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No. 18



Monday

21 December, 2015

30 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 21th December, 2015/30th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Birender Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Birender Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is Shri Birender Singh available? ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rao Inderjit Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rao Inderjit Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rao Inderjit Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NILRED, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILRED), *(formerly Institute of Applied Manpower Research)* (IAMR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Progress Report of the above Institute, for the year, 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3706/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of FRLHT, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3905/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Power

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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
 - (1) No. L-1/148/2014-CERC, dated the 8th July, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3786/16/15]
 - (2) No. L-1/44/2010-CERC, dated the 8th July, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2015, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3786/16/15]
 - (3) No. L-1/94/ CERC/2011, dated the 14th July, 2015 publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2015, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3786/16/15]
 - (4) No. L-1/144/ 2013/CERC, dated the 24th November, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3786/16/15]
- II. (1) 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) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), 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. 3782/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), 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. 3643/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal India Limited (CIL), (Volume I and Volume II-Part 1 and Part 2), Kolkata, along with that of its subsidiary companies, 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 and its subsidiaries.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3646/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), 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 the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3644/16/15]
- (v) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), 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) Performance Review of the above Agency, for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3645/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3781/16/15]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
 - (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3783/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3784/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Swaran Singh-National Institute of Renewable Energy (SSS-NIRE), Kapurthala, Punjab, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3650/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bangalore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3649/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of BRB, Jhansi, Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, Narmada Control Authority, Indore and related papers

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट):
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3836/16/15]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3657/16/15]

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

(a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), Indore, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3656/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Port Trusts Authority and Corporations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Radhakrishnan P., I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 231 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.250 to K.M. 8.950 (Kaithal - Narwana Section) on National Highway No. 152 in Kaithal District in the State of Haryana.
- (2) S.O. 336 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Panchkula District in the State of Haryana.
- (3) S.O. 339 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 145.230 to K.M. 213.400 (Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (4) S.O. 341 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 145.230 to K.M. 213.400 (Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.

- (5) S.O. 499 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (6) S.O. 501 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 347.800 of National Highway No. 71 to K.M. 8.800 of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Jind Section) in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (7) S.O. 658 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 106.000 to K.M. 155.800 (Solan - Shimla Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Shimla District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (8) S.O. 701 (E), dated the 7th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.200 to K.M. 64.000 (Ambala - Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kurukshetra District in the State of Haryana.
- (9) S.O. 734 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 134.500 to K.M. 190.000 (Bilaspur-Ner Chowk Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Bilaspur and Mandi Districts in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (10) S.O. 845 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, authorizing District Revenue Officer, Ambala as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from Chainage K.M. 9.750 of National Highway No. 22 to K.M. 11.250 of National Highway No. 65 (Ambala Bypass under Ambala-Kaithal Road) in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (11) S.O. 1025 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 10.514 (Bypass) and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 9.400 (Ludhiana Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5 in S.A.S Nagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (12) S.O. 1061 (E), dated the 9th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 106.000 to K.M. 155.800 (Solan - Shimla Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Solan District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

- (13) S.O. 1134 (E), dated the 24th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 145.230 to K.M. 213.400 (Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (14) S.O. 1302 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2777 (E), dated the 14th September, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 1588 (E), dated the 24th June, 2014 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.980 to K.M. 26.820 and K.M. 28.470 to K.M. 29.900 (Kharar-Kurali Section) on National Highway No. 205 (old NH No. 21) in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (16) S.O. 1589 (E), dated the 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.750 of National Highway No. 22 to K.M. 11.250 of National Highway No. 65 (Ambala Section) in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (17) S.O. 3280 (E), dated the 26th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 272.000 to K.M. 310.400 (Ner Chowk - Manali Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Kullu District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (18) S.O. 247 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 19.000 to K.M. 34.700 (Old Chainage) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5 (new) in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the State of Punjab.
- (19) S.O. 318 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.300 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway Nos. 21 and 95 (old) and National Highway No. 5 (New) in S.A.S Nagar District in the State of Punjab.
- (20) S.O. 319 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 29.400 to K.M. 46.600 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana Chandigarh Section) on National Highways Nos. 21 and 95 (old) and National Highway No. 5 (New) in Fatehgarh Sahib District in the State of Punjab.

- (21) S.O. 344 (E), dated the 4th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 42.700 to K.M. 44.800 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.
- (22) S.O. 363 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 248.000 to K.M. 272.000 (Ner Chowk-Manali Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Kullu District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (23) S.O. 396 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.500 to K.M. 112.210 (Rohtak-Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (24) S.O. 402 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 46.600 to K.M. 86.200 (New Chainage) (Ludhiana Chandigarh Section) on National Highways Nos. 21 and 95 (old) and National Highway No. 5 (new) in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (25) S.O. 510 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 82.000 to K.M. 134.500 (Kiratpur-Bilaspur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Bilaspur District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (26) S.O. 512 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 190.000 to K.M. 248.000 (Ner Chowk - Manali Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Mandi District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 578 (E), dated the 20th February, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.750 of National Highway No. 22 to K.M. 11.250 of National Highway No. 65 (Ambala Section) in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (28) S.O. 645 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.735 to K.M. 39.960 (Ambala-Zirakpur Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.
- (29) S.O. 663 (E), dated the 4th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.200 to K.M. 64.000 (Ambala - Katihah Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kurukshetra District in the State of Haryana.

- (30) S.O. 704 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 13.150 to K.M. 14.800 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (31) S.O. 705 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.000 to K.M. 24.200 (Ambala - Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (32) S.O. 711 (E), dated the 10th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.000 to K.M. 131.000 (Parwanoo - Shimla Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Solan District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 749 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 112.210 to K.M. 115.700 and K.M. 119.850 to K.M. 170.000 (Rohtak - Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (34) S.O. 942 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 22.650 to K.M. 60.270 (Amritsar -Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab along with delay statement.
- (35) S.O. 943 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.700 to K.M. 102.860 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.
- (36) S.O. 946 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 60.270 to K.M. 80.700 (Amritsar-Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.
- (37) S.O. 1038 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.080 to K.M. 22.650 (Amritsar- Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Pathankot District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

- (38) S.O. 1040 (E), dated the 17th April, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.980 to K.M. 26.820 and K.M. 28.470 to K.M. 29.900 (Proposed Bypass) (Kharar-Kurali Section) on National Highway No. 205 (old NH No.21) in Roop Nagar District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.
- (39) S.O. 1157 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 307.000 to K.M. 327.000 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No.71 in Jind District in the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (40) S.O. 1158 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 332.228 to K.M. 347.457 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No.71 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (41) S.O. 1159 (E), dated the 1st May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 327.000 to K.M. 332.228 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No.71 in Jind District in the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (42) S.O. 1235 (E), dated the 8th May, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 152.225 (Panipat-Jalandhar Section) on National Highway No.1 in Karnal District in the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (43) S.O. 1724 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of new National Highway No. 9 in the State of Uttarakhand to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.
- (44) S.O. 1725 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (45) S.O. 1726 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of new National Highway No. 505 in the State of Himachal Pradesh to the Border Roads Organisation.
- (46) S.O. 1727 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (47) S.O. 1728 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of new National Highway Nos. 37 and 38 in the State of Assam to the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.

- (48) S.O. 1729 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (49) S.O. 1785 (E), dated the 1st July, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 342.000 to K.M. 358.750 (Edapally - Vytilla - Aroor Section) on National Highway No. 66 in the State of Kerala.
- (50) S.O. 1880 (E), dated the 13th July, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 251.700 to K.M. 279.800 (New Chainage K.M. 252.860 to K.M. 285.215) (Gorakhpur Bypass-Kasia-UP/Bihar Border Section) on National Highway No. 28 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (51) S.O. 1921 (E), dated the 15th July, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (52) S.O. 2041 (E), dated the 24th July, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 163.900 to K.M. 262.725 (National Highway No. 37), K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 15.943 (National Highway No. 37), K.M. 5.500 to K.M. 35.862 (National Highway No. 36) and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 40.000 (National Highway No. 54/54E) (Guwahati Bypass-NagaonDaboka-Udauli Section) in the State of Assam.
- (53) S.O. 2102 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1532 (E), dated the 14th June, 2013.
- (54) S.O. 2123 (E), dated the 5th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (55) S.O. 2334 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (56) S.O. 2336 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (57) S.O. 2337 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (58) S.O. 2338 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, declaring new National Highway Nos. 208A and 108B and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (59) S.O. 2339 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (60) S.O. 2526 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (61) S.O. 2527 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (62) S.O. 2528 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, declaring new National Highway No. 216A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (63) S.O. 2529 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (64) S.O. 2530 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (65) S.O. 2532 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of new National Highway No. 154A in the State of Punjab to the Border Roads Organisation.
- (66) S.O. 2533 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (67) S.O. 2534 (E), dated the 17th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (68) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 28th September, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2808(E), dated the 3rd November, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (69) S.O. 2698 (E), dated the 5th October, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (70) S.O. 2827 (E), dated the 14th October, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3668/16/15]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under section 37 of the National Highway Authority of India Act, 1988:

- (1) S.O. 2335 (E), dated the 25th August, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway No. 47 in the state of Kerala to the National Highways Authority of India.

- (2) S.O. 2697 (E), dated the 5th October, 2015, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway No. 32 in the State of Jharkhand to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3668/16/15]

- (3) No. 11012/248/2015-Admn., dated the 19th November, 2015, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3673/16/15]

- II. (1) 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 and Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust-Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4017/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3667/16/15]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3367/16/15]
- (3) 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) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI), Mumbai, 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. 3660/16/15]
 - (ii) (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), 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. 4016/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIRD&PR Hyderabad and related papers

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3674/16/15]
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REPORT OF THE CAG OF INDIA

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, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - No. 41 of 2015 on "Capacity Utilisation, Electricity Generation, Sale and Collection of Revenue including Disaster Management by Hydro Power CPSEs (NHPC, SJVN, THDC and NHDC)".

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3785/16/15]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं राज्य सभा की सभा पटल पर रखे गए पत्रों संबंधी समिति के इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (ई.आई.एल.); ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स (ओ.बी.सी.); और नेशनल बिल्डिंग्स कन्सट्रक्शन कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एन.बी.सी.सी.) के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों तथा लेखा परीक्षित लेखाओं के सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के संबंध में एक सौ अड़तालीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON COMMERCE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (i) 120th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its 117th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce);
 - (ii) 121st Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its 118th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion); and
 - (iii) 122nd Report on 'Ease of Doing Business'.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Thirtieth Report (in English and Hindi) on the Issues related to Security at Airports in India of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2015-16):—

- (i) Thirtieth Report on the subject 'Global Estate Management by the Ministry of External Affairs' based on C&AG Report No. 16 of 2014 relating to Ministry of External Affairs; and
- (ii) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)' relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ... (व्यवधान)... भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

--- (مداخلت) --- اُجناب محمد علی خان : ڈپٹی چیئر مین سر، فائننس منسٹر کے خلاف ... (مداخلت) ---
بہر شائبہ کے اوپر ایم نے نوٹس اید ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

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

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) Twelfth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pricing of Agricultural Produce' relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);

- (ii) Fourteenth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries; and
 - (iii) Fifteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2015-16):—

- (i) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Cyber Crime, Cyber Security and Right to Privacy' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (ii) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iv) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
- (v) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications); and

- (vi) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) Sir, on behalf of Sushri Uma Bharati, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Demand for listing of Juvenile Justice Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (West Bengal): Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Not Zero Hour Notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing you to raise the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. I am raising the subject. ...(Interruptions)... We only have three days to go. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... All of you please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We only have three days to go. ...(Interruptions)... Today, Tuesday and Wednesday. ...(Interruptions)... For the Juvenile Justice Bill, the people are waiting outside. ...(Interruptions)... The country is watching us. ...(Interruptions)... The country is watching us. ...(Interruptions)... What are we doing? ...(Interruptions)... We are discussing commercial courts, real estate and arbitration. Much more important than all this is the Juvenile Justice Bill. ...(Interruptions)... I urge the Government to first put this Bill on the agenda. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is incumbent upon this House to listen to what is going on outside. ...(Interruptions)... Let us rise above politics ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You don't say, 'yes,' you have not even listed the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... You are only saying, 'yes.' ...(Interruptions)... You list the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... You have not listed the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is sitting outside and making statements. It is no good ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is not the perfect Bill but I urge the Government to list this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Let us discuss this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Let us pass this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... And if necessary...(Interruptions)... This boy for this heinous crime ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think this is the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions).... I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien, you raised a relevant point and I think we can do that. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Naqvi. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, Juvenile Justice Bill को 8 दिसम्बर, 10 दिसम्बर एवं 11 दिसम्बर 2015, को हमने list किया। इसे हमने कल भी list किया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... (आप से हमारा कहना है कि ...(व्यवधान)... आज ही इस पर चर्चा ...(व्यवधान)... होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

यदि आम सहमति है, तो आज Juvenile Justice Bill पर चर्चा कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि यह संवेदनशील मुद्दा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए आज जो दूसरे बिल लिस्ट किए हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें हम हटाना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि Juvenile Justice Bill पर चर्चा हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ताकि इस तरह का अपराध करने वाले को किसी तरह की ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारा बिज़नेस छोड़ कर अभी इस पर चर्चा की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I will respond to him. ...**(Interruptions)**... He said something. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have a suggestion. ...**(Interruptions)**... You bring forward the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): सारा हिन्दुस्तान ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... You take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tarun Vijay, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not an issue between Mr. Derek O'Brien and the Minister only. You have raised a very important and relevant point. I find that the Government side is quite willing and if this side is also willing, let us take it up in that case. ...**(Interruptions)**... But, the Government has to list it in the List of Business. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair has no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, LOP. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. LOP, do you want to say anything? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we are ready today. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a very sensitive issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that the Government is agreeable. ...**(Interruptions)**... I heard you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Mr. LOP.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): (सर, जहां तक जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल का संबंध है, वह आज लिस्ट में नहीं है। आप कल उसको बिज़नेस में डालें और उस पर चर्चा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज एससी, एसटी का बिल लगा हुआ है। एससी, एसटी बिल के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं कि हम उसे पास करेंगे। आज ही हम उस बिल को पास करेंगे जो आज लगा हुआ है, लेकिन जो जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... डेढ़ साल से तो आप नहीं कर रहे हैं, अब कहां से आपको जल्दी हो गयी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†فائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، جہاں تک 'جونیئل جسٹس بل' کا تعلق ہے، وہ آج لسٹ میں نہ ی ہے۔ آپ کل اس کو بزنس میں ڈال ی اور اس پر چرچہ کر ی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آج، یس۔سیا، یٹ۔سیا کا بل لگا ہوا ہے۔ یس۔سیا، یٹ۔سیا بل کے لئے وچن۔ بدھہ یہ کہ ہم اسے پاس کر ی گے۔ آج یہ ہم اس بل کو پاس کر ی گے جو آج لگا ہوا ہے، یل کن جو 'جونیئل جسٹس بل' ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یڈ ڈھہ سال سے تو آپ نہ ی کر رہے یں، اب کہاں سے آپ کو جلدی ہو گئی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): इस बिल को भी करिए और उसे भी करिए। दोनों करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, that is not listed in the List of Business. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमने तो परसों ही ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा था कि उसे लगाइए। आपने क्यों नहीं लगाया ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने परसों भी कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको आप कल के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

اُجناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہم نے تو پرسوں یہ 'آل پارٹی میٹنگ' میں کہا تھا کہ اسے لگائیے۔ آپ نے یک وں نہ ی لگایا؟ --- (مداخلت) --- ہم نے پرسوں بھی کہا تھا --- (مداخلت) --- اس کو آپ کل کے لئے --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने उसे लिस्ट में क्यों नहीं लगाया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आज एससी, एसटी बिल लगा है। इसको आप आफ्टरनून में लीजिए। कल आप जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल को लिस्ट करिए और उस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कई दिनों से पूरे देश में डीडीसीए के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें बड़े आरोप लगे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(व्यवधान)**... 16,000 रुपए रेंट दिया जा रहा है, लैपटॉप का, प्रिंटर का ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑफ इंटरैस्ट की बात हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

اُجناب غلام نبی آزاد: آج -یس-سیا، ا-یٹ-سی بل لگا ہے اس کو آپ آفٹرنون میں لیں گے۔ کل آپ 'جونیئل جسٹس بل' کو لسٹ کریں گے اور اس پر چرچہ یک جائے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کئی دنوں سے پورے شید میں اے-یس-یڈ-یڈ کے اوپر چرچہ ہو رہی ہے۔ --- (مداخلت) --- اس میں بڑے روپ لگے ہیں۔ --- (مداخلت) --- *، *، * (مداخلت) *، * (مداخلت) * 16,000 روپے پر نٹ اید جا رہا ہے، پیل ٹاپ کا پرنٹر کا --- (مداخلت) --- آف انٹرسٹ ایک بات ہوئی ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. LOP, there is a rule for making allegations. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, you cannot do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : ये तमाम चीज़ें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

اُجناب غلام نبی آزاد : بی تمام یزچ یہ --- (مداخلت) --- ان کے بارے میں چرچہ ہونی چاہئے۔ --- (مداخلت) --- * --- (مداخلت) ---

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. LOP, you cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...* You are making allegations. *...(Interruptions)...* For making allegations, you should have taken prior permission. *...(Interruptions)...* Allegation against any Member can be raised only with prior permission. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, allegation part against the Finance Minister is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* You have to take prior permission from the Chair and intimation must also be given to the Member. *...(Interruptions)...* That is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already expunged it. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have absolutely no difficulty. Some people made the allegations outside. I have taken a legal recourse. Please waive off all rules and ask the LOP to start a discussion and point out any specific thing against me. *...(Interruptions)...* I will answer it right now. *...(Interruptions)...* Ask him to start it right now. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not going to live by these vague statements. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him make any specific charge. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't need any notice. I will answer it right now. *...(Interruptions)...* If they have a single statement, let him make it right now and I will answer it right now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not against any discussion, but the only thing is that if there is to be a discussion about an allegation against a Member or against a Minister, there is a procedure and a rule for that. Only by following that rule can we take it up. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): पहले resignation होना चाहिए, उसके बाद यहां चर्चा होगी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, let me say. No, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. I am talking about the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* No, I am talking about the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: पहले resignation होना चाहिए, उसके बाद यहां चर्चा होगी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: After you start a discussion right now, I will answer it. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, do I assume that they have nothing to say except raising slogans? If they have any statement to make, please make a statement, I will answer it right now. इस का मतलब है, इनको केवल आरोप लगाना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please see, the hon. Leader of the House is ready for a discussion, then, why is this shouting noise? *...(Interruptions)...* You give a notice for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Give a notice for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* When the Finance Minister is ready for discussion, you give notice. Give notice for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अरुण जेटली: आपके पास कहने लायक कोई तथ्य नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: कोई इस्तीफा नहीं देगा। आपको चर्चा करनी है, तो करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके असत्य आरोपों के आधार पर कोई इस्तीफा नहीं देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको लगता है, हर दिन एक नई कहानी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

The House re-assembled at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. I had brought up this issue of Juvenile Justice Bill in the morning. Please ask the Government to bring it in the Supplementary List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Papers laid on the Table, Shri Birender Singh.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NRRDA, New Delhi and IRMA, Gujarat and related papers

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3628/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3975/16/15]

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS**Re. Demand for listing of Juvenile Justice Bill**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, we should take up the Juvenile Justice Bill also because there is a widespread agitation going on in the country. I have asked my office to bring it in the Supplementary List. Secondly, when the Leader of the House has stood up and said that we are ready to discuss it, then, they should not resort to all this. It is totally unfair and unbecoming of a Party which has ruined the country for long years. Please advise them to sit and discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, according to what the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said with regard to the Juvenile Justice Bill, the Government is ready to list it and bring the Bill, which we will, then, discuss. It is an urgent matter and there is a lot of public pressure too. The feeling of the House is that it has to be done. When are you listing it, Mr. Minister?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are bringing the SC/ST Bill and the Juvenile Justice Bill today in the afternoon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I have a point to make, Sir. We heard the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. We understand that a lot of emotion is involved in the question of the Juvenile Justice Bill. It is not listed for today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It was raised in the morning.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, Sir, I am on a point. Sir, this is the charade that is being played. If you think it is very important - which I too think it is -- then, you should have listed it. Why is it. *...(Interruptions)...* Stop playing this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sitaramji, don't score points. *...(Interruptions)...* Can you please hear me for a minute? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you are really interested, then, why is it not here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, they can bring the Supplementary List... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is very interesting. First, you don't list it and, then, you turn around and charge us. It is very wrong. If that was the urgency, which they felt, then, why was the Bill not listed? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Government is saying that it will bring the Supplementary List. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Deputy Chairman, Sir, please one minute. Sir, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015, was listed on 8th December, 10th December and 11th December, 2015 in this House. ...(Interruptions)... The House was not functioning. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not score points. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not score points here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, why is it not here? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now that the Government has said that the Government will bring a Supplementary Agenda, Supplementary List of Business. Then, why don't you agree now? ...(Interruptions)... We will proceed like that.. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I am asking you, as the Chair, that there is an implication here, a reference saying that it is being stopped from being considered. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : That is wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, it is not. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : That is wrong because the Government has not itself listed it. ...(Interruptions)... The Government has itself not listed it and therefore, the onus is on them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I got the feeling of the House, today the entire House wanted it to be passed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : You must correct that impression. As the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The entire House, both sides, from this side and from that, all sides said in the morning that this Bill has to be passed as early as possible. ...(Interruptions)... That is the feeling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are ready today. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Government will bring a Supplementary Agenda. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अभी हम सप्लीमेंटरी एजेंडा ला रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If not so far done, let us do it now. *...(Interruptions)...*
The Government will make Supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on Juvenile Justice Bill, we are ready today. *...(Interruptions)...* We will list it today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is that you remove that impression that we are expecting it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree with you that such an impression should not be there and the entire House want it to be passed and nobody should be blamed on that. *...(Interruptions)...* If it was listed already, it would have taken up now itself. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, since it is not listed, the Government has said that the Government will bring it today itself. *...(Interruptions)...* We will take it up, consider and pass it. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the feeling of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, are we taking up SC/ST Bill today? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, now, the LOP. *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, this is an after-thought on the part of the Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I have said in the morning also that let them list it for tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* If the Government was so keen, they should have listed it today. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In any case. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They did not do this and there is an outcry outside and they would like to give the impression today that it is the Opposition which is not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : We do not want to be blamed for that. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, the SC/ST Bill is listed which we will pass in the afternoon and let them list it for tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* Just to throw the blame on the Opposition parties. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please. Mr. LOP, now let us *...(Interruptions)...*
Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us not resort to blame game on this important

issue where all of you are agreeing ...(Interruptions)... No blame game now. (Interruptions)... Let us stop that issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The whole House has agreed to pass it. ...(Interruptions)... The Government will bring the business and we will pass it. ...(Interruptions)... No more blame game on that. ...(Interruptions)... No more blame game. ...(Interruptions)... You raised it and we have decided to pass it. (Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, everyone is giving the post-script. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be known that this is a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is already on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is your notice. ...(Interruptions)... You said it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, it is my notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is on record. (Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, one minute, I do not want to blame here or there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, I have a right to be heard. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : One minute, Anand ji. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this notice under 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : I want to thank you. ...(Interruptions)... I want to thank you for allowing me to have taken up the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is your notice. ...(Interruptions)... It is on your notice that it was taken up and now the fact is that the entire House is one in passing it. ...(Interruptions)... Then let us go for that instead of passing the buck here and there. ...(Interruptions)... No blame game anymore. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I have to close this. ...(Interruptions)... No, the LOP has already said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, you see the business of tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... It is listed for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. LOP, you see. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, why do you want to say again and again? *(Interruptions)*... Your LOP is speaking. *(Interruptions)*... No, no, not everybody. When your LOP is speaking. *(Interruptions)*... No, no, I cannot allow a discussion. *(Interruptions)*... When there is full agreement in this House, why should we waste time? *(Interruptions)*... Let us bring it and pass it. *(Interruptions)*... You bring it and we will pass it. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, if you allow me to say now. *(Interruptions)*... You are not *(Interruptions)*... I have to say something. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : See, it is agreed to. *(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, are you going to take up the *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Everybody has agreed. *(Interruptions)* Nobody is opposing. *(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? *(Interruptions)*... No, no. I want to take up Zero Hour now. *(Interruptions)*... See, you do not want to say on this subject. *(Interruptions)*... I already said no blame game on this subject. *(Interruptions)*... Then, again you want to say. *(Interruptions)*... No, if on some other subject, I can allow it. *(Interruptions)*... Not on this. Everybody has agreed. Let us pass it. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have not yet said anything. *(Interruptions)*... Sir, you do not even know what I have to say. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this subject, you cannot be allowed. I have to take up Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, at least, hear me. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What is your point? *(Interruptions)*... Then all of you go back. *(Interruptions)*... That is not permitted. *(Interruptions)*... See, displaying placards is against the rules. Please do not do that. *(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP should ask them to go back. *(Interruptions)*... Please do not do that. *(Interruptions)*... Please do not do that. *(Interruptions)*... No, no *(Interruptions)*... I do not agree with that. Please go back. *(Interruptions)*... Please do not do that. *(Interruptions)*... No, no *(Interruptions)*... What do you want? *(Interruptions)*... Well, the Finance Minister has said that he is ready for discussion. What do you want? *(Interruptions)*... No, no. I do not agree. *(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour - Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. *(Interruptions)*... What do you want? *(Interruptions)*... I can't hear you. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have given notice under rule 170 ...*(Interruptions)*... in regard to Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the time has not yet been fixed. ...*(Interruptions)*... When will it be taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be admitted ...*(Interruptions)*... Time will be fixed ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be taken up by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time will be fixed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is already admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman, in consultation with the Government, will fix the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, what is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has already given a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you stood up and gave a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not obeying the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is totally unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is totally unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Finance Minister has said that he is ready for discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then why do you raise this issue? Please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There can be a discussion...*(Interruptions)*... I can understand you are agitated, if the Finance Minister is not agreeing for discussion. He is ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no justification. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no justification for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, displaying placards is against the rules. That is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I will allow you. Please ask them to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you want to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. First control your Members. Ask them to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are Deputy Leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not controlling them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are Deputy Leader and you are not controlling them. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you want me to allow you to speak! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, our Members have given notices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First you control them and then I will allow you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You stop them from shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask them not to display placards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the LOP has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ask them not to disrupt the House. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no *...(Interruptions)...* You want to speak *...(Interruptions)...* But, first, you control your Members. *...(Interruptions)...* You are Deputy Leader. First do that. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* You first control your Members and then you speak. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* How can you do this? You cannot have both. *...(Interruptions)...* You want them to shout and you want to speak also! *...(Interruptions)...* This cannot be. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, so many notices are pending. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask them to go back. I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* You are Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. Please ask them to go back. *...(Interruptions)...* They are not obeying me. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow you to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, so many notices are pending. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee, do you want to speak now? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): How can I speak in this noise, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh, will you speak on your Zero Hour mention? Speak now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Calling Attention motion on Polavaram project *...(Interruptions)...* It is not listed *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the Calling Attention Motion was listed the other day and it was decided by the House that it would be discussed on Monday or Tuesday. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, it is neither listed for today nor for tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not listed. *...(Interruptions)...* Our Calling Attention motion on Polavaram is not listed. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, what is this? *...(Interruptions)...* I am not speaking on the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not my Zero Hour mention *...(Interruptions)...* I am on a point of order *...(Interruptions)...* It is not to do with Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I want your protection. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, please clarify *...(Interruptions)...* on the Polavaram Calling Attention motion *...(Interruptions)...* Will it be discussed? tomorrow? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will bring it to the notice of the Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you have to decide it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will decide that. ...(Interruptions)... I will bring to his notice. ...(Interruptions)... I will bring it to the notice of the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. D. Raja, do you want to speak? ...(Interruptions)... No? Now, Shri Hanumantha Rao, do you want to raise your Zero Hour mention? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Shantaram Naik ...(Interruptions)... No? ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Viplove Thakur ...(Interruptions)... No? Shri A.V. Swamy, you speak on your Zero Hour issue. ...(Interruptions)... Yes ...(Interruptions)....

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Gaps in consultation and participation of stakeholders in formulation of New Education Policy

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, this is regarding National Consultation for New Education Policy. ...(Interruptions)... The process of formulation of the findings into the national policy is scheduled to be completed by 31st December, 2015 ...(Interruptions)... assuming that the objective to ensure inclusive, participatory ...(Interruptions)... and holistic approach has been achieved. ...(Interruptions)... The entire process appeared to have been pushed too fast leaving wide gaps for effective participation of stakeholders across the country. ...(Interruptions)... The National Education Policy task force was constituted by Ministry of Human Resources Development on 27th February, 2015 ...(Interruptions)... to monitor the National Education Policy consultation process ...(Interruptions)... and review the draft National Education Policy. ...(Interruptions)... Drafting of the 2015 National Education Policy began in early November, 2015 ...(Interruptions)... and expected to be completed by 31st December, 2015 ...(Interruptions)... based on the main source of recommendations from the National Education Policy consultations, ...(Interruptions)... partially completed by States and Sub-State Units. ...(Interruptions)... The Ministry of Human Resource Development website shows that the vast majority of States have not completed their school ...(Interruptions)... or higher education consultations as evidenced from mygov. portal for public scrutiny. ...(Interruptions)... It is not known whether any of these recommendations will be incorporated in the draft National Education Policy. ...(Interruptions)... The draft Committee is given only two months' time to produce the draft copy of the National Education Policy ...(Interruptions)... which is too inadequate compared to earlier Kothari Committee Report ...(Interruptions)... that was circulated extensively by the State Governments and discussed

extensively ...(Interruptions)... in both the Houses of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... It seems that a rigorous and extensive public review is essential for future education and development of over six hundred million Indians under the age of 25 years. ...(Interruptions)... The Hon. Minister, Ministry of Human Resource Development ...(Interruptions)... may please give a second look at the process of formulation of National Education Policy. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... I want to tell you. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Arun Jaitley wants to say...(Interruptions)... Now, please, ...(Interruptions)... I want to tell you that even after the Finance Minister has said that he is ready for a discussion, this kind of shouting of slogans is unjustifiable and unacceptable. ...(Interruptions)... This is most unfortunate. ...(Interruptions).. Go back and let us start the discussion. The F.M. is ready for a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you do this? ...(Interruptions)... And display of placards is not allowed and is unjustifiable. ...(Interruptions)... I am very sorry. ...(Interruptions)... When the Government is ready for a discussion, why do you do this? ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*226 [The questioner (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE) was absent.]

Plan to deal with global warming

*226. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to global warming there is a serious threat to major cities and industrial units in the country;

(b) whether Government has prepared any concrete plan thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time limit within which this work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (titled Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) suggests that some cities are expected to face the problems related to global warming in form of flooding. Vulnerabilities of industries to climate change are generally greater in certain high-risk locations, particularly coastal and riverine areas.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the challenge of Climate Change, Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which has eight missions. Amongst these, the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat addresses these issues. State Governments have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with the objectives of NAPCC to address the state specific issues.

Government of India is also implementing “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM) since 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. One of the admissible components under SBM is solid waste management including collection, transportation, processing, treatment and scientific disposal of solid waste with Central support up to 20% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant. The Govt. has also issued draft waste management rules regarding bio-medical waste, solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste etc. in 2015. These rules have been opened for public comments which will be taken into consideration by the Govt. 24x7 real time monitoring of heavily polluting industries, sewage treatment plants etc. are also part of Govt. initiatives.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) has been launched on 25th June 2015 for a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20), with peoples participation, with aim to provide infrastructure facilities in water supply, sewerage and public transport facilities etc. in 500 selected cities. Smart Cities Programme has also launched to provide smart infrastructure facilities in water supply, sewerage, solid waste management etc. in 100 selected cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 226. Shri Ramdas Athawale. कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri Athawale is not present. Let the answer be laid. कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not correct. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा भी प्रश्न है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, प्रश्न काल चलाइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, Mr. Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... This is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, नाम लेकर जो नारेबाजी हो रही है, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, माननीय Leader of the Opposition से अनुरोध है ...(व्यवधान)... नाम लेकर नारेबाजी करेंगे, तो ...(व्यवधान)... आप नाम लेकर नारेबाजी मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके प्रिंसिपल्स हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप नाम लेकर नारेबाजी मत कीजिए अन्यथा स्थिति बहुत खराब हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.30 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

नदियों की सफाई में धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक संगठनों को शामिल किया जाना

*227. **श्री विजय गोयल:** क्या जल संसाधन नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश की नदियों को साफ करने के अभियान में विभिन्न धर्मगुरुओं, धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक संगठनों को भी शामिल किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन धर्मगुरुओं और धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक संगठनों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ग) इसमें उनकी भागीदारी किस रूप में होगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस अभियान को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के उद्देश्य से अन्य जन-संगठनों को भी इसमें शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) जी, नहीं। अब तक राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण कार्यक्रम (एनआरसीपी), जो कि राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन द्वारा देखरेख की जा रही गंगा और सहायक नदियों को छोड़कर, भारत में नदियों को साफ करने का कार्य करता है, के तहत कोई भी धार्मिक गुरु अथवा धार्मिक संस्थान शामिल नहीं है। जन भागीदारी और जागरूकता एनआरसीपी स्कीम के साथ साथ एनजीआरबीए स्कीमों की एक घटक है तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। कभी-कभी

जन भागीदारी और जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में राज्य सरकार द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों को भी शामिल किया जाता है।

तथापि, गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों की सफाई के संबंध में सरकार ने गंगा संरक्षण के लिए न केवल धार्मिक गुरुओं और सामाजिक संगठनों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया है बल्कि नीति निर्माताओं, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों, शिक्षाविदों तथा सभी व्यक्तियों के साथ भी चर्चा किया है। अब तक गंगा संरक्षण में भागीदारी के लिए लोगों को जोड़ने हेतु एनएमसीजी द्वारा निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां शुरू की गई हैं—

- (i) नीति निर्माताओं और कार्यान्वयनकारी, शिक्षाविदों, पर्यावरणविदों, आध्यात्मिक नेताओं और गैर सरकारी संगठनों सहित विभिन्न पणधारियों के साथ नई दिल्ली में जुलाई, 2014 में 'गंगा मंथन' शीर्षक एक राष्ट्र स्तरीय परामर्शी बैठक आयोजित की गई थी। इसका लक्ष्य गंगा संरक्षण संबंधी मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने और इस चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य के संभावित समाधान को ढूंढने के लिए एक साथ विभिन्न पणधारियों को एक मंच उपलब्ध कराना था। इस कार्यक्रम में लगभग 500 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया था।
- (ii) अक्टूबर, 2014 में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण संबंधी एकदिवसीय चर्चा का आयोजन किया गया था जिसने गंगा नदी की मुख्य धारा के किनारे वाले पांच राज्यों में स्थित व्यापक रूप से प्रदूषक उद्योगों (जीपीआई) के साथ विशेष परामर्श करने का अवसर प्रदान किया था। गंगा संरक्षण कार्य में शामिल औद्योगिक संघों के सदस्यों, वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारियों, और प्रमुख मंत्रालयों के माननीय मंत्रियों ने परामर्श में भाग लिया था।
- (iii) सरकार ने नदी के किनारे रहने वाले स्थानीय निवासियों, स्कूल, कॉलेजों के विद्यार्थियों, और सभी लोगों को भी गंगा सफाई कार्य के साथ जोड़ा है।
- (iv) एनआरआई, कॉर्पोरेटों और आम जनता से अंशदान प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में स्वच्छ गंगा निधि की स्थापना की गई है। लोग स्वच्छ गंगा निधि में अंशदान देकर इसमें भागीदार बन सकते हैं।
- (v) मंत्रिमंडल से अनुमोदित नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत, 5 वर्षों (2015-2020) के लिए संचार और लोक पहुँच गतिविधियों (गंगा कार्य बल को तैयार करने सहित) के अंतर्गत जन भागीदारी के लिए 528 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित हैं।
- (vi) गंगा नदी डॉलफिन के आवास का संरक्षण करने (100 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय हिस्सा) के लिए स्कूलों और समुदायों को शिक्षित करने संबंधी एक परियोजना को 1.28 करोड़ रुपए के बजट सहित कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।
- (vii) राज्य परियोजना निगरानी समूहों (एसपीएमजी) को उनके द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन एवं निगरानी में क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोगों को जोड़ने हेतु सलाह दी गई है।

गंगा संरक्षण के लिए व्यापक परियोजना हेतु रुपरेखा तैयार करने के लिए पणधारियों द्वारा व्यक्त विचार बहुत ही उपयोगी है। स्वच्छ गंगा कार्यक्रम को लोगों की पहल बनाने हेतु ने ऐसी कई बैठके आयोजित करने की सरकार की योजना है।

Involvement of religious and social organisations in cleaning of rivers

†*227. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: WILL THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has involved various religious gurus and religious and social organisations in its campaign of cleaning the rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the names of those religious gurus as well as religious and social organisations;

(c) the way in which they are going to participate therein; and

(d) whether Government is also considering to include other public organisations to further broadbase this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No Sir. There is no involvement of religious gurus or religious institutions so far under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) which deals with the cleaning of rivers in India, excluding Ganga and tributaries being handled by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Public participation and awareness is one of the components of NRCP scheme as well as NGRBA schemes and is implemented by the concerned State Governments. Sometimes the NGOs are also involved by the State Governments in implementation of the public participation & awareness programmes.

However, in respect of cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries, the Government had held dialogues with not only the various religious gurus and social organization, but also policy makers, technocrats, academicians and all the people at large in its effort to rejuvenate Ganga. The following activities have been undertaken so far by NMCG to involve the people in participation in Ganga Rejuvenation:

- (i) A national level consultation in the name of 'Ganga Manthan' was organized in July, 2014 at New Delhi with various stakeholders including policy makers and implementers, academicians, environmentalists, spiritual leaders and NGOs. It was aimed to provide a platform for various stakeholders to come together to discuss the issues and possible solutions to the challenging task of Ganga Rejuvenation. The programme was attended by about 500 participants.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A one-day dialogue on Industrial Pollution was conducted in October 2014 which facilitated a specific consultation with Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) located in five states along the main stem of Ganga river. Members from industrial associations, senior government officials, and Hon'ble Ministers from key ministries involved in Ganga rejuvenation attended the consultation.
- (iii) The Government has also involved the local public residing along the river banks, students from school, colleges and all people in Ganga cleaning up project.
- (iv) Clean Ganga Fund has been set up as a platform for receiving contributions from NRIs, corporates and general public. People may participate by contributing to Clean Ganga Fund.
- (v) Under the cabinet approved Namami Gange Programme, ₹ 528 crore has been earmarked for Public Participation under Communication and Public Outreach activities (including raising of Ganga Task Force) for 5 years (2015-2020).
- (vi) A project for Educating Schools and Communities for conserving habitat of Ganga River Dolphin (100% central share) is being implemented with a budget of ₹ 1.28 Crore.
- (vii) State Project Monitoring Groups (SPMGs) have been advised to involve the locals of the area in execution and monitoring of the projects undertaken by them.

