं एक तो यह कह रही हूँ कि यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। मार्च, 1989 से जून, 1990 तक blockade चला है और जाहिर तौर पर चला है कि भारत ने blockade किया है। यह जो आप कह रही हैं कि जब हम थे, तो बहुत अच्छे bilateral relations थे, मैं वह दिखा रही हूँ कि जो जेसीएम 23 साल तक नहीं हुई, उसमें 17 साल आप थे। 17 साल में जो कोई प्रधान मंत्री नहीं गए, उसमें 10 साल आप थे। इसलिए कम से कम हम तथ्य तो सही रखें! मैं तो इस तरफ भी नहीं जाना चाहती थी, अगर मणि जी मुझे मजबूर नहीं करते, क्योंकि उनका आखिरी भाषण ऐसा था, जिसने पूरे के पूरे सौहार्द को कड़वाहट में बदल दिया। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ, उपसभापति जी, कि इस पूरी चर्चा में से जो एक भाव निकला है, चाहे वह डी. राजा जी बोले हों, चाहे हमारे वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी बोले हों, चाहे रेणुका जी बोली हों, सबमें से भाव यही निकला है कि अब भी रास्ता है। डी. पी. त्रिपाठी जी ने तो खास कहा कि अब भी गुंजाइश है, आप करिए। हम वही कर रहे हैं। परसों उनके विदेश मंत्री, कमल थापा जी आए। उनके साथ मेरी बात हुई, तो मैंने यही कहा कि आपसी सहमति से रास्ता निकालिए, किसी तरह से यह नाकेबंदी खत्म हो, हमारे सारे के सारे ट्रक भी तुरंत अंदर जाएँ और आपूर्ति शुरू हो। उन्होंने मुझे विश्वास दिलाया कि हम यह करेंगे। कल मधेशी नेता आए। उनसे मैंने कहा कि विदेश मंत्री मुझसे कह कर गए हैं, आप उनके साथ वार्ता में बैठिए और जो बातें वे कह रहे हैं, हमसे भी वे जो कह कर गए हैं, उन सारी बातों को सुनिए। अगर उसी से आपकी grievance address हो जाती है, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, वरना अपनी वार्ता करके इस मामले को किसी तरीके से खत्म करिए, ताकि वापस चीजों की बहाली हो और वहां जो जनता परेशान हो रही है, उसकी परेशानी खत्म हो। मैं सदन से केवल यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो आपकी भावना है, वही हमारी भावना है। यह मैंने ही अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिख दिया, जैसा रंगराजन जी ने कहा कि मैंने खुद ही लिख दिया कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एक संसदीय शिष्टमंडल जाए, तो वह संसदीय शिष्टमंडल भेजने को हम तैयार हैं। पवन जी कहते हैं कि इसे पहले क्यों नहीं भेजा? अरे, कोई इसके लिए भी शिष्टमंडल भेजता है कि आपके यहां संविधान कैसे बने, इसके लिए हमारा शिष्टमंडल आ रहा है! शिष्टमंडल तो तभी जाता है, जब कोई इस तरह की बाधा सामने आ जाती है। आज वहां एक ऐसी बाधा पैदा हो गई है, तो हम संसदीय शिष्टमंडल भेजने को भी तैयार हैं। हम भेजना चाहेंगे। सदन की भावना भी आज पता चल गई। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार और सदन की भावना में तिल मात्र भी अंतर नहीं है। हम भी उनकी वेदना से परेशान हैं। हम इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी हल करना चाहते हैं। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि राजनीतिक सहमति से ही यह हल होना चाहिए। वह राजनीतिक सहमति का वातावरण हम लोगों ने बनाया है, परसों विदेश मंत्री से बात करके, कल मधेशी नेताओं से बात करके और ईश्वर ने चाहा, तो शायद अगले 5-7 दिन में इसका कोई हल भी नजर आ जाए,

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

मगर हम केवल इसी तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं कि राजनीतिक सहमति से इसका हल निकल आए। इधर मधेशियों को न्याय मिल जाए और उधर जो जनता कष्ट पा रही है, उसे उसके कष्टों से निजात मिले और हमारे जो ट्रक खड़े हुए हैं, न आगे जा रहे हैं, न पीछे जा पा रहे हैं, वे तुरंत आगे चले जाएँ और नेपाल को पूरी चीजों की आपूर्ति कर दें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; she has replied every point. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Now, we shall take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

Need to provide reservation in employment for SCs, STs and OBCs in private sector

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Commemorating the 125th Birth Anniversary of the Father of our Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedker, a grateful nation has paid rich tributes to his contributions during the opening of the Winter Session, 2015 of the Parliament of India.