The views expressed by the stakeholders are useful for the preparation of a road map for a comprehensive plan to rejuvenate the River Ganga. The Government plans to hold several such meetings to make the Clean Ganga Program a people's initiative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 227...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the Minister should resign. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I want to make a point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are allegations against hon. Finance Minister... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't make noise...(Interruptions)...Please, do not make noise...(Interruptions)... Allow the Question Hour to proceed ...(Interruptions)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन नम्बर 227 ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 227. Let the Question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Question be answered...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijay Goel...*(Interruptions)*... He is not present...*(Interruptions)*... Any supplementaries?...*(Interruptions)*... जवाब दे दिया गया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 227. ...*(Interruptions)*... उमा भारती जी, आपको जवाब देना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री उमा भारती: सभापति जी, एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Smt. Kanimozhi...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, my Question is 229...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do this...*(Interruptions)*... It is unbecoming of Members. Please, go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not do this...*(Interruptions)*... It is unbecoming of you...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

PMGSY Projects in Madhya Pradesh

†*228. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects/schemes being implemented in Madhya Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years ;

(b) the funds allocated therefor during the above period; and

(c) whether all the additional projects/schemes under the above scheme (PMGSY) have been reviewed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the central government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per the core network in the States. Accordingly, the Ministry has cleared projects for construction of 67,868 kms of roads with an estimated cost of ₹ 18,692 crores to the State of Madhya Pradesh since inception of scheme in Dec,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2000 till date. The State completed construction of 10,941 kms of rural roads during last three years 2012-13 to 2014-15 and it has completed 2,231 kms of roads during the current year 2015-16 upto Nov, 2015. The State has a balance of 5,251 kms of roads with estimated cost of ₹ 2,778 crore against the clearances issued by the Ministry. The Ministry had cleared projects for construction of 11,314 kms of rural roads with an estimated cost of ₹ 4,760 crore during last three years 2012-13 to 2014-15 to the State.

(b) The Ministry has released ₹ 237.88 crore, ₹ 600 crore and ₹ 708 crore to the State of Madhya Pradesh during years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. The Annual Central allocation to the State during current year 2015-16 is ₹ 1,122 crores and the matching State share is ₹ 748 crores. The Ministry has already released ₹ 863 crores to the State against the Central share.

(c) In view of the availability of substantial additional funds under PMGSY in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Ministry has advised the States including the State of Madhya Pradesh, to submit new proposals in sanctioning PMGSY roads providing connectivity to the balance eligible unconnected habitations and to complete them latest by March, 2019. This advice issued to the States on 20.11.2015 was reiterated through a Video Conference on 2-3 December, 2015.

Deluge in Chennai and other coastal areas

*229. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rains that created a deluge in Chennai and other coastal districts of Tamil Nadu recently is an effect of global climate change; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the huge floods that stalled the cities for more than a month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Extreme rainfall that occurred over coastal districts of Tamil Nadu is highly localized and is part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system. Although some studies have reported an increase in frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is not established. Moreover, Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and assessment methodology used in India have indicated that the extreme rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in the later part of the 21st century. As regards other extreme weather phenomenon, there are many other reasons for their occurrence, which may not be related to climate change.

The northeast monsoon season during October to December is the chief rainy season for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. During November, three large-scale weather systems affected Tamil Nadu and Puducherry causing extensive rainfall activity over the region.

The Earth System Science Organization-IMD has predicted above normal rainfall – in excess of 111% of the long period average - in its forecast outlook for the 2015 Northeast Monsoon Season (October to December) rainfall over the South Peninsula.

Floods occur due to the hydrological response of heavy rainfall. Its manifestation needs to be assessed by the local authorities. In this case, 3 days advance warnings were issued for placing emergency planning response action by the local authorities.

The non-climatic reasons for flooding in cities and industries located in high-risk locations, particularly coastal and riverine areas include lack of proper urban planning, demographic pressures, improper sewage disposal and drainage systems, encroachment of land, etc. As per some reports, the rains and excess water released from the dam at Chembarambakkam resulted in the flooding of Adyar, its banks and inundated its floodplain.

Improving operational efficiency of Major Ports

*230. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to make amendments in the Major Port Trusts Act to change the management structure of major ports to help them function more efficiently and independently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to augment capacity and improve the operational efficiency of major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is examining proposals to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 with a view to modernize the institutional structure of the major ports and to secure greater operational freedom for the ports, in tune with present day requirements.

(c) In order to augment capacity and improve operational efficiency the Government has taken the following steps namely:-

(i) Bidding documents like Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for

Proposal (RFP) and Model Concession Agreement (MCA) have been standardized and adopted.

- (ii) The Government of India has permitted 100% foreign direct investment in the major ports in activities such as construction and maintenance of ports and harbours.
- (iii) 100% income tax exemption is available for a period of 10 years.
- (iv) The Government of India constituted Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance to appraise the proposals under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- (v) The Tariff setting mechanism has also been modified with tariffs being set upfront by the Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) before the projects are bid out on a revenue sharing basis.
- (vi) Further in order to expedite award of PPP projects, the Ministry has recently taken the following steps/measures:—
 - a. Enhancement of delegation of financial powers
 - b. Revised security guidelines for both dredging and port projects.
 - c. Revised land policy guidelines on land management.
 - d. Implement a package of measures as recommended by consultants to improve overall port performance, berth productivity and yard throughputs resulting in improved productivity.

Toilets for BPL families in Gujarat

*231. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently announced a time-bound programme for construction of toilets for all BPL families in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the BPL families in Gujarat have been provided toilets under the programme;

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

(d) by when such families in the State would be provided toilets?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin){SBM(G)} has been

launched on 2nd October, 2014, and aims at accelerating sanitation coverage to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Under SBM(G), 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).

(b) No, Sir. As per Baseline Survey conducted by the State in 2012-13, 9,49,534 Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households in Gujarat did not have toilets. Since then, 1,66,807 BPL households have been provided with toilets as on 30.11.2015. 7,82,727 BPL Households are yet to be provided toilets in Gujarat.

(c) There is a progressive increase in the coverage of BPL household with toilets. However, sanitation is a behavioural issue influenced by socio-cultural practices, and the programme involves community processes to change the mind-set towards construction and usage of toilets.

(d) As per Swachh Bharat Mission, the States are required to ensure that all households including the BPL households are to be covered by 2nd October, 2019.

Replacement of old power units

*232. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fate of replacement of units of 4,800 MW capacity would be decided by Government on the basis of viability of their repair and maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether units of 5,860 MW capacity would be retired in a phased manner and some of these units would be replaced with supercritical ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the concerned utilities has broadly identified Thermal Power Projects with total installed capacity of 4800 MW which could be considered for taking up Renovation and Modernization (R&M) based on viability. The details of the identified Thermal Power Units are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In addition to the thermal generating units identified for R&M, a total capacity of 5860 MW has been identified for retirement. Some of which could be further considered for replacement with super critical units by concerned utilities. The list of Thermal Power Units identified for phased retirement is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 4800 MW Units identified for R&M

Sl.No	Station	Unit	Cap (MW)
State Sector			
1.	Rajghat TPS	1	67.5
2.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	1	120
3.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	2	120
4.	Sikka Rep. TPS	1	120
5.	Satpura TPS	6	200
6.	Satpura TPS	7	210
7.	Satpura TPS	8	210
8.	Satpura TPS	9	210
9.	Nasik TPS	3	210
10.	Nasik TPS	4	210
11.	Nasik TPS	5	210
12.	Koradi TPS	5	200
13.	Koradi TPS	7	210
14.	Bhusawal TPS	2	210
15.	Bhusawal TPS	3	210
16.	Parli TPS	3	210
17.	Parli TPS	4	210
18.	Parli TPS	5	210
19.	Chandrapur (MAH.)	1	210
20.	Chandrapur (MAH.)	2	210
21.	Chandrapur (MAH.)	3	210
22.	Chandrapur (MAH.)	4	210
23.	Patratu TPS	4	40
24.	Patratu Tps	6	90

Sl.No	Station	Unit	Cap (MW)
25.	Patratu TPS	7	105
26.	D.P.L. TPS	6	110
27.	Chandrapur (Assam)	1	30
28.	Chandrapur (Assam)	2	30
	Subtotal State Sector	28	4592.5
Central Sector			
1.	Bokaro `B` Tps	1	210
	SUB TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR	1	210
	TOTAL	29	4803

Statement-II*List of 5860 MW Units identified for retirement*

Sl.No	Station	Unit	Cap (MW)
State Sector			
1.	Panipat TPS	1	110
2.	Panipat TPS	2	110
3.	Panipat TPS	3	110
4.	Panipat TPS	4	110
5.	Obra TPS	1	40
6.	Obra TPS	2	50
7.	Obra TPS	8	94
8.	Panki TPS	3	105
9.	Panki TPS	4	105
10.	Harduaganj TPS	5	60
11.	Ukai TPS	1	120
12..	Ukai TPS	2	120
13.	Amarkantak Ext TPS	1	120
14.	Amarkantak Ext TPS	2	120
15.	Dspm TPS Korba	1	50
16.	Dspm TPS Korba	2	50
17	Dspm TPS Korba	3	50

Sl.No	Station	Unit	Cap (MW)
18.	Dspm TPS Korba	4	50
19.	Koradi TPS	1	105
20.	Koradi TPS	2	105
21.	Koradi TPS	3	105
22.	Koradi TPS	4	105
23.	Kothagudem TPS	1	60
24.	Kothagudem TPS	2	60
25.	Kothagudem TPS	3	60
26.	Kothagudem TPS	4	60
27.	Kothagudem TPS	5	120
28.	Kothagudem TPS	6	120
29.	Kothagudem TPS	7	120
30.	Kothagudem TPS	8	120
31.	Ramagundem - B TPS	1	62.5
32.	Ennore TPS	1	60
33.	Ennore TPS	2	60
34.	Ennore TPS	3	110
35.	Ennore TPS	4	110
36.	Ennore TPS	5	110
37.	Patratu TPS	1	40
38.	Patratu TPS	2	40
39.	Patratu TPS	3	40
40.	Patratu Tps	5	90
41.	Patratu Tps	8	105
42.	Santaldih TPS	1	120
43.	Santaldih TPS	2	120
44.	Santaldih TPS	3	120
45.	Santaldih TPS	4	120
46.	D.P.L. TPS	3	70
47.	D.P.L. TPS	4	75

Sl.No	Station	Unit	Cap (MW)
48.	D.P.L. TPS	5	75
		48	4241.5
Central Sector			
1.	Badarpur TPS	1	95
2.	Badarpur TPS	2	95
3.	Badarpur TPS	3	95
	SUB TOTAL NTPC	3	285
1.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	1	130
2.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	2	130
3.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	3	130
4.	Durgapur TPS	3	130
5.	Durgapur TPS	4	210
	SUB TOTAL DVC	5	730
1.	Neyveli TPS-I	1	50
2.	Neyveli TPS-I	2	50
3.	Neyveli TPS-I	3	50
4.	Neyveli TPS-I	4	50
5.	Neyveli TPS-I	5	50
6.	Neyveli TPS-I	6	50
7.	Neyveli TPS-I	7	100
8.	Neyveli TPS-I	8	100
9.	Neyveli TPS-I	9	100
	Sub Total NLC	9	600
	SUB TOTAL Central Sector	17	1615
	TOTAL	65	5857

14th Finance Commission's recommendations on Grants to Gram Panchayats

*233. PROF. M.V.RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government concurs with the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission to give grants only to Gram Panchayats to the exclusion of Zila and Taluk Panchayats in devolution of funds;

- (b) if so, the details and the rationale thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what measures Government intends to take to ensure the viability of Zila and Taluk Panchayats; and
- (d) whether the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for the award period from 2015 to 2020 has recommended grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore only to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue of the Gram Panchayats. The Commission has recommended that the grants should go only to Gram Panchayats as they are directly responsible for delivery of basic services. The recommendations of the Commission have been accepted in toto by the Government.

(c) All the three tiers of panchayats receive funds from various sources including awards of the Union Finance Commission, State Finance Commissions (SFCs), programmes of Union and State Governments. These Panchayats are also mandated under various laws to generate their own resources through various tax/non-tax measures. Thus the grants received through the Union Finance Commission award are merely an additionality, as the States also have to provide sufficient resources to the Panchayats. The Finance Commission have *inter alia* also observed that "the State Governments are expected to take care of the needs of the Taluk and Zila Panchayats and it is incumbent upon the State Governments to utilise the enhanced fiscal space made available to the States by the FFC on account of higher Devolution from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts". Ministry of Panchayati Raj has written to all State Governments that wherever State Finance Commissions are functional, modified Terms of Reference may be issued so that they can take a judicious view on the allocation to be given to the Taluk and Zila Panchayats from the State resources. Where SFCs have submitted their reports, and a final decision has not been taken, Department of Panchayati Raj and Finance Department could work out a suitable solution. In other cases, the possibility of giving special grants to these two tiers may be considered or at least certain schemes could be entrusted to the Intermediate and District Panchayats to make up for reduction in allocation.

(d) The recommendations of the FFC are under implementation. So far the 1st instalment of Basic Grant for Rural Local Bodies has been released to all States and the 2nd instalment of these grants has been released to four States.

Action plan for scientific disposal of e-wastes and bio-medical wastes

*234. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the importance of disposal of e-wastes and bio-medical wastes, the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders, has framed/ proposes to frame an action plan for effective scientific disposal thereof;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has issued/plans to issue any advisory to State Governments/stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has any specific data about present capacity of disposal of e-wastes and bio-medical wastes and if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has notified Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for environmentally sound management and disposal of bio-medical wastes and e-wastes generated in the Country. To make these rules more effective, the Ministry has undertaken a comprehensive review of all waste management rules including rules on bio- medical waste management and e-waste management and has notified the revised draft rules during July-August, 2015 inviting public objections and suggestions. The revised Bi-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2015 include simplification of colour coding for segregation of waste, obtaining authorization by all Health Care Facilities (HCFs), irrespective of quantity of bio-medical waste as well as number of patients treated per month, detailed roles of stakeholders, stricter environmental standards for pollutants, inclusion of standards for Dioxins and Furans from incinerators, constitution district level monitoring Committees etc.

Likewise, the draft e-waste Rules, 2015 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.

(d) For disposal of bi-medical waste generated in the Country, 198 Common bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal facilities have been installed and approval

for another 28 have been given. So far, 148 dismantlers/recyclers have registered with the State Pollution Control Boards in the country under the e-waste rules. State wise details of these facilities are given in statement.

Statement

State-wise treatment and disposal facilities of bio-medical waste and registered dismantlers/recyclers of e-Waste

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities	Registered dismantlers/recyclers of e-Waste
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	5	0
5.	Bihar	3	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	2
8.	Daman and Diu/Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
9.	Delhi	3	0
10.	Goa	0	0
11.	Gujarat	15	7
12.	Haryana	11	14
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0
14.	Jharkhand	1	0
15.	J&K	4	0
16.	Karnataka	18	52
17.	Kerala	1	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14	2
20.	Maharashtra	40	24
21.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
22.	Meghalaya	1	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	Odisha	5	0
26.	Pudducherry	1	0
27.	Punjab	4	0
28.	Rajasthan	12	9
29.	Sikkim	-	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	11	16
31.	Tripura	1	0
32.	Uttarakhand	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14	16
34.	West Bengal	5	1
TOTAL		198	148

Lignite coal production

*235 DR. V. M AITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the grade, quantity and value of lignite coal produced from various operational mines in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC Ltd.) during the last three years, year-wise and its value in international market;

(b) the total income earned during the above period;

(c) the measures taken by Government to produce more quantity of high grade lignite coal from Neyveli coal mines ;

(d) the total quantity and quality of coal supplied to the thermal power stations during the last three years together with its performance in generation of power; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate infrastructural logistic and technological facilities to NLC Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Lignite coal is classified as G15 to G16 grade based on its calorific value. The quantity and value of Lignite produce d from various operational lignite

Mines of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC Ltd.) during the last three years, year-wise, are as follows:

Unit	2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
	Lignite Production (In Million Tonnes)	Value of production (₹ Cr)	Lignite Production (In Million Tonnes)	Value of production (₹ Cr)	Lignite Production (In Million Tonnes)	Value of production (₹ Cr)
Mine-I	9.055	2121.46	9.003	1353.78	7.960	1182.85
Mine-IA	2.915	559.72	3.001	547.51	2.940	506.14
Mine-II	13.221	2431.06	13.052	2332.81	13.944	2406.50
Mine-Barsingsar	1.352	102.62	1.553	149.37	1.379	141.81
TOTAL	26.543	5214.86	26.609	4383.47	26.223	4237.30

(b) Total income earned during the corresponding last three years are as under:—
(₹ crore)

Particular	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Total Income (Net sales, interest and other income)	6796.97	6991.99	6173.02

(c) More quantity of high grade lignite is sought to be achieved by implementing the following projects:

- (i) Expansion of Mine-I (Area Expansion) and Expansion of Mine-IA from 3 MTPA to 7 MTPA, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Bithnok Lignite Mine (2.25 MTPA), Rajasthan
- (iii) Hadla Lignite Mines (1.9 MTPA), Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- (iv) Barsingsar Mine Expn (0.40 MTPA), Rajasthan

(d) The total quantity of lignite (thermal grade quality) supplied to the thermal power stations during the last three years are as below :

Particulars of consumption in TPS (In MT)	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
TPS-I	5.331	5.930	5.873
TPS-I Exp	3.449	3.341	3.339
TPS-II	12.021	12.150	12.303
TPS-II Exp **	0.346	0.047	0.044
TPS-Barsingsar	1.352	1.479	1.263

** Under Construction.

Performance in generation of power:

Particulars of Generation of TPS (In MU)	2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
	Generation MU	PLF %	Generation MU	PLF %	Generation MU	PLF %
TPS-I	3631.05	69.08	4058.14	77.21	4035.43	76.78
TPS-I Exp	3385.03	92.00	3292.10	89.48	3319.77	90.23
TPS-II	11131.33	86.44	11179.16	86.81	11238.09	87.27
TPS-II Exp**	199.57	-	21.01	-	28.20	-
TPS-Barsingsar	1380.71	63.05	1438.24	65.67	1280.85	58.49
Wind Power	1.44					
TOTAL	19729.13		19988.65		19902.34	

** Under Construction

(e) NLC has been financing its projects including infrastructure from its own resources. The company has been adopting specialised Mining Equipments (SMEs) viz. Bucket Wheel Excavators (BWE), Mobile Transfer Conveyors (MTC), system of Conveyors and Spreaders for excavation and transportation of lignite and over burden at the three opencast mines at Neyveli. Mechanized Conventional Mining Equipment technology comprising of Shovel and Dumper combination is used in Barsingsar lignite Mine, Rajasthan. In addition, the following measures have been implemented in the existing Mines of NLC as a part of modernization and to improve productivity and safety:

- (i) Wireless based centralized monitoring operation and control system in one of the benches of Mine-IA.
- (ii) PLC base automation system for Mine-I Lignite bunker.
- (iii) Implementation of Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (VVVF) drives in Specialized Mining Equipments and Conveyors.

Reduction in ecologically sensitive areas of Western Ghats

*236. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has assured MPs from the Western Ghats region that the notification on ecologically sensitive areas would incorporate suggestions of all six States in the earmarked zone and no go area restrictions would not affect basic economic activities including agriculture and plantation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ecologically sensitive areas are likely to be reduced to nearly 50,000 sq.km. from 56,825 sq. km.; 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 had issued a draft Notification dated 10.03.2014 for notifying an area of 56,825 sq. km as ecologically sensitive in the Western Ghats covering six States with a view to conserving the biodiversity of the Western Ghats region while providing adequate opportunities for livelihood security of the local people in the broad paradigm of sustainable development by promoting environment-friendly and socially inclusive development in the Western Ghats region.

The Ministry convened a meeting with the State Environment and Forest Ministers of the Western Ghats region on 7th July, 2015 and a meeting on 03.08.2015 with Members of Parliament of Western Ghats region to *inter-alia* review the progress of demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) in Western Ghats by physical verification by various States and to also address the apprehensions /concerns expressed by the State Governments and the various stakeholders of Western Ghats from time to time. The Ministry had reassured that nothing substantial is going to change within the ESA in Western Ghats as far as livelihoods and day to day activities of local people are concerned and that there would be no dislocation of people living in the ESA. Further, habitations, plantations and agricultural activity/practices will also not be affected in the ESA due to the provisions contained in the draft notification.

The Ministry brought out a fresh draft notification dated 04.09.2015 on Western Ghats addressing these concerns/apprehensions wherein the extent of Ecologically Sensitive Area and the other provisions stated in the earlier draft notification remain unchanged.

Human-elephant conflicts

*237. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people and elephants killed in human-elephant conflicts and crops damaged by elephants across the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study about migration pattern movement of elephants in order to avoid such conflicts and if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the steps taken by Government for satellite tracking of select elephants through radio collars, in order to avoid such incidents by providing real time information to villagers about their movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) State-wise number of human and elephants killed in human elephant conflict and crops damaged by elephants across the country during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Wildlife Trust of India with approval of the Ministry has conducted a study about migration patterns of elephants and identification of elephant corridors in the country. This study has not covered issues relating to human elephant conflicts. It has identified and documented 88 elephant corridors across the country.

(c) The wild elephants were radio collared in various studies, covering various regions in the country, from time to time in studies conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Asian Nature Conservation Foundation, Bangalore. However, these studies did not cover collection of real time data about movement of elephants, for minimizing human elephant conflicts.

Statement*State-wise number of human and elephants killed in human elephant conflict and crops damaged by elephants across the country*

State	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
	Human Deaths	Elephant Deaths	Compensation paid for loss of crops/property (₹ in lakhs)	Human Deaths	Elephant Deaths	Compensation paid for loss of crops/property (₹ in lakhs)	Human Deaths	Elephant Deaths	Human Deaths	Elephant Deaths	Compensation paid for loss of crops/property (₹ in lakhs)	Compensation paid for loss of crops/property (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	3.70	2	1	16.88	2	2	52.32			
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	7	0	35.26	Information not received	Information not received	Information not received			
Assam	79	23	66.87	87	14	49.01	54	3	1.61			
Chhattisgarh	22	4	226.72	23	Complete information not received	345.83	32	Complete information not received	269.63			
Jharkhand	60	4	120.19	56	4	275.61	53	0	501.57			
Karnataka	37	14	1308.83	33	5	993.81	38	15	1239.38			
Kerala	13	4	308.54	7	0	124.82	20	3	264.59			
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
Maharashtra	0	0	86.83	0	0	118.8	3	0	123.43			
Meghalaya	1	9	60.00	10	6	71.49	3	4	14.95			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland	0	0	9.00	0	0	5.15	1	0	4.60
Odisha	83	31	800.52	67	18	983.21	64	9	979.70
Tamil Nadu	50	Information not received	1658 (No. of incidents)	52	Information not received	979 (No. of incidents)	31	Information not received	2258 (No. of incidents)
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3.254	Information not received	1	Information not received	Information not received	0	Information not received
Uttarakhand	7	5	0	Information not received	0	Information not received	Information not received	0	Information not received
West Bengal	69	6	410.42	69	23	9.46	89	Complete information not received	Information not received
TOTAL	422	101	3404.86	413	72	3029.33	391	39	3452.69

Safety net for officials guarding FOREST and wildlife

*238. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the forest officials in many parts of the country are guarding FOREST and wildlife without the much needed safety net, etc.;
- (b) whether Government has taken note of the media reports in this regard;
- (c) whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to take appropriate action in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Protection and Management of FOREST and wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. The concerned State and Union Territory Governments within the limited resources take various measures such as strengthening of infrastructure, mobility, communication, arms and ammunitions, strengthening of check posts etc. to provide safety for forest officers in the field. Incidents of attack on forest staff do take place. As per the report received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, several violent incidents in Red Sanders FOREST have occurred, wherein the forest officials intercepting the wood cutters/illicit transporters were physically assaulted resulting in death of two forest personnel in one incident.

(c) and (d) The Central government has advised the State/UT Governments to take necessary action in this regard. Further the Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through its schemes namely Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Elephant and Project Tiger by providing funds to the States/UTs.

Creation of additional carbon sink

*239. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030;
- (b) whether Government has estimated the annual average increase in forest cover required to achieve this target;
- (c) the initiatives being taken by Government for increasing and improving the quality of forest/tree cover in the country; and

(d) what other initiatives are being taken by Government to ensure more carbon sequestration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. India has recently submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) for the period upto 2030. The proposed plan of action includes various areas such as clean energy, energy efficiency, lower emission intensity in automobile and transport sector and reduction in emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 by 2005 level. In the forestry sector, it is proposed to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in FOREST through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

As per the India State of Forest Report, 2015, the country's forest and tree cover is 7,94,245 sq. km. including 92,572 sq. km. of tree cover and comprises 24.16 % of the geographical area of the country. The carbon stock of the forest is 7,044 billion tonnes, which is an increase of 103 million tonnes compared to the last assessment of ISFR, 2013.

To achieve the INDC target, the Ministry is working with various stakeholders including all concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Forest Departments to increase the quality as well as quantity of the forest and tree cover for achieving the target. The other management interventions involve improved silvicultural practices, creation of seed banks/orchards for quality planting materials, improved soil carbon management etc. As the land under forest is limited, the Ministry is also focusing on expanding tree plantation on non forest lands. Agroforestry is being given thrust with the new National Agroforestry Policy, 2014. The Ministry has issued Guidelines to States/UTs Governments to relax regulatory regime on trees grown on non forest land to facilitate tree plantation by people. Green Highways Policy, 2015 has recently been launched by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to scale up tree plantation along the National Highways.

The Central Government is supporting the State Governments in afforestation and restoration of degraded FOREST in the country through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, Green India Mission and different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). To supplement the efforts of State/UT Governments towards protection of existing FOREST, financial assistance is provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Integrated Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The other initiatives to ensure more

carbon sequestration include promoting use of renewable energy, improved and energy efficient chullah, substitution of fuelwood with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), which would reduce removal of biomass from FOREST.

Land acquisition for Mukunda Open Cast Colliery project in Dhanbad

*240. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad had acquired around 1,758 acres in Zone B of Belgaria to set up Mukunda Open Cast Colliery project in 1986;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the said project failed to take off, and, instead of returning the land to farmers, a part of the same was transferred to the Jharia Rehabilitation Development Authority (JRDA) for constructing houses;

(c) whether Government would consider returning the land to the farmers whom the same belonged to; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In Belgaria village Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) had acquired 378.39 acres of land for allied activities related to Mukunda Opencast Project in the year 1984-85.

(b) The said project could not be implemented due to financial non-viability. The entire 378.39 acres land in Belgaria village was handed over to Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) after obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' from Ministry of Coal for using the land for rehabilitation of affected persons under Jharia Master Plan.

(c) and (d) As the land has been handed over to JRDA for rehabilitation purposes under Jharia Master Plan, return of the land is not proposed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Plantation drive to prevent soil erosion in coal mines

2401. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether plantation drives are proposed to be launched to control air pollution and prevent soil erosion in coal mines and its surrounding areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Plantation is being done to control air pollution and prevent soil erosion in coal mines and its surrounding areas. Till 2014-15, the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited have planted more than 82 million trees over 34945 Ha. area on reclaimed mined out areas, reclaimed dumps, around townships, industrial areas and on available vacant space. The details are as under:

Subsidiary	TILL 2014-15	
	NO.	Ha.
ECL	6994800	2804.89
BCCL	4118609	3369.32
CCL	7762505	4839.72
WCL	18269550	6621.33
SECL	23141643	9248.88
NCL	16189974	5565.92
MCL	4496401	2270.70
NEC	1703509	223.87
TOTAL	82676991	34944.63

Investigation of over valuation of coal import

2402. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has investigated a scam of over valuation of coal imports during the period from 2011 to 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this period; and

(c) the details of coal imported during the aforementioned period, cost, category and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has informed that it is investigating cases related to misdeclaration of value (over invoicing) of coal imported from Indonesia and supplied to power plants of M/s. NTPC.

(c) The details of imported coal during the last four years is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of imported coal during the last four years

(Quantity in Million Tonnes and Value in Million ₹)

Country	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal		Total Coal	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12						
Indonesia	0.501	4822	54.759	253596	55.260	258418
Australia	25.508	346343	2.285	19913	27.793	366256
South Africa	1.029	7369	11.189	69738	12.218	77107
USA	2.684	38385	0.290	1360	2.974	39745
Russia	0.152	1930	1.042	7956	1.194	9886
New Zealand	0.943	12854	0.017	132	0.960	12986
China PRP	0.265	3650	0.217	1290	0.482	4940
Canada	0.230	3157	0.000	0	0.230	3157
Austria	0.110	1041	0.066	364	0.176	1405
Others	0.379	5141	1.187	9334	1.566	14476
TOTAL	31.801	424692	71.052	363683	102.853	788376
2012-13						
Indonesia	0.224	2361	82.169	327345	82.393	329706
Australia	27.484	295040	2.967	20929	30.451	315969
South Africa	1.459	9147	18.834	104418	20.293	113565
U.S.A.	3.307	37497	3.083	17535	6.390	55032
Canada	0.873	10153	0.126	691	0.999	10844
New Zealand	1.047	11356			1.047	11356
Mozambique	0.904	9759	0.074	428	0.978	10187
Russia	0.063	607	0.308	2957	0.371	3564
Others	0.196	2478	2.667	15754	2.863	18232
TOTAL	35.557	378398	110.228	490057	145.785	868455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14						
Indonesia	0.080	730	101.790	412184	101.870	412914
Australia	29.800	283214	4.680	32898	34.480	316112
South Africa	0.690	4518	19.920	106734	20.610	111252
U.S.A	2.650	25539	1.000	6531	3.650	32070
New Zealand	1.130	10729	0.000	0	1.130	10729
Canada	1.250	12248	0.000	0	1.250	12248
Mozambique	0.970	8985	0.530	2878	1.500	11863
Russia	0.240	1886	0.500	4230	0.740	6116
Others	0.060	470	1.570	9518	1.630	9988
TOTAL	36.870	348319	129.990	574973	166.860	923292
2014-15 (Provisional)						
Indonesia	0.000	0	118.220	451920	118.220	451920
Australia	37.500	288739	9.950	55152	47.460	343891
South Africa	0.160	962	30.570	151675	30.730	152636
U.S.A	1.600	13725	2.670	16276	4.270	30001
New Zealand	1.030	7897	0.00	0.00	1.030	7897
Canada	1.870	14563	0.100	636	1.960	15200
Moza mbique	1.410	10635	0.570	2724	1.980	13359
Russia	0.130	882	1.200	7604	1.330	8486
Others	0.020	253	5.110	21599	5.130	21851
TOTAL	43.720	337656	168.390	707586	212.110	1045241

Mining operations in auctioned coal blocks

2403. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal blocks which have been auctioned by Government; and
- (b) the details of coal blocks out of those, which have gone into mining operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Central Government has so far successfully auctioned 31 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. The details of the coal blocks auctioned are at given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Of the 31 coal mines auctioned 17 mines were in Schedule II of the Act. Mining operations have commenced/mine opening permission granted in 7 coal mines viz. Talabira-I, Sarisatolli, Belgaon, Amelia North, Mandla North, Chotia and Gare Palma IV/4.

Statement

The details of the coal blocks auctioned

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Mine	State	Schedule	Specified End-Use	Successful Bidder
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gare Palma IV-4	Chhattisgarh	II	Non Regulated Sector*	Hindalco Industries Limited
2.	Gare Palma IV-5	Chhattisgarh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Hindalco Industries Limited
3.	Chotia	Chhattisgarh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
4.	Gare Palma IV-7	Chhattisgarh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited
5.	Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	Chhattisgarh	III	Non Regulated Sector	Ambuja Cements Limited
6.	Tokisud N orth	Jharkhand	II	Power	Essar Power MP Limited
7.	Kathautia	Jharkhand	II	Non Regulated Sector	Hindalco Industries Limited
8.	Jitpur	Jharkhand	III	Power	Adani Power Limited
9.	Ganeshpur	Jharkhand	III	Power	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited
10	Moitra	Jharkhand	III	Non Regulated Sector	JSW Steel Limited
11-12.	Brinda and Sasai	Jharkhand	III	Non Regulated Sector	Usha Martin Limited
13.	Meral	Jharkhand	III	Non Regulated Sector	Trimula Industries Limited
14.	Dumri	Jharkhand	III	Non Regulated Sector	Hindalco Industries Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Lohari	Jharkhand	III	Non Regulated Sector	Araanya Mines Private Limited
16.	Amelia North	Madhya Pradesh	II	Power	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited
17.	Mandla North	Madhya Pradesh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Jaiprakash Associates Limited
18.	Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Ultra Tech Cement Limited
19.	Sial Ghoghri	Madhya Pradesh	II	Non Regulated Sector	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited
20.	Mandla-South	Madhya Pradesh	III	Non Regulated Sector	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
21.	Marki Mangli-I	Maharashtra	II	Non Regulated Sector	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd
22.	Marki Mangli III	Maharashtra	II	Non Regulated Sector	B. S. Ispat Limited
23.	Belgaon	Maharashtra	II	Non Regulated Sector	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited
24.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	III	Non Regulated Sector	Indrajit Power Private Limited
25.	Majra	Maharashtra	III	Non Regulated Sector	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited
26.	Talabira-I	Odisha	II	Power	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited
27.	Mandakini	Odisha	III	Power	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited
28.	Utkal-C	Odisha	III	Power	Monnet Power Company Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Sarisatolli	West Bengal	II	Power	CESC Limited
30.	Trans Damodar	West Bengal	II	Power	The Durgapur Projects Limited
31.	Ardhagram**	West Bengal	II	Non Regulated Sector	OCL Iron and Steel Limited - Designated Custodian

* Non Regulated Sector includes Iron and Steel, Cement and Captive Power.

** *Sub-judice*.

Synergy between power and coal sectors

2404. SHRI A.U.SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount coal imported during last three years;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures/plans to undertake measures to reduce the shortage of coal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure synergy between the power and the coal sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The amount of coal imported during the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 was 145.79 Mte, 166.86 Mte and 212.10 Mte, respectively.

(b) The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite 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.

(c) In order to ensure synergy between the power and the coal sectors, the Government has also taken the following measures:

- (i) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the highest level.
- (ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.
- (iii) Meetings between representatives of the two Ministries are held regularly.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes staff in the Ministry

2405 SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, group-wise; and
- (b) the number of jobs earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories out of the total strength, as per Government's reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Group-wise sanctioned strength of Ministry of Coal is as under:-

Group A	35
Group B	77
Group C	73

- (b) The number of jobs earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories out of the total sanctioned strength, as per Government's reservation policy, is as under:-

	SC	ST
Group B and C	16*	6*

*Group A posts in the Ministry are filled either by deputationists from All India Services and Central Civil Services or as cadre postings of Central Secretariat Services (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Services (CSSS), through Department of Personnel and Training for which no reservation roster is maintained by this Ministry.

Termination of fuel supply agreements of unregulated sectors

2406. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-Ministerial Panel of the Ministry has recommended against the proposed termination of fuel supply agreements of unregulated sectors of steel, cement, sponge iron and fertiliser;
- (b) if so, the response of Government to the recommendation; and
- (c) the steps proposed to ensure uninterrupted fuel supply to the industry requiring access to fuel for production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models including auctioning of coal linkages/LoAs through competitive bidding as the selection process and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders.

The terms of reference of IMC were to consider and examine various structures and models for implementing the competitive bidding for auction of coal linkages/ LoAs and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirement of all the stakeholders.

It was recommended in the 5th meeting of IMC on 4.6.2015 that auction of linkages for non-regulated sector should be taken up first. Accordingly, an approach paper was prepared on 4.6.2015 and uploaded on website for public consultation. The members of public and stakeholders concerned were requested to submit their comments/views on the draft auction methodology for auction of linkages for non-regulated sector. Comments of public and stakeholders were received. Further, stakeholder industry associations also presented their views and comments before the 6th meeting of IMC on 21.8.2015. However, a final view in the matter has not been taken by Government.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken various steps to increase the production in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply. These include identification of new mines for production of 1 Billion Tonnes by 2019-20 out of which, projects to produce about 908.10 MT have been identified, modernization of mines through high capacity equipment, expanding exploration, expediting obtaining EC/FC etc.

Illegal coal mining in Dhanbad

2407. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant illegal coal mining and coal theft taking place in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand;

(b) what is the estimated loss by way of royalty to the State Government due to such illegal mining and theft each year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to curb such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Coal India Limited (CIL), instances of illegal coal mining have taken place clandestinely both within and outside the leasehold areas of CIL subsidiaries.

- **Within the leasehold areas:** Where CIL does not have surface right.
- **Outside the leasehold areas:** Entries in the form of ‘Rat Holes’ are made for coal extraction in places where the depth of deposition of the coal seam is not much from the surface.

(b) Theft/pilferage and illegal mining of coal are carried out stealthily and

clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage and illegal mining of coal including loss by way of royalty to the State Government due.

As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the State Government concerned, quantity and value of coal recovered during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in Dhanbad district of BCCL are given below:

(Provisional)

Year	Illegal mining of coal		Theft/pilferage of coal	
	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value*	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value*
2012-13	883.98	18.067	8352.58	181.204
2013-14	1096.46	45.775	12212.86	497.600
2014-15	0	0	13812.17	585.036

*Rupees in lakh.

(c) The steps taken by BCCL to stop illegal mining and theft/pilferage of coal include the following:

- (i) The Security of BCCL has been entrusted with CISF. As on date 2937 CISF personnel are deployed throughout BCCL, besides 790 departmental security guards.
- (ii) Deployment of CISF have been made at all vital points like pit heads, coal dump/stock, railway sidings etc.. Also patrolling by CISF and raids are conducted at regular interval by CISF team in colliery area.
- (iii) Access Control system through CISF has been introduced in BCCL.
- (iv) Transportation of coal is being made through Check Post (manned by CISF) at all weigh bridges and reconciliation of transportation in trips through challan is made by the colliery/concerned department after every fortnight.
- (v) Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) have been developed for all duty posts and CISF personnel have been briefed and trained to follow the same in case of any contingency.
- (vi) Introduction of modern electronic methods and equipments viz. CCTV camera at weigh bridges, Global Positioning System (GPS) control rooms, GPS system on all tippers engaged for transportation of coal and backfilling of illegal mining sites and abandoned quarries.

A High level Committee at the State level reviews the situation of law and order and related issues at the State level. on similar lines, a task force has been constituted at the district level.

Indigenous production of coal

2408. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether import of coal has increased during 2014-15;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard along with the trend during the last ten years;
- (c) whether this would impose extra burden on coal users; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to reduce import and to increase indigenous production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the year 2014-15, the import of coal was 212.10 million tonnes which showed an increase of 27.1% over the previous year 2013-14. The trend of import of coal during the last ten years is given below:

Import of coal from 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Quantity in Million Tonne)

Year	Quantity	Growth in (%age)
2005-06	38.59	33.3
2006-07	43.08	11.6
2007-08	49.79	15.6
2008-09	59.00	18.5
2009-10	73.26	24.2
2010-11	68.82	-5.9
2011-12	102.85	49.2
2012-13	145.79	41.7
2013-14	166.86	14.5
2014-15	212.10	27.1
(Provisional)		

(c) and (d) The import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal from the sources of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. In order to minimize the import dependency of thermal coal, the focus of the Government is to increase the

domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition, coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal, adopting latest technologies, mechanisation and adding new mines. 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.

Precautionary measures to check unscientific coal mining

2409. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that a vast area in many parts of the country has become very dangerous due to unscientific coal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of accidents that happened in various mines;

(c) whether Government has taken any precautionary measures to check the unscientific coal mining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Mining operations of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are done scientifically by using appropriate technology and mining method after obtaining requisite working permissions from the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS). The inspectors of DGMS regularly visit the mines of CIL to check whether mining is done as per provisions of the statute and DGMS permissions. DGMS has special power to stop the mining activities if any major violation, which could endanger the life of any person working in the mine, is observed during the inspection.

However, some part of the Jharia Coalfield (JCF) and Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) within the leasehold of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) respectively are declared dangerous and susceptible to subsidence due to fire because of the unscientific mining carried out by the erstwhile private mine owners prior to nationalization of coal mines. In order to address these issues Government has approved Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj areas in August, 2009 for an estimated cost of ₹ 9773.84 crore (₹ 7112.11 crore for Jharia Coalfield, and ₹ 2661.73 crore for Raniganj Coalfields). The Scope of the Master Plan covers dealing with fires, rehabilitation of affected persons and planning and survey for diversion

of railway lines, roads and IOC pipe lines from the affected areas. The Master Plan is already under implementation.

The number of fatal accidents, fatalities, serious accidents and serious injuries in CIL for the last 5 years are given below:

Sl. No.	Parameters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (up to Nov.)
1	Numbers of fatal accidents	75	50	57	54	44	33
2	Numbers of fatalities	94	52	60	58	46	33
3	Numbers of serious accidents	292	242	212	175	183	119
4	Numbers of serious injuries	308	256	219	178	186	126

However these accidents have occurred because of various reasons other than the scientific mining.

(c) and (d) CIL and its subsidiaries have taken the following precautionary measures to ensure check on unscientific mining. These are as under:

- Mining project is properly planned by the experts before commencing mining.
- All mining operations are being done strictly as per provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, the Mines Rules-1955, the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and several bye-laws framed thereunder.
- Statutory permissions from DGMS are obtained before commencement of mining activities and all operations are done strictly as per the DGMS permission.
- CIL and its subsidiaries have established structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to safety and to ensure that all operations are carried out scientifically.
- Preparation of Risk Assessment based Safety Management Plan: Risk assessment based Safety Management Plans have been prepared for all mines of CIL where all hazards related to mining Operations are identified scientifically and appropriate control measures are recommended and implemented. It is an on-going process for continuous improvement of safety standards in mines.
- Safety Audit of the mines is being conducted from time to time.

- Special Safety Drives are conducted periodically to assess the level of compliance of safety norms in each mine. Annual safety fortnight is also conducted once every year for the same purpose.

Funds for coal sector

2410. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds earmarked for coal sector during the current year;
- (b) the amount made available as investment by the Central Government and by way of foreign assistance in this sector, so far, separately; and
- (c) the target fixed in regard to coal production during the current year and the extent to which the target has been achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The overall plan outlay for 2015-16 for the coal and lignite sector including the plan outlay of the PSUs works out to ₹ 13136.5 crore. The outlay of Coal India Limited (CIL) is ₹ 5990.50 crore and that of Singareni Collieries Co. Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) is ₹ 2390 crore and 4205 crore, respectively.

The Outlay for the plan schemes of the Ministry of Coal is ₹ 551 crore. There is no foreign assistance in the budget of the Ministry of Coal.

- (c) The all India Coal Production targets for the current year has been fixed at 700 Mte. During the period (April-Nov. 2015), the total production achieved was 385.50 Mte.

Scrapping of coal linkage policy for PSUs

2411. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to scrap the coal linkage policy for PSUs of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of committee report thereon, if any; and
- (c) the details of other proposals to support the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models including auctioning of coal linkages/LoAs through competitive bidding as the selection process and

to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the country.

The terms of reference of IMC were to consider and examine various structures and models for implementing the competitive bidding for auction of coal linkages/ LoAs and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirement of all the stakeholders including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the country.

It was recommended in the 5th meeting of IMC on 4.6.2015 that auction of linkages for non-regulated sector should be taken up first. Accordingly, an approach paper was prepared on 4.6.2015 and uploaded on website for public consultation. The members of public and stakeholders concerned were requested to submit their comments/views on the draft auction methodology for auction of linkages for non-regulated sector. Comments of public and stakeholders were received. Further, stakeholder industry associations also presented their views and comments before the 6th meeting of IMC on 21.8.2015. A final view in the matter has not been taken by Government.

Coliform bacteria in underground water of Kerala

2412. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in most dug wells in rural areas of Kerala coliform bacteria is present in excess of permissible level;

(b) whether Government would adopt a different strategy for the Swachh Bharat Mission since this is attributed to presence of safety latrines in the vicinity of wells; and

(c) whether Government would adopt a sanitation process in which such bacteria would be eliminated before water from it gets mixed with other sources of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is aware that in the coastal districts of Kerala, in many places, the ground water table is shallow. In such areas where the dug wells are situated in the vicinity of leach pit toilets, there is a good possibility of coliform bacteria to be present in water in excess of permissible limits.

(b) and (c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines provide that the technology of toilet should be such that provides safe disposal of human excreta. The term 'safe' means that there should be no risk of pollution of ground water or air.

A menu of technological options is available. As per these technologies, the human excreta is converted into harmless product/manure. A minimum safe distance between toilets and drinking water source is also prescribed for various technologies.

The States are free to choose the technology most appropriate to them, depending on their specific conditions.

Providing safe drinking water to villages

2413. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country and how many of them do not have pure drinking water facility;

(b) how many villages in the country are affected with high arsenic levels in drinking water;

(c) whether the presence of more than 0.05 milligrams of arsenic in one litre of water affects the cardio vascular system in children apart from causing skin irritation and posing the risk of lung cancer; and

(d) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to provide pure and safe drinking water to all the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by the State Governments into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 15.12.2015, there are 63,378 rural habitations affected with water quality problems like excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity or nitrate in one or more rural drinking water sources. The total population at risk as on 15.12.2015 is 3.6 crore.

(b) As reported by State into the IMIS, as on 15/12/2015, there are 1,318 arsenic affected rural habitations in the country, which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water.

(c) As per Bureau of Indian Standards IS 10500-2012, the permissible limit of arsenic in drinking water is 0.05 milligram per litre. Due to prolonged consumption of excess arsenic in drinking water, dermal changes are characterized including in children by increased pigmentation and hardening of the skin, that is a combination of melanosis and keratosis. The most common sequence is the gradual development of spotted or "raindrop pigmentation", followed by the gradual emergence of hyperkeratotic changes. If not detected and prevented in the early stages, these manifestations may lead to cancer.

(d) The Ministry has advised all the States to commission piped water supply schemes preferably from safe surface water sources as a long term sustainable solution. Since such projects take certain time, the Ministry has suggested the States to install community water purification plants especially in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations, so as to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes, quickly.

Safe drinking water to villages

2414. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which do not have drinking water facilities, State-wise;

(b) what steps Government proposes to take to provide the same to all such villages; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-limit therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Ministry maintains data regarding coverage of habitations with drinking water supply in rural areas of the country in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As reported by States/UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) there are no habitations without drinking water facilities. However, there are 63071 habitations in the country as on date where one or more of drinking water sources is contaminated by chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and salinity. Some of the rural population inhabiting these areas are not getting clean drinking water. The State-wise/UT-wise details of partially covered habitations *i.e.* habitations with service delivery of less than 40 liter per capita per day (LPCD) and details of the habitations which are quality affected are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. 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 to preserve ground water and avoid slippage.

In 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 2758.45 crore has so far been released to States / UTs for providing safe drinking water to rural areas of the country.

(c) The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to cover 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. States have been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants or provide safe drinking water through surface water based piped water supply schemes in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017.

Statement

State-wise details of partially covered habitations and the habitations which are quality affected as on 16.12.2015

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Partially Covered habitations	No. of Quality Affected habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andman and Nicobar	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17880	573
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5016	77
4.	Assam	30045	8795
5.	Bihar	43741	2726
6.	Chandigarh	18	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3682	1559
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0
10.	Goa	2	0
11.	Gujarat	4	18
12.	Haryana	359	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12147	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7178	6
15.	Jharkhand	3350	33
16.	Karnataka	29140	1958
17.	Kerala	8574	721
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	269	493

1	2	3	4
20.	Maharashtra	9860	551
21.	Manipur	707	0
22.	Meghalaya	9060	31
23.	Mizoram	439	0
24.	Nagaland	890	65
25.	Odisha	54291	4572
26.	Puducherry	115	0
27.	Punjab	2225	1837
28.	Rajasthan	31761	21927
29.	Sikkim	1425	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	10035	351
31.	Telangana	9156	1220
32.	Tripura	489	4330
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1123	382
34.	Uttarakhand	17695	26
35.	West Bengal	46362	10807
TOTAL		357214	63071

Setting up of national level Sanitation Research Centres in States

2415. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to set up any national level Sanitation Research Centres in States including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has consulted the State Governments of above States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the work on the said centres is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) One feasibility study through UNICEF regarding setting up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the country was held. However, since it did not yield adequate inputs, a second feasibility study through UNICEF has been initiated. The study is underway. It is not possible at this stage to comment on the nature of such Centre, the State where it may come up or the time-frame for the Centre to start functioning.

Drinking water and sanitation projects

†2416. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of approved, unapproved and under consideration projects related to the Ministry;

(c) the reasons for unapproval and delay in these projects; and

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

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 the 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 the Statement-II (*See below*). State/UT-wise Central share released under the SBM(G), during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 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.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		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 Dist.	2015	Proposal has been forwarded to DEA.	
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 under SBM-G

Sl.No.	States/UTs	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.	D and N Haveli	1	0
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

1	2	3	4
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 under SBM-G (as on 16.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	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.	D and N 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

1	2	3	4
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	23.90
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	3453.41

Discontinuing Nirmal Gram Purashkar for hygiene in villages

2417. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to discontinue the Nirmal Gram Purashkar which was meant to felicitate panchayats that do better in maintaining hygiene in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decision was taken after reviewing the efficacy of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been discontinued. While the NGP scheme helped to build an

overall momentum in favour of sanitation, several evaluations indicated a high degree of slippage to open defecation amongst NGP-awarded villages. The NGP scheme could not ensure sustainability of outcomes.

Awareness programme under SBM

2418. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken informational programmes to spread awareness under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has allocated/plans to allocate a percentage of Swachh Bharat Kosh towards campaigns for behavioural changes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has made provisions to ensure meetings between residents, masons and district administrative personnel to disseminate information regarding technology of toilet construction and maintenance of the same and 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) Yes. The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission is to bring about behavioral change in favour of sanitation through awareness and triggering activities. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 8% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication, of which 5% is available for State and District level, and 3% at the Central level. The awareness is being carried out both through interpersonal communication, focusing on the key stakeholders/implementers and through media for widespread outreach. A Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework has been prepared for guidance of the States. Workshops are being held at the regional, State and district levels. Social media is also being used extensively.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), funds are released to States/UTs for various components of the Mission which also includes IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and Public Awareness Component. As per SBM (U) guidelines, States shall prepare an Annual Action Plan, with details of State funding commitment, for Public Awareness and IEC and State HPC shall approve it. At least 50% of the IEC fund in each annual plan, as approved by State HPC, must go to the ULB's for IEC activities at the grass root level. Further many Swachh Bharat Ambassadors have been appointed from all walks of life who act as icons for the Mission.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Kosh operational guidelines include financing of 'training and skill development to facilitate maintenance of constructed toilets and to ensure its inter-linkages with education on hygiene.'

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines provide for adoption of safe technology of toilets and adequate skill training of masons for the same. The States/Districts carry out appropriate coordination of residents and masons towards this end.

Drinking water schemes in Pauri Garhwal

2419. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored drinking water schemes in Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand;

(b) the details of such schemes, block-wise and the number of villages which are deprived of the scheme;

(c) the time by which the villages falling in the ambit of Kaljikhhal block would get drinking water under the scheme;

(d) whether villages Olna, Alasu and the surrounding villages of Kaljikhhal block have been included under any drinking water scheme;

(e) the time by which drinking water would be made available to those villages; and

(f) 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) As reported by the State Government, there are 131 Centrally Sponsored Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand.

(b) The Block-wise Details of Schemes and the present status of habitation as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is Given in the Statement (See below).

(c) For the partially covered and drinking water problematic villages coming under Kaljikhhal Block, a water supply scheme from Nayar River namely Chinwadi Danda GOV Pumping water supply scheme has been proposed and for which the DPR with estimated cost of ₹ 2545.48 lakhs has been submitted for approval. After approval and allotment of funds the said scheme will be completed in three years. Presently the scheme is yet not been sanctioned due to paucity of funds.

(d) Villages Olna, Alasu and the surrounding villages of Kaljikhhal Block have been included in the proposed Chinwadi Danda GOV Pumping water supply scheme.

(e) and (f) Completion period for the scheme is three years after approval and allotment of funds.

Statement

Block-wise details of Schemes and the present status of habitation as per IMIS

Block	No of Centrally sponsored Schemes	Total No. of habitation	No of habitation (fully covered)	No of habitation (partially covered)	No of habitation (Quality affected)
Bironkhal	08	404	154	250	0
Dugadda	10	401	242	159	0
Dwarikhhal	42	376	186	190	0
Ekeshwar	04	266	31	235	0
Jairikhhal	06	349	71	278	0
Kaljikhhal	02	302	42	260	0
Khirshu	03	189	18	171	0
Kot	01	285	21	264	0
Nanidanda	06	418	97	321	0
Pabau	04	266	123	143	0
Pauri	0	265	65	200	0
Pokhara	03	180	51	129	0
Rikhanikhhal	11	367	92	275	0
Thalisain	07	322	122	200	0
Yamkeshwar	24	343	162	181	0
TOTAL	131	4733	1477	3256	0

Providing safe drinking water to people

2420. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government, in coordination with State Governments, to provide safe drinking water to the people in the country; and

(b) whether Government has initiated/issued directives or advisory to State Governments for creating strategic water reservoirs and for protecting natural resources of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As Rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) 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 to preserve ground water and avoid slippage. However, as an immediate measure, States have also been told to go for community water purification plants in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

A budgetary allocation of ₹ 3796 crores has been provided for all States/UTs under NRDWP in 2015-16.

This Ministry has asked the States to augment the water storage capacity in the country with measures like construction of reservoirs, check dams and farm ponds. Under NRDWP, 10% of the allocation is for sustainability component to be used to achieve drinking water security for sources with major emphasis on over exploited, critical and semi-critical areas.

Implementation of drinking water and sanitation schemes

2421. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drinking water and sanitation schemes being implemented, funds earmarked, released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under these schemes during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. 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. State-wise details of funds earmarked, released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched from 2.10.2014 with a goal to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand-driven scheme, hence funds are not earmarked State-wise. However, State/UT-wise, Central share released and expenditure reported during the last 3 years and the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. However, States have been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants or provide safe drinking water through surface water based piped water supply schemes in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March, 2017. As reported by States/UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), State-wise details of achievements (coverage of habitations with availability of 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water) made during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand-driven Scheme, hence State/UT-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual household latrines constructed during the last three years and the current year given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds (₹ in crores) earmarked, released and utilised during last three years and current year under NRDWP

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2012-13				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.15	0.78	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	563.39	485.14	672.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.32	223.22	220.65
4.	Assam	525.71	659.21	594.02
5.	Bihar	484.24	224.3	293.09
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	168.89	148.64	162.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	6.07	0.03	0
11.	Gujarat	578.29	717.47	797.93
12.	Haryana	250.24	313.41	275.54
13.	Himachal Pradesh	153.59	129.9	124.06
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76	474.5	488.09
15.	Jharkhand	191.86	243.43	204.87
16.	Karnataka	922.67	869.24	874.78
17.	Kerala	193.59	249.04	193.62
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	447.33	539.56	430.27
20.	Maharashtra	897.96	846.48	612.61
21.	Manipur	69.99	66.21	55.54
22.	Meghalaya	73.96	97.61	101.44
23.	Mizoram	48.35	47.92	33.88
24.	Nagaland	110.25	110.2	108.56
25.	Odisha	243.91	210.58	249.39
26.	Puducherry	1.75	0.88	0
27.	Punjab	101.9	144.27	121.22

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
28.	Rajasthan	1352.54	1411.36	1417.01
29.	Sikkim	36.69	32.36	38.89
30.	Tamil Nadu	394.82	570.17	625
31.	Telangana			
32.	Tripura	70.66	100.59	99.36
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.87	980.06	600.77
34.	Uttarakhand	159.74	74.28	147.99
35.	West Bengal	523.53	502.36	536.43
	TOTAL	10290.02	10473.2	10080.68

2013-14

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.04	0.09	0.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	635.44	631.52	662.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	201.23	237.32	230.97
4.	Assam	470	514.98	635.18
5.	Bihar	432.38	338.95	307.43
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	136.13	135.2	172.38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	5.5	0	2.22
11.	Gujarat	533.73	515.07	627.95
12.	Haryana	229.46	229.52	301.15
13.	Himachal Pradesh	138.51	130.81	153.33
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	462.43	414.82	499.79
15.	Jharkhand	172.85	243.29	277.96
16.	Karnataka	868.76	897.29	928.81
17.	Kerala	155.58	212.04	265.1
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	404.81	474.95	483.98
20.	Maharashtra	788.48	690.27	657.46
21.	Manipur	58.75	55.3	57.17

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
22.	Meghalaya	92.18	103.4	114.81
23.	Mizoram	38.41	44.89	33.37
24.	Nagaland	56.66	61.07	52.38
25.	Odisha	227.35	317.07	288.08
26.	Puducherry	1.59	0.06	0
27.	Punjab	96.89	147.95	159.05
28.	Rajasthan	1231.05	1332.49	1572.96
29.	Sikkim	16.88	26.56	71.25
30.	Tamil Nadu	273.63	387.11	527.57
31.	Telangana			
32.	Tripura	59.29	89.93	94.19
33.	Uttar Pradesh	923.18	794.93	858.5
34.	Uttarakhand	145.58	87.61	138.59
35.	West Bengal	490.63	485.83	757.11
	TOTAL	9348.4	9600.32	10931.78

2014-15

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.86	0.81	0.43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	364.3	377.78	427.08
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.21	109.83	119.5
4.	Assam	501.1	545.87	586.88
5.	Bihar	441.07	340.48	381.9
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	165.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	4.61	0	0
11.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44
12.	Haryana	213.04	277.98	228.82
13.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	441.33	474.41	458.03
15.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
16.	Karnataka	605.38	563.91	622.37
17.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94
20.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96
21.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25
22.	Meghalaya	44.61	69.5	81.02
23.	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81
24.	Nagaland	103.19	101.44	86.45
25.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	257.29
26.	Puducherry	1.62	0	0
27.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23
28.	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79
29.	Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03
30.	Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39
31.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25
32.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81
33.	Uttar Pradesh	962.43	1036.3	1146.18
34.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	152.94
35.	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72
TOTAL		8869.64	9056.22	9774.65

2015-16 (As on 16.12.2015)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.37	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	122.18	101.01	126.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.53	49.98	40.91
4.	Assam	197.46	141.97	105.83
5.	Bihar	177.46	132.59	173.99
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	54.30	45.38	38.98
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
10.	Goa	1.96	1.66	0
11.	Gujarat	197.82	159.56	198.48
12.	Haryana	89.56	70.23	86.33
13.	Himachal Pradesh	55.86	47.04	51.64
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.01	158.43	96.14
15.	Jharkhand	71.81	60.59	83.25
16.	Karnataka	246.34	187.1	146.05
17.	Kerala	47.94	39.21	53.68
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	164.95	155.1	224.4
20.	Maharashtra	284.87	231.67	416.92
21.	Manipur	23.07	16.67	33.94
22.	Meghalaya	29.99	21.66	22.36
23.	Mizoram	16.05	11.59	14.17
24.	Nagaland	19.82	14.29	27.32
25.	Odisha	86.62	79.81	100.45
26.	Puducherry	0.69	0	0
27.	Punjab	32.35	27.33	34.6
28.	Rajasthan	505.59	384.6	349.23
29.	Sikkim	6.66	6.51	4.88
30.	Tamil Nadu	104.48	86.97	88.08
31.	Telangana	73.80	70.05	77.54
32.	Tripura	23.16	16.38	22.87
33.	Uttar Pradesh	329.31	242.6	429.75
34.	Uttarakhand	57.80	48.95	49.34
35.	West Bengal	161.27	131.36	181.94
TOTAL		3427.08	2740.29	3279.46

Statement-II

(a) *State-wise release and expenditure of funds
under SBM-G 2012-13*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.37	37.49	145.24	116.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.87	2.11	5.19	12.55
3.	Assam	119.43	94.59	41.81	67.05
4.	Bihar	478.15	220.13	0.00	115.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.32	16.78	0.00	32.78
6.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	39.49	34.98	52.64	50.57
9.	Haryana	0.00	7.67	131.18	35.62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	16.59	30.50	22.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.11	36.41	39.57	32.94
12.	Jharkhand	41.93	18.87	0.00	40.22
13.	Karnataka	159.51	69.64	65.95	158.41
14.	Kerala	0.00	9.52	43.01	25.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	257.80	179.50	660.39	312.06
16.	Maharashtra	124.09	62.81	36.46	109.68
17.	Manipur	35.09	17.14	0.00	10.83
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	12.89	103.04	46.35
19.	Mizoram	4.97	2.03	8.06	3.96
20.	Nagaland	23.03	3.89	0.00	17.81
21.	Odisha	0.00	33.09	0.00	18.52
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	3.88	0.00	2.87
24.	Rajasthan	137.71	83.03	0.00	71.62
25.	Sikkim	1.59	0.00	8.25	4.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tamil Nadu	128.12	86.95	311.92	212.66
27.	Telangana	51.86	53.08	0.00	137.47
28.	Tripura	4.30	3.41	14.01	4.90
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256.85	201.44	376.32	250.96
30.	Uttarakhand	25.42	13.54	5.28	17.31
31.	West Bengal	306.38	199.75	111.47	180.92
GRAND TOTAL		2438.47	1521.21	2190.28	2113.26

*(b) State-wise release and expenditure of funds
under SBM-G 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16 (Upto 16-12-2015)	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	101.45	156.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	12.20	6.23
3.	Assam	185.78	121.24	187.67	271.79
4.	Bihar	0.00	104.59	182.14	76.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	43.02	87.22
6.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00
8.	Gujarat	156.07	157.46	134.52	229.31
9.	Haryana	5.93	61.52	29.53	36.87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	44.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	14.06
12.	Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	16.95	111.14
13.	Karnataka	312.57	441.03	335.45	221.95
14.	Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	11.09
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	220.28	440.08
16.	Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	280.83	250.30
17.	Manipur	9.18	20.23	8.19	33.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	22.47	23.38
19.	Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	0.66
20.	Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	18.91
21.	Odisha	65.84	107.41	143.65	483.89
22.	Puducherry	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	8.15	23.90	23.17
24.	Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	429.38	741.52
25.	Sikkim	3.89	5.19	1.93	1.85
26.	Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	34.91	215.66
27.	Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	50.95
28.	Tripura	50.65	16.91	15.39	17.45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	462.69	326.29
30.	Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	30.82	35.73
31.	West Bengal	371.52	469.16	575.53	610.58
GRAND TOTAL		2730.33	3094.53	3453.41	4540.33

Statement-III

*State-wise achievements made during last three years and current year
in terms of no. of habitations under NRDWP*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 16.12.2015)
		Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5699	6378	2819	1340
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	358	369	214	97
4.	Assam	7110	6552	6399	634
5.	Bihar	10960	12787	12236	3329
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	9111	11832	12173	1133

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		1856	4085	2498	571
12. Haryana		895	702	523	105
13. Himachal Pradesh		2650	2587	2560	1332
14. Jammu and Kashmir		1153	901	642	65
15. Jharkhand		17335	12546	9185	1267
16. Karnataka		13284	17522	15398	7001
17. Kerala		668	356	221	182
18. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh		17483	13858	12378	6818
20. Maharashtra		4637	4064	3747	778
21. Manipur		197	260	224	65
22. Meghalaya		510	549	285	17
23. Mizoram		5	57	51	3
24. Nagaland		178	155	190	24
25. Odisha		19484	18447	20521	10219
26. Puducherry		0	0	0	0
27. Punjab		617	1227	570	104
28. Rajasthan		3943	4244	3513	959
29. Sikkim		101	87	128	11
30. Tamil Nadu		7203	5742	8622	196
31. Telangana		--	--	2143	1361
32. Tripura		1323	1120	1538	372
33. Uttar Pradesh		23727	22666	10461	661
34. Uttarakhand		983	988	976	303
35. West Bengal		4236	3347	5891	2036
TOTAL		155706	153428	136106	40983

Statement-IV

*State/UT-wise Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed
during last three years and*

Sl. No.	State Name	<i>Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed</i>			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto 16.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195102	138721	216473	207479
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5760	14433	12836	6776
3.	Assam	273240	160602	150688	312441
4.	Bihar	796699	161646	164710	114663
5.	Chhattisgarh	52045	67457	39858	127462
6.	D and N Haveli	0	0		
7.	Goa	0	0	0	4581
8.	Gujarat	171977	155268	333817	333541
9.	Haryana	62949	116426	109740	79283
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5183	9170	61159	51821
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71900	70884	11179	22444
12.	Jharkhand	48500	76818	99266	144028
13.	Karnataka	296429	505697	780608	296454
14.	Kerala	5674	39601	34141	9810
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558189	515583	526534	643989
16.	Maharashtra	189306	559042	495412	378507
17.	Manipur	43917	35442	28260	31337
18.	Meghalaya	14406	29012	42002	23369
19.	Mizoram	4967	4524	534	588
20.	Nagaland	22149	20102	0	16041
21.	Odisha	118318	33759	132463	582346
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	57421	3912	9908	29542
24.	Rajasthan	252800	266197	653274	1451227
25.	Sikkim	0	3443	3562	2499

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Tamil Nadu		324216	313402	375116	436658
27. Telangana		189177	180682	132055	110682
28. Tripura		7035	6077	25475	22778
29. Uttar Pradesh		134873	789092	511818	436153
30. Uttarakhand		97815	91084	57500	33934
31. West Bengal		559115	608218	845468	1043846
TOTAL		4559162	4976294	5853856	6954279

Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission

2422. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Swachh Bharat Mission *i.e.* how far it has been implemented successfully;

(b) what is the status of most backward regions of Odisha, Bihar and North Eastern States in this project;

(c) whether Government has been granting funds to different States to achieve the objectives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the funds that have, so far, been provided to them during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014 with a goal of attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Since the launch of SBM(G), there has been a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed. During 2015-16, 60.88 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 17.12.2015. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 119 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 17.12.2015. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far 5.91 lakh individual household toilets and 28948 community and public toilets seats have been completed. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Central share released during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (As on 17-12-2015) is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far Rs. 1361.37 crore has been released to States/UTs. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise, Individual household latrines constructed under SBM(G)
from 2nd October, 2014 to 17th December, 2015*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Individual Household latrines constructed (From 2-10-2014 to 17-12-2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	401787
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17788
3.	Assam	455838
4.	Bihar	248663
5.	Chhattisgarh	142044
6.	D and N Haveli	0
7.	Goa	4581
8.	Gujarat	606852
9.	Haryana	137900
10.	Himachal Pradesh	82638
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30940
12.	Jharkhand	212328
13.	Karnataka	1088141
14.	Kerala	30599
15.	Madhya Pradesh	948821
16.	Maharashtra	820437
17.	Manipur	56246
18.	Meghalaya	55486

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram	661
20.	Nagaland	16041
21.	Odisha	701165
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	37974
24.	Rajasthan	2091666
25.	Sikkim	3306
26.	Tamil Nadu	686922
27.	Telangana	196747
28.	Tripura	47647
29.	Uttar Pradesh	942691
30.	Uttarakhand	71045
31.	West Bengal	1765930
TOTAL		11902884

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, household latrines and Community and Public Toilets constructed under SBM(U) from 2nd October, 2014 to 31st October, 2015

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Household latrines constructed (From 2-10-2014 to 31-10-2015)	Community and Public Toilets constructed (From 2-10-2014 to 31-10-2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41442	1002
2.	A & N Island	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	38
5.	Bihar	1066	57
6.	Chandigarh	0	1313
7.	Chhattisgarh	33919	3571
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0

1	2	3	4
9.	D and N Haveli	0	0
10.	NCT of Delhi	0	5776
11.	Goa	110	40
12.	Gujarat	327880	570
13.	Haryana	4125	1051
14.	Himachal Pradesh	92	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	6
16.	Jharkhand	325	0
17.	Karnataka	8669	398
18.	Kerala	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	112307	6730
20.	Maharashtra	24349	2689
21.	Manipur	100	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0
23.	Mizoram	300	36
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	Orissa	2000	720
26.	Puducherry	2114	33
27.	Punjab	7480	20
28.	Rajasthan	7331	1740
29.	Sikkim	0	8
30.	Tamil Nadu	280	2048
31.	Telangana	4193	144
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	862	936
34.	Uttarakhand	76	22
35.	West Bengal	12220	0
TOTAL		591240	28948

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise, Central share release during 2014-15 and 2015-16
(As on 17.12.2015) under SBM(G)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto 17-12-2015)
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.	D & N 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	23.90
24.	Rajasthan	271.57	429.38
25.	Sikkim	3.89	1.93

1	2	3	4
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	3453.41

*Statement-IV**State/UT-wise, Central share release during 2014-15 and 2015-16**(As on 31.10.2015) under SBM (Urban)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto 17-12-2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	30.00
2.	A & N Island	0	0.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.36	1.21
4.	Assam	0.23	0.00
5.	Bihar	37.72	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	1.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.79	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
9.	D and N Haveli	0	0.00
10.	NCT of Delhi	7.53	55.83
11.	Goa	3.17	0.64
12.	Gujarat	57.3	29.32
13.	Haryana	17.92	11.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.02	0.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.75	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	15.27	0.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	80.01	30.86
18.	Kerala	19.18	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21.02	65.40
20.	Maharashtra	135	44.60
21.	Manipur	11.21	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	4.05	0.00
23.	Mizoram	9.79	0.00
24.	Nagaland	10.52	0.00
25.	Odisha	1.43	11.33
26.	Puducherry	1.95	0.00
27.	Punjab	41.4	0.00
28.	Rajasthan	60.73	23.71
29.	Sikkim	3.09	0.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	35.07	83.39
31.	Telangana	28.95	29.15
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	86.07	82.23
34.	Uttarakhand	5.94	0.40
35.	West Bengal	64.01	0.00
TOTAL		859.48	501.90

Open defecation

2423. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per a survey of the National Sample Organisation, a large part of the population in rural and urban areas defecate in the open in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, urban/rural area-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of toilets constructed till date since the launch of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), area-wise, State-wise and programme-wise;

(d) the funds allocated/released and utilised under these programmes during each of the last three and the current year, area-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of districts in each State/UT declared open defecation free under SBM till date?

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

(b) State/UT-wise, % Open defecation as per National Sample Survey Office, Report-2012 in rural/urban areas is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise, the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far 5.91 lakh individual household toilets and 28948 community and public toilets seats have been completed. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-III (*See below*). [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 2422, part (a) and (b)]

(d) State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised during last three years and current year under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), so far ₹ 1361.37 crore has been released to States/UTs. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-V (*See below*). [Refer to the Statement-IV appended to answer to USQ No. 2422, part (d)]

(e) Till date only Nadia district of West Bengal has been declared Open Defecation Free.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise, % Open defecation as per NSSO-2012 Report

Sl.No	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.3	8.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.6	0.0
3.	Assam	13.7	0.3
4.	Bihar	72.8	20.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.7	24.9
6.	Goa	9.7	4.0

Sl.No	State/UT	Rural	Urban
7.	Gujarat	58.7	6.2
8.	Haryana	25.4	1.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25.7	4.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.3	6.0
11.	Jharkhand	90.5	17.7
12.	Karnataka	70.8	9.0
13.	Kerala	2.8	1.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79	14.0
15.	Maharashtra	54	6.9
16.	Manipur	1.2	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	4.5	0.2
18.	Mizoram	0.7	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	0.0
20.	Odisha	81.3	18.2
21.	Punjab	22.2	6.2
22.	Rajasthan	73	14.2
23.	Sikkim	0.2	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.4	12.2
25.	Tripura	1.4	0.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75.3	10.7
27.	Uttarakhand	19.7	1.6
28.	West Bengal	39.7	5.4
29.	A and N Islands	28.8	5.0
30.	Chandigarh	0.3	1.6
31.	D and N Haveli	49.3	32.2
32.	Daman and Diu	26.8	0.1
33.	Lakshadweep	0	2.3
34.	Delhi	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	47.4	6.3
	All India	59.4	8.8

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise, Individual household latrines constructed under
NBA and SBM(G)*

Sl.No	States/UTs	NBA (1.4.2012 to 1.10.2014)	SBM(G) (2-10-2014 to 17-12-2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	353382	401787
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22080	17788
3.	Assam	438682	455838
4.	Bihar	989798	248663
5.	Chhattisgarh	137512	142044
6.	D and N Haveli	0	0
7.	Goa	0	4581
8.	Gujarat	389696	606852
9.	Haryana	225642	137900
10.	Himachal Pradesh	37799	82638
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	142784	30940
12.	Jharkhand	155523	212328
13.	Karnataka	802126	1088141
14.	Kerala	58587	30599
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1290667	948821
16.	Maharashtra	805834	820437
17.	Manipur	82310	56246
18.	Meghalaya	53303	55486
19.	Mizoram	9952	661
20.	Nagaland	42251	16041
21.	Odisha	164174	701165
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	62788	37974
24.	Rajasthan	531864	2091666
25.	Sikkim	6198	3306

1	2	3	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	763846	686922
27.	Telangana	414519	196747
28.	Tripura	13112	47647
29.	Uttar Pradesh	932850	942691
30.	Uttarakhand	209620	71045
31.	West Bengal	1292010	1765930
TOTAL		10428909	11902884

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise, Central share release and utilised during last three years and current year under NBA and SBM(G)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Upto 17-12-2015)	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.37	37.49	145.24	116.92	116.10	93.96	101.45	171.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.87	2.11	5.19	12.55	14.61	14.26	12.20	8.02
3.	Assam	119.43	94.59	41.81	67.05	185.78	120.44	187.67	319.53
4.	Bihar	478.15	220.13	0.00	115.75	0.00	104.59	182.14	89.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.32	16.78	0.00	32.78	28.12	17.72	43.02	96.86
6.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00
8.	Gujarat	39.49	34.98	52.64	50.57	156.07	154.17	134.52	264.38
9.	Haryana	0.00	7.67	131.18	35.62	5.93	61.52	29.53	39.91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	16.59	30.50	22.62	130.17	30.12	4.37	48.63
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.11	36.41	39.57	32.94	103.08	4.66	4.05	21.52
12.	Jharkhand	41.93	18.87	0.00	40.22	23.05	75.48	16.95	125.29
13.	Karnataka	159.51	69.64	65.95	158.41	312.57	440.87	335.45	248.28

14.	Kerala	0.00	9.52	43.01	25.11	33.97	21.97	8.50	11.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	257.80	179.50	660.39	312.06	0.00	222.87	220.28	509.90
16.	Maharashtra	124.09	62.81	36.46	109.68	236.11	257.08	280.83	281.18
17.	Manipur	35.09	17.14	0.00	10.83	9.18	19.93	8.19	35.96
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	12.89	103.04	46.35	0.00	36.67	22.47	25.54
19.	Mizoram	4.97	2.03	8.06	3.96	0.00	2.57	3.32	1.14
20.	Nagaland	23.03	3.89	0.00	17.81	20.87	0.76	10.83	18.91
21.	Odisha	0.00	33.09	0.00	18.52	65.84	107.41	143.65	522.95
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	3.88	0.00	2.87	0.00	7.66	23.90	26.27
24.	Rajasthan	137.71	83.03	0.00	71.62	271.57	311.30	429.38	820.77
25.	Sikkim	1.59	0.00	8.25	4.83	3.89	5.19	1.93	2.82
26.	Tamil Nadu	128.12	86.95	311.92	212.66	205.12	138.09	34.91	247.29
27.	Telangana	51.86	53.08	0.00	137.47	105.62	46.55	128.39	63.98
28.	Tripura	4.30	3.41	14.01	4.90	50.65	16.81	15.39	21.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256.85	201.44	376.32	250.96	237.99	256.83	462.69	353.85
30.	Uttarakhand	25.42	13.54	5.28	17.31	40.52	43.70	30.82	37.99
31.	West Bengal	306.38	199.75	111.47	180.92	371.52	469.16	575.53	652.83
TOTAL		2438.47	1521.21	2190.28	2113.26	2730.33	3082.32	3453.41	5066.70

Violation of coastal zone management rules

2424. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and spent for coastal zone management during the last year and the current financial year, so far, year-wise;

(b) whether violations of coastal zone management rules are not being monitored or checked; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of funds allocated, released and spent for the last and current year under the World Bank aided Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project commissioned by this Ministry, are as under:

(In rupees crore)

Component	Amount allocated for the project period (2010-17)	Amount released		Amount Spent	
		2014-15	2015-16 (till November, 2015)	2014-15	2015-16 (till November, 2015)
National	522.45	47.80	35.00	52.53	35.94
Gujarat	387.17	58.00	29.00	84.43	34.47
Odhisha	334.87	35.00	23.00	52.89	23.26
West Bengal	335.61	20.00	13.00	30.48	21.23
TOTAL	1,580.10	160.80	100.00	220.33	114.90

(b) and (c) As per the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the State/Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) are primarily responsible for implementation of the Notification. For monitoring and enforcement of the provisions of the Notification, the powers under the Act are delegated to State/Union Territory CZMAs.