In his seminal contribution to the nation he has bequeathed for posterity a Constitution that we continue to swear by and follow in letter and spirit. His most notable contribution is towards securing the rights and dignity of the downward and marginalized sections of the society through constitutional safeguards for providing reservation in jobs and educational opportunities for SCs and STs which was later extended to OBC community through Mandal Commission Report.

The reservation policy has no doubt brought about significant transformation in the lives of the deprived sections of society. The employment generation capacity of the public sector is not adequate enough to absorb a large number of educated/skilled persons from the SCs/STs and OBCs seeking employment. It is, therefore, legitimate to expect the private sector to throw open its doors for aspirants from SC/ST and OBC communities.

The Government has been extending much support and incentives to the private sector in anticipation of its reciprocating these concessions not only through a statutory contribution of a part of its profit to the exchequer under its CSR obligations, but also to come out and provide reservation for SC/ST and OBCs in jobs in the private sector.

Need to take strict measures to stop online sex rackets and trafficking

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): I would like to raise the issue of increasing number of online sex rackets and online sex trafficking. A few days before some people were arrested in Kerala for using facebook page named “little beauties” and a website to promote sex trafficking. That page was full of children's obscene photos and paedophilic content. With the help of Facebook authorities, Kerala police could block the page in September itself. But police had to face many difficulties to trace the administrator and other people who are handling the page, because different people can operate these kinds of pages from the same system or from mobiles. After the arrest of the main culprits shocking reports are coming that majority of victims are minor girls. Many of them were trafficked to other countries like gulf countries and they are not yet traced.

According to the Home Ministry's figures, there has been an annual increase of more than 40 per cent in cyber crime cases registered in the country during the past two-three years.

In order to check growing cyber crime, we must develop modern cyber infrastructure. The country needs a specialized police force to deal with online sex trafficking since there are trans-border connections as well. With the existing ITPA we can't tackle the issue. The trafficking must have an independent definition in the penal code as a separate offence. I would urge the Government to take necessary steps to strengthen the law and the police force to tackle this issue.

Need to take steps to check the high dropout rate of girl students from schools

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to bring to the attention of the House the high dropout rate of girls from schools (primary and secondary). The first step on the ladder of education is primary schooling and startlingly, the school dropout rates are high. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation, the national average for school dropout rate is 3.23 per cent. The rate is abysmally high in various States, thereby creating a vacuum for overall development for the common mass.

'The Beti Padhao Beti Bachao' Andolan is a step taken by the Central Government, but has not shown results. In comparison to the Central scheme, the West Bengal Government's Kanyashree Programme, also the flagship programme of Mamata Banerjee Government have shown results which have been applauded internationally. The average rate of girl dropout for State of West Bengal has gone down from 2.34 per cent to 1.28 per cent.

The Kanyashree Programme has not only been applauded with the simplistic design in policy, it is also applauded for implementation. The Kanyashree Scheme started in October, 2013 has been with the express concern of ensuring the education of girls and thereby preventing forced child marriages. The development of girl child and education is vital for an overall balanced and sustainable growth of society at large. Thus as the best practice move, it should be studied and used as reference for girl child programmes so that not only Bengal but all States benefit and they become independent citizens of modern India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th of December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 8th December, 2015.*

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 61-106)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 106-392)

Government Bills —

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed*
(pages 393-394)

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 — *Deferred*
(pages 394-404)

The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Under
Consideration* (pages 404-431)

Short Duration Discussion —

Situation in Nepal and state of Indo-Nepal relations (pages 431-476)