Cutting of emission intensity

2425. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has committed to cut the emission intensity of GDP by 33-35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India sets an ambitious target of a low carbon future with the help of clean technologies; and

(d) whether India aims to mobilize domestic and global funds to implement its mitigation actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties to UNFCCC were requested to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has submitted its INDCs which envisage reduction of emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030.

(c) and (d) INDCs submitted by India envisages that about 40 percent of its cumulative electric power installed capacity shall come from non-fossil fuel based energy sources by 2030. The Government of India has initiated number of steps in this direction. It has set up the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) by levying a cess of ₹ 200 per tonne of coal produced domestically or imported, for the purpose of financing and promoting clean energy activities. It has proposed massive increase in renewable energy from 35 GW (upto March 2015) to 175 GW by 2022 through National Solar Mission and other activities in Wind, Biomass, and Small Hydro with the help of low cost international finance including the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Proposal for revival of Bellandur Lake

2426. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent any proposal for approval and release of financial aid to revive Bellandur Lake in Bengaluru; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Based on the proposal received from the Government of Karnataka, a project for “Conservation and Management of Bellandur lake’ in Bengaluru was sanctioned by this Ministry under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) at a cost of ₹ 5.542 crore on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Central and State Governments. An expenditure of ₹ 2.41 crore, including Central share of ₹ 1.69 crore, has been incurred on the project for undertaking various conservation activities like bio-remediation, catchment area treatment, aeration, de-weeding etc.

Declaring cigarette butts as toxic waste

2427. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to declare cigarette butts as toxic waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a direction from the National Green Tribunal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no such initiative by the Ministry to declare cigarette butts as toxic waste.

(c) and (d) An application No. 433 of 2015 in the matter of Doctors for You Vs Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Others has been filed in National Green Tribunal, New Delhi praying for declaring the discarded cigarette butts as toxic waste. Ministry has filed the response in the matter contending the submission of the petitioner in the matter. The matter is presently under *sub-judice* and there is no direction for the Ministry as of now.

Air pollution level in cities

2428. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the current air pollution levels in the top ten polluted cities of the country;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to find out the reasons for the high levels of pollution there and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an increase in the number of people suffering from respiratory and other related diseases due to pollution in the cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to curb air pollution in these cities and the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) comprise of 12 pollutants, out of which, three pollutants namely PM_{10} , SO_2 and NO_2 are monitored at 612 locations in 254 cities/towns by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for UTs. The levels of SO_2 (annual average) reported are within notified norms across the country. The levels of air pollution in top ten polluted cities during 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) High levels of air pollution are due to road dust re-suspension, vehicular exhaust emissions, air traffic, railways, construction activities, gensets, industrial emission including from power plants, garbage burning, stubble burning, hot mix plants, brick kilns etc. Air pollution also depends on prevailing meteorological conditions including wind direction, wind speed, mixing height, temperature variation, etc.

(c) No peer reviewed conclusive study report is available directly linking the increase in the number of people suffering from respiratory and other related diseases due to pollution. However, the air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases. Other factors are inhaling/ingestion of bacteria, virus, mites, moulds, fungi, spores, pollen grains etc.

(d) The action taken to minimize the impact of air pollution *inter-alia* include;

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG), ethanol blend etc. replacing petrol and diesel;
- Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws etc.;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of air pollution, the Government has taken some more measures as listed below:

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) on 2nd October, 2014;
- Formulation of draft rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- MoRTH on 27.11.2015 issued two Draft Notifications issued for advancing the implementation time lines to 2019 for BS-V and 2021 for BS-VI for comments of stakeholders;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in Delhi;
- Levying environment compensation charge on goods vehicles entering Delhi;
- Regular co-ordination meetings being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing;
- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;
- Directions under section 18(1) (b) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 being issued to enforcing agencies; and
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways around Delhi to divert non-destined vehicles.

Statement*The levels of air pollution in top ten polluted cities during 2014*

Based on analysis of ambient air quality data for million plus cities during 2014, top ten cities w.r.t. PM_{10} and NO_2 is given below:

Descending order of cities exceeding NAAQS with respect to PM_{10} (annual average) during 2014

Sl.No.	City	PM_{10} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
1.	Raipur	329
2.	Allahabad	250
3.	Ghaziabad	246
4.	Delhi	215
5.	Kanpur	199
6.	Faridabad	197
7.	Ranchi	197
8.	Jodhpur	189
9.	Amritsar	187
10.	Agra	182

Descending order of cities exceeding NAAQS with respect to NO_2 (annual average) during 2014

Sl.No.	City	NO_2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
1.	Kalyan Dombivali	77
2.	Delhi (DMC)	61
3.	Thane	60
4.	Meerut	48
5.	Pune	45
6.	Amritsar	42
7.	Jaipur	41
8.	Pimpri Chinchwad	41
9.	Raipur	41
10.	Navi Mumbai	40

Note: National Ambient Air Quality Standard (Annual average) for $\text{NO}_2 = 40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $\text{PM}_{10} = 60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All values are in microgram per meter cube ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and annual average concentration

Conservation of lakes and other urban water bodies

2429. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any nationwide annual action plan for cleaning, restoring and conserving lakes and other urban water bodies in the country, especially in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on pollution control measures for urban water bodies in Bengaluru; and

(c) what is the current status of the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems implemented by Government in Bengaluru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) This Ministry has been implementing the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, including Karnataka, on cost sharing between the Central Government and respective State Governments. To have better synergy and avoid overlap, the NLCP has been merged with the scheme of National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) in February, 2013 into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) with the objective of conserving lakes and wetlands in a holistic manner.

Based on the proposals received from different States, this Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 63 lakes in 14 States, including Karnataka, at a total cost of ₹ 1096.09 crores under the NLCP/NPCA for various activities, which include interception, diversion and treatment of pollution load entering the lake, de-silting, de-weeding, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, etc. So far, an amount of ₹ 623.64 crore has been released as Central share to the States for the sanctioned projects, which includes an amount of ₹ 11.62 crore released to Government of Karnataka for conservation and management of five lakes in Bengaluru, namely Vengaiakhkere, Nagvara, Jarganahalli, Lal Bagh and Bellandur. Work on all these five lakes has been completed.

Urban forestry scheme

2430. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched an urban forestry scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of cities selected for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for afforestation of degraded forest lands across the country?

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 has recently launched a Nagar Vana-Udyan Yojana on a pilot basis for a period of five years to create or develop at least one city forest in each Class-I city or cities having Municipal Corporation in forest areas for ecological and environmental benefits. The Ministry will support one time development and non- recurring expenditure to the concerned agency of the concerned cities for creation of a City Forest in forest areas within their jurisdiction upto a maximum of 100 ha. and minimum area of 20 ha. Under the programme, the objective is to create 200 City FOREST in the country.

The Central Government is supporting the State Governments in afforestation and restoration of degraded FOREST in the country through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, Green India Mission and different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

Integrated Coastal Zone Management project

2431. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE pleased to state:

(a) whether an Integrated Coastal Zone Management project aimed at livelihood improvement of coastal communities is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the project safeguards the interest of fishing community while at the same time protecting the fragile coastal ecosystem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has commissioned a World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in March, 2010, which is aimed at preparation of integrated coastal zone management plans for selected coastline stretches of coastal states through community participation, capacity building and institutional development in the area of coastal management. The phase-I of the project covers the coastal states of Gujarat, Odisha

and West Bengal. The project has a major component of improving and securing the livelihood of coastal local communities in these states.

(c) The project includes mangrove afforestation and shoreline protection through soft measures to protect the coastal communities and their dwellings from erosion, flooding and cyclonic conditions. Further, as a part of alternative livelihood and skilled development, other components such as improved fish processing, dairying, coir making, handicrafts and eco-tourism are also under implementation.

Environment conservation schemes/projects in Himachal Pradesh

2432. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/projects being implemented in Himachal Pradesh for conservation and upgradation of environment;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and utilised on the said projects during the last three years and the current year, project-wise, and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for monitoring the implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing 18 Umbrella Schemes in Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), comprising of 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and 13 Central Sector schemes. Notable schemes focusing on environmental conservation in the country as well as in the State of Himachal Pradesh include Assistance to Botanical Gardens, Taxonomy Capacity Building, National Natural Resource Management Scheme (NNRMS), Research and Development in Environment, Biosphere Reserves, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation. Allocation and utilisation status under various programmes/projects to the State of Himachal Pradesh is given in statement (*See below*) for last three year under various thematic schemes. In the Union Budget 2014-15, a new scheme named as 'National Mission on Himalayan Studies' was launched with an outlay of ₹ 100/- crore. It is aimed at contributing to the sustainable development of Indian Himalayan Region by mainstreaming 'mountain perspective' across policies and programmes.

(c) Periodic review of the projects/programmes/schemes is taken up by the Ministry to assess physical and financial progress as per the approved appraisal note.

Statement*Allocation and utilisation status under various programmes/projects to the State of Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Projects	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilised
1.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	3.19	3.6755*	4.76	3.73	4.30	3.21	4.32	-
2.	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	3.62	3.62	2.61	2.61	0.73	0.73	-	-
3.	Capacity Development for Forest Management/Training of Personnel	-	-	3.47	-	3.28	1.14	0.51	0.76
4.	Research and Development Scheme	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
5.	National Green Corps Programme	0.77	0.77	0.81	0.80	Not released due to pending UCs.	-	0.78	UC is yet to be received
6.	National Environment Awareness Campaign	0.37	0.32	0.57	0.52	Not released due to pending UCs.	-	0.78	UC is yet to be received
7.	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme	2.26	3.04	3.64	3.64	3.66	3.58	1.87	-

Note: UC : Utilisation Certificate

* ₹ 0.78 crore was revaluated.

Environmental pollution in Delhi

†2433. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environmental pollution has reached a very alarming stage in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has recently given many suggestions by commenting strictly to improve the situation in this context; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether policy measures are being taken, according to those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per data provided by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) on ambient air quality in Delhi for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 (given below), the levels of following air pollutants are fluctuating.

Parameters/Year	2012	2013	2014	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (annual standards)
SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	17	20	17.5	50
NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	82.4	75.5	71.9	40
CO (mg/m ³)	2.0	2.1	1.7	02
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	293	282	302	60
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	143	136	138	40

(c) and (d) To improve ambient air quality in Delhi, the National Green Tribunal has issued various directions to authorities concerned at various levels in State as well as Central Government. The directions inter alia include restriction on parking on metalled road, installation of weigh bridges on entry points of Delhi for goods vehicles, banning of garbage and stubble burning, banning of open burning of plastic materials, banning of plying of petrol vehicles older than 15 years and diesel vehicles older than 10 years, decongestion of traffic, expeditious completion of expressways, strengthening of PUC certification system, examining age of diesel trucks, construction and demolition waste management etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The action taken to minimize the impact of air pollution *inter-alia* includes;

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG), ethanol blend etc. replacing petrol and diesel;
- Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws etc.;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of air pollution, the Government has taken some more measures as listed below:

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan);
- Draft rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 27.11.2015 issued two Draft Notifications issued for advancing the implementation time lines to 2019 for BS-V and 2021 for BS- VI for comments of stakeholders;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in Delhi;
- Levying environment compensation charge on goods vehicles entering Delhi;
- Regular co-ordination meetings being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing;

- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;
- Directions under section 18(1) (b) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 being issued to enforcing agencies; and
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways to divert non-destined vehicles.

Conservation of great Indian bustard

2434. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the great Indian bustard, a magnificent bird of grasslands, is close to extinction in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Principal Chief Conservator of FOREST, Gujarat has submitted a species recovery plan of ₹ 187.13 crore for great Indian bustard to the Central Government on the 26th May, 2014; and

(c) if so, by when the aforesaid plan is likely to be approved and financial sanction accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Great Indian Bustard is one of the critically endangered species of bird in India and out of the habitat confined to 6 states viz., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, its population has been observed only from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Population of this species is estimated to be less than 300.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Gujarat has submitted a Species Recovery Plan of ₹ 187.13 crores for the period of ten years for Great Indian Bustard to Union Government for financial assistance during 2014-15. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry.

Financial assistance has been released to following two Bustard Sanctuaries of Gujarat viz. Kachchh Bustard Sanctuary and Gaga Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary during the current financial year. Details of fund released to these two sanctuaries are as follows:

Name of Sanctuary	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
Kachchh Bustard Sanctuary	11.79
Gaga Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary	2.48

Besides, under a programme for conservation breeding of Great Indian Bustard for augmenting wild population, Ministry has approved ₹ 33.85 crores for five years. This programme will be implemented by Wildlife Institute of India in the State of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra to begin with.

Impact of climate change summit on developing countries

†2435. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of impact of outcome of summit of various nations of the world on climate change held in Paris, on developing countries like India;

(b) whether tendency of developed countries putting pressure on developing countries to cut greenhouse gas emission was witnessed in this summit;

(c) the position of India in terms of greenhouse gas emission *vis-a-vis* other developed nations; and

(d) the details of decisions taken in this summit on reducing greenhouse gas emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A new “Paris Agreement” was adopted at COP-21 for post 2020 period as outcome of the conference. India maintained its stand for an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) that recognises the need for developed countries to continue to take the lead and also recognizes the specific needs and special circumstances of the developing country parties, which are vulnerable to effects of climate change as provided under the Convention. Developing countries will have development space and will receive support in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries.

(c) As per EDGARv4.3 report, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, published in 2015 the global total annual emission is 35.66 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent for 2014. The contribution of developed countries such as USA is 5.33 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent and EU is 3.41 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent while India’s contribution is only 2.34 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent. In terms of per

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capita emissions, the contribution of developed countries such as USA is 16.50 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita and EU is 6.69 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita while India's per capita emission is only 1.8 tons of CO₂ equivalent.

(d) The Paris Agreement maintains differentiation in mitigation actions of developed and developing countries. It explicitly recognizes the imperatives of climate justice and sustainable lifestyles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production. Developed countries will take the lead and undertake economy wide absolute emission reduction targets while developing countries can take variety of action. They would also take longer time for peaking of greenhouse gas emissions.

Unseasonal rains and drought due to climate change

†2436. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether change in climate has led to unseasonal rain in Tamil Nadu and caused drought like situation in many parts of the country; and

(b) the details of steps being taken in the direction of curbing climate change and effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its fifth assessment report published in 2014 has indicated that the number of heavy precipitation events has increased and the increasing trend in extreme precipitation implies greater risks of flooding. It also reported low confidence in observed global scale trend in drought. Extreme rainfall that occurred over coastal districts of Tamil Nadu was highly localized and part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system.

(b) Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to deal with climate change related issues. NAPCC outlines eight national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, all states/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State's specific issues relating to climate change.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Land title to tribals and other forest dwellers

2437. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHNAGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area under FOREST, State-wise;
- (b) the land title given to tribals and other forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006;
- (c) the number of applications received from tribals and other forest dwellers by the forest departments, State-wise under the Act and the land titles given; and
- (d) whether the forest department of the States stopped taking application from tribals and other forest dwellers for availing the forest land titles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of forest area are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 also known as Forest Rights Act, 2006. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a total of 4,405,395 claims have been filed and 1,708,973 titles have been distributed as on 31st October, 2015. The State/UT-wise details of number of claims received and title distributed are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As per the provisions of Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Gram Sabha is authorized to accept forest land claims and District Level Committee is authorized to grant forest land titles. Therefore, the question of Forest Department of the States taking or not taking application from tribals and other forest dwellers for availing the forest land titles does not arise.

Statement-I

*State and UT-wise total recorded forest area and forest cover as per
India State of Forest Report, 2015*

(Area in square kilometer)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Recorded Forest Area as per ISFR 2015	Total Forest cover as per ISFR 2015
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	160204	37258	24424

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	51407	67248
Assam	78438	26832	27623
Bihar	94163	6493	7288
Chhattisgarh	135191	59772	55586
Delhi	1483	102	188.77
Goa	3702	1225	2224
Gujarat	196022	21647	14660
Haryana	44212	1559	1584
Himachal Pradesh	55673	37033	14696
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	20230	22988
Jharkhand	79714	23605	23478
Karnataka	191791	38284	36421
Kerala	38863	11309	19239
Madhya Pradesh	308245	94689	77462
Maharashtra	307713	61579	50628
Manipur	22327	17418	16994
Meghalaya	22429	9496	17217
Mizoram	21081	5641	18748
Nagaland	16579	9222	12966
Odisha	155707	58136	50354
Punjab	50362	3084	1771
Rajasthan	342239	32737	16171
Sikkim	7096	5841	3357
Tamil Nadu	130058	22877	26345
Telangana	114865	26904	21591
Tripura	10486	6294	7811
Uttar Pradesh	240928	16582	14461
Uttarakhand	53483	38000	24240
West Bengal	88752	11879	16828
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	7171	6751

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	114	35	22.03
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	204	206
Daman and Diu	112	8	19.61
Lakshadweep	32	0	27.06
Puducherry	480	13	55.38
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	764566	701673

Statement-II

*Number of claims received and titles distributed
State/UT-wise as on 31.10.2015*

Sl.No	States/UTs	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	411,012	169,370
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	131,911	36,267
4.	Bihar	8,022	222
5.	Chhattisgarh	860,364	347,789
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	190,097	76,845
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346
9.	Jharkhand	83,553	43,125
10.	Karnataka	372,248	8,303
11.	Kerala	37,535	24,599
12.	Madhya Pradesh	602,501	216,142
13.	Maharashtra	353,169	109,292
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0
18.	Odisha	614,805	354,100

1	2	3	4
19.	Rajasthan	69,775	35,025
20.	Sikkim	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	3,723
22.	Telangana	215,370	100,230
23.	Tripura	191,653	122,583
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93,644	18,555
25.	Uttarakhand	182	0
26.	West Bengal	142,081	42,457
27.	A and N Islands	0	0
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0
TOTAL		4,405,395	1,708,973

Effect of climate change on agriculture

2438. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on effect of climate change on agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to mitigated the impacts of climate change on agriculture;

(d) whether agriculture itself is a major contributor to climate change in India; 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) A scientific study to assess the impacts of climate change has been undertaken and a report titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Government of India. The report has assessed impacts of climate change in climate sensitive regions of India. The report has assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity and Health in four climate

sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region.

The report has projected a variable rate of change in agriculture production including reduction in yield of crops namely, Rice, Maize and Sorghum and increase in the yield of coconut for Western Ghats, Coastal region and North-Eastern regions with increasing temperature. Further, it is anticipated that there may be an all-round decrease in apple production in the Himalayan region, and the line of production may shift to higher altitudes.

(c) Government of India launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008, which outlines eight national missions to deal with climate change related issues. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is amongst the eight national missions addressing issues relating to agriculture sector. Further, states/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change to address climate change issues including agriculture sector.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also taken a major initiative by launching a network project, “National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)” in 2011 to enhance resilience of India agriculture to climate change through strategic research and technology demonstration.

(d) and (e) As per the report ‘India: Greenhouse Gas Inventory-2007’, published in 2010, the net Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from India in 2007 with Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) were 1727.71 million tons of CO₂ equivalent. Out of this, the agriculture sector emitted 334.41 million tons of CO₂ equivalent.

Guidelines for disposal of end-of-life vehicles

2439. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has drafted guidelines for the disposal of end-of-life vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons which necessitated bringing in these guidelines;

(c) whether CPCB has consulted all stakeholders before drafting these guidelines;

(d) if so, the views expressed by them in this regard; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has formulated draft guidelines on the End of Life Vehicle (ELV) of automobile sector after surveying a few important automotive hubs listed in the Automotive Mission Plan. The draft guidelines have been prepared since improper disposal of ELV/old vehicles may lead to environmental problems. The findings of the ELV sectoral survey were shared in regional workshops conducted by CPCB with the stakeholders for their feedback. Based on the findings and feedback from the stakeholders, the guidelines were drafted.

(e) The guidelines are presently placed on CPCB website seeking comments from the general public and stakeholders.

Cultivation of Bt. Cotton varieties without adequate field tests

2440. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Genetic Engineering approval Committee had endorsed cultivation of Bt. cotton varieties without carrying out adequate field tests for resurgence of secondary pests and diseases;

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

(c) the total losses incurred by the farmers due to whitefly attack on Bt Cotton crops in various States during the last two years and the current year, so far. State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to conduct rigorous tests of all GM seeds before they are sold to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is the apex body to appraise and recommend large scale use and commercial release of genetically modified organisms. Government of India has a policy of taking a view on Genetically modified (GM) crop only after full scientific valuation of its biosafety and impact on the environment and on the consumers. Introduction of any new GM crop is preceded by a careful analysis of risks and evaluation of long term benefits for which extensive rules and guidelines framed by the Government for evaluating environmental and health safety impacts of genetically modified organisms. Standing Committee constituted by GEAC for Bt cotton hybrids expressing approved events for commercial release under Event Based Approval Mechanism (EBAM) had recommended cultivation of Bt. Cotton

hybrids after satisfying the prescribed parameters. GEAC had endorsed cultivation of Bt Cotton hybrids according to stipulated guidelines

(c) and (d) According to Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, cotton crop was affected by whitefly in North zone (Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan). During 2015, high incidence of whitefly was observed from the month of July 2015 onwards. Crops Division of DAC&FW deputed officers to visit affected areas of Punjab and Haryana. The assessment of report indicated losses to the cotton crop during Kharif 2015. Details of production, area and yield as released by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), is given in Statement (*See below*). The steps taken by the Government, inter alia, include the following:

- (i) Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur and National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management (NCIPM), New Delhi of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) issued advisories to the farmers in order to control insect/pest attack on cotton.
- (ii) CICR has developed kits to detect the presence of Bt genes, which have been commercialized and are being used by all the State seed testing agencies to monitor Bt cotton seed quality all over the country. State Government officials are also being regularly trained to detect the quality of Bt cotton seeds. Bt-hybrids were screened rigorously at five locations in north India for their susceptibility to whitefly and leaf curl virus. A list of hybrids susceptible to whitefly/CLCuD to be banned was placed on the CICR website and communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture. Based on multi-location screening, a list of Bt hybrids having low incidence of whitefly was shortlisted and communicated. Scientific test of all Bt-cotton hybrids is conducted every year under multi-location trials to identify hybrids suitable for cultivation in north India and to ban hybrids that are susceptible to whiteflies and leaf curl virus.
- (iii) The DAC&FW is implementing Online Pest Monitoring and Advisory Services (OPMAS) through NCIPM, New Delhi and Insecticide Resistance Management-High Density Planting System (IRM-HDPS) programme through CICR, Nagpur under National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crop (NFSM-CC) *w.e.f* 2014-15. The main objectives of both programmes *i.e.* OPMAS & IRM are pest monitoring, dissemination of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies and mitigating resistance development in insects.

Statement

Comparative position of 1st advance estimates for 2015-16 vis-a-vis 4th Advance Estimates (Kharif only) for 2014-15 and Final estimates (Kharif only) for 2013-14

State	Cotton						Area ('000 Hectares)				Yield (Kg/Hectare)						
	Production ('000 Bales of 170 kg)																
	1st Advance Estimates 2015-16	2	3	4	Final 2013-14	Absolute differ- ence	5(=2-3)	6(=2-4)	7	8	9	Final 2013-14	Absolute differ- ence	Absolute differ- ence	1st Advance Estimates 2015-16	4th Advance Estimates 2014-15	Final 2013-14
1																	
Andhra Pradesh	6200.0	6200.0	6641.0	6956.0	6956.0	-441.0	-756.0	2122.0	2122.0	2540.0	2389.0	2389.0	-418.0	-267.0	497	444	495
Gujarat	10800.0	10800.0	11089.0	10150.0	10150.0	-289.0	650.0	2800.0	2800.0	3010.0	2519.0	2519.0	-210.0	281.0	656	626	685
Haryana	2300.0	2300.0	2300.0	2302.0	2302.0	0.0	-2.0	581.0	581.0	647.0	536.0	536.0	-66.0	45.0	673	604	730
Karnataka	1150.0	1150.0	2200.0	1875.0	1875.0	-1050.0	-725.0	600.0	600.0	869.0	662.0	662.0	-269.0	-62.0	326	430	481
Madhya Pradesh	1700.0	1700.0	1750.0	1730.0	1730.0	-50.0	-30.0	547.0	547.0	574.0	514.0	514.0	-27.0	33.0	528	518	572
Maharashtra	7341.0	7341.0	7019.0	8834.0	8834.0	322.0	-1493.0	3900.0	3900.0	4192.0	4192.0	4192.0	-292.0	-292.0	320	285	358
Odisha	400.0	400.0	400.0	299.0	299.0	0.0	101.0	125.0	125.0	127.0	124.0	124.0	-2.0	1.0	544	535	410
Punjab	1682.0	1682.0	1600.0	1968.0	1968.0	82.0	-286.0	440.0	440.0	420.0	446.0	446.0	20.0	-6.0	650	648	750
Rajasthan	1300.0	1300.0	1600.0	1287.0	1287.0	-300.0	13.0	406.0	406.0	487.0	393.0	393.0	-81.0	13.0	544	559	557
Tamilnadu	534.0	534.0	786.0	408.0	408.0	-252.0	126.0	128.0	128.0	186.0	152.0	152.0	-58.0	-24.0	709	718	456
Others	100.0	100.0	90.0	93.0	93.0	10.0	7.0	50.0	50.0	31.0	33.0	33.0	19.0	17.0	340	494	479
All-India	33507.0	33507.0	35475.0	35902.0	35902.0	-1968.0	-2395.0	11699.0	11699.0	13083.0	11960.0	11960.0	-1384.0	-261.0	487	461	510

Transfer of CAMPA fund

†2441. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of ₹ 2,800 crore is deposited in the account of Chhattisgarh Government under national adhoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) head and the State Government is being provided only ₹ 150 to 200 crore out of the interest accrued on the above amount;

(b) whether the Central Government would transfer all the amount deposited in the account of the State to the State Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government would provide power of approval to the steering committee of State CAMPA headed by Chief Secretary and constitute a regular CAMPA in place of adhoc CAMPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) as per the unaudited accounts, as on 31st March 2015, a balance amount of ₹ 2,769.40 crores is available in the Chhattisgarh State CAMPA account maintained by the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority. In terms of the judgment dated 12th March 2014 of the hon'ble Supreme Court of India in IA Nos. 2143 with 2283, 3088, 3461, 3479, 3693 IN 2143, 827, 1122, 1337, 1473 and 1620 and 1693 IN 1473 and 3618 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 titled T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs Union of India and Ors, the Ad-hoc CAMPA is permitted to release annual amount equal to 10% of the principal amount lying to the credit of each State/ Union Territory, out of the interest receivable by it with effect from financial year 2014-15 onwards. After considering the performance of Chhattisgarh State CAMPA on various stipulated parameters amounts of ₹ 193 crores, and ₹ 180 crores have, respectively, been released to them against the Annual Plans of Operation for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively;

(b) and (c) to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India and the public accounts of each State and crediting thereto the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conervation) Act, 1980; constitution of an authority at national level and at each of the State and Union territory Administration for administration of the funds and to utilize the monies so collected for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

natural regeneration, protection of FOREST, forest related infrastructure development, Green India programme, wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto the Central Government has introduced the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2015 in the Lok Sabha.

The Bill provides that ninety per cent of all monies collected by a State, which has been placed under the ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority and the interest accrued thereon, shall be transferred to the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund to be established under Public Account of such State.

The Bill also provides that Steering Committee of the State Authority to be constituted under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will scrutinize and approve the annual plan of operations prepared by the executive committee of such State Authority and send the same to the executive committee of the National Authority for final approval.

Contribution of agriculture sector to green house gas emissions

2442. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculture sector is estimated to contribute 17.6 per cent of green house gas emissions and Government has during the last three years, adopted strategies to hold the sector responsible for climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ahead of UN meet in Paris, India was ready to showcase its climate strategies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per a report on 'India: Greenhouse Gas Inventory-2007', the net Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from India in 2007 with Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) were 1727.71 million tons of CO₂ equivalent (eq). Out of which, CO₂ emissions were 1221.76 million tons, Methane (CH₄) emissions were 20.56 million tons; and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) emissions were 0.24 million tons. GHG emissions from Energy sector constituted 58%, Industry sector constituted 22%, Agriculture sector constituted 17%, Waste sector constituted 3%, Electricity sector constituted 37.8%, Transport sector constituted 7.5%, Cement sector constituted 6.8%, Iron and Steel constituted 6.2% of the net CO₂ eq emissions.

The Government has launched National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008, which has operationalised eight National Missions in specific areas of climate change, under which the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry. NMSA identifies 10 key dimensions namely seed & culture, water, pest, nutrient, farming practices, credit, insurance, market, information and livelihood diversification for promoting suitable agricultural practices that covers both adaption and mitigation measures through four functional areas, namely, Research and Development, Technologies, Products and Practices, Infrastructure and Capacity building.

(c) and (d) India set up its own Pavilion at the venue of the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris with the aim to showcase to the global community its achievements, contributions and initiatives undertaken in the field of climate change. During the COP21, India organized over 25 side-events in the pavilion including presentations and panel discussions on various thematic issues on climate change by various experts from Government and private sector, NGOs and civil society.

Loss of forest cover

2443. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest cover in the country as in 2014 *vis-a-vis* 1947;

(b) the total forest cover lost till date due to industrialisation, infrastructure developments, roads, rail lines, housing and urbanisation;

(c) whether alternate covered forest areas have been created through plantation, afforestation, community forestry and village forestry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Forest Survey of India has been assessing the forest cover of the country biennially using remote sensing technology since 1987. As per latest India State of Forest Report 2015, the forest cover of the country is 7,01,673 square kilometers, whereas in 1987, as per the State of Forest Report the forest cover was 6,40,819 square kilometers. No such scientific information about forest cover in the year 1947 is available.

(b) Since 25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted approval for diversion of 12,06,320 ha of forest land in 25,879 cases under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various developmental activities.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Guidelines issued by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 *in lieu* of forest area approved for such developmental activities, the user agency is required to raise compensatory afforestation, as the case may be, either over equivalent non-forest land or degraded forest land, double in extent to the forest area approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In general, private project proponents give equivalent non-forest land and it is transferred and mutated as forest land. Further to increase the percentage of land under FOREST in the country, afforestation Programme is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)”. National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), different State Plan/ Non-Plan Schemes including Externally Aided Projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and FOREST is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded FOREST and adjoining areas in the country.

The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 3598.42 crore has been invested to treat an area of 21,23,142 hectare since inception of the scheme in 2000-02. Further, the Green India Mission aims at increasing the forest/tree cover by 5 million hectare as well as, increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million hectare.

Elimination of fossil fuel subsidies

2444. SHRI K. R ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had opposed the proposed move for eliminating fossil fuel subsidies at the G-20 summit: and

(b) if so, the details of the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India stands committed to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, over the medium term, recognizing the need to support the poor. However no specific deadline has been agreed to.

(b) India has taken steps particularly in the last 2 years to eliminate subsidies in fossil fuels (petrol and diesel) and increased taxes on them turning a carbon subsidy regime into one of carbon taxation. In our effort to rationalise and target subsidies, India has launched 'Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme' for cooking gas, where subsidy is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of targeted beneficiaries. Our "Give It Up" campaign has found acceptance by about 4 million consumers enabling the reduction on a 1:1 manner with firewood stoves. Thus India is reforming energy pricing within the country and rationalising fossil fuel consumption.

Contribution of diesel vehicles to air pollution of Delhi

2445. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of alarming rise in air pollution in recent months in Delhi;

(b) whether any study has been done to ascertain the cause behind such a steep rise in air pollution;

(c) whether it is a fact that the growing numbers of diesel vehicles on NCR roads is a major contributor to this menace; and

(d) if so, the action Government proposes to take to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Central Pollution Control Board has reported that in the month of November 2015 and first ten days of December, 2015 Air Quality Index varied from poor, very poor to severe.

(b) Air pollution depends on prevailing meteorological conditions including wind direction, wind speed, mixing height, temperature variation, etc. The high level of air pollution in Delhi is mainly because of particulate matter (PM), while sulphur dioxide (SO₂), benzene and ozone are within the limits during the month of November, 2015 (24 hourly averages). Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) is showing mixed trends. The prominent sources of Particulate Matter (PM) emissions in Delhi include road dust re-suspension, vehicular exhaust emissions, air traffic, railways, construction activities, gensets, biomass and municipal solid waste burning, industrial emissions including from power plants.

A Source Apportionment Study (SAS) for PM₁₀ (dust) was conducted by Central Pollution Control Board during 2007-2010 in association with leading institutes. In respect of Delhi, the percentage contribution from various sources is as under:-

Roadside dust	14-29
Vehicles	9-20
Industries	6-9
Construction	23
Secondary particulate	--
Domestic	3-9
DG Sets	7-12

Government of NCT of Delhi/Delhi Pollution Control Committee has sponsored a study for source apportionment of PM_{2.5} in Delhi. Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the final report of the study has not yet been received.

(c) The rising number of vehicular population including diesel vehicles in Delhi is one of the major contributors to air pollution. The diesel Vehicle emits more particulate matter (PM) and NO_x as compare to gasoline vehicle.

(d) The action taken to minimize the impact of air pollution *inter-alia* include;

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG, ethanol blend etc.) replacing petrol and diesel;
- Promotion of public transport network of Metro, Buses, E-rickshaws etc.;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of air pollution, the Government has taken some more measures as listed below:

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan);
- Draft rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;

- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 27.11.2015 issued two Draft Notifications issued for advancing the implementation time lines to 2019 for BS-V and 2021 for BS-VI for comments of stakeholders;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in Delhi;
- Levying environment compensation charge on goods vehicles entering Delhi;
- Regular co-ordination meetings being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing;
- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;
- Directions under section 18(1) (b) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 being issued to enforcing agencies.
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways to divert non-destined vehicles.

Generation of electricity from non-fossil fuels

2446. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has committed to generate 40 per cent of total electricity from non-fossil fuels to reduce emission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has committed to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of Co₂ equivalent; 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) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties to UNFCCC were requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. India has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) on 2nd October, 2015. India's INDCs envisages achieving about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, which is based on the projections made by M/o Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and NITI Aayog and creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by 2030 based on the projections made by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Declaration at COP 21

2447. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any declaration/statement has been adopted at the Conference of Parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) at Paris;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of stand taken by India in the Conference;

(d) the details of views expressed by Brazil, South Africa, India and China (BASIC) in the statement issued in that context; and

(e) the details of issues addressed at ensuring healthy economic growth rate amid climate change-related challenges and the issue relating to Green Climate Fund initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The "Paris Agreement" has been adopted at the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris during 30 November to 12 December 2015. The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It has recognized the imperative of climate justice and sustainable life styles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead.

(c) India advocated the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities in the climate change regime in all pillars and provision of adequate support in the form of Finance, Technology development and transfer, Capacity building from developed to developing countries.

(d) The Ministers at the 21st Brazil, South Africa, India and China (BASIC) meeting held in Beijing from 19-20 November 2015 in the run up to the COP-21, made a thorough analysis of current climate change politics, and expressed their unequivocal commitment towards a successful outcome of the Paris Climate Change Conference guided by a transparent, inclusive and Party-driven process. The BASIC group maintained similar stand during COP21.

(e) The issue of ensuring healthy economic growth rate amid climate change-related challenges has been addressed in the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty. Agreement also mandates an obligation for developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries. As per the decision adopted at COP-21 at Paris, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as one of the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall serve the Paris Agreement.

Outcome of Paris climate change conference

2448. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deliberations and outcome of Paris Climate Change Conference, 2015;

(b) the details of measures Government has taken/proposes to take after Paris Conference;

(c) whether natural disasters like heavy and untimely rain in Tamil Nadu is outcome of climate change;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Paris Agreement has been adopted at the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris during 30 November to 12 December 2015. The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It has recognized the imperative of climate justice and sustainable life styles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead. India has been a strong advocate of the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities in the climate change regime. India has been able to secure its interest in this Agreement.

(b) India has consistently emphasised that the path to climate ambition must be paved with equity. The Paris Agreement acknowledges and recognizes the development imperatives of developing countries. Throughout the course of the negotiations, India engaged constructively and proactively. India actively anchored its position in blocks of developing countries, including BASIC, LMDCs and G-77 and China, which fought for protecting the interest of developing countries in the new agreement. The Conference of Parties concluded the discussion and adopted the Paris Agreement on 12th December 2015. The Agreement will be open for signature from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017 in UN Head Quarters, New York, United States of America.

(c) and (d) Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places in Uttarakhand in 2013, Kashmir 2014 and Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh in 2015 are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Although, some recent studies hint at an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to climate change is yet to be established.

(e) Earth System Science Organisation of the India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) issues warnings three days in advance of occurrence of heavy to very heavy rainfall in these areas. ESSO-IMD have existing mechanism to coordinate with various state authorities to provide inputs to State Crop Weather Watch Group, State Disaster Management Authorities and Relief Commissioners etc.

Premature mortality due to air pollution

2449. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has the world's second highest rate of premature mortality rate due to outdoor air pollution with Delhi faring the worst among cities the world over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than 10 lakh premature deaths took place in the country due to outdoor pollution; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to improve the air quality to prevent large scale deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change/Central Pollution Control Board has not conducted any study relating to premature mortality due to air pollution. However, to assess the long term impact of air pollution on human health, Central Pollution Control Board had sponsored two epidemiological studies in Delhi (1 for adult and 1 for children) which were conducted by Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata during 2002-2005 and 2007-2012. There is no conclusive evidence to say that air outdoor pollution has led to premature mortality. However, air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases.

(d) To minimize the impact of environmental pollution particularly air pollution, the Government has *inter alia* taken the following actions:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG, ethanol blend etc.) replacing petrol and diesel;
- Promotion of public transport network of Metro, Buses, E-rickshaws etc.;
- Creation of infrastructure for pollution control like STPs/CETPs/ZLD;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of pollution, the Government has taken some more measures as listed below:

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) on 2nd October, 2014;
- Formulation of draft rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- MoRTH on 27.11.2015 issued two Draft Notifications issued for advancing the implementation time lines to 2019 for BS-V and 2021 for BS-VI for comments of stakeholders;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in Delhi;

- Levying environment compensation charge on goods vehicles entering Delhi;
- Regular co-ordination meetings being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry and CETPs have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing;
- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;

Plastic wastes

2450. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plastic wastes generated in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the quantum of the said waste which is recycled and treated;

(c) the extent of water pollution, environmental degradation and adverse effects on health caused by plastic wastes;

(d) how many animals/birds have died due to consumption of the said wastes during the last three years;

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce use of plastics and recycle and treat the wastes rather than dumping it and the details of public awareness programmes thereon; and

(f) whether Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2015 have come into force and if not, by when they would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The quantum

of plastic waste generation in the country is estimated to be 15,342.6 tons per day. Out of which 9205 tons is recycled and remaining 6137 tons remains uncollected.

(c) and (d) The environmental impact of plastic waste has been examined by various committees in recent years, such as the Task Force headed by Shri Dilip Biswas constituted to formulate a strategy and action program for management of plastic waste; Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee which examined environmental hazards posed by indiscriminate littering and disposal of plastic waste; R. C. Chopra Committee which assessed the environmental hazards related to use of plastic bags in the city of Delhi; the study by the Central Pollution Control Board to assess the impact of plastics waste disposal on soil and water quality at Lucknow dumpsites and expert Committee appointed by the Ministry to evolve road map for management of waste in the country including plastic waste. The reports of these committees indicate that plastic bags, if not collected systematically, choke drainage system and create unhygienic conditions; animals ingest plastic bags with the discarded food leading to their illness and sometimes death; the plastic waste when disposed off on soil reduces recharging of ground water aquifers; recycled plastic bags and containers contaminate packaged food; plastic waste when disposed off in landfill sites causes leaching of metals and additives into the soil and ground water; and uncollected plastic waste litters the surroundings. However, data on animals/birds died due to consumption of Plastic waste is not available.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for management of plastic waste in the country. The rules provides for plastic waste management system to be set up by the municipal authorities for management of plastic waste generated in their jurisdictions. The State/Union Territories have been requested to ensure compliance to these Rules. The Central Government is implementing a scheme for providing financial assistance to State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees of Union Territories for conducting awareness and training workshops on the various aspects of solid waste management.

Further, to make these Rules more effective, the Ministry has published draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2015 inviting public objections and suggestions. These rules aim to expand the jurisdiction of applicability; to increase the minimum thickness of poly bags to 50 microns; to bring in the responsibilities of producers and generators both; strengthen the role of the local govt., industrial units and others in effective management of plastic waste. The suggestions/objections have been examined by the Working Groups duly constituted to examine the matter. The draft rules 2015 have not been finally notified so far.

Dust pollution

2451. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dust pollution is rising menacingly in the National Capital and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to contain dust pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The levels of dust in ambient air are measured in terms of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). The PM₁₀ status of million plus cities is given in Statement (*See* below). The data provided by Delhi Pollution Control Board on PM_{2.5} for Delhi for the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given below:

Parameter/Year	2012	2013	2014	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (annual standards)
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	143	136	138	40

(c) The action taken to minimize the impact of air pollution *inter-alia* include;

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of regulations/statutes;
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG), ethanol blend etc. replacing petrol and diesel;
- Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws etc.;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of air pollution, the Government has taken some more measures as listed below:

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan);
- Draft rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- National Air Quality index launched by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities;
- Implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 27.11.2015 issued two Draft Notifications issued for advancing the implementation time lines to 2019 for BS-V and 2021 for BS- VI for comments of stakeholders;
- Banning of burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste in Delhi;
- Levying environment compensation charge on goods vehicles entering Delhi;
- Regular co-ordination meetings being held at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Short-term plan has been reviewed and long-term plans have been formulated by states to mitigate pollution in NCR;
- Stringent industrial standards have been formulated and notified for public/stakeholder's comments; standards for sugar industry have been finalized;
- Government is giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Out of 3386 major industries, 1782 industries have installed on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices; others are in process of installing;
- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;
- Directions under section 18(1)(b) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 being issued to enforcing agencies.
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways to divert non-destined vehicles.

Statement

*Levels of PM₁₀ in Ambient Air of Million Plus Cities of India
for 2012, 2013 and 2014*

(Annual average (µg/m³))

Sl.No.	City	State	2012	2013	2014
			PM ₁₀	PM ₁₀	PM ₁₀
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	196	184	182
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	83	79	85
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	317	235	250
4.	Amritsar	Punjab	202	180	187
5.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	80	84	85
6.	Bangalore (BBMP)	Karnataka	121	113	140
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	173	220	156
8.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	57	75	66
9.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	68	56	49
10.	Delhi (DMC)	Delhi	237	221	215
11.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	178	151	162
12.	Faridabad	Haryana	184	196	197
13.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	248	285	246
14.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	329	197	144
15.	Howrah	West Bengal	186	187	-
16.	Hyderabad (GH)	Telangana	79	90	98
17.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	143	156	144
18.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	75	69	69
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	187	160	154
20.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	189	176	189
21.	Kalyan Dombivali	Maharashtra	114	91	141
22.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	215	201	199
23.	Kolkata	West Bengal	135	159	107
24.	Kota	Rajasthan	156	122	128
25.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	211	192	175

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Ludhiana	Punjab	228	204	152
27.	Madurai	Tamilnadu	48	41	46
28.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	129	134	154
29.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	117	117	95
30.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	103	89	93
31.	Nashik	Maharashtra	95	85	73
32.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	120	137	151
33.	Patna	Bihar	166	-	-
34.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	89	86	93
35.	Pune	Maharashtra	93	88	92
36.	Raipur	Chattisgarh	268	305	329
37.	Rajkot	Gujarat	99	87	84
38.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	202	177	197
39.	Shrinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	@	@	@
40.	Surat	Gujarat	97	88	89
41.	Thane	Maharashtra	72	110	109
42.	Vadodara	Gujarat	102	89	88
43.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	138	145	139
44.	Vasai-virar	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA
45.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	65	104	100
46.	Vishakhapatnam (GVMC)	Andhra Pradesh	97	67	64
46 cities		16 States + 1UT			

Note: NA- no monitoring station in the city,

@ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational,

‘-’ data not received.

Compilation of damage due to man-elephant conflict

2452. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time ever, the extent of crop and property damages as well as human casualties due to man-elephant conflict has been compiled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at least 350 human lives are lost every year due to man-elephant conflict across the country; 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 data on damage, to crops and properties as well as human deaths due to human elephant conflicts, is compiled regularly by Central and State Governments. State-wise information on crop, property damages and human casualties due to man-elephant conflicts, during last three years, is given in Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

Compensation Paid for Loss Crops/Properties due to Damages Caused by Elephant Depredation during last 3 years

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	3.70	16.88	52.32
Arunachal Pradesh	0	35.26	Information not received from state
Assam	66.87	49.01	1.61
Chhattisgarh	226.72	345.83	269.63
Jharkhand	120.19	275.61	501.57
Karnataka	1308.83	993.81	1239.38
Kerala	308.54	124.82	264.59
Maharashtra	86.83	118.8	123.43
Meghalaya	60.00	71.49	14.95
Nagaland	9.00	5.15	4.60
Orissa	800.52	983.21	979.70
Tamil Nadu	1658	979	2258
	(No. of incidents)	(No. of incidents)	(No. of incidents)
Tripura	0	0	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	3.24	Information not received from state	
Uttarakhand	0	Information not received from state	
West Bengal	410.42	9.46	Information not received
	3404.86	3029.33	3452.69

Statement-II

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	Information not received from state
Assam	79	87	54
Chhattisgarh	22	23	32
Jharkhand	60	56	53
Karnataka	37	33	38
Kerala	13	7	20
Maharashtra	0	0	3
Meghalaya	1	10	3
Nagaland	0	0	1
Odisha	83	67	64
Tamil Nadu	50	52	31
Tripura	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	0		Information not received
Uttarakhand	7		Information not received
West Bengal	69	69	89
TOTAL	422	413	391

Waste water treatment plant in Alappuzha Chandiroor

2453. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request for setting up of public waste water management plant in Alappuzha Chandiroor;

(b) if so, what is its status; and

(c) whether it is possible to get the assistance for the project through (ASIDE) scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers through the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on cost sharing

basis between the Central and State Governments. The works taken-up under NRCP relate to interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low-cost sanitation, crematoria, etc. This Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for setting up of public waste water treatment plant in Alappuzha Chandiroor under the NRCP.

(c) Government of Kerala had requested Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) in September, 2015 for financial assistance under the ASIDE (Assistance for State Infrastructure Development in Export) scheme for setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) for tackling the wastewater generated from fish processing units located at Aroor and Chandiroor areas of Cherthala Taluk in Alappuzha, Kerala. Out of the total project cost of ₹ 12.0 crore, ₹ 6.0 crore was proposed to be given under the ASIDE (State component), ₹ 5.0 crore by the State Government and ₹ 1.0 crore by the private sector.

The proposal was examined by the Department of Commerce, MoCI and Government of Kerala was informed in October, 2015 that no funds could be transferred to the State Government under the ASIDE scheme as it has been delinked from support of Centre, and the State Governments had already been requested to allocate more funds for export centric projects from their enhanced devolution of Union Taxes as per the 14th Finance Commission award. The State Government was further advised to approach Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, MoCI for assistance under their Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme for the CETP project.

Legislation to address ground water pollution

2454. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rapid urbanization and industrialization is largely to blame for the ground water pollution faced today;

(b) what are the steps Government plans to undertake to rectify this situation; and

(c) whether Government would consider bringing forth a legislation to address the issue of ground water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government is aware that discharge of treated/partially treated and untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluent, agriculture run-off etc. have the potential to contaminate the

ground water, if not managed properly. Assessment of ground water quality under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme has established that out of the 807 ground water sources monitored, 667 locations are contaminated with the presence of Coliform. Also, 77 locations are not meeting the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) criteria.

(b) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of ground water include :

- (i) Notification of industry-specific effluent discharge standards.
- (ii) Setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for small-scale industrial clusters.
- (iii) Promotion of low-waste technology
- (iv) Implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge based treatment system.
- (v) Establishment of Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Systems (CWQMS) in 17 category of highly polluting industries.
- (vi) Issuance of directions by CPCB to Commissioner/Chief Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies of 46 Metro cities and 23 State Capitals under Section (5) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 contain adequate provisions to prevent and control contamination of ground water. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority has the mandate to regulate and control the abstraction of ground water.

Reduction in carbon intensity of GDP

2455. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent;
- (b) the commitment made by Government at COP21 in Paris; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce the price of alternative energy sources to encourage its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties to UNFCCC have been requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has

submitted its INDCs which envisages reduction of carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. This would be based on the measures to enhance energy efficiency, expansion of Renewable Energy Capacity from 35 GW (upto March 2015) to 175 GW by 2022 and more beyond it.

(b) A new Paris Agreement was adopted at COP-21. India maintained its stand for an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) that recognises the need for developed countries to continue to take the lead by undertaking economy wide absolute emission reduction targets and that developing countries will take longer time to reach peaking of greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement will be open for signature from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017 in New York, United States of America.

(c) Government has taken a number of initiatives in the past for the development of renewable energy in the country which *inter-alia* include incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding from NCEF, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff for renewable energy power projects.

In addition, several major policy measures initiated by the Government recently to promote this source indigenously, *inter-alia*, include setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities etc.

Air quality index for Delhi

2456. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the air quality index for Delhi during the month of November, 2015 according to the Central Pollution Control Board Air Quality Index Bulletin;

(b) whether it is a fact that the emergency measures such as shutting down of schools and industries temporarily are required to be taken when air quality level reaches "severe zone"; and

(c) the preventive steps prescribed in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) According to Central

Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Air Quality Index (AQI) Bulletin, the Air Quality Index for Delhi during the month of November, 2015 has been reported as 'poor' or 'very poor' or 'severe' and is mainly attributed to increased Particulate Matter (PM) in ambient air, *i.e.* PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, or both.

(b) and (c) CPCB has informed that regulatory agencies should establish source receptor relationships in terms of air emissions. On reaching air quality at higher level, necessary action required to be taken by regulatory agency for example, may include: strict control on vehicle emissions, road dust/ resuspension of dust and other fugitive emissions, air pollution from biomass and municipal solid waste burning, industrial air pollution, air pollution from construction and demolition activities and intense monitoring of the ambient air quality etc.

Plan to increase forest area

2457. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for the protection of environment and to increase the forest area;

(b) if so, the forest area increased by new afforestation;

(c) the details of amount provided for protection of environment and afforestation, State-wise, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of amount allocated and utilized?

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 (MoEF&CC) is implementing three major forest related schemes for protection of environment and afforestation *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme, National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis and the IFMS supports the forest protection, development and conservation related activities such as patrolling of the FOREST, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc.

The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the forest cover of the

country at the interval of two years. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 and 2015, there is a net increase of 5871 sq. km. in the forest cover as compared to the previous assessment of 2011 and a net increase of 3775 sq. km. over 2013 assessment. The increase in forest cover can be attributed to afforestation, conservation measures, management interventions etc. in the forest area. An amount of ₹ 100 crore under NAP, ₹ 64 crore under GIM and ₹ 49.50 crore under IFMS has been allocated for the current year out of which an amount of ₹ 60.40 crore, ₹ 57.77 crore and ₹ 34.06 crore has been released and utilised so far by the Ministry under these three schemes respectively. The details of funds released under these three schemes for the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise Details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for the last three years

(A) National Afforestation Programme

		(₹ crores)		
Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.71	3.75	4.56
2.	Bihar	3.40	12.84	7.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.33	21.38	20.00
4.	Gujarat	14.30	11.68	10.50
5.	Haryana	6.41	17.94	11.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.62	2.61	0.73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.37	8.11	3.59
8.	Jharkhand	4.69	9.02	8.60
9.	Karnataka	6.81	9.26	21.35
10.	Kerala	11.30	6.99	2.82
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9.15	22.10	21.00
12.	Maharashtra	28.87	32.33	35.00
13.	Odisha	3.38	5.36	17.92
14.	Punjab	0.76	2.00	1.87
15.	Rajasthan	4.14	2.81	3.35
16.	Tamil Nadu	2.78	3.21	4.25

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
17.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	2.03
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15.27	20.15	12.00
19.	Uttarakhand	6.25	6.01	2.50
20.	West Bengal	2.57	2.96	0.78
TOTAL (Other States)		143.11	200.49	190.85
North Eastern states				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.66	0.00	0.15
22.	Assam	1.47	2.99	-
23.	Manipur	9.46	12.12	8.00
24.	Meghalaya	9.10	4.50	3.61
25.	Mizoram	8.78	11.94	15.00
26.	Nagaland	10.88	9.82	11.00
27.	Sikkim	5.42	3.77	6.00
28.	Tripura	3.50	11.99	9.17
TOTAL (NE States)		50.26	57.13	52.93
G. TOTAL		193.37	257.62	243.78

(B) Green India Mission

(₹ In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	Nil	0	89.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		127.2	127.2
3.	Assam	130		0	130
4.	Bihar	0		224.85	224.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	972		0	972
6.	Gujarat	133.8		0	133.8
7.	Haryana	357		0	357
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.5		0	126.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64		0	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	147		0	147
11.	Karnataka	267.45		0	267.45
12.	Kerala	194.6		0	194.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.5		0	823.5
14.	Maharashtra	405.77		0	405.77
15.	Manipur	40.5		0	40.5
16.	Meghalaya	0		89.7	89.7
17.	Mizoram	0		223.65	223.65
18.	Nagaland	141.5		0	141.5
19.	Odisha	107.5		0	107.5
20.	Punjab	125.5		0	125.5
21.	Rajasthan	275.25		0	275.25
22.	Sikkim	0		299.55	299.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15		0	72.15
24.	Tripura	350.5		0	350.5
25.	Uttarakhand	51		0	51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	119.5		0	119.5
27.	West Bengal	0		300.75	300.75
	TOTAL	4994.55	0	1265.70	6260.25

(C) Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Released	Released	Released
1	2	3	4	5
Other States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	38.21	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	43.32	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	398.03	253.25	411.96
4.	Gujarat	243.10	345.76	349.71
5.	Goa	7.51	61.17	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	95.67	153.64	149.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	226.12	364.41	365.90
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.86	105.24	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	212.50	254.88	303.03
10.	Karnataka	361.09	324.47	266.54
11.	Kerala	150.68	254.76	183.76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	886.87	744.16	701.07
13.	Maharashtra	269.42	95.96	228.02
14.	Odisha	149.79	203.25	220.50
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	237.27	145.02	205.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	141.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	N/A	N/A	160.73
19.	Uttar Pradesh	131.38	138.29	218.36
20.	Uttarakhand	342.62	299.33	332.57
21.	West Bengal	71.09	0.00	115.46
TOTAL		4134.00	3825.12	4212.26
NE and Sikkim				
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	219.59
3.	Manipur	117.51	294.86	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	144.64	244.83	0.00
5.	Mizoram	292.00	284.74	256.27
6.	Nagaland	0.00	145.92	225.13
7.	Sikkim	35.28	166.5	162.17
8.	Tripura	376.90	131.8	243.84
TOTAL		966.33	1268.65	1107.00
Union Territories				
1.	A and N Islands	5.49	13.04	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	D and 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
6.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	37.77
TOTAL		5.49	13.04	37.77
GRAND TOTAL		5105.82	5106.81	5357.03

Survey on illegal mines

†2458. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had conducted any survey regarding illegal mines operational in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when this survey was conducted and the outcome thereof and if not, whether such a survey would be conducted;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any action against any company, association, individual or group for violation of any provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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 (MoEFCC) has not conducted any survey regarding illegal operational mines in Madhya Pradesh. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Mines, the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) reports on the incidents of illegal mining. Further, State Governments are empowered under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act, 1957] to make Rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

(c) and (d) The Ministry 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 require prior environmental clearance. The status of compliance

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of stipulated environmental clearance conditions of different projects, including mining projects, is monitored by ten Regional Offices of this Ministry in the Country. The Regional Offices have been delegated powers under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to file complaints in Competent Courts of Law. A list of violation cases and action taken against the unit since 2010 is given in Statement.

Statement

Action taken against the unit since 2010

Sl. No.	Details of Project	Reference No. and date of Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding Barui Bauxite and laterite mine (30000 TPA) of M/s Raghvendra Kumar Agrawal located at village Barui, Sub division Majhgawan, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (11.099 ha)	J-11015/193/2013-IA.II (M), dated 27.02.2014
2.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding KatharaKothar at village Katharakothar, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (7.025 ha)	J-11015/194/2013-IA.II (M), dated 17.02.2014
3.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding Batahara Ochre & Laterite Mine (50000 TPA) of M/s Shri Sharad Kumar Bansal located at village Batahara, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (11.655 ha)	J-11015/195/2013-IA.II (M), dated 27.02.2014
4.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding Barui Ochre and Bauxite mine (15000 TPA) of M/s Rakesh Agencies located at village Barui, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (5.10 ha)	J-11015/196/2013-IA.II (M), dated 27.02.2014

1	2	3
5.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding Siddha Kothar Bauxite and Laterite Mine (30000 TPA) of M/s Rakesh Agencies located at village Siddha Kothar, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (12.14 ha)	J-11015/198/2013-IA.II (M), dated 17.02.2014
6.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA Notification 2006 regarding Rock Phosphate Mine of M/s Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Ltd. at Village Tigora, Dist. Sagar, Madhya Pradesh (52.80 ha)	J-11015/180/2010-IA.II (M), dated 30.12.2013
7.	Bhadanpur Limestone Mine (Expansion from 2 LTPA to 9 LTPA) of M/s Maihar Cement located at village Bhadanpur North Patti, Bhadanpur South Patti and Umrou, Tehsil Maihar, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (217.681 ha)	J-11015/171/2013-IA.II (M), dated 02.01.2014
8.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA notification 2006 regarding Ochre, white Clay, Laterite and Bauxite mine at M/s Rakesh Agencies, located at village Sidha Kothar District, Satna	J-11015/01/2014-IA.II (M), dated 04.04.2014
9.	Guidelines for consideration of proposals for grant of EC as per the EIA notificaiton 2006 and its amendments regarding categorization.	Z-11013/35/2014-IA-II (M), dated 24.03.2014
10.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA notificaiton 2006 regarding Siddha Kothar Ochre, white Earth, Bauxite M/s M.P. Mineral Supply co. at village Siddha Kothar, District, Satna	J-11015/103/2014-IA.II (M), dated 20.06.2014

1	2	3
11.	Direction under section 5 at the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA notification 2006 regarding nowgaon ochre, white earth & bauxite mine by M/s Rakesh Agency, at village Nowgaon Tehsil Majhgawan, District, Satna	J-11015/102/2014-IA.II (M), dated 20.06.2014
12.	BaderakalaOrche, Laterite Mine with production capacity of 46698 TPA by M/s Hiralal Sunderlal Agarwal at village Baderakal District, Satna.	J-11015/78/2012-IA.II (M), dated 11.06.2014
13.	Direction under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 for violation of the provision of the EIA notificaiton 2006 regarding Nowgaon Ochre, white earth and bauxite mine with proposed production capacity of 20000 TPA by M/s Madhya Pradesh Mineral supply company at village Nowgaon, Distt, Satna	J-11015/123/2014-IA.II (M), dated 15.07.2014
14.	Bhadanpur Limestone Mine (Expansion from 2 LTPA to 9 LTPA) of M/s Maihar Cement located at village Bhadanpur North Patti, Bhadanpur South Patti &Umrou, Tehsil Maihar, Disrict Satna, Madhya Pradesh (217.681ha).	J-11015/623/2007-IA.II(M), dated 25.08.2008
15.	Direction for closure of the Unit under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA notification 2006 regarding rock Phosphate Mine of M/s Madhya Pradesh State Corp. Ltd. at Village Tigora, Distt. Sagar, MP (52.80 ha)	J-11015/182/2010-IA.II (M), dated 30.12.2013 and 03.07.2014
16.	Siddha Kothar ocher, white Earth Bauxite, Laterite and silica sand mine with production capacity of 15,000 TPA by M/s M.P. Mineral Supply co., located at village Siddha Kothar, Majhgawan, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (10.623 ha)	J-11015/103/2014-IA.II (M), dated 20.06.2014

1	2	3
17.	Direction for restriction of the mining activity as per MoEF earlier EC letter dated 2.08.2005 unit under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violation of provisions of the EIA notification 2006 regarding Bhadanpur Limestone mine of M/s Maihar Cement located at village Bhandanpur North Patti, District-Satna.	J-11015/171/2013-IA.II (M), dated 20.06.2014
18.	Sejhatta - Hinouti Limestone Mine of M/s Prism Cement Ltd., Madhya Pradesh (1143.41 ha)	J-11015/37/96-IA.II (M), dated 04.11.2015

New policy initiatives

2459. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the policy initiatives of the new Government with respect to environment, FOREST and climate change over those put in place by the previous Government; and

(b) in what respect the former are superior to the later?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The policy initiatives of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *inter-alia* include transparency in decision making, improving governance for faster growth, fast tracking of the linear projects to boost connectivity, speeding up projects in border states and sensitive areas, empowering states, strengthening federalism, decentralisation and delegation of powers, stringent emission norms for cement industry, real-time online monitoring of industrial units in critically polluting sectors, launched air quality index - one number, one colour and one description, reconstituted the standing committee of National Board for Wildlife, amended National Board for Wildlife Rules, 2003, importance and emphasis on climate change etc.

Some of the streamlining measures taken with respect to environment clearance process *inter alia* include mandating online submission of application for Terms of Reference and Environment Clearance, amendments in EIA Notification, 2006 giving more powers to SEIAA, standardising the Terms of Reference for preparation of EIA Report, exempting the construction of industrial shed, school, college, hostels for

education institution from requirement of EC, exemption to all highway projects in border States from scoping requirement and exempting all linear projects in border States from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions prescribed by the Ministry, non requirement of no objection for transfer of environment clearance of cancelled coal block to legal person to whom such block is subsequently allocated and also without referring to EAC / SEAC, amendment in CRZ Notification relaxing the criterion for construction of memorial/monuments within the CRZ area only in exceptional cases with adequate environmental safeguards, increasing the validity of Environment Clearance etc.

(b) All the actions, as mentioned above, were initiated to meet the sustainable development goals and address the concerns of all stakeholders to ensure promotion of more environment friendly practices and policy based decisions. In addition, the term climate change has been added to Ministry taking into account the contemporary trends related to issues pertaining to climate change.

Renewable energy proposals of Karnataka

2460. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted four renewable energy proposals involving a total outlay of ₹ 590.67 lakhs, *i.e.* setting up of a centre for media and documentation of renewable energy (₹ 176.55 lakh) one time grant of ₹ 50 lakh for capacity building, training to promote solar energy sector (₹ 188.10 lakh) and awareness training programme (₹ 176.02 lakh);

(b) if so, the present status of these proposals; and

(c) by when, these proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had received the proposals for setting up of 'Centre for Media and Documentation on Renewable Energy' (₹ 176.55 lakh); capacity building for running undergraduate and post graduate courses in renewable energy (₹ 50 lakh); imparting institutionalized training to promote solar energy sector (₹ 188.10 lakh) and also for awareness and training programmes for various stakeholders (₹ 691.02 lakh) for three years period beginning from financial year 2014-15 from Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED), an autonomous institution of State Government of Karnataka.

(b) MNRE has already sanctioned/released the following amounts to MGIRED:

- (i) sanctioned ₹ 50 lakh in 2011-12 for capacity building and released ₹ 49.99 lakh by 2014-15.
- (ii) sanctioned ₹ 10.44 lakh and released ₹ 8.64 lakh for awareness/training programmes during 2014-15.
- (iii) sanctioned ₹ 101.21 lakh during 2015-16 for short term training programmes. MGIRED had also been informed that the proposal for 'Centre for Media and Documentation on Renewable Energy' cannot be sanctioned as it is not covered within guidelines of the existing Programmes for Human Resources Development and Training and Information and Public Awareness of the Ministry.

(c) The Ministry considers the proposals for providing central financial assistance under its Schemes/Programmes within the budgetary allocation provided for a financial year, therefore, no time limit can be fixed for their approvals.

MOUs with foreign countries

2461. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with various countries in the field of solar energy sector to enhance technical and financial cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof since January, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of New and Renewable Energy has entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) in the field of New and Renewable Energy including solar energy with nine different countries since January, 2015 as per details given below:

- (i) Ministry of Energy and Mines, Government of the Dominican Republic on Renewable Energy Co-operation signed on 17/2/15;
- (ii) Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Energy, Government of the Republic of Seychelles on Renewable Energy Co-operation signed on 11/3/15;
- (iii) Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Government of the French Republic on Renewable Energy Co-operation signed on 10/4/15;
- (iv) Ministry of Energy of Government of Mongolia on cooperation in the field of renewable energy signed on 17/5/15;

- (v) Department of Energy, Government of the United States of America on cooperation to establish the PACESetter FUND signed on 30/6/15;
- (vi) Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Government of the Republic of Mozambique on new and renewable energy signed on 5/8/15;
- (vii) Belgian authorities at federal and regional level for energy, Government of Belgium on new and renewable energy signed on 29/9/15;
- (viii) Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany on Indo-German Development Cooperation regarding the Indo-German Solar Energy Partnership signed on 5/10/15;
- (ix) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia on new and renewable energy cooperation signed on 2/11/15.

Under utilization of NCEF

2462. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), which is created for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies is severely under utilized;

(b) whether many projects recommended for NCEF support in renewable energy sector, are still awaiting allocation; and

(c) if so the details of amount collected under NCEF and utilized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No sir.

(c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Fund Position in NCEF

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Coal Cess Collected	Amount transferred to NCEF	Amounts financed from NCEF for projects
1	2	3	4
2010-2011	1,066.46	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	2,579.55	1,066.46	220.75

1	2	3	4
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
TOTAL		13616.46	9984.61

Agreements with foreign countries for solar technology sharing

2463. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to increase/improve production of solar energy equipments in the country under Make in India initiative;

(b) if so, the details of schemes/benefits given under the initiative;

(c) whether Government has signed agreements with foreign countries for modern technology sharing in this field and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how Government plans to improve technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India encourages use of domestic manufacturing of solar energy equipments including solar cells/modules through various schemes. Provisions have already been made for concessional customs duty and excise duty exemptions on input raw materials required for manufacturing of cells and modules. Government also provides capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units of solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been collaborating with several developed and developing countries for cooperation in new and renewable energy sector and established linkages between institutions of India and international institutions in USA, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Japan, Germany and United Kingdom. In addition, various international/multi-national funding agencies, like the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) have provided project-based assistance for development of renewable energy resources in India. The cooperation in new and renewable energy sector helps in establishing technical collaborations aiming to acquire advance technical knowledge and capacity building required for technical personnel; wind and solar resource

assessment; wind power forecasting training and application; testing and certification of wind turbines; photovoltaic module reliability; long term outdoor PV module exposure testing; performance and degradation analysis under precise meteorological data acquisition space in Indian conditions etc.

Proposal for waste to energy projects from Kerala

2464. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of New and Renewable Energy be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 862 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th December 2015 and state the details of proposals received from Kerala Government for setting up projects related to energy generation from wastes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has received only one proposal from Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Kerala for setting up 2760 m³/day biomethanation plant from Gelatin Industry Waste by M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd., Kochi, Kerala in January 2015 and was sanctioned for Central Finance Assistance (CFA) of ₹ 11.50 lakh, *vide* letter dated 14th May 2015. This CFA will be released to the company after successful commissioning of the project as per DPR norms and receipt of related documents from ANERT, as per condition stipulated in the sanction given in Statement.

Statement

No. 20/162/2014-U&I

Government of India

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

(WTE Group)

Block No, 14, C.G.O. complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003,

Dated: 14.05.2015

To,
Pay and Account Officer.
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy,
New Delhi.

Subject: Setting up of 2760 m³/day (0.23 MWeq.) Biomethanation plant from Gelatin Industry Waste by M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd. SBT Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi, Kerela at Kathikudam Thrissur Dist., Kerala - sanction of Project-Sanction of project.

Sir,

This is with reference to letter dated 28.10.2014 and 07.01.2015 from Agency for Non Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Kerala forwarding therewith DPR and other documents for financial assistance for setting up of 2760 m³ biogas/day (0.23 MWeq.) from Gelatin industry Waste based Biomethanation plant by M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd. SBT Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi, Kerala at Kathikudam, Thrissur Dist., Kerala at a total cost of ₹ 1.98 crore.

2. I am directed to convey the sanction of the President for grant of central financial assistance of ₹ 11.50 lakh (Rupees Eleven lakh fifty thousand only) to M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd. SBT Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi, Kerala at Kathikudam, Thrissur Dist., Kerala on reimbursement basis and ₹ 11, 500/- (Rupees Eleven thousand five hundred only) to ANERT as service charges in respect of above mentioned project, to be provided after its successful commissioning under the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues.

3. The CFA will be released to M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd., as the project is self financed and service charges to ANERT after successful commissioning of the project as per DPR norms and. receipt of requisite project related information/documents. The conditions of successful commissioning of the project would, *inter-alia*, imply operation of the project for three months, including at least 72 hours continuous operation at minimum of 80% rated capacity and receipt of related documents.

4. The grantee organization will not change or make any deviation in the specific details of the project to be undertaken as given in para-1 without prior concurrence of the Ministry.

5. The sanctioned project shall be completed within a period of six months from the date of sanction, failing which this sanction will be treated as cancelled unless prior permission for extension is obtained from the Ministry.

6. The beneficiary organization is required to submit statutory clearances. consolidated Audited Statement of Expenditure. performance report for three months and photographs of the project along with the request for release of CFA.

7. All the terms and conditions stipulated in the Administrative Approval for Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues has to be followed.

8. ANERT will closely monitor the project implementation progress and performance and submit the reports to the Ministry.

9. M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd. SBT Avenue Panampilly Nagar, Kochi, Kerala at Kathikudarn, Thrissur Dist., Kerala is a private company and is covered under 'F' category with reference to Controller of Accounts O.M. No, PAO/MNRE/Sanction/2005-06, dated 11.07.2005.

10. The Principal Accounts Office; MNRE may audit the accounts of the above company in terms of provisions in Rule 211(1) and 211 (2) of GFR 2005.

11. The expenditure involved is debit to Demand No. 69, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Major Head 2810, New and Renewable Energy 00-101- Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power, 02-Off Grid/Distributed and decentralization Renewable Power, 03 Bio Power, .33 Subsidy and .31 for GIA for the financial year 2014-15 (Plan).

12. This sanction issues in exercise of the delegated powers and with the concurrence of IFD *vide* their Diary No. IFD/57/15-16, dated 15.04.2015.

13. The, sanction has been entered at S. No. 03 and 05 at page 10 and 38 of the Expenditure Register of U&I Group for 2015-16.

Yours faithfully

(B.R. Mishra)
Scientist-E

Copy to:

1. Director. Agency for Non-Conventional Energy & Rural Technology (ANERT), Law College Road, P.M.G.Jn., Vikas Bhawan, P.O., Thiruvananthapuram-695033, Kerala
2. M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd. SBT Avenue. Panampilly Nagar, Kochi, Kerala at Kathikudam Thrissur Dist., Kerala
3. The Principal Director (Local Bodies Accounts), Office of the C&AG, 9 Deen Dayal Marg, New Delhi-110002.
4. The Principal Director of Audit. (Science Department) AGCR Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 11 0002.
5. DDO, MNRE.
6. Dy. Secretary (F)/US(F), MNRE.
7. Adviser (WTE), MNRE.
8. Sanction folder.

Projects for promotion of solar power plants

2465. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what are various projects Government has undertaken to promote solar power plants and the optimum utilization of solar power in various parts of the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes any new projects in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government is promoting solar power development in various parts of the country through the following schemes:

- (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 Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces with viability Gap Funding under Batch-IV of Phase-II/III of JNNSM.
- (iv) Scheme for 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) 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)

Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with Viability Gap Funding through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).

(b) and (c) Government has set a target of 1,00,000 MW Grid connected solar power to be achieved by 2022 through installation of projects under various schemes. Year-wise breakup is given below:

Year/Category	Rooftop Solar	Large Scale Solar Power Projects	Total
1	2	3	4
2015-16	200	1,800	2,000
2016-17	4,800	7,200	12,000
2017-18	5,000	10,000	15,000

1	2	3	4
2018-19	6,000	10,000	16,000
2019-20	7,000	10,000	17,000
2020-21	8,000	9,500	17,500
2021-22	9,000	8,500	17,500
TOTAL	40,000	57,000	97,000*

*3,743 MW commissioned upto 2014-15.

Solar panels on Government buildings

2466. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install solar panels on the roofs of all Government buildings to tap solar power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would extend financial assistance to Maharashtra and other States and Union Territories for this purpose; 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 is encouraging installation of solar panels on Government buildings. MNRE is implementing two National level programmes (i) Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme and (ii) Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications to promote installation of solar rooftop systems on the roofs of buildings including Government buildings in the country. There is a provision of 30% subsidy for general category States/Union Territories under both these programmes. For special category States and Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep the subsidy is 70% for grid connected solar rooftop and 90% for off-grid solar applications programme.

(c) and (d) MNRE is providing subsidy to all States/Union Territories including Maharashtra in the country. The subsidy to States/Union Territories may be considered based on the demand and proposal received as per guidelines. So far, funds of ₹ 315.01 Crore have been sanctioned and ₹ 31.97 Crore have been released to various States/Union Territories

Allocation from NCEF to coal bearing States

2467. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected for the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) from coal bearing States so far. State-wise:

(b) the outgo from NCEF so far State-wise.

(c) the projects pending for sanction from NCEF State-wise; and

(d) whether Government would consider allocating a substantial percentage of NCEF to the coal bearing States and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Details as received from Ministry of Finance are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise release made by MNRE including the component of NCEF for the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Nil.

(d) Project consideration/Fund allocation depends on proposals from States and their meeting the guidelines issued by MoP for financing under the NCEF.

Statement-I***Details of Fund Position in NCEF***

(₹ in crore)

Year	Coal Cess Collected	Amount transferred to NCEF	Amounts 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
TOTAL		13616.46	9984.61

Year-wise Details of project Recommended in NCEF

(₹ in crore)

Year	Projects recommended by IMG to be financed from NCEF	No of Projects recommended by IMG
2010-2011	0.00	
2011-2012	566.50	9
2012-2013	2715.11	6
2013-2014	1232.84	12
2014-15 (RE)	12000.17	19
2015-16 (BE)	18469.47	10
TOTAL	34984.09	56

Ministry-wise NCEF Fund allocation in different years

(₹ in crores)

Years/ Ministry	MNRE	Ministry of Water Resources, River Develop- ment and Ganga Rejuvena- tion	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Ministry of Environ- ment and FOREST	Ministry of Power	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	Total
2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-12	160.80	0	0	59.95	0	0	220.75
2012-13	125.78	0	110.65	10.00	0	0	246.43
2013-14	1218.78	0	0	0	0	0	1218.78
2014-15 (RE)	1978.00	1500.00*	110.65	0	0	0	3588.65
2015-16 (BE)	2500.00	2100.00*	0	110.00	0	0	4710.00
TOTAL	5983.36	3600.00	221.30	179.95	0	0	9984.61

*Budgetary provisions made in pursuance of Budget Speech of FM for 2014-15 and 2015-16 for Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission (called "Namami Gange")

Statement-II

State-wise release made by MNRE including the component of NCEF for the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Pr. cum Pay and Account Office Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

(Amount in crores)

State-wise releases

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Amt. Releases	Amt. Releases	Amt. Releases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nikobar	0.01	0.95	0.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.33	3.20	1.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.13	27.39	15.68
4.	Assam	10.58	19.01	16.15
5.	Bihar	0.63	10.44	6.74
6.	Chandigarh	9.07	6.99	11.32
7.	Chhattisgarh	60.17	16.03	36.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.03
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.03
10.	Delhi	45.94	74.57	31.64
11.	Goa	0.04	0.06	1.22
12.	Gujarat	16.92	38.23	36.09
13.	Haryana	10.96	7.80	52.22
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.74	28.70	23.99
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.46	87.01	61.79
16.	Jharkhand	2.63	0.00	7.61
17.	Karnataka	74.09	86.17	51.41
18.	Kerala	14.91	10.17	31.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.00	0.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20.78	13.94	30.26
21.	Maharashtra	165.81	156.11	229.04
22.	Manipur	16.61	2.50	1.63

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	1.80	8.93	8.39
24.	Mizoram	7.03	1.68	8.98
25.	Nagaland	18.72	7.51	9.90
26.	Odisha	7.72	0.59	27.92
27.	Puducherry	0.23	0.10	0.01
28.	Punjab	26.66	32.68	39.96
29.	Rajasthan	61.59	28.64	113.30
30.	Sikkim	6.13	11.13	3.09
31.	Tamil Nadu	39.16	67.58	52.64
32.	Tripura	0.42	0.00	1.94
33.	Uttar Pradesh	57.06	52.01	61.01
34.	Uttarakhand	31.52	50.11	8.35
35.	West Bengal	42.57	15.51	17.17
36.	Telangana	36.25	25.49	98.04
37.	Central Agency	290.20	678.17	1376.54
TOTAL		1196.87	1570.40	2474.13

Note: NCEF components for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 are 125.78 Crore, 1218.78 Crore and 1977.35 Crore respectively.

Schemes and programmes for solar energy

2468. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of schemes for development of solar parks, ultra mega solar power projects and pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected Solar PV Power Plants on canal banks and canal tops and Solar Pumping Programme for irrigation and drinking water scheme;

(b) the targets fixed under each of these schemes/programmes during the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation made for each of these schemes/programmes during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The salient features of the schemes for

development of solar parks, ultra mega solar power projects and pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected Solar PV Power Plants on canal banks and canal tops and Solar Pumping Programme for irrigation and drinking water scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No state-wise targets are fixed under the schemes. The scheme-wise targets fixed are as under:

Scheme	Target
Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	20,000 MW in next 5 years
Pilot-cum Demonstration Projects for development of Grid connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	100 MW set in 2014-15
'Solar Pumping' Programme for irrigation and Drinking Water Scheme	1,00,000 Solar Pumps set in 2014-15

State-wise distribution is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no separate budget allocation for the schemes under reference and funds are provided from Ministry's budget. However, State-wise details of funds released are given in Statement-III to V (*See below*) for Solar Parks Scheme, Canal Top and Canal Bank scheme and solar pump programme respectively.

Statement-I

Salient features of schemes

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

The scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects has been rolled out by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy on 12-12-2014. Government has proposed to set up at least 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 20,000 MW of solar power installed capacity within a span of 5 years starting from 2014-15. The capacity of the Solar Parks shall be 500 MW and above. However, smaller parks may be considered in Himalayan Region and other hilly States.

Under the scheme, the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of ₹ 25 lakh per solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), conducting surveys, etc. Beside this, CFA of up to ₹ 20.00 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower, is also provided on achieving the milestones prescribed in the scheme.

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

Under the scheme on Canal Banks and Canal Tops, A target of 100 MW Grid Connected Solar PV Power Plants (50 MW on Canal Tops and 50 MW on Canal Banks) has been set.

Implementation Arrangements

1. **Eligibility:** State Power Generation Companies/ State Government Utilities/any other State Government Organization/ PSUs/ GoI PSUs or GoI organisations. Proposals from States in Project mode will also be acceptable on completion during 2014-15 or later.
2. **Scheme Manager:** The Scheme manager on behalf of MNRE would be Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) under the MNRE. SECI will handle funds to be made available under the scheme on behalf of GOI, for which they will be provided service charge of 1% of the funds handled/ routed through them.
3. **Mode of Operation of Scheme:** The Implementing Agency will submit the application/proposal for setting up Grid-connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/Canal Tops to MNRE. MNRE/SECI will analyze/scrutinize the application/proposal and if found appropriate, MNRE will sanction the project. Thereafter, SECI shall release the capital subsidy of upto ₹ 3 Cr./MW for Canal Top SPV projects and ₹ 1.5cr/MW for Canal Bank SPV Projects.

Central Financial Assistance

- ₹ 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 2 years post sanctioning of the plants as under:
 - upto 40% on sanctioning of the projects.
 - 60% on successful commissioning of the projects.
- Service charge to SECI @1%: ₹ 2.25 crore.

III. Scheme for Solar pumping programme for irrigation and drinking water:

The scheme is implemented through State Nodal Agencies, NABARD and other Government Departments. Ministry is providing 30% capital subsidy equivalent (₹/

HP) through States under the scheme. The ministry is also providing 40% capital subsidy equivalent (₹/HP) with mandatory loan through Banks. These pumps have to be installed as per MNRE specifications.

Sl.No.	SPV System	Capacity	Maximum subsidy (₹ Per HP)
1.	1 DC Pumps	Upto 2 HP	57600
		>2 HP to 5 HP	54000
2.	AC Pumps	Upto 2 HP	50400
		>2 HP to 5 HP	43200
3.	For pumps >5HP-10 HP, subsidy amount is fixed at ₹194,400/- per pump		

Statement-II

State-wise distribution under the schemes

Sl. No.	State	Solar Parks scheme (MW)	Canal Banks/ Canal Tops scheme (MW)		Solar Pumps (Nos.)		
			Canal Top	Canal Bank	States Irrigation	NABARD Drinking water irrigation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3500	1	5	6725	1000	3000
2.	A & N Islands	100					60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100				100	30
4.	Assam	69					750
5.	Bihar				3516	1500	1350
6.	Chhattisgarh	500			2740	2000	600
7.	Goa						30
8.	Gujarat	700	10	15	2500	500	600
9.	Haryana				873		900
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1000					75
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	100					90
12.	Jharkhand				1400	2000	150
13.	Karnataka	2000	10		5225	500	1200
14.	Kerala	200	3		1380		600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2750			3000	750	850
16.	Maharashtra	500			7540		600
17.	Manipur						45
18.	Meghalaya	20				100	30
19.	Mizoram					11	30
20.	Nagaland	60					30
21.	Odisha	1000			2560	2000	750
22.	Punjab		20		1600		2000
23.	Rajasthan	3180			9902	2000	4800
24.	Sikkim						30
25.	Tamil Nadu	500			3150	500	2400
26.	Telangana	1000			4225	869	0
27.	Tripura						150
28.	Uttar Pradesh	600	6		7100	1500	6600
29.	Uttarakhand	39		20			750
30.	West Bengal	500		10			1500
	TOTAL	18418	50	50	63436	15330	30000

Statement-III

*State-wise details of funds released to Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI)
under the Solar Park Scheme*

(As on 07.12.2015)

Sl.No.	State	CFA released (₹ in crore)
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

Sl.No.	State	CFA released (₹ in crore)
9.	Kerala	0.25
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

Statement-IV

Details of funds released to Implementing Agencies of States under Pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops

(As on 07.12.2015)

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency in the State	1st installment eligible @40% of CFA, released to SECI for onward disbursement to the State Implementing Agency (crore ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	1.20
		Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	3.00
2.	Karnataka	Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Limited (KBJNL)	12.00
3.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	3.60
4.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	24.00
5.	Uttarakhand	UREDA/Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	12.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department/ UPNEDA	7.20
7.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Development Corporation Limited (WBSEDCL)	6.00
TOTAL			69.00

Statement-V

State-wise fund released under solar pumping programme for irrigation and drinking water (As on 07.12.2015)

(₹ in lacs)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2422.35	-
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	14	-
3.	Bihar	613.47	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1519.6	-
5.	Gujarat	1217	612.36
6.	Haryana	378.01	-
7.	Jharkhand	651	-
8.	Karnataka	514	-
9.	Kerala	248.4	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1445.65	-
11.	Maharashtra	2908.9	-
12.	Meghalaya	14	-
13.	Mizoram	1	-
14.	Odisha	1308	-
15.	Punjab	762	-
16.	Rajasthan	5642.18	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	664	-
18.	Tripura	25.92	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1394	1864.00
20.	Telangana	1605.8	-
21.	NABARD	12000	-
TOTAL		35349.28	2476.36

Role of RGPSA in empowerment of youth

2469. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate and the present status of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaskitkaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized under RGPSA during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the role of RGPSA in empowerment of youth in Panchayati Raj system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been implemented since 2012-13 to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country. From 2015-16, RGPSA was transferred to States, with limited funds with the Central Government.

(b) The annual allocation of budget under RGPSA along with funds approved and released to States/UTs during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and funds approved during 2015-16 (As on 3.12.2015) are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget allocation		Funds released to States/UTs (As on 3.12.2015)	Expenditure reported by States/UTs.
	B.E.	R.E.		
2012-13	50.00	42.92	42.92	42.50
2013-14	655.00	560.59	560.59	752.254
2014-15	1050.00	481.39	481.39	
2015-16	360.00*	—	—	—

* includes supplementary grant of ₹ 300 crore;@ Funds approved by Central Executive Committee of RGPSA.

State-wise details of fund allocated/approved and released under RGPSA during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and funds allocated/approved during 2015-16 (As on 3.12.2015) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) By implementing the RGPSA, skills and capacity of all Elected Representatives and functionaries including youth of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been improved through training and exposure visits along with strengthening of Gram Sabhas.

Statement

State-wise allocation/sanction and release of funds under RGPSA during 2012-13 to 2014-15 and funds approved during 2015-16 (As on 3.12.2015)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Expenditure reported (2013-14 and 2014-15)	2015-16 *Fund approved
		Funds Released/ Sanctioned	Expenditure reported (2012-2013)	Fund approved	Funds Released	Fund approved	Funds Released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	110.92	41.59	144.35	24.19	65.78	41.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.71	21.55	8.71	23.13	7.72	7.73	2.78
3.	Assam	0	0	37.00	16.65	98.21	26.04	40.04	39.48
4.	Bihar	0	0	22.98	87.61	192.3	63.67	1.38	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.25	1.25	71.94	25.73	94.33	11.39	37.12	29.68
6.	Gujarat	3.32	3.32	93.25	31.65	37.70	1.06	26.21	0
7.	Haryana	5.66	5.66	20.09	2.93	57.90	18.78	0.88	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	4.95	55.43	15.84	51.59	15.26	26.38	13.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	25.19	9.45	45.71	8.58	1.97	7.08
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	43.87	16.45	47.92	16.2	16.18	23.90
11.	Karnataka	2.27	2.27	68.12	25.56	160.09	46.80	67.74	77.76
12.	Kerala	0	0	44.22	16.58	60.35	14.49	24.33	10.55

(₹ in Crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	0.99	116.86	42.83	160.73	37.46	70.27	38.3
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	221.84	83.17	214.31	34.75	95.42	39.77
15.	Manipur	0	0	3.55	1.60	12.03	5.42	7.014	11.40
16.	Odisha	0	0	76.62	28.73	116.51	32.92	33.63	19.59
17.	Punjab	2.9	2.9	28.97	7.97	7.36	0	7.97	0
18.	Rajasthan	13.61	13.61	64.26	15.45	44.84	11.55	23.83	19.12
19.	Sikkim	0	0	7.00	3.15	17.77	6.84	7.94	2.51
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	155.03	58.14	54.10	20.16	78.3	18.27
21.	Telangana	0	0	92.41	34.64	154.26	29.94	61.02	35.75
22.	Tripura	0.08	0.08	23.13	9.09	13.34	2.36	11.45	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4.77	4.76	125.70	42.37	87.17	0	0	96.74
24.	Uttarakhand	2.11	2.00	18.65	5.47	46.82	13.04	5.77	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	5.52	2.48	0.1	0
26.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.12
27.	West Bengal	0	0	21.93	8.23	102.88	27.71	33.8	37.14
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2.99	0	2.90	1.08	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3.47	0	4.02	1.5	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.26
TOTAL		42.9	42.5	1576.97	560.59	2058.14	481.39	752.254	570.45

* Fund approved by Central Executive Committee of RGPSA.

Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh

2470. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that people are ending their lives/committing suicides demanding Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of granting special status to the State;

(c) whether NITI Aayog has prepared any road map and submitted its report on the subjects of granting Special Category Status and special package to the State; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) NITI Aayog has no such information. Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. No decision has been taken regarding grant of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh.

As part of the special package to Andhra Pradesh, an amount of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) has been released for development activities in seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh consisting of four districts of Rayalseema and three districts of North Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15. During 2015-16, special assistance of ₹ 350 crore (at the rate of ₹ 50 crore per district) was released for the development of these districts.

Regarding the financial assistance to the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Finance, Government of India had released ₹ 500 crore to Andhra Pradesh for the construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly, etc. during 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 1000 crore had been released to Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 by the Ministry of Urban Development for creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of Andhra Pradesh for the following projects:

(i) Storm water drainage scheme at Vijayawada city (₹ 460 crore) and

(ii) Comprehensive underground sewerage scheme at Guntur city (₹ 540 crore).

Besides this, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 350 crore for the new capital of the State during 2015-16.

Central regulatory authorities

2471. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Central Regulatory authorities are there in the country at present;
- (b) what are the judicial and non-judicial powers enjoyed by these authorities: and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to bring forward a law to regulate the regulators to create a uniform national framework for orderly development of infrastructure and protection of consumer interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): SINGH): (a) There are 11 Central regulatory authorities in the country related directly or indirectly to infrastructure sector and protection of consumer interests. These are listed below:

1. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)
2. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
3. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)
4. Competition Commission of India (CCI)
5. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
6. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
7. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (P&NGRB)
8. Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)
9. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERI)
10. Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP)
11. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)

(b) Regulatory authorities are quasi-judicial bodies which have the powers of a Civil Court for the purposes of inquiry or proceedings under the Act through which they were created by the Parliament. A regulatory authority has the powers to impose penalty for non-compliance of its directions as well as powers to adjudicate the disputes. Non Judicial powers of the regulatory authorities are to protect the interest of the people by ensuring fair competition, transparent and competitive markets and protecting consumers from exploitation.

(c) During Budget speech (2015-16) Finance Minister stated that there is a lack of common approach and philosophy in the regulatory arrangements prevailing even within different sectors of infrastructure and proposed a regulatory reform law that will bring about a cogeneity of approach across various sectors of infrastructure.

Reduction of funds under CSS for Bihar

†2472. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount earmarked for Bihar under several Centrally Sponsored Schemes is being reduced constantly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): SINGH): (a) and (b) Union Government has accepted the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission to increase the shareable pool of Tax Devolution from 32% to 42% for its award period (2015-20) which gives more resources and greater freedom to use these resources to the States. Total transfers in 2015-16 to Bihar State have increased by almost 16.5% in comparison to 2014-15 (Actual). The details are as follows:

Total Transfer of Funds during 2014-15 and 2015-16:

Items	(₹ crore)	
	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (Recommended/ Estimated)
Share in Central Taxes	36,963	50,748
Grants of 14th FC	3,1920	2,948
Central Assistance to State and UT Plans (CASP)*	16,806	12,672
TOTAL	56,961	66,368

*The total provision of Plan Transfer for all States was ₹ 2.71 lakh crore in 2014-15 RE which has reduced to ₹ 1.96 lakh crore in 2015-16 BE (27.6% reduction). Accordingly, in case of Bihar it is reduced by about 24.6 %.

World bank estimate on poverty line

2473. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the latest world bank estimate on poverty line according to which India's poverty ratio is only 12.4 per cent for 2011-12, i.e. population below poverty line in India is 150.4 million;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this calculation varies widely with the estimate made by the Rangarajan and Tendulkar Expert Groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): SINGH): (a) and (b) The World Bank's Policy Research Note titled "Ending Extreme Poverty and Sharing Prosperity: Progress and Policies" released in October, 2015 contains poverty estimates of India for the year 2011-12. The World Bank estimates poverty in India using large sample survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its quinquennial rounds. The latest such survey was done in 2011-12. In 68th round of survey conducted in 2011-12, NSSO generated three estimates of distribution of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) depending upon the reference period for which the data is collected for different items. These three MPCE measures are as follows:

- (i) **Uniform Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{URP}):** This is the measure of MPCE obtained when household consumer expenditure on each item is recorded for a reference period of "last 30 days" (preceding the date of survey).
- (ii) **Mixed Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{MRP}):** This is the measure of MPCE obtained when household consumer expenditure on items of clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods is recorded for a reference period of "last 365 days", and expenditure on all other items is recorded with a reference period of "last 30 days".
- (iii) **Modified Mixed Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{MMRP}):** This is the measure of MPCE obtained when household consumer expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded for a reference period of "last 7 days", and for all other items, the reference periods used are the same as in case of Mixed Reference Period MPCE (MPCE_{MRP}).

For 2011-12, the World Bank has estimated India's poverty rate using URP based consumption expenditure as 21.2 percent. It also mentions that India's poverty ratio for the same year on the basis of MMRP consumption expenditure translates to 12.4 percent.

(c) and (d) The Tendulkar Expert Group used MRP based consumption expenditure of NSSO to derive poverty estimates. The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty for 2011-12 based on the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Expert

Group as 21.9 percent. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has recommended the use of MMRP based consumption expenditure of NSSO to derive poverty estimates. The poverty ratio for India based on Rangarajan Expert Group is 29.5 percent during 2011-12.

The poverty estimates given by World Bank, Tendulkar Expert Group and Rangarajan Expert Group vary due to differences in methodologies used.

Achievement of SDGs

2474 SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030:

(b) whether NITI Aayog has started any definite mechanism to guide, integrate and promote SDGs in Government programmes, and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In September, 2015, the United Nations adopted the document titled Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopting a new set of 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the next 15 years, *i.e.* up to 2030. The SDGs include Poverty, Employment, Education and Literacy, Health, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Child Development, Water and Sanitation, Modern Energy and Decent Work, Resilient Infrastructure, Sustainable Cities, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Combat Climate Change, Conserve and Sustainable use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources, Protect Ecosystems, Reverse Land Degradation and halt Biodiversity loss, Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies, Provide Access to Justice for all.

Government of India is implementing a number of Central Sector (CS)/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) throughout India for the benefit of the people at the grass root level. The targets and achievements under these schemes also address most of the SDGs adopted by the UN. As the SDGs have been intimated by the UN to the participating countries including India very recently. The work on mapping these SDGs with various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been initiated.

(b) and (c) NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) are engaged in the identification of indicators for the national targets adopted under the SDGs.

Complaints against officials of BPSCL

2475. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints against Member Secretary, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) during the last year and the current year;

(b) whether the Ministry/Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)/Bokaro Power Supply Company Pvt. Ltd. (BPSCL) have received complaints against Company Secretary, Sr. Vigilance Officer and HoD (F&A) of Bokaro Power Supply Company Pvt. Ltd. (BPSCL) during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether all complaints have been scrutinized and are being dealt with as per laid down procedures, complaint-wise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Details of complaints against Member Secretary, Damodar Valley Corporation is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of complaints against Company Secretary and Financial Advisor, Bokaro Power Supply Company Pvt. Ltd. is given Statement-II (*See below*). The complaints have been scrutinized and dealt with as per the laid down procedures for handling of complaints received from CVC and DoPT from time to time.

Statement-I

*Details of complaints against Member Secretary,
Damodar Valley Corporation*

Complaint against	Date of receipt of Complaint	Case file Number	Present Status
Member Secretary and other officials of DVC.	10.02.2015	No. C-13013/1/2015- V&S	The complaint is under examination in consultation with CVO, DVC.
	05.11.2015	No. C-13011/84/2015- V&S	The complaint is presently at scrutiny stage by CVO, DVC.

Statement-II

*Details of complaints against Company Secretary and Financial Advisor,
Bokaro Power Supply Company Pvt. Ltd.*

Complaint against	Date of receipt of Complaint	Case file Number	Present Status
Company Secretary and Financial Advisor, BPSCL.	11.03.2013	No. C-13011/19/2013- V&S	CVC after examination advised closure of the case.
	16.04.2015	CVC Complaint No.7231/2015/Vig-6	The complaint is presently at investigation stage by CVO, DVC.

Cleaning of Ganga

2476. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: WILL THE Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance has been sanctioned by Government for river Ganga cleanliness project by the 31st October, 2015 since its inception;

(b) how much work of cleaning the river has been completed so far and the amount spent during the said period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project is far behind the target fixed for it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) 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. 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. The Central Government approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all tributaries under one umbrella by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for the future with an allocated budget of Rs. 20,000 crore for 5 years.

(b) 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. 27 schemes under NGRBA have been completed so far and 123 mld capacity created.

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 31st October 2015.

(c) No, Sir. The project is scheduled for completion by 2020 and is not behind schedule.

(d) Does not arise.

Target to provide electricity to all

†2477. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set the target to connect every house in the country with electricity during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is becoming challenging for Government to achieve the target due to increasing financial crisis of the power distribution companies of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken by Government to achieve the target within the time-limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Government of India has

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing 24x7 Power for all (PFA). Government of India would assist the State Governments in achieving this objective.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is challenging for States with power distribution companies facing financial crisis. However, Central Government is assisting the State Governments through various schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, (UDAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

Ultra-efficient technologies for coal-fired power plants

2478. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to adopt advanced ultra-efficient technologies for coal-fired power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits that would accrue by using these technologies;

(c) the present status of development and implementation of the above technologies;

(d) the details of power plants with efficient, super critical technologies that have already been commissioned in the country, particularly in Odisha; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred/ proposed to be incurred on developing the above technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) An Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) Technology R&D Project has been approved by Government involving BHEL, NTPC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) for enhanced efficiency of thermal generation. The objective of the scheme is to achieve higher efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and reduce coal consumption for coal based power plants. The R&D work for the programme has commenced. The development of Advanced-Ultra Supercritical technology is in two phases. First phase comprises of R&D activities for a duration of about 2.5 years from the date of approval. The second phase comprises of installation of 800 MW Advanced-Ultra Supercritical demonstration plant after completion of the first phase.

(d) At present, 42 supercritical units with total capacity of 28,805 MW have been commissioned. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Estimated expenditure on R&D Phase of AUSC technology is about ₹ 1554 crores.

Statement

Super Critical Units Commissioned

State	Project Name	Capacity in MW
11th PLAN COMMISSIONED		
Central Sector		
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 660
Private Sector		
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II (Unit -1 and 2)	2X 660
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III (Unit - 1, 2, and 3)	3X 660
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	800
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	660
COMMISSIONED FROM 12th PLAN TARGETED		
Central Sector		
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I (Unit-3)	660
Bihar	Barh-II (Unit 4 and 5)	2X 660
State Sector		
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 800
Maharashtra	Koradi TPS Expn. (Unit 8)	660
Private Sector		
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 660
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP (Unit 2)	800
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	660
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 660
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II (Unit 1)	660
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP (Unit 2 and 3)	2X 660
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha) (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 700
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 660

State	Project Name	Capacity in MW
TOTAL 12th PLAN TARGET COMMISSIONED		
Private Sector		
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	685
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP (Unit 3, 4 and 5)	3X 800
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	660
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II (Unit 2)	660
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP (Unit 1 and 2)	2X 660
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP (Unit 1, 4, 5 and 6)	4X 660
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP (Unit 1 and 2)	660

Idle power generation units

2479. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many power generation units in the country are lying idle or are running below optimal capacity on account of lack of demand;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government for utilisation of idle capacity of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of power plants which remained idle or are running below optimal capacity on account of lack of demand during the current year are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(c) The steps being taken by Government for utilization of idle capacity of such plants are given below:

- (i) Exploring the possibility of replacing the old and inefficient thermal generating units by supercritical units.
- (ii) Renovation and modernization/life extension of old and inefficient units.
- (iii) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms.

- (iv) 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.

Statement-I

State-wise, power generating units (Coal/Lignite) which are under shut down due to lack of demand since 01.04.2015

State	Station	Unit No.	Capacity (Mw)
Delhi	Badarpur TPS	1	95
Gujarat	Ukai TPS	2	120
	Gandhi Nagar TPS	1	120
	Gandhi Nagar TPS	2	120
Maharashtra	Koradi TPS	1	105
	Koradi TPS	2	105
	Koradi TPS	3	105
	Koradi TPS	4	105
	Koradi TPS	6	210
	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	1	210
	Trombay TPS	4	150
West Bengal	New Cossipore TPS	1	30
	New Cossipore TPS	2	30
	New Cossipore TPS	3	50
	New Cossipore TPS	4	50

Statement-II

Details of Coal/Lignite based generating Stations having some of the units operating below national average Plant Load Factor of 61.62% and their generation was affected mainly due to lack of demand in the Grid during the period 2015-16 (up to November)

Region	State	Station
Northern	Delhi	Badarpur TPS
		Rajghat TPS

Region	State	Station
Western	Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP
		Mahatma Gandhi TPS
		Panipat TPS
		Rajiv Gandhi TPS
	Punjab	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)
		Rajpura TPP
		Ropar TPS
		Talwandi Sabo TPP
	Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPS
	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri (NCTPP)
	Chhattisgarh	OP Jindal TPS
		Tamnara TPS
	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar TPS
		Mundra UMTPP
		Sikka Rep. TPS
		Ukai TPS
		Wanakbori TPS
	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi TPS
		Shri Singhaji TPP
	Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS
		Dhariwal TPP
		Mauda TPS
Eastern	Odisha	Sterlite TPP
	West Bengal	Durgapur TPS
		Mejia TPS
		New Cossipore TPS
		Sagardighi TPS
		Titagarh TPS

Advertising policy of power PSUs

2480. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of advertising by various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry;

(b) whether most of PSUs release advertisements to brochures/souvenirs instead of regular monthly/bi-monthly magazines;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of advertisements released to brochures/souvenirs and monthly/bi-monthly magazines with amount paid to each publication during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Advertisements are released by individual Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) keeping in view the merit, requirement, corporate image building, publicity, goodwill, customer reach, importance of the event, availability of budget etc. The advertisements are released to brochures/souvenirs as well as to regular monthly/Bi-monthly magazines as per corporate requirement;

(d) The details of advertisements released to brochures/souvenirs and monthly/bi-monthly magazines with amount paid to each publication during the last six months are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of advertisements released to brochures/souvenirs and monthly/bi-monthly magazines by various PSUs during last six months are as follows

I. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation. (NEEPCO)

Sl. No.	Name of the publication/brochures/souvenirs/monthly/bi-monthly magazines	Category	Amount paid (₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Inner Wheel Club of Shillong	Brochures/souvenirs	15000
2.	Meghalaya Rongasli Bihu Sanmilan	Brochures/souvenirs	20000
3.	India Tech Secretariat, Mumbai	Brochures/souvenirs	450000
4.	Geetali, Laban Shillong	Brochures/souvenirs	20000

1	2	3	4
5.	All Arunachal Pradesh Student Union, Itanagar	Brochures/souvenirs	25000
6.	Public Relation Society of India Guwahati	Brochures/souvenirs	15000
7.	Gumkum Gumpa Festival West Kameng	Brochures/souvenirs	10000
8.	Independent Thought (Law Digest)	Brochures/souvenirs	65000
9.	Greentech Foundation, Delhi	Brochures/souvenirs	337080
10.	Progressive foundation of human rights	Brochures/souvenirs	200000
11.	Sajolang Elite Society,	Brochures/souvenirs	300000
12.	Public Sector Today	Brochures/souvenirs	40000
13.	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Brochures/souvenirs	30000
14.	NEHU, Economics Deptt	Brochures/souvenirs	100000
15.	Sree Narayan Guru Cultural Centre	Brochures/souvenirs	15000
16.	Society for Welfare of Disabled	Brochures/souvenirs	10000
17.	All India Management Association	Brochures/souvenirs	25000
18.	St Mary's College Brochure	Brochures/souvenirs	10000
19.	Meghalaya Bharat Scouts and Guides	Brochures/souvenirs	5000
20.	Students Union Movement of Arunachal	Brochures/souvenirs	10000
21.	NE Tamchon Football Tournament	Brochures/souvenirs	300000
22.	St John Bosco School, Sohra	Brochures/souvenirs	20000
23.	All India Media Press Association	Brochures/souvenirs	20000
24.	Bhupen Hazarika Cultural Trust	Brochures/souvenirs	100000
25.	Khasi Authors Society	Brochures/souvenirs	10000
26.	PN Chaudhuri School, Rilbong	Brochures/souvenirs	5000
27.	St Peters and Paul Parish	Brochures/souvenirs	5000
28.	Govt HS School, Yazali	Brochures/souvenirs	12000
29.	Shillong Mukul Sangha	Brochures/souvenirs	30000
30.	Kolkata Assamese Cultural Association	Brochures/souvenirs	20000
31.	Privartyan Jan Kalyan Samiti	Brochures/souvenirs	50000
32.	Asom Kristi Kendra Puja Committee	Brochures/souvenirs	22000
33.	Maitri Mandir, Shillong(Durga Puja)	Brochures/souvenirs	30000
34.	Survey of India(Durga Puja)	Brochures/souvenirs	15000

1	2	3	4
35.	EGNM(Engineering Geology)	Brochures/souvenirs	100000
36.	Meghalaya Electricity Corporation Ltd.	Brochures/souvenirs	25000
37.	Barak Upatyaka Loko Mancha	Brochures/souvenirs	50000
38.	NERIST Puja Committee	Brochures/souvenirs	12000
39.	NIT Silchar	Brochures/souvenirs	30000
40.	State Engineers Association of Tripura	Brochures/souvenirs	20000
41.	NEHU Students Union	Brochures/souvenirs	15000
42.	Institute of Cost Accountants India	Brochures/souvenirs	100000
43.	KJWA (Book on Beekeeping)	Brochures/souvenirs	15000
44.	Pahal A Milestone	Magazines	20000
45.	Sportsline, BM Press, Guwahati	Magazines	60000
46.	North East Power News	Magazines	330000
47.	News Ideology, New Delhi (Hindi)	Magazines	60000
48.	The Indian Express, Guwahati	Magazines	50000
49.	Janbhawna	Magazines	35000
50.	Kaleidoscope, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi	Magazines	102000
51.	Sandesh Bureau, New Delhi	Magazines	30000
52.	Dun & Broadstreet	Magazines	200000
53.	Media Superfast	Magazines	65000
54.	Bhasha Sampadan	Magazines	10000
55.	Vishwamukti	Magazines	40000
56.	Samyak Bharat	Magazines	20000
57.	ABP Pvt Ltd(Telegraph)	Magazines	200000
58.	Powerline	Magazines	94500
59.	Sarkaritel.com	Magazines	360000
60.	Aarushi Communication(financial pulse)	Magazines	100000
61.	Good Times	Magazines	98000
62.	Rashtriya Sanskriti	Magazines	50000
63.	Sampadak(Amar Sahara)	Magazines	50000
64.	Rajbhasha Prabandhan Vikas Sanhstha	Magazines	40000
65.	News Activities	Magazines	60000

II. Power Finance Corporation (PFC)

Sl. No.	Name of the publication/brochures/souvenirs/ monthly/bi-monthly magazines	Category	Amount paid (₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahila Adhikar Abhiyan	Souvenir	20000
2.	Whispers In the Corridors.com	Website	50000
3.	Bright Group of Publication	Magazine	20000
4.	Gauravshali Bharat	Magazine	15000
5.	Unlimited News	Magazine	10000
6.	Rashtriya Sanskriti	Magazine	25000
7.	Jan Jan Tak	Magazine	20000
8.	Corporate News Bureau	Magazine	40000
9.	Rashtriya Sudarshan	Magazine	20000
10.	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	Souvenir	50000
11.	News Street	Magazine	50000
12.	Paryatan Yug	Magazine	20000
13.	Bharat Headline	Magazine	15000
14.	I - Tech Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
15.	Pahal a Milestone	Magazine	10000
16.	Nivida Yug	Magazine	10000
17.	Vishwa Patrakar Sadan	Magazine	30000
18.	Indo News	Magazine	20000
19.	Shilpa Bichitra	Magazine	20000
20.	Nadd Foundation	Sponsor ship	15000
21.	Bihar Kesari	Magazine	25000
22.	Business Profit	Magazine	15000
23.	Sandesh Bureau	Magazine	15000
24.	India Mail	Magazine	15000
25.	Dev Bhumi Lok Kala Society	Souvenir	8000
26.	SLM Media Solution Pvt. Ltd.	Souvenir	20000
27.	Tilak Raj Publications (P) Ltd.	Magazine	15000

1	2	3	4
28.	Samaj Aina	Magazine	15000
29.	Laxmi Kudrati Times	Magazine	15000
30.	All India Foundation of Women	Souvenir	10000
31.	Arunodaya Sewa Sansthan	Souvenir	15000
32.	Dinkar Society	Magazine	25000
33.	Vijay Andolan	Souvenir	15000
34.	Sanyukta Mahila Samiti Souvenir	Souvenir	25000
35.	Shine.com	Website	50000
36.	Badhte Kadam	Magazine	10000
37.	USM Patrika	Magazine	15000
38.	Mangalam Publications India (P) Ltd.	Magazine	10000
39.	UBM India Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	50000
40.	The Deaf Way Foundation	Souvenir	6000
41.	Shri Palliwal Jain Patriak	Magazine	15000
42.	The Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
43.	Maharashtra Mandal	Souvenir	15000
44.	ERIC Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
45.	Aikotaan Kalibari O Sewa Samiti	Souvenir	10000
46.	Delhi Press Patra Prakashan PTE Ltd.	Magazine	25000
47.	Perfect News	Magazine	15000
48.	Maitri Research & Development Foundation	Souvenir	15000
49.	Shri Adhikari Brothers Assets Holding Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	25000
50.	Parivartan Jan Kalyan Samiti	Magazine	25000
51.	Nai Sadi Prakashan (P) Ltd.	Magazine	20000
52.	St. Joseph's Service Society	Souvenir	50000
53.	MMS Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity Saket	Souvenir	30000
54.	Himalaya Vikas Parishad	Magazine	30000
55.	What Hails Public Sector Today	Magazine	20000
56.	Gyan Urja	Magazine	10000
57.	Maharashtrian Sewa Samiti, Indirapuram	Souvenir	11000

1	2	3	4
58.	Adarsh Hindustan	Magazine	10000
59.	Indian Horizon English Daily	Magazine	15000
60.	Today's Economic	Magazine	20000
61.	Dhanyawad	Magazine	15000
62.	CANVAS	Magazine	20000
63.	Indo American Chamber of Commerce	Souvenir	150000
64.	Bengal Welfare And Cultural Association	Souvenir	10000
65.	Vikalp Mimansa	Magazine	10000
66.	All India Media Press Association	Souvenir	15000
67.	Bharatiya Rajbhasha Vikas Sansthan-Dehra Dun	Souvenir	25000
68.	Vedanta Institute Delhi	Souvenir	50000
69.	CSR Vision	Magazine	20000
70.	Green Post	Magazine	20000
71.	Chowringhee Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
72.	Path Finders Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	25000
73.	Digvijay	Magazine	20000
74.	Motibagh Nanakpura Puja Samity	Souvenir	10000
75.	Life Sanjeevani	Magazine	15000
76.	Dakshinayan Puja Samity (Dwarka)	Souvenir	8000
77.	Forum of Responsible Civil Empowerment	Souvenir	10000
78.	Bangiya Parishad Paschim Vihar	Souvenir	5000
79.	Kaumudi Public Relation	Magazine	20000
80.	Indian Women's Press Corps	Souvenir	20000
81.	India China Society	Sponsorship	20000
82.	Basantika	Magazine	10000
83.	Prachi Sarbojanin Matribandana Welfare Society	Souvenir	10000
84.	Mayur Vihar Puja Samiti	Souvenir	10000
85.	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	25000
86.	All India Journalist Press Association	Souvenir	15000
87.	Sarbojanin Puja & Sanskritik Samity	Souvenir	15000

1	2	3	4
88.	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	4000
89.	Life Positive Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	15000
90.	Basanta Beethi	Souvenir	4000
91.	Dwarka Kalibari	Souvenir	10000
92.	Time Pass	Magazine	15000
93.	Paryatan Vani	Magazine	15000
94.	Lok Nayaprakash International Studies Dev. Centre	Souvenir	20000
95.	Tender Satta	Magazine	10000
96.	Indraprastha Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	5000
97.	Sarbojanin Puja Samity	Souvenir	10000
98.	Sarbojanin Durga Samity	Souvenir	5000
99.	Sarbojanin Pura Parishad	Souvenir	5000
100.	The Ocean News Point	Magazine	10000
101.	Neutral Publishing House Limited	Magazine	20000
102.	Shilpkar Times	Magazine	10000
103.	BIT Sindri Alumni Association NCR	Souvenir	15000
104.	People's Victory	Magazine	15000
105.	Pratap Vihar Bengali Association	Souvenir	7000
106.	Gymkhana IIIT Allahabad	Souvenir	20000
107.	SCOPE	Magazine	50000
108.	Shalimar Garden Puja Samiti	Souvenir	10000
109.	Delhi Durga Puja Charitable & Cultural Samiti	Souvenir	5000
110.	Media Federation of India	Souvenir	20000
111.	Capital Reporter	Magazine	20000
112.	Sada E Watan Jadeed	Magazine	10000
113.	Sadha Punjab	Magazine	10000
114.	Media Press Club	Magazine	21000
115.	NOBA (Netarhat Old Boys Association, Delhi)	Souvenir	10000
116.	World Hope Foundation	Magazine	15000
117.	Sree Swaminatha Swami Seva Samaj	Souvenir	12000

1	2	3	4
118.	Holistic Wellness Foundation	Brochure	20000
119.	Deaf Cricket Society	Souvenir	10000
120.	Shree Samarth Prakashan	Magazine	20000
121.	Singhasana	Magazine	15000
122.	Samyak Bharat	Magazine	15000
123.	Silent Sports Promition Society	Souvenir	10000
124.	Rajendra Chintan Samiti	Magazine	5000
125.	I9 Media	Magazine	20000
126.	Shri Mathur Chaturvedi Mahesabha	Souvenir	15000
127.	Jagran Prakashan Ltd.	Magazine	25000
128.	Shri Gyan Gangotri Vikas Sanstha	Souvenir	20000
129.	Samachar Post	Magazine	15000
130.	IMR Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	15000
131.	Sajag Samachar	Magazine	20000
132.	Pathfindeers Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	25000
133.	All India Pant Nagar Alumni Association (AIPAA)	Souvenir	100000
134.	Open Media Network Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	25000
135.	Indian Dominion	Magazine	20000
136.	Shobhika Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	25000
137.	Hope Ek Asha	Magazine	15000
138.	Naadhabrahmam	Souvenir	30000
139.	Times Mass Communication (P) Ltd.	Magazine	10000
140.	Uday India	Magazine	20000
141.	Samajik Uttardayitva	Magazine	15000
142.	Rashtra Samaj	Magazine	15000
143.	The Music Academy Madras	Souvenir	15000
144.	Express Line	Magazine	20000
145.	Sahkarita Sansar	Magazine	5000
146.	Dharmasastha Sewa Samiti	Souvenir	15000
147.	Bhartiya Bhasha and Sanskriti Kendra	Souvenir	20000

1	2	3	4
148.	Prayas Welfare and Educational Trust	Souvenir	15000
149.	Society for Social Empowerment	Magazine	25000
150.	Asian Events	Magazine	15000
151.	Inside India	Magazine	15000
152.	Janbhawna Media & Films (P) Ltd.	Magazine	15000
153.	Hamara Samaj	Magazine	20000
154.	Media Studies Group	Magazine	10000
155.	Mustaqbil	Magazine	40000

III. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN Limited)

1.	National Development Society	Souvenir	10000
2.	Aakash Vani Welfare Society	Souvenir	15000
3.	Naadhabrahmam	Magazine	50000
4.	Rashtrya Dharohar	Magazine	80000
5.	SAS Officers Association	Souvenir	25000
6.	Shimla Distt. Table Tennis Association	Souvenir	25000
7.	Sarangpani	Magazine	18000
8.	Shaill Samachar	Tabloid News Paper	20000
9.	Pensioners Welfare Asso.	Souvenir	15000
10.	Patan Samachar	Tabloid News Paper	20000
11.	Writer Digest	Magazine	20000
12.	Business at Zero Hours	Magazine	25000
13.	Pahela Milestone	Magazine	20000
14.	Satya Sawadesh	Daily News Paper	25000
15.	The Every young World	Magazine	15000
16.	Lok Rang Varta	Magazine	20000
17.	UCBS Himsa	Magazine	20000

1	2	3	4
18.	Shimla Badminton Asso	Souvenir	25000
19.	Itehas Divakar	Magazine	25000
20.	Himachal Gyan Vignan Samiti	Magazine	20000
21.	Himachal Pradesh Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya Shikshak Sangh	Souvenir	20000
22.	Parivartan Jan Kalyan Samiti	Souvenir	20000
23.	Rashtriya Niyoloti Forum H.P. Chapter	Souvenir	20000
24.	Parvat Rag	Magazine	15000
25.	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Pooja Samiti	Souvenir	20000
25.	Himtaru	Magazine	20000
26.	Indian Dental Assoc. HP	Souvenir	25000
27.	Sarbojanin Durga Pooja Samiti	Souvenir	20000
28.	Pratibha Spandan	Magazine	20000
29.	Malyalam Manorama	Magazine	51000
30.	Microbiology Deptt., IGMCI, Shimla	Souvenir	25000
31.	Dharmshala Intl. Film Festival	Catalogue	50000
32.	Himalaya Vikas Parishad	Souvenir	25000
33.	Prachi Sarbo Janin Matri Vandana Society	Souvenir	12000
34.	Mahatma Gandhi Global Foundation	Souvenir	35000
35.	International Film Fest.	Souvenir	25000
36.	Perna GSSS, Baldeyan	Magazine	15000
37.	Matri Research and Dev. Foundation	Souvenir	20000
38.	Friday Times	Newspaper	10000
39.	Aadharshila	Magazine	25000
40.	H.P. Judo Association	Souvenir	20000
41.	Aaram Bagh Chetna Manch	Souvenir	7500
42.	BL Block Committee	Souvenir	10000
43.	Dwarika Bhangiya Samaj Samiti	Souvenir	15000
44.	Institute of Integrated Himalayan Studies	Souvenir	15000

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45.	Media Super Fast	Magazine	25000
46.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad	Souvenir	20000
47.	Save Life Mission	Magazine	20000
48.	Dainik Bhaskar	Newspaper	47000
49.	Paryatan Yug	Magazine	10000
50.	Insite Himachal	Magazine	20000
51.	MNNIT Alumni Assoc.	Souvenir	45000
52.	Vishwa Mukti	Magazine	25000
53.	SJVN Ladies Club	Souvenir	30000

IV. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)

1.	Matra Bhumi Darpan	Magazine	10000
2.	Arunodaya Seva Sansthan	Souvenir	30000
3.	Loknayak Jayaprakash International Studies Development Centre	Magazine	30000
4.	Sarvashrestha Media	Magazine	320000
5.	Environ Friend Institute	Magazine	25999
6.	Human Care Charitable Trust	Souvenir	50000
7.	NaradVani Sanchar Madhyam Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
8.	Value Research India Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	50000
9.	Green Post	Magazine	25000
10.	Delhi Press Patra Prakashan	Magazine	50000
11.	Panchwati Yogashram and Nature Cure Centre	Souvenir	20000
12.	HT Media Ltd.	Magazine	40000
13.	People's Victory	Magazine	10000
14.	Aarushi Communications	Magazine	20000
15.	Jan Jan Tak	Magazine	30000
16.	Awaz India	Magazine	25000

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17.	Aama Samayara Srujani	Souvenir	30000
18.	NAM Today	Magazine	50000
19.	Paryatan Yug	Magazine	30000
20.	SAHAS India	Souvenir	25000
21.	Shilpa Bichitra	Magazine	20000
22.	Amrit Garima	Magazine	10000
23.	India Update	Magazine	20000
24.	Economic and Political Weekly	Magazine	40000
25.	Sarokar	Magazine	20000
26.	India Foundation for Rural Development Studies (Infords)	Magazine	32000
27.	The Indian Worker	Magazine	30000
28.	Nai Sadi Prakashan	Magazine	20000
29.	Samrat Information	Magazine	25000
30.	Anupam Rashtra	Magazine	30000
31.	Yuva Sangram Jyoti	Magazine	20000
32.	P2C Communications	Magazine	35000
33.	India Energy Forum	Magazine	20000
34.	Sharp Reporter	Magazine	20000
35.	Rashtrakavi Maithilishran Gupt Memorial Trust	Souvenir	20000
36.	Next Gen Publishing Ltd.	Magazine	35000
37.	Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti (Upkram)	Magazine	10000
38.	Sri Adhikari Brothers	Magazine	30000
39.	Trend Setter Marketing Services	Magazine	100000
40.	News Eye Media Group	Magazine	15000
41.	Capital Reporter	Magazine	20000
42.	Dun and Bradstreet	Souvenir	150000
43.	Delhi Siasat	Magazine	40000

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44.	NCR Janmat Samachar	Magazine	30000
45.	Udbhavana	Magazine	15000
46.	Indian Dream	Magazine	20000
47.	Aaliya Productions	Magazine	240000
48.	Sarvashrestha Media	Magazine	480000
49.	Bharat Headline	Magazine	8000
50.	CSR Vision	Magazine	40000
51.	Pranab Pratidhwani	Souvenir	40000
52.	Media Visphot	Magazine	10000
53.	Infinity Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	48000
54.	Awaz Samaj Ki Buraiyon Ke Khilaf	Magazine	2000
55.	Hindu College	Souvenir	35000
56.	Samahar Natya Gosthee	Souvenir	25000
57.	Saathi Samaaj Utthaan Welfare Society	Souvenir	40000
58.	Green Post	Magazine	25000
59.	Growth Story	Magazine	20000
60.	Merchant Media Ltd.	Magazine	30000
61.	Himalaya Vikas Parishad	Souvenir	30000
62.	Jan Media	Magazine	25000
63.	Chronicle Publications Pvt. Ltd.	Souvenir	20000
64.	Public Talk of India	Magazine	15000
65.	Uday India	Magazine	60000
66.	Deaf Cricket Society	Souvenir	25000
67.	Chanakyapuri Puja Samiti	Souvenir	45000
68.	India Infraline Publishing	Magazine	94500
69.	Shri Palliwal Jain Sabha Delhi	Souvenir	15000
70.	Murshidabad Distt. Art & Cultural Society of the Deaf	Souvenir	20000
71.	Sarbojanin Puja Samity (Regd.)	Souvenir	50000
72.	NTPC Township Puja Committee	Souvenir	100000

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73.	Odisha Cultural Circle	Souvenir	50000
74.	All India Management Association (AIMA)	Souvenir	100000
75.	Samay Paribartan	Magazine	40000
76.	Nari Udghosh	Magazine	20000
77.	Mjunction Services Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
78.	AKS	Souvenir	25000
79.	Life Positive Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	20000
80.	Abhinav Mimansa	Magazine	10000
81.	Srishti Publications Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	64000
82.	Sree Ayyappa Sewa Samithi	Souvenir	10000
83.	Roopkatha	Souvenir	20000
84.	Indian Women's Press Corps.	Souvenir	50000
85.	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	10000
86.	The Statesman	Magazine	100000
87.	Bhartiya Rajbhasha Parishad	Souvenir	50000
88.	The Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute	Souvenir	50000
89.	Bhartiya Rajbhasha Vikas Sansthan, Dehradun	Souvenir	40000
90.	Hindustan Samachar	Souvenir	100000
91.	National Federation of Indian Women	Souvenir	50000
92.	Aikotaan Kalibari O Sewa Samiti	Souvenir	10000
93.	Loknayak Jayaprakash International Studies Dev. Centre.	Souvenir	20000
94.	Dwarka Kali Bari	Souvenir	40000
95.	Noida Bangiya Samity	Souvenir	4000
96.	Pratap Vihar Benglai Assoc.	Souvenir	5000
97.	Bongotaru	Souvenir	10000
98.	Bengal Welfare and Cultural Assoc.	Souvenir	10000
99.	Sarbojanik Durgotsab Samity	Souvenir	10000
100.	Chittaranjan Park Durga Puja Samity, B Block.	Souvenir	15000

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101.	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity, DDA Kalkaji	Souvenir	15000
102.	Laxmibai Nagar Shiva Shakti Mandir Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	10000
104.	Naya Delhi Sarbajanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	15000
105.	Sarbajanin Puja Parishad, Dilshad Garden	Souvenir	10000
106.	Kali Bari Society, GTB Enclave	Souvenir	7000
107.	Darbhangha Colony Puuja Committee	Souvenir	5000
108.	Pragati Puram Sarvajanic Durga Puja Samitee	Souvenir	10000
109.	Indirapuram Bengali Association	Souvenir	8000
110.	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity, Sec 11, Noida	Souvenir	3000
111.	Balaka, Noida	Souvenir	10000
112.	Purvasha Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	15000
113.	Sriniwaspuri Sarbajanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	5000
114.	Basantika	Souvenir	10000
115.	Dakshin Delhi Kali Bari Assoc.	Souvenir	10000
116.	Antaranga	Souvenir	10000
117.	Purbanchal Puja Samiti	Souvenir	8000
118.	Bengali Cultural Assoc.-Sec.62, Noida	Souvenir	25000
119.	Gaur Grandeur Aptt Owner Assoc. Cultural Committee	Souvenir	20000
120.	Chittaranjan Park Milan Samity	Souvenir	10000
121.	Utkal Durga Puja Committee	Souvenir	50000
122.	Manak Prakash	Magazine	10000
123.	Amar Chitra Katha Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	95000
124.	Open Media Network P Ltd.	Magazine	100000
125.	Saptaha	Magazine	8000
126.	Utkalini	Souvenir	50000
127.	BIT Sindri Alumni Association	Souvenir	50000
128.	Amra Sabai Bengalee Association	Souvenir	20000
129.	Shalimar Garden Puja Samiti	Souvenir	20000

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130.	Bhartiya Bhasha Avm Sanskriti Kendra	Souvenir	25000
131.	Sindhi Shewa Samiti	Souvenir	4000
132.	Centre of Ground Water Studies	Souvenir	50000
133.	Samita Mishra Memorial Foundation for Cancer Research	Magazine	25000
134.	Silent Sports Promotion Society	Souvenir	5000
135.	All India Pant Nagar Alumni Association	Souvenir	25000
136.	Debadhara	Souvenir	50000
137.	The Bijaya Bharati	Magazine	20000
138.	Media Superfast	Magazine	15000
139.	Nai Sadi Prakashan (P) Ltd.	Magazine	10000
140.	Maithil Pravahika	Magazine	15000
141.	Business Media Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	190000
142.	Society for Social Empowerment	Souvenir	30000
143.	Amar Sahara	Magazine	15000
144.	National Institute of Technology Rourkela Alumni Association	Souvenir	50000
145.	Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Bhubaneswar	Souvenir	100000
146.	The Music Academy	Souvenir	10000
147.	DSIJ Pvt. Ltd.	Magazine	100000
148.	Media World Publication	Magazine	30000

V. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)

1.	People's Victory	Journal	35000
2.	Jan Jan Tak	Journal	50000
3.	Arunoday Sewa Sansthan	Souvenir	30000
4.	Power People - Power HR Forum	Journal	15000
5.	Whispers in the Corridor	Journal	75000
6.	Indian Dream	Journal	40000
7.	Paryatan Vaani	Journal	30000
8.	Financial Pulse	Journal	100000

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9.	Adarsh Panchyati Raj	Journal	50000
10.	Anupam Rashtra	Journal	50000
11.	Samkaalin Chauthi Duniya	Journal	50000
12.	Himalaya Vikas Parishad	Souvenir	20000
13.	Dharam Parayan	Journal	50000
14.	Antim Pravakta	Journal	40000
15.	Aarogya Sanghita	Journal	30000
16.	News Street	Journal	50000
17.	Vishwamukti	Journal	100000
18.	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	20000
19.	Pahal - A Milestone	Journal	15000
20.	FORCE	Souvenir	15000
21.	Financial Pulse	Journal	50000
22.	Shilpa Bichitra	Journal	25000
23.	Indian National Building Construction Forest and Wood Workers Federation	Souvenir	50000
24.	Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) - Odisha Branch	Souvenir	100000
25.	Spring Field Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	15000
26.	Prachi Sarbojanin Matribandana Welfare Society	Souvenir	20000
27.	Impact	Souvenir	30000
28.	SCOPE – Kaleidoscope	Journal	50000
29.	Sarokar	Journal	40000
30.	Shukl Paksh	Journal	40000
31.	Dwaraka Kalibari	Souvenir	15000
32.	Dakshinayan	Souvenir	10000
33.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT)	Souvenir	45000
34.	Raj Maya	Journal	60000
35.	Laxmibai Nagar Shiva Shakti Mandir Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	25000

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36. Corporate News Bureau		Journal	50000
37. Maitri Research and Development Foundation		Souvenir	31000
38. Green Post		Journal	50000
39. News Street		Journal	100000
40. ENERTIA Magazine		Journal	50000
41. Media Superfast		Journal	60000
42. Vyapar Bharti Press		Souvenir	30000
43. CBIP Power Map 2015		Souvenir	50000

VI. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)

1. Advt. in Kala Dirgha	Six Monthly Journal	90000
2. Advt. in Shilpa Bichitra	Quarterly Magazine	15000
3. Advt. in News Street Magazine	Fortnightly Magazine	100000
4. Advt. in ParyatanYug	Hindi Monthly magazine	20000
5. Advt. in Rising Kashmir	English Newspaper	50000
6. Advt. in Jan Akansha Welfare Society Annual Special Issue Souvenir	Souvenir	50000
7. Advt. in AnupamRashtra	Hindi Monthly magazine	50000
8. ET(All) + TOI (Del + Gurgaon) + NBT (Delhi + Mumbai + Lucknow)	Newspaper	1235500
9. HT +Hindustan Hindi +Mint (all)	Newspaper	1155000
10. DNA Money (all editions)	Newspaper	94400
11. Mail Today (Delhi+ Chandigarh)	Newspaper	72000
12. Mid Day (Mumbai)	Newspaper	76000

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13.	Eenadu, Telugu (Hyderabad)	Newspaper	340000
14.	Ajit (Punjabi, Jalandhar)	Newspaper	164000
15.	Millennium Post (Delhi)	Newspaper	104000
16.	Amar Ujala (Aligarh + Meerut)	Newspaper	116000
17.	Viraat Vaibhav (Delhi)	Newspaper	80000
18.	Pioneer (Delhi)	Newspaper	120000
19.	Dalaal Street	Magazine	95000
20.	Powerline	Magazine	81900
21.	Outlook Money (H+E)	Magazine	100000
22.	Value Research	Magazine	40000
23.	Financial Pulse	Magazine	25000
24.	Power Today	Magazine	50000
25.	Power Watch	Magazine	50000
26.	Zee Business	Television	176000
27.	Advt. in NTPC Ladies Club Magazine	Yearly Magazine	25000
28.	Advt. in Akhil Bhartiya Raj Bhasha Sanghosthi	Souvenir	25000
29.	Advt. in Samrat Information	Hindi Magazine	50000
30.	Advt. in souvenir of All India Journalist Press Association	Souvenir	100000
31.	Advt. in souvenir of Mahamaya Mandir Sabha	Souvenir	30000
32.	Advt. in Tarun Bharat Marathi Newspaper	Newspaper	700000
33.	TOI (Delhi + Gurgaon) + ET (all) + NBT (all)-	Newspaper	2178000
34.	HT + HH + Mint (all)	Newspaper	3465000
35.	Dainik Jagran + Delhi NCR + Inqulaab	Newspaper	701250
36.	Amar Ujala	Newspaper	288750
37.	Hindu (D) + HBL (all)	Newspaper	536250
38.	FE (all) + JS(all)	Newspaper	433125
39.	Bus. Std (Eng+H)	Newspaper	391875
40.	DNA Money	Newspaper	194700

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41.	Millennium Post – Delhi	Newspaper	206250
42.	Free Press Journal (all)	Newspaper	222750
43.	Mid Day(Mumbai)	Newspaper	156750
44.	Anand Bazaar Patrika (Kolkata covering North East, Bengali)	Newspaper	598125
45.	Thanti (Chennai, Tamil)	Newspaper	598125
46.	Lokmat (Mumbai, Marathi)	Newspaper	437250
47.	India Today (E+H)-	Magazine	399000
48.	The WEEK	Magazine	225000
49.	Advt. in Palliwal Jain Sabha Delhi	Quarterly Bulletin	10000
50.	Advt. in brochure of Holistic Wellness Foundation	Brochure	15000
51.	Advt, in Abhinav Maminsa	Magazine	10000
52.	Advt. in Current Financial News	Weekly issue	50000
53.	Advt. in souvenir of Chittaranjan Park Durga Puja Samity (Regd.)	Souvenir	10000
54.	Advt. in Dwarka Kalibari Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	20000
55.	Advt. in Current Finncial News	Weekly issue	50000
56.	Advt. in Indian Prashssan	Weekly Newspaper	25000
57.	Advt. in souvenir of Manav Seva Samaj	Souvenir	20000
58.	Advt. in Organiser and Panchjanaya	Magazine	210000
59.	Advt. in souvenir of Delhi Malayalee Association	Souvenir	10000
60.	Advt. in NCR Janmat Samachar	Hindi Fortnightly Newspaper	20000
61.	Advt. in broucher of Naya Delhi Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity 2015	Brochure	50000
62.	Advt. in souvenir of Vinay Nagar Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	Souvenir	10000
63.	Advt. in Souvenir of Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad	Souvenir	45000

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64.	The Times of India + ET + NBT	Newspaper	1235500
65.	Hindustan Times , Hindustan, Mint	Newspaper	1155000
66.	Indian Express + FE +Jansatta	Newspaper	300000
67.	Mail Today (Delhi Chandigarh)	Newspaper	76000
68.	Free Press Journal	Newspaper	58800
69.	Mid Day (Mumbai)	Newspaper	80000
70.	Malayala Manoram	Newspaper	153000
71.	Dainik Jagran + Inquilab	Newspaper	460000
72.	Dalaal Street	Magazine	95000
73.	Outlook Money (H+E)	Magazine	100000
74.	Financial Pulse	Magazine	25000
75.	Forbes	Magazine	180000
76.	Advt. in Souvenir of 12th Delhi Silent Chess Championship	Souvenir	10000
77.	Advt. in Souvenir of Amra Sabai Bengalee Association (Regd.)	Souvenir	10000
78.	Advt. in Souvenir of 27th Krishi Shilpa 'O' Baniyya Mela	Souvenir	10000
79.	Advt. in Souvenir of Shalimar Garden Puja Samiti	Souvenir	10000
80.	Advt. in Himalaya Vikas Parishad Bharat Darshan" Paryatan Smarika"	Souvenir	10000
81.	Advt. in souvenir cum Address Directory of all India Pant Nagar Alumni Association	Souvenir cum Address Directory	100000
82.	Advt. in Newsletter Parsmita by IASOWA	Newsletter	25000

VII. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC)

1.	NTPC Ladies Club	Souvenir/ Brochure	25000
2.	AVENUR-15 IIT, Roorkee	Souvenir/ Brochure	30000
3.	Engineering Geology, Kolkatta	Souvenir/ Brochure	20000

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4.	Sarvojanin Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir/ Brochure	10000
5.	Bhartiya Rajbhasha Vikas Santhan, Dehradun	Souvenir/ Brochure	10000
6.	Maitri Research and Development Foundation, Pitampura, New Delh	Souvenir/ Brochure	10000
7.	Parandhi Sarojanen Matra Bandhan Welfare Society	Souvenir/ Brochure	18000
8.	Secretary, New Baraina, Allahabad	Souvenir/ Brochure	10000
9.	Institution of Engineers (India), Dehradun	Souvenir/ Brochure	25000
10.	Indian Society for Training and Development, New Delhi	Magazine	25000

VIII. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)

1.	Holistic Wellness Foundation	Brochure	3000
2.	Economic and Political Weekly	Magazine	36000
3.	Central Govt. Employee Welfare Association	Souvenir	95000
4.	Amar Sahara (अमर सहारा)	Magazine	35000
5.	Lok Nayak Jayaprakash International	Magazine	15225
6.	Arunoday Seva Sansthan (अरुणोदय सेवा संस्थान)	Souvenir	30000
7.	Shilpa Bichtra (शिल्प बिचित्रा)	Magazine	20000
8.	Smarat Information (सम्राट इन्फोमेशन)	Magazine	35000
9.	Dun and Bradstreet	Magazine	200000
10.	CMYK Printech Ltd; (Pioneer)	Newspaper	120000
11.	NCR Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Souvenir	100000
12.	EX-ONGC (ONGC Executive Welfare Association)	Souvenir	50000
13.	MARS Media Resources	Journal	45000
14.	Moti Bagh Nanakpura Puja Samity	Souvenir	25000
15.	Jeevan Prerana	Newspaper	45000
16.	ENERTIA Foundation	Compedium	56250

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17.	Legacy India	Magazine	30000
18.	Abhinav Meemansa	Magazine	20000
19.	Indian Women's Press Corps	Souvenir	50000
20.	ALPANA	Souvenir	600000
21.	Sushant Lok Cultural Society	Souvenir	25000
22.	Sarbojanin Durgatsav Samiti	Souvenir	20000
23.	The Statesman	Souvenir	35000
24.	Prachi Sarbojanin Matribandhana	Souvenir	10000
25.	Prgati Vihar Sarbojanin Durga Puja	Souvenir	10000
26.	Sarbajanin Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	4000
27.	Vinay Nagar Sarbanin Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	5000
28.	Dwarka Kali Bari	Souvenir	50000
29.	Delhi Durga puja Charitable	Souvenir	8000
30.	Dwarka Kalibari Mayur	Souvenir	8000
31.	Sarbajanin Durga Puja Parishad	Souvenir	10000
32.	Dwarka Bangiya Samaj	Souvenir	5000
33.	MB Road Durga Puja Samiti	Souvenir	7000
34.	The Aram Bagh Puja Samiti	Souvenir	7500
35.	Sharad Durgoutsav Mukhpatra	Souvenir	5000
36.	Hindusthan Samachar	Souvenir	100000
37.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan	Souvenir	30000
38.	North East United FC	Magazine	55000
39.	National Federation of Indian	Magazine	50000
40.	MNNFT Alumni Association	Souvenir	45000
41.	BMS (Vishwakarma Sanket)	Magazine	50000
42.	Matri Research & Development Foundation	Souvenir	20000
43.	D&B (Dun & Bradstreet) magazine	Magazine	100000
44.	Media Super Fast	Magazine	20000
45.	Vikas Sahyatri	Magazine	30000
46.	National Magazine	Magazine	25999

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47.	Indian Freedom Fighters Dependent Congress	Souvenir	20000
48.	Kashi Patrakar Sangh, Varanasi	Souvenir	10000
49.	Hindi Samvaad Sethu	Magazine	7000
50.	Bhaasvar Bharath	Magazine	8000
51.	Bhangiya Sanskruti Sangha	Souvenir	60000
52.	Sarvodaya International Trust	Souvenir	8000
53.	Dakshini Paryavaran	Magazine	10000
54.	Divyam (Guwahati branch of ICAI)	Souvenir	25000
55.	Director of secondary edcuation, Guwahati,Assam	Souvenir	30000
56.	Sablok	Magazine	45000
57.	Anbhey Sancha	Magazine	25000
58.	Corporate New Bureau	Magazine	50000
59.	German Returnees Club of India	Souvenir	100000
60.	Roopkatha	Magazine	20000
61.	Aaj ka Adhyaan	Magazine	20000
62.	Bangiya Parishad	Magazine	10000
63.	Purbapalli Durgabari Samiti	Souvenir	20000
64.	Dalmau Mail	Newspaper	20000
65.	Vihut Pensioner Parishad	Newspaper	12500

Procedure for selection of CMD, NTPC

2481. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to make selection to the post of CMD, NTPC through a search panel instead of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB);

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

(c) what are the qualifications and search procedure being adopted by the search panel and by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has decided that to speed up the process of selecting a successor, CMD, NTPC recourse has to be taken to the Search-cum-Selection Committee (SCSC) mode rather than the PESB process.

(c) The qualification for the post of CMD, NTPC as finalized by SCSC is given in Statement (*See below*) Applications were invited through advertisement in the leading news papers/ employment news/magazines/website of Ministry of Power and website of NTPC. The SCSC after scrutinizing the applications and after having detailed deliberations, considering overall experience profile, suitability for the post, has shortlisted some applicants for personal interaction on 21.12.2015.

Statement

The qualification for the post of CMD, NTPC as finalized by SCSC

(1) Eligibility and Qualifications/Experience

(i) Age

Age should be minimum 45 years and maximum 58 years as on 01.01.2016.

(ii) Qualification and Experience

The applicant should be a graduate with good academic record from a recognized university/institution. Knowledge and experience in infrastructure sector is desirable. Persons with technical/MBA qualification and familiarity with finance and marketing /production will have added advantage.

(a) For Officers of CPSEs:

Candidates should, on the date of advertisement, be working in the following or a higher pay scale of:

Executive Director or equivalent of a Schedule 'A' CPSE.

(b) For Officers of Central Government/Armed Forces of the Union/All India Services:

Candidate should, on the date of advertisement, be in the following or a higher pay scale/rank:

- Officers of Central Government/All India Services holding a post of the level of Jt. Secretary
- Officers of Armed Forces holding rank of Maj General in the Army or equivalent rank in Navy/Air Force

(c) For Private Sector:

He/she should possess at least 25 years of post-qualification experience in any organization of repute, out of which at least 3 years should be at a CXO level.

(2) Search-cum-Selection Committee may also make nominations of eligible and qualified candidates for the post. The Committee may also recommend relaxation in the eligibility and qualifications/experience criteria enumerated in point (1) above in respect of Outstanding Candidates.

Electrification of villages

2482. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for electrification of all un-electrified villages across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to work out off-grid solutions for electrification of villages located in far flung areas where grid extension is neither feasible nor cost effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2015, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country. It has been decided to electrify all un-electrified villages by 01.05.2018. Electrification works in 3286 villages out of those mentioned above, has been completed so far.

(c) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), there is a provision for providing electricity access to the un-electrified villages/habitations through micro-grid and off-grid distribution network where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. So far, 1849 villages have been sanctioned under off-grid distribution for electrification in 13 States.

Support to States to improve power situation

2483. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are to be supported with additional coal at notified prices, coal blocks and low cost power from CPSUs in order to improve their power situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To improve power situation in the states, following decisions have been taken:

- (i) As a result of active efforts of the Government, coal stock position at the power plants including those of States has been reported by power utilities as 29.26 Million Tonne (MT) (as on 14.12.2015) as against 12.18 MT on the same day last year *i.e.* sufficient coal stock for operation of the power plants for about 22 days. None of the power utility has reported loss of generation due to shortage of coal during the period April-November, 2015.
- (ii) 38 Coal blocks have been allocated to the central/state power utilities under Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015. Also, 14 Coal blocks were allotted to state/central utilities under Rule 4 of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012'.
- (iii) A road map has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20 to meet the domestic coal requirement of the power plants.

Green Energy Corridor

2484. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India has undertaken a comprehensive transmission planning for establishing a Green Energy Corridor to provide adequate evaluation infrastructure for renewable energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's plans to implement the Green Energy Corridor including physical and financial targets until 2022, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition envisaged in 12th Plan in various renewable resource rich states *viz.* Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, a comprehensive transmission plan comprising intra state and inter-State transmission system strengthening schemes has been evolved as a part of "Green Energy Corridors". The scheme also includes Control Infrastructure *i.e.*, establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMC),

Dynamic Reactive Compensation, etc. to facilitate grid integration of renewables and addressing its volatility challenge. Subsequently, the Intra-State scheme of Madhya Pradesh has also been included.

The Inter-State transmission system (ISTS) is under implementation by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). Implementation of ISTS scheme costing about ₹ 15,000 Crore and involving about 3,400 ckm of transmission lines, 18,000 MVA of transformation capacity and 6 new sub-stations in the states of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Punjab has already commenced. The scheme is expected to be commissioned progressively from 2016-17 to 2017-18.

Implementation of Intra-State Schemes costing about ₹13,146 crore is being implemented by the respective State Transmission Utilities (STUs) and is scheduled to be commissioned progressively from January, 2017 to December, 2018. The State-wise details is given in Statement (*See below*).

In addition to above, efforts have been made to commission the evacuation system from the solar parks matching with their commissioning schedule.

Statement

Status of Intra States Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Estimated Cost (₹ In Crs.)	Target comm. Schedule
1.	Tamil Nadu (for tranche-I)	1593	31.01.2017
2.	Rajasthan (for tranche-I)	1018	31.04.2017
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1289	31.10.2017
4.	Himachal Pradesh	910	31.10.2017
5.	Gujarat	1963	31.10.2017
6.	Karnataka	906	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2100	31.12.2017
8.	Maharashtra	367	
9.	Rajasthan (for tranche-III)	2100	31.12.2018
10.	Tamil Nadu (for tranche-III)	900	31.12.2018
TOTAL		13,146	

Power generation target

†2485. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation target, in megawatt, for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the quantum of power generated, in megawatt, during each year against the set target; and

(c) the power generation target, in megawatt, for the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The electricity generated in Mega Watts is an instantaneous value and hence varies with time. Thus, the quantum of electricity generated is measured in Million Units (MU) for a specified period. The details of target and quantum of electricity generated in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

Electricity Generation

Year	Target (Billion Unit)	Achievement (Billion Unit)
2012-13	930.000	912.057
2013-14	975.000	967.150
2014-15	1,023.000	1,048.673

The target of electricity generation during 2015-16 is 1137.5 Billion Units.

Inter-regional power transmission strengthening schemes

2486. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of multiple high capacity inter-regional power transmission strengthening schemes in the country;

(b) the progress of Vemagiri II project in Andhra Pradesh to give power in the southern region and Alipurduar project in West Bengal for eastern parts;

(c) the total power capacity that would be available after execution of the project to southern region, State-wise; and

(d) the cost of each project and the schedule of completion?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Present inter-regional power transfer capacity of the National Grid is about 55,350 MW. The details of existing inter-regional power transmission links/schemes along with capacity are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Consequent upon the bidding process under Tariff Based Competitive Bidding route, PGCIL (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) has emerged as the successful bidder and thereafter the SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) for “Strengthening of Transmission System beyond Vemagiri” *i.e.*, Vemagiri II Transmission Limited was handed over to PGCIL on 4.12.2015. The project is to be completed within 40 months from the date of acquiring the SPV *i.e.*, by April 2019. Applications for Grant of Transmission License and Adoption of Transmission charges for the project have been filed by PGCIL before CERC on 7.12.2015. Estimated cost of the scheme is about ₹ 7,000 crore.

As regards Alipurduar system, for transfer power from Bhutan to India, a transmission project *i.e.* “Transmission System for Development of Pooling Station in Northern Part of West Bengal and Transfer of Power from Bhutan to Northern Region (NR)/Western Region (WR)” is under implementation and expected to be commissioned by December, 2016. Under the scheme, a pooling station is being established at Alipurduar, West Bengal which is planned to be connected with +/-800kV HVDC interconnector transmission system from North Eastern Region to Agra to facilitate transfer of power to NR/WR. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 4,404.57 crore.

The expected available power transfer capacity to Southern Region after execution of above and other projects would progressively increase from 5900 MW at present to about 18,000 MW by 2019-20. Based on the availability and requirement, the states of Southern Region may utilize the capacity to meet their power demand.

Statement

Details of the existing inter-regional transmission schemes and their capacity (MW)

Name of the transmission schemes	Cumulative Capacity as on 16.12.2015 (MW)
1	2
EAST-NORTH	
Dehri-Sahupuri 220 kV S/c (Single circuit)	130
Sasaram HVDC back-to-back	500

1	2
Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur 400 kV D/c (Double circuit)	2000
Patna – Balia 400kV D/c (Quad)	1600
Biharshariff – Balia 400kV D/c(Quad)	1600
Barh - Balia 400kV D/c (Quad) [Barh Transmission System]	1600
Sasaram - Fatehpur 765kV S/c	2100
Sasaram - Fatehpur 765kV 2nd S/c line	2100
Gaya - Balia 765kV S/c	2100
Sasaram bypassing (additional capacity)	500
Barh-II-Gorakhpur 400kV D/c (Quad) line [Barh-II Transmission system]	1600
SUB-TOTAL	15830
EAST-WEST	
Budhipadar-Korba 220 kV 3 ckts.	390
Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/c	1400
Ranchi –Sipat 400 kV D/c	1200
Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/c (2nd) [East-West Strengthening]	1400
Ranchi - WR Pooling Pt. 765kV S/c	2100
Jharsuguda-Dharamjaygarh 765kV D/c line	4200
SUB-TOTAL	10690
WEST-NORTH	
Vindhyachal HVDC back-to-back	500
Auriya-Malanpur 220 KV D/c	260
Kota-Ujjain 220 KV D/c	260
Gwalior-Agra 765 KV S/c	2100
Gwalior-Agra 765 KV S/c 2nd ckt [NR-WR inter-regional strengthening scheme]	2100
Zerda-Kankroli 400kV D/c [NR-WR inter-regional strengthening scheme]	1000
Mundra-Mahendragarh 2500 MW HVDC Bi-pole (Adani)	2500

1	2
Gwalior-Jaipur 765kV S/c line [Vindhyachal-IV and Rihand-III Thermal Station]	2100
Gwalior-Jaipur 765kV S/c line (Phase-I generation projects in Odisha)	2100
SUB-TOTAL	12920
EAST-SOUTH	
Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back	1000
Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/c	130
Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole	2000
Upgradation of Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole	500
SUB-TOTAL	3630
WEST-SOUTH	
Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000
Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260
Barsur – L. Sileru 220kV HVDC Monopole *	0
Ponda – Nagajhari 220kV D/c	260
Raichur-Solapur 765 kV 2xS/C line (POWERGRID and private)	4200
Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/c (charged at 400kV)	2200
SUB-TOTAL	7920
EAST-NORTH EAST	
Malda - Bongaigaon 400 kV D/c	1000
Birpara-Salakati 220kV D/c	260
Siliguri - Bongaigaon 400 kV D/c (Quad) line	1600
SUB-TOTAL	2860
NORTH EAST-NORTH	
Pole-I of Biswanath Chariali - Agra HVDC +/- 800kV, 3000MW	
HVDC Bipole [Lower Subansiri Transmission System]	1500
SUB-TOTAL	1500
TOTAL	55,350

* 200 MW HVDC Monopole is currently not in operation

Gap between demand and generation of power

2487. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand and generation of power in the country during each of the last two years and this year so far, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up more power plants in the country to tide over the gap between demand and generation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State/UT-wise total demand and supply of power in terms of energy and peak in the country and generation during last two years (2013-14 and 2014-15) and current year are at given in Statement I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) The following steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and generation 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 69,960 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2015 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 Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana 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, Ujwal 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 Power System Development Fund for stranded gas based generation.

(c) and (d) The power projects under construction which are likely to be ready by the end of 2019 has around 86,363 MW capacity comprising of 72,326 MW from Thermal, 9,737 MW from Hydro and 4,300 MW from Nuclear sources.

Statement-I

Demand (Energy Requirement) from Central Generating Stations

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Demand (Energy Requirement)	Demand (Energy Requirement)	Demand (Energy Requirement) up to November
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1574	1616	1180
Delhi	26867	29231	22048
Haryana	43463	46615	33692
Himachal Pradesh	9089	8807	5821
Jammu and Kashmir	15613	16214	10533
Punjab	47821	48629	37537
Rajasthan	58202	65717	43004
Uttar Pradesh	94890	103179	73826
Uttarakhand	11944	12445	8674
Chhattisgarh	18932	21499	17139
Gujarat	88497	96235	69647
Madhya Pradesh	49410	53374	38091
Maharashtra	126288	134897	94531

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	2252	2086	1546
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5390	5307	3917
Goa	3890	3969	3405
Andhra Pradesh	95662	59198	33275
Telangana	-	43337	33424
Karnataka	64150	62643	41249
Kerala	21577	22459	15137
Tamil Nadu	93508	95758	64706
Puducherry	2344	2402	1686
Bihar	15391	19294	15914
DVC	17407	18222	12516
Jharkhand	7143	7599	5072
Odisha	24958	26482	18271
West Bengal	42891	47086	32720
Sikkim	413	399	251
Arunachal Pradesh	552	677	388
Assam	7544	8527	6093
Manipur	579	705	544
Meghalaya	1794	1930	1182
Mizoram	446	455	298
Nagaland	577	688	501
Tripura	1195	1242	859

Statement-II

Region-wise, State-wise and station-wise generation for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto Nov. 15)

Region	State	Generation (MU)		
		2015-16 (upto Nov 15)*	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
NR	BBMB	8848.1	10599.78	12125.01
	Delhi	4569.53	8722.83	8637.67

1	2	3	4	5
	Haryana	14679.11	28748.61	26374.22
	Himachal Pradesh	24060.03	23319.13	21680.66
	Jammu and Kashmir	11943.71	14485.02	12426.79
	Punjab	16852.85	22960.9	20731.49
	Rajasthan	33787.97	54185.92	45851.36
	Uttar Pradesh	74490.81	111901.7	111843.01
	Uttarakhand	10102.2	11439.22	11025.01
NR TOTAL		199334.3	286363.2	270695.22
WR	Chhattisgarh	55698.22	79710.57	70930.12
	Goa	0	12.61	241.32
	Gujarat	71934.44	105538.5	97198.69
	Madhya Pradesh	60764.07	75212.47	59646.87
	Maharashtra	77685.52	107309.2	94699.94
WR TOTAL		266082.3	367783.4	322716.94
SR	Andhra Pradesh	36549.06	45245.42	45526.85
	Karnataka	31038.97	50163.29	49364.51
	Kerala	4840.46	8034.17	9249.8
	Puducherry	142.63	102.14	256.97
	Tamil Nadu	48938.06	71418.41	62210.7
	Telangana	23989.29	40901.97	39152.87
SR TOTAL		145498.5	215865.4	205761.7
ER	Andaman Nicobar	113.73	153.76	171.49
	Bihar	13254.04	18272.27	14939.36
	DVC	18721.75	25551.11	28115.29
	Jharkhand	10119.06	14621.88	14345.18
	Odisha	38393.32	51332.44	46212.19
	Sikkim	2973.33	3345.29	2945.38
	West Bengal	31452.21	49742.02	46069.88
ER TOTAL		115027.4	163018.8	152798.77
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	1108.77	1109.48	980.94

1	2	3	4	5
	Assam	3077.09	4299.84	4365.22
	Manipur	409.63	372.44	639.84
	Meghalaya	899.28	863.15	981.61
	Nagaland	146.15	165.15	245.71
	Tripura	3295.05	3824.44	2366.49
NER TOTAL		8935.97	10634.5	9579.81
IMPORT	Bhutan (IMP)	5036.82	5007.74	5597.9
IMPORT TOTAL		5036.82	5007.74	5597.9
GRAND TOTAL		739915.3	1048673	967150.34

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assessment

Note: 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Generation from stations below 25 MW are not being monitored since 01.04.10.

3. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State and Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Enhancing hydro-electric power generation

†2488. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing demand for power in megawatt in the country;

(b) whether power generation is in accordance with the demand;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider enhancing hydro-electric power generation to meet the shortage of power in States, especially in hilly States;

(d) if so, whether Government has set a target for increasing generation of hydro electric power; and

(e) if not, how the rising demand for power would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The peak Demand for Power in the country during 2015-16 (April–November) was 1,53,366 MW.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The requirement of power is met through different types of generating sources including hydro generation. The power is available to a state including a hilly

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

state, not only from the sources located in the state but also from other resources located outside the state, to meet its demand. To meet the projected demand of power as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources during 12th Five Year Plan which includes 10897 MW Hydro capacity also. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition on All India basis, the projected demand for power as per 18th EPS is likely to be fully met by the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Providing power at cheaper rates

†2489. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sources of energy in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of per kilowatt cost of power generation or power purchase being borne by Government/State Governments;
- (c) the charges being recovered, per kilowatt, *vis-à-vis* supply of power to consumers in urban/rural areas and whether the consumers have to pay any additional taxes also besides payment of electricity bills;
- (d) whether Government has any scheme to provide electricity to all the consumers at cheaper rates; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of sources of energy in the country, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the data compiled on the basis of the annual accounts (audited/provisional) of State power utilities and published by PFC in 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities', the Average Cost of Supply, the Average revenue and Gap for utilities selling directly to consumers for the year 2013-14 is as under:

	(₹/kWh)
	2013-14
Average Cost of Supply	5.15
Average Revenue on subsidy booked basis	4.42
Gap on subsidy booked basis	0.73

Article 246 of the Constitution has empowered the State Governments to make

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

laws for levy on the Consumption or Sale of electricity for domestic as well as industrial purposes within the State. Accordingly, the State Governments are imposing Electricity Duty and other Cess/levies on the Consumption or Sale of electricity. Consequently, the consumers pay taxes/duties besides the payment of electricity bill.

(d) and (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of adequate electricity at low cost to all consumers in a State/Union Territory (UT) is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/UTs by providing concessional coal for thermal generation and funds/grants under various schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for creating and upgrading electricity infrastructure so that power can be supplied to the consumers at cheaper rates.

Statement

*All India Installed Electricity generation capacity mode-wise/
State-wise/share-wise utilities in MW*

(As on 30.11.2015)

State/U.Ts.	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total
Haryana	7087.82	109.16	1456.83	138.6	8792.41
Himachal Pradesh	213.9	34.08	3421.51	754.8	4424.29
Jammu and Kashmir	633.46	77	2255.21	156.53	3122.2
Punjab	7393.8	208.04	3145.13	508.47	11255.44
Rajasthan	10225.75	573	1719.3	5016.8	17534.85
Uttar Pradesh	12227.92	335.72	2168.3	989.86	15721.8
Uttarakhand	468.85	22.28	2441.82	244.33	3177.28
Chandigarh	47.86	8.84	62.32	5.04	124.06
Delhi	7367.88	122.08	822.05	34.71	8346.72
Central Sector (UA) NR	1267.54	129.8	754.3	0	2151.64
SUB-TOTAL (N R)	46934.76	1620	18246.77	7849.14	74650.67
Gujarat	23159.81	559.32	772	4940	29431.13
Madhya Pradesh	11511.43	273.24	3223.66	1805.34	16813.67
Chhattisgarh	13593.69	47.52	120	390.08	14151.29
Maharashtra	28294.09	690.14	3331.84	6235.2	38551.27

State/U.Ts.	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total
Goa	379.35	25.8	0	0.05	405.2
D and Nagar Haveli	77.02	8.46	0	0	85.48
Daman and Diu	44.78	7.38	0	0	54.66
Central Sector (UA) WR	1894.26	228.14	0	0	2122.4
SUB-TOTAL (WR)	78954.42	1840	7447.5	13370.67	101615.1
Andhra Pradesh	9708.83	127.16	1758.87	2093.93	13688.8
Telangana	7316.05	148.62	2055.66	72.25	9592.58
Karnataka	6642.88	475.86	3599.8	4606.5	15325.04
Kerala	1806.87	228.6	1881.5	216.05	4133.02
Tamil Nadu	12214.11	986.5	2182.2	8471.2	23854.01
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.75	0.75
Puducherry	281.82	52.78	0	0.03	334.63
Central Sector (UA) SR	1523.08	300.48	0	0	1823.56
SUB-TOTAL (SR)	39493.64	2320	11478.03	15460.71	68752.38
Bihar	2516.24	0	129.43	114.12	2759.79
Jharkhand	2404.93	0	200.93	20.05	2625.91
Odisha	6753.04	0	2166.93	141.55	9061.52
West Bengal	8183.83	0	1248.3	131.71	9563.84
D.V.C.	7250.66	0	193.26	0	7443.92
A and N Islands	40.05	0	0	10.35	50.4
Sikkim	92.1	0	270.27	52.11	414.48
Central Sector (UA) ER	1572.07	0	0	0	1572.07
SUB-TOTAL (ER)	28812.92	0	4209.12	469.89	33491.93
Assam	905.62	0	429.72	34.11	1369.45
Manipur	119.68	0	80.98	5.45	206.11
Meghalaya	122.84	0	356.58	31.03	510.45
Nagaland	57.05	0	53.32	29.67	140.04
Tripura	557.52	0	62.37	21.01	640.9

State/U.Ts.	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	55.41	0	97.57	104.88	257.86
Mizoram	48.64	0	34.31	36.47	119.42
Central Sector (UA) NER	141.94	0	127.15	0	269.09
SUB-TOTAL (NER)	2008.7	0	1242	262.62	3513.32
ALL INDIA (CS)	6398.89	658.42	881.45	0	7938.76
TOTAL ALL INDIA	196204.4	5780	42623.42	37413.03	282023.4

Note : R E S Includes 1168 MW of SHP capacity transferred from conventional Hydro capacity.

RES: Renewable Energy Sources includes Small Hydro Project, Wind Power, Biomass Power, Biomass Gasifier and Urban and Industrial Waste.

Hydel power generation capacity

†2490. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of total power generation capacity of hydel power projects in States, including Maharashtra, as on date; and

(b) the details of hydel power projects approved, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra, during the last and the current Five Year Plans by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The total installed capacity of hydroelectric generating stations in the country as on 30.11.2015 is 42,623.42 MW, out of which a capacity of 2,887 MW is in the State of Maharashtra. 43 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with a total capacity of 25,349 MW has been accorded concurrence during the 11th and 12th Plans by the Central Electricity Authority. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). No HEP in the State of Maharashtra has been accorded concurrence during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan.

Statement

Concurrence accorded by CEA during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan

During Eleventh Plan

Jammu and Kashmir

1	Baglihar – II	State	3x150	450	29.12.2010
	SUB-TOTAL	1		450	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Himachal Pradesh					
2.	Kutehr	Private	3x80	240	31.08.2010
3.	Sainj	State	2x50	100	29.12.2010
4.	Bajoli Holi	Private	3x60	180	30.12.2011
	SUB-TOTAL	3		520	
Uttarakhand					
5.	Singoli Bhatwari	Private	3x33	99	11.07.2008
6.	Alaknanda	Private	3x100	300	08.08.2008
7.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Central	3x87	261	16.10.2008
8.	Vyasi	State	2x60	120	25.10.2011
	SUB-TOTAL	4		780	
Karnataka					
9.	Gundia	State	1x200	200	25.04.2008
	SUB-TOTAL	1		200	
Andhra Pradesh					
10.	Lower Jurala	State	6x40	240	24.07.2007
11.	Indirasagar (Polavaram)	State	12x80	960	21.02.2012
	SUB-TOTAL	2		1200	
Sikkim					
12.	Rangit-IV	Private	3x40	120	06.07.2007
13.	Teesta-IV	Central	4x130	520	13.05.2010
14.	Panan	Private	4x75	300	07.03.2011
	SUB-TOTAL	3		940	
Arunachal Pradesh					
15.	Pare	Central	2x55	110	24.09.2007
16.	Dibang	Central	12x250	3000	23.01.2008
17.	Demwe Lower	Private	5x342+1x40	1750	20.11.2009
18.	Dibbin	Private	2x60	120	04.12.2009
19.	Lower Siang	Private	9x300	2700	16.02.2010
20.	Nafra	Private	2x60	120	11.02.2011
21.	Nyamjang Chhu	Private	6x130	780	24.03.2011

22.	Tawang St-I	Central	3x200	600	10.10.2011
23.	Tawang St-II	Central	4x200	800	22.09.2011
	SUB-TOTAL	9		9980	
Mizoram					
24.	Kolodyne St-II	Central	4x115	460	14.09.2011
	Sub-Total	1		460	
	Sub-Total (Eleven plan)	24		14530	
During Twelfth Plan					
Jammu and Kashmir					
25.	Ratle/GVKRHEPPL	Pvt.	4x205+1x30	850	19.12.2012
26.	New Ganderwal	State	3x31	93	10.06.2014
	SUB-TOTAL	2		943	
H.P.					
27.	Shongtong Karcham/ HPPCL	State	3 x 150	450	16.08.2012
28.	Miyar	Pvt.	3x40	120	07.02.2013
29.	Chango Yangthang	Pvt.	3x60	180	31.03.2014
30.	Chhatru	Private	3x42	126	15.01.2015
	SUB-TOTAL	4		876	
Uttarakhand					
31.	Devsari/SJVNL	Central	3x84	252	07.08.2012
	SUB-TOTAL	1		252	
Ar. Pradesh					
32.	Tato-II	Private	4x175	700	22.05.2012
33.	Gongri	Pvt.	2x72	144	04.02.2013
34.	Hirong	Pvt.	4x125	500	10.04.2013
35.	Etalín	Pvt.	10x307 + 1x19.6 + 1x7.4	3097	12.07.2013
36.	Talong Londa	Pvt.	3x75	225	16.08.2013
37.	Naying	Pvt.	4x250	1000	11.09.2013

38.	Siyom	Pvt.	6x166.67	1000	17.12.2013
39.	Kalai-II	Private	5x190 + 1x190 + 1x60	1200	27.03.2015
40	Heo	Private	3x80	240	28.07.2015
41	Tato-I	Private	3x62	186	28.10.2015
	SUB-TOTAL	10		8292	
Nagaland					
42	Dikhu	Pvt.	3x62	186	31.03.2014
	SUB-TOTAL	1		186	
Meghalaya					
43	Kynshi-I	Private	2x135	270	31.03.2015
	SUB-TOTAL	1		270	
	SUB TOTAL	19		10819	
	(Twelfth plan till date)				
	TOTAL (Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan till date)	43		25349	

Financial restructuring programme for DISCOMS

2491. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is targeting to eliminate annual financial losses of all DISCOMS from the current level of `60,000 crore under financial restructuring programme and has also fixed the national Aggregate, Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at 15 per cent by 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move is aimed at not only bailing out lenders which have exposure of `4 lakh crore to DISCOMS but also prevent bad loans and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of States willing to sign this restructuring programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government has launched the Scheme UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) on 20.11.2015 to improve financial and operational efficiencies

of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). It envisages improved financial and operational performance of DISCOMs by reducing interest burden, cost of power and AT&C Losses. The Scheme also aims to reduce the AT&C loss to 15% in 2018-19. UDAY would be beneficial to power sector as a whole including lenders.

(d) As on 15.12.2015, written communications for accepting UDAY scheme have been received from 11 States.

Efficient use of power

2492. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to minimise carbon emission while generating energy, Government would ensure to minimize the wastage of energy due to use of inefficient gadgets, fans, refrigerators, etc.;

(b) whether, for this purpose, Government would advise producers of such gadgets to produce and market only the most efficient gadgets by the 1st January, 2017; and

(c) whether Government has already taken steps in this direction and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is ensuring minimization of wastage of energy by creating awareness about inefficient gadgets on the basis of energy performance of the appliance. This is being carried out primarily through requirements to affix star labels on energy using appliances. This label has the marking of 1 to 5 stars with 1 star being least efficient and 5 stars being most efficient. This provides buyers with an indication of the energy cost associated with different models. The programme covers 21 appliances including LED Lamps. Replacement of Conventional Domestic and Street Lights with energy efficient LEDs is being implemented.

(b) and (c) Initially the appliances are given labels on a voluntary basis and these are made mandatory after market transformation. The Government has already made labelling of 4 products (Room Air Conditioners, Frost Free Refrigerators, Tubular Fluorescent Lamps and Distribution Transformers) mandatory with effect from January, 2010, to ensure production and sale of only energy efficient products of such appliances in the market. The labels of Frost Free Refrigerators and Air Conditioners have also been revised in 2012 and in 2014 to make them more stringent. This enables inefficient products (less than 1 star) to be removed from the market. Over 22045 MW of avoided generation capacity has been accomplished due to this programme.

Steps to boost demand of power

2493. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of demand, among other factors, has led to acute distress in the Indian power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to bailout stressed DISCOMS;

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

(e) whether the Central Government has prepared a comprehensive plan to increase the demand of power;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Central Government to increase the demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Power has launched a Scheme UDAY (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana) for improving operational and financial efficiency of DISCOMs. The scheme envisages reduction in interest burden, reduction in cost of power and improvement of operational efficiency. The mechanism includes taking over of DISCOMs debt by the respective States and measures to prevent future slippages.

(e) to (g) The following steps have been taken to increase demand of power 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 69,960 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2015 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 Yojana 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) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms.
- (vi) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and Forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (vii) Providing support from Power System Development Fund for stranded gas based generation.

Measures to achieve power for all

†2494. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the preparations made by the Ministry to fulfil the ambitious target of power for all in the country, as envisaged by the Prime Minister;
- (b) the generating capacity of all power stations, thermal, hydro, etc. and the quantum of power being generated by them;
- (c) the current demand and supply of power in the country;
- (d) whether the announcement of the Prime Minister could be translated into reality with the existing capacity of power stations; and
- (e) if not, the steps being taken by the Ministry to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The steps taken by the Ministry to fulfil the ambitious target of power for all in the country are:

- (i) At the commencement of Financial Year 2015-16, there were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country. It has been decided that all these 18,452 un-electrified villages would be electrified within the next 1000 days *i.e.* by 1st May, 2018 by the Ministry of Power, with the help of States and local bodies.
- (ii) 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

this, about 69,960 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2015 and about 13,204 MW from renewable sources till 31.10.2015.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 Yojana 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.
- (vi) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) Central Government has notified a new scheme namely Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Discoms.
- (viii) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and Forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (ix) Providing support from PSDF for stranded gas based generation.

(b) The total Installed Capacity as on 30.11.2015 is 2,81,423 MW comprising 1,95,604 MW of Thermal, 42,623 MW of Hydro, 5,780 MW of Nuclear and 37,415 MW of Renewables. The electricity generation during 2015-16 (April – November, 2015) is around 740 Billion Units.

(c) The Energy requirement and availability during 2015-16 (April-November) are 7,48,676 Million Units and 7,31,445 Million Units respectively.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. With the capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW during the 12th Plan, the demand of electricity is likely to be met.

Electricity to all households

2495. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the electricity generation in the country is enough to cover all households;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of shortage thereof; and

(d) whether Government has any plans or set target and timeline to extend electricity to 100 per cent households in the country and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The energy shortage has reduced from 8.5% in 2011-12 to 2.3% in the current year *i.e.* 2015-16 (upto November, 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 November, 2015), which is also all time lowest.

To meet the projected demand of power as per 18th EPS, generation capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned during 12th Five Year Plan from conventional sources on All-India basis. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during 12th Five Year Plan. As against this, about 69,960 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2015 and about 13,204 MW from renewable sources till 31.10.2015.

With this capacity addition on All India basis, the projected demand for power as per 18th EPS is likely to be fully met by the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan. Government has advised States/UTs to tie up power to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

(d) Government of India have taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Document for providing 24x7 Power for all (PFA) to all households / homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy. However, as far as giving power to 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country, it has been decided that all these un-electrified villages would be electrified within the next 1000 days by the Ministry of Power, with the help of States and local bodies.

Electrification of villages in Uttar Pradesh

†2496. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are such villages still in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh where there is no electricity: and

(b) if so, the details of effective steps taken by Government for electrification of those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In Uttar Pradesh, 1529 villages were still to be electrified

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as on 01.04.2015. All these un-electrified villages have already been sanctioned for electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). The electrification works in 795 villages have been completed so far.

Naptha and diesel based power plants

2497. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power plants using naptha and diesel as feed stock along with their installed capacity and the quantum of power generated by them during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(b) the quantum of naptha and diesel consumed in these plants during the said period; and

(c) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Limited proposes to replace the naptha/diesel with gas in their power plants present in various parts of the country and if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of power plants using naptha, diesel and high speed diesel as feed stock along with their installed capacity and the quantum of power generated by them during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The quantum of naptha and high speed diesel consumed in these plants during the said period is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. NTPC is converting its Kayamkulam Plant from Naptha firing to multi-fuel firing (including natural gas). However, the same is planned to be commissioned after arrangement of infrastructure to deliver gas/RLNG at the plant.

Statement-I*Fuel-wise, Sector-wise and State-wise generation for last three years and current year*

Fuel	Sector	State	Name of Utility	Name of the station	Monitored Capacity as on 30.11.2015 MW	Generation MU			
						2015-16 (up to Nov. 15)*	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Diesel	State	Andaman Nicobar	A&N ADM	And Nicobar DG	40.05	113.73	153.76	171.49	135.81
		Karnataka	KPCL	Yelhanka (DG)	127.92	0	0	24.41	225.75
		Kerala	KSEB	Bramhapuram DG	106.6	9.49	8.42	29.05	83.84
				Kozhikode DG	128	116.09	199.27	191.83	449.11
		Manipur	ED, Manipur	Leimakhong DG	36	0	0	0	0
	Pvt.	Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power	LVS Power DG	36.8	0	0	0	0
		Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary DG	25.2	0	0	0	10.07
			Tata PCL	Belgaum DG	81.3	0	0	0	84.22
		Tamil Nadu	Madurai P	Samayanallur DG	106	26.81	245.35	346.3	356.76
			Samalpatti	Samalpatti DG	105.7	26.76	224.36	300.79	329.16
Diesel Total			Vasavi	B. Bridge D.G	200	2.14	576.26	804.3	610.01
					993.57	295.02	1407.42	1868.17	2284.73

High Speed Diesel (HSD)	State	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSPDC	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Haldia GT (Liq.)	40	0	0	0	0	0
			Kasba GT (Liq.)	40	0	0	0	0	0
HSD Total				255	0	0	0	0	0
NAPTHA	Central	DVC	DVC	Maithon GT (Liq.)	90	0	0	0	0
	Kerala	NTPC Ltd.	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	142.19	819.12	968.53	1548.65	
	State	Tamil Nadu	TNGDCL	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120	7.24	2.85	0.85	0.42
	PVT	Goa	Reliance	Goa CCPP (Liq.)	48	0	12.61	241.32	245.41
		Kerala	BSES(C)	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174	0	154.71	352.21	135.98
NAPTHA Total				791.58	149.43	989.29	1562.91	1930.46	
GRAND TOTAL				2040.15	444.45	2396.71	3431.08	4215.19	

* Provisional based on Actual-Cum-Assessment

Note: 1. Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Generation from stations below 25 MW are not being monitored since 01.04.10

3. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State & Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Statement-II

Details of fuel consumption for liquid based power plants consuming naphtha and high speed diesel during last three years and current year 2015-16 (upto november)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station/State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (upto November)	
		Naptha	High Speed Diesel	Naptha	High Speed Diesel	Naptha	High Speed Diesel	Naptha	High Speed Diesel
		Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)	Consumed (KL)
Central									
1.	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.), NTPC, Kerala	386330	182.48	239799	238.56	193306	307.28	35734.83	152.34
2.	MAITHON GT (Liq.), DVC, Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		386330	182.48	239799	238.56	193306	307.28	35734.83	152.34
State									
3.	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.), J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.	BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.), Tamil Nadu	179	61.68	388.25	37	1145	184.494	3911.73	107.59
5.	HALDIA GT (Liq.), West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	KASBA GT (Liq.), West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		179	61.68	388.25	37	1145	184.49	3911.73	107.59
PVT. IPP									
7.	GOA CCPP (Liq.), Reliance, Goa	73581.36	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	COCHIN CCPP (Liq.), BSES, Kerala	22882.09	52.55	79786.18	84.11	115810	59.282	6.41	4.09
TOTAL		96463.45	52.55	79786.18	84.11	115810	59.28	6.41	4.09
GRAND TOTAL		482972.45	296.71	319973.43	359.67	310260.69	551.05	39652.97	264.02

* Projects with Capacity below 25MW not Monitored.

KL-Kilo Litre.

Expansion of NTPC project at Ramagundam

2498. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to expand the NTPC project at Ramagundam to help Telangana to overcome its power shortage, as provided in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 states that “NTPC shall establish a 4000 MW power facility in the successor State of Telangana after establishing necessary coal linkages”.

Accordingly, NTPC proposes to set up a coal based thermal power station of 4000 MW capacity in two stages of 2x800 MW (Stage-I) and 3x800 MW (Stage-II) in Telangana.

Mandakini-B coal block has been allocated for this 4000 MW project and tapering coal linkage has also been allocated for stage-I from Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) by the Ministry of Coal.

Hydro power projects in West Bengal

2499. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many hydro power projects have been proposed and approved in West Bengal;

(b) what are the reasons for delay, if any, in case of each of these; and

(c) what are the targets fixed for operationalising them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Two Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) viz. Teesta Low Dam-IV (160 MW) and Rammam-III (120 MW) in the State of West Bengal have been accorded Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Teesta Low Dam-IV is scheduled to be commissioned during 2016-17 and Rammam-III is scheduled to be commissioned during 2019-2020. Teesta Low Dam-IV project is running behind the schedule on account of following reasons:

(i) Delay in forest clearance;

(ii) Flash floods in July, 2007, May, 2009, July, 2010;

- (iii) Agitation by local organisations; and
- (iv) Cash crunch of the civil contractor (HCC)

Prime Minister's meeting with DISCOM officials

2500. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently held a meeting with the officials of power distribution companies to ascertain the status of debts of power utilities and their performance and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of measures being taken by Government to minimise the combined debts of power distribution companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has launched the Scheme UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana) on 20th November, 2015 to improve financial and operational efficiencies of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Scheme envisages that the States shall take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th September, 2015 over two years – 50% of DISCOM debt shall be taken over in FY 2015-16 and the remaining 25% in FY 2016-17. UDAY would help the participating States to reduce the burden of interest, cost of power and AT&C losses.

Electrification in North-Eastern Region

†2501. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages are still deprived of electrification in North-Eastern Region including Assam;

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

(c) Government's plan for electrification of these villages and the time-frame fixed for it; and

(d) whether Government proposes to supply power to Gram Sabhas deprived of electrification through solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 10.12.2015, 5565 number of villages are yet to be electrified in North Eastern Region (NER) including Assam. The State-wise and District-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to electrify the villages. Under this scheme, all un-electrified villages (including NER) are planned to be electrified by 01.05.2018. However, where grid connectivity is not feasible or not cost effective, the villages are planned to be electrified through renewable energy, including solar.

Statement

State-wise and district-wise number of un-electrified villages in the North Eastern Region (as on 10.12.2015)

State	District	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	35
	Changlang	33
	Dibang Valley	29
	East Kameng	122
	East Siang	4
	Kurung Kumey	359
	Lohit	27
	Lower Dibang Valley	116
	Lower Subansiri	324
	Papum Pare	177
	Tawang	48
	Tirap	7
	Upper Siang	15
	Upper Subansiri	207
	West Kameng	12
	West Siang	63
TOTAL		1578
Assam	Baksa	5
	Barpeta	31
	Bongaigaon	10
	Cachar	56
	Chirang	26
	Darrang	32

State	District	Total
	Dhemaji	477
	Dhubri	114
	Dibrugarh	84
	Dima Hasao	273
	Goalpara	58
	Golaghat	36
	Hailakandi	17
	Jorhat	64
	Kamrup	27
	Kamrup Metropolitan	22
	Karbi Anglong	686
	Karimganj	82
	Kokrajhar	38
	Lakhimpur	119
	Morigaon	16
	Nagaon	187
	Nalbari	28
	Sivasagar	143
	Sonitpur	48
	Tinsukia	31
	Udalguri	2
Total		2712
Manipur	Chandel	65
	Churachandpur	94
	Senapati	32
	Tamenglong	17
	Ukhrul	9
TOTAL		217
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	257
	East Khasi Hills	118
	Jaintia Hills	68

State	District	Total
	Ribhoi	96
	South Garo Hills	71
	West Garo Hills	80
	West Khasi Hills	221
TOTAL		911
Mizoram	Aizawl	5
	Champhai	1
	Kolasib	3
	Lawngtlai	6
	Lunglei	6
	Mamit	15
	Saiha	5
	Serchhip	1
TOTAL		42
Nagaland	Mon	9
	Dimapur	6
	Kiphire	3
	Kohima	5
	Longleng	3
	Mokokchung	5
	Peren	14
	Phek	2
	Tuensang	18
	Wokha	16
	Zunheboto	1
TOTAL		82
Tripura	Dhalai Tripura	17
	North Tripura	5
	Unakoti Tripura	1
TOTAL		23
GRAND TOTAL		5565

Status of proposal from Karnataka Government

2502. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted two proposals to the Ministry for release of financial assistance of ₹ 190 crore for strengthening of public transport system and conversion of capital contribution of ₹ 100 crore with interest accrued thereon amounting to ₹ 3.17 crore as equity capital of the Central Government;

(b) the present status of consideration of these requests; and

(c) by when these would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The request of Karnataka Government for financial assistance of ₹ 190 crore for purchase of 1500 buses could not be acceded to as there was no scheme under which financial assistance for purchase of buses may be considered. The request for conversion of capital contribution of ₹ 4.17 crore including interest into equity capital was considered in the Ministry. However, decision could not be taken due to non availability of information from some State Transport Undertaking (STUs) in this regard.

Wayside amenities on National Highways

2503. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has floated an ambitious scheme to build wayside amenities on National Highways;

(b) if so, the highlights of the scheme;

(c) what process would be followed by the Ministry to select vendors for this purpose; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to give precedence to/make reservations for local people living near highways, small and medium enterprises, SC/ST/OBC and minority enterprises in awarding contracts for vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wayside amenities will include Parking lots, Snack bar/Restaurant, Toilets, Rest Rooms for short stay, First aid, Telephone booths, Petrol pump/minor repair

shop, kiosks for sale of miscellaneous/sundry items, Dormitory for truck drivers and a facility of helipad, depending upon location of amenity. These amenities will be at a regular interval of 50 kms. (approx.).

(c) Wayside Amenities are proposed to be set-up on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model.

(d) It is yet to be decided.

Completion of Vijayawada-Ranchi corridor

2504. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the targeted time for completion of Vijayawada-Ranchi corridor in Odisha;

(b) whether a tender was received in March, 2015 and two tenders were received in June, 2015 pertaining to NH-326 namely, Tandikona to Amlabhata, Koraput-Laxmipur-Rayagada and Jeypore-Kota-Malkangiri stretches;

(c) by when the tender would be finalized and work would begin; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor in Odisha has been scheduled for completion by March, 2018.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. All the tenders have been finalized and work has been commenced at site.

Widening of road from Raxaul to Piprakothi

2505. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH-28A, which is in a very dilapidated condition, proved to be a hindrance for rescue and relief work for the quake victims in Bihar and Nepal;

(b) whether plans to widen the road from Raxaul to Piprakothi to two-lane has been delayed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

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

(d) whether there is an urgent need for completing the above project on time in view of its strategic and economic significance; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government/NHAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Some portion of Piprakothi – Raxaul road NH-28A is in poor condition. The damaged portions of NH-28A were repaired with granular material immediately after the earthquake. There was not any hindrance observed for rescue and relief work for the earthquake victims in Bihar and Nepal.

(b) and (c) Two laning with paved shoulder of Piprakothi to Raxaul section of NH-28A on DBFOT Toll basis was commenced on 10.10.2011 with scheduled competition date on 07.04.2014. The project has been delayed due to following reasons:

- (i) Delay in handing over encumbrance free land to concessionaire.
- (ii) Delay in granting permission for shifting of utility by concerned Government department particularly by electricity department.
- (iii) Unavailability of required quantity of stone aggregates due to closure of quarry in Bihar, restriction of more than 10 Wheel vehicles on Mahatma Gandhi Setu at Patna and unavailability of required number of railway rake for transportation of aggregate.
- (iv) Earthquake in April, 2015.
- (v) Madheshi movement in Nepal since 15th August, 2015 due to which the goods carrying vehicles from India were not permitted to enter into Nepal which had resulted parking of vehicles on NH-28A in more than 20 km. length.
- (vi) Flood in the month of August and September 2015 due to heavy rain in this region and Nepal.
- (vii) Cash flow problem of concessionaire.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The progress of project is being mentioned closely at various levels. The Land Acquisition hindrances have been resolved with support of State Government Ministry of Railway has been requested to arrange additional railway rakes for supply of aggregates. Concessionaire is also in process of arranging additional fund from Bank to overcome cash flow problem.

Call centres to help accident victims

2506. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to set up call centres for helping road accident victims on National Highways so that timely treatment can be given to victims within golden hour;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether NHAI has complied with this; and
- (d) if so, the details of call centre set up on National Highways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways Authority of India (NHA) requested Department of Tele Communication (DoT) for allotment of a toll free number. DoT allotted four digit short code “1033” for Road Incident Management Services with following salient features:—

- (i) Category-I Service *i.e.* mandatory service to be provided by all Access Service Providers.
- (ii) Unrestricted *i.e.* accessible from anywhere in India and
- (iii) Non-Metered service.

(c) and (d) Indian Highway Management Company Limited (IHMCL) a company promoted by NHAI is executing the project. Based on geographical contiguity, IHMCL structured the project under six zones. Procurement of Service Provider for setting up call centre has been completed at 4 zones, as per details given below:-

West Zone – Work awarded to Bharat BPO Services Limited. Call centre to be set up at Ahmedabad. States covered include: Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

South Zone – Work awarded to Bharat BPO Services Limited. Call centre to be set up at Mysore. States covered include: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

Delhi Zone – Work awarded to Apollo-Samarth-Dhruv JV. Call centre to be set up at Gurgaon. States covered include: Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Chandigarh Zone – Work awarded to Bharat BPO Services Ltd. Call Centre to be set up at Mohali. States covered include: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Chandigarh.

At Present establishment and initialization of call centre services is under testing.

Auction of construction of National Highways

2507. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for auctioning the construction of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the length of National Highways auctioned in Odisha during the last five years;

(c) the total amount generated by such auction from the State; and

(d) what is the time period by which these auctioned stretches are proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) 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 including the State of Odisha. 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. However, no specific timeline could be ascertained at this stage.

Compensation for ordering stoppage of toll collection

2508. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments or district collectors, who issue arbitrary order to stop toll collection or exemption to any category of vehicles on NH stretches, would now have to pay for fiddling with the toll policy;

(b) if so, which are the State Governments that have been asked by NHA to pay their respective share to the authority so that it would compensate the companies managing the highway stretches; and

(c) whether Maharashtra Government is one of them and if so, the amount it has been asked to pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Sir, such cases are governed by the provisions of the applicable fee rules and concession agreement.

Status of Gurgaon-Jaipur National Highway

†2509. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gurgaon-Jaipur National Highway project, which was to be completed in three years, could not be completed even after a lapse of seven years;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is now taking any concrete steps to complete this important project on NH-8;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the work on the said project would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The construction of six laning of Gurgaon-Jaipur National Highway project was started *w.e.f* 03.04.2009 with construction period of 2.5 year. The project could not be completed on schedule completion date 02.10.2011 and construction is going on. As on date, the physical progress is about 91%.

(b) The main reasons for delay in completion of above project is as under:

(i) Delay in land Acquisition due to delay in disbursement of compensation by competent authority of land acquisition

(ii) Delay in removal/relocation of Government structures and religious structures

(iii) Delay in shifting of high tension lines, electrical utilities and water supply utilities

(iv) Delay in handing over of forest and irrigation land by Haryana Government

(v) Slow progress of work by the concessionaire due to financial crunch.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The project is being monitored at the highest level. A series of High Level Meetings were held wherein all the stakeholders *i.e.* the Concessionaire, Independent Engineer, Lenders, Chief Secretary of Rajasthan and Chief Secretary of Haryana were present to sort out bottlenecks to complete the project at the earliest.

(e) The construction was already started *w.e.f* 03.04.2009 and is likely to be completed by 30.06.2016 as per supplementary agreement.

Annual revenue generation from toll plazas

2510. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of toll roads across the country, as on date, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of revenue generated from the toll plazas annually, during each of the last two years and this year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposals to do away with the tolls in some stretches of National Highways;

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

(e) the details of agitations held by people against collection of toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Sir. Fee is levied and collected on small stretches of National Highways. The details of fee plazas of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) where fee is being levied and collected are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The information is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Detail of fee plazas where fee could not be started due to public resistance are given below:—

Sl. No.	Section	NH	State	Fee collection pending since
1.	Suratkhal-Nantoor	17 new NH 66	Karnataka	22.03.2015
2.	Nellore Bypass	5	Andhra Pradesh	14.03.2015
3.	Kalamassery-ICTT Vallarpadam	47C new NH 966-A	Kerala	06.08.2015

Statement-I*State-wise stretches put under tolling as on 30.11.2015*

	No. of toll plaza as on 30.11.2015						Total
	PF	BOT	BOT	SPV	SPV	OMT	
		(Annuity)		(NHAI)	(PC)		
Andhra Pradesh	7	2	11		2	3	25
Bihar	2	4	3			4	13
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

State/UT-wise and year-wise revenue received from NHAI fee plazas during last two years and current years

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Nov. 15)
Andhra Pradesh	45006.25	54890.20	40252.81
Bihar	13285.47	19903.81	14994.21
Delhi	921.65	340.85	272.68
Gujarat	78869.17	53799.35	42322.16
Haryana	3929.28	5537.82	4097.98
Jammu and Kashmir	2451.46	3180.61	2226.43
Jharkhand	11159.62	14334.43	10511.91
Karnataka	41604.72	38280.30	30624.24
Kerala	351.47	1166.88	855.71
North-East	0.00	1065.87	781.64
Maharashtra	17853.64	25482.66	19027.06
Madhya Pradesh	13886.55	14791.66	11094.73
Odisha	13432.83	18564.34	13613.85
Punjab	6356.37	11860.17	8697.46
Rajasthan	74157.25	90732.71	75610.59
Tamil Nadu	54044.13	60293.03	48234.43
Telangana	22819.00	25495.66	18696.82
Uttar Pradesh	85728.55	102558.89	80679.66
West Bengal	38696.38	50353.59	36925.97
TOTAL	524553.79	592632.83	459520.32

Length of four and six lane NH roads

†2511. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 4-lane National Highways (NH) roads in the country, as on date along with their length, in kilometers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the length of 6-lane NH roads, in kilometers;
- (c) the length of 4-lane and 6-lane NH roads in Gujarat; and
- (d) the length of 4-lane and 6-lane NH roads targeted for construction during the year 2015-16 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in the Country is about 1,00,475 km. at present. Out of this, about 22,115 km. length and 2,572 km. length of NHs are having 4-lanes and 6-lanes respectively.

(c) The total length of 4-lane and 6-lane NHs in Gujarat are about 2,034 km and 456 km respectively.

(d) The target for upgradation of existing NHs to 4-lane and 6-lane standards during 2015-16 are about 1,356 km. and 154 km. respectively.

Approval of projects upto ₹1,000 crore

2512. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has authorised the Ministry to approve projects upto ₹1,000 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also authorised the Ministry to take appropriate steps including compensation to developers where delay is not attributable to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government has permitted to segregate construction cost from the cost for land acquisition, centages and pre-construction activities for the purpose of appraisal and approval of the National Highway (NH) projects and all NH projects with a civil construction cost up to ₹ 1000.00 crore would be approved by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(c) and (d) Government has also 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 missed 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.

Transportation problem on National Highways

†2513. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether transportation on National Highways are getting badly affected due to habitation of heavily populated small villages, encroachments and increasing commercial constructions along National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the above problem; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Habitation of heavily populated small villages, encroachments and increasing commercial constructions along National Highways and resultant uncontrolled proliferation of access point to the National Highways create nuisance and accident-prone spot adversely affecting free flow of traffic thereby decreasing the capacity of roads. In order to provide for control of land within the National Highways, right of way and traffic moving on the National Highways and for removal of unauthorized occupation of the land within the National Highways, the Government has enacted the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. The provisions of the Act provide for prevention of unauthorized occupation of highway land and also removal of unauthorized occupation as per the procedure laid down in the said Act. Under the provisions of this Act, illegal encroachments on the land of National Highways are removed from time to time by the competent authority, *i.e.* Highway Administrations established under the Act.

Coverage of National Highways

2514. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total length of National Highways (NHs) is only 1.9 per cent of the total road network across the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has fixed any target to increase this to 5 per cent in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) India has about 52.32 lakh km. length of road network as per latest available information. Out of this, the total length of National Highways (NHs) network is about 1,00,475 km. which is about 1.9 % of the total road network.

(b) and (c) The priority of the Government is to develop and maintain the existing National Highways. Expansion of National Highways (NHs) network is a continuous process and declaration of State Roads as new NHs is taken from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. However, there is no plan to increase the total length of NHs network to 5% of the total road network in the Country.

**Revamping, development and repairing
of National Highway in Bihar**

†2515. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent election campaign in Bihar, the Prime Minister has announced to revamp, develop and repair National Highways in the State;

(b) the details of length of such highways along with the expenditure estimated therefor and the time-frame for its completion; and

(c) the details of funds released to the State Government, so far, for construction of highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ministry is not concerned with election campaign in any State including Bihar. However before election in Bihar Hon'ble Prime Minister announced to develop and upgrade 2700 km. length of National Highways (NHs) including major bridges across the major rivers with estimated cost of ₹ 54000 crore in the State of Bihar. These projects are targeted for completion within 2 to 5 years from the date of start of the projects depending upon availability of land which will be acquired by Land Acquisition Authority of State Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Ministry has allocated ₹ 622.21 crore for maintenance and development of National Highways to the State Government of Bihar other than the fund allocated to National Highways Authority of India for development of the NHs.

Funds for repair and maintenance of NHs

2516. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and length of highways passing through West Bengal;
- (b) the details of funds allocated by the Central Government for maintaining and repairing of these highways during the last three years;
- (c) whether States are not allocated the required funds to maintain and repair the highways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the proportion in which the States are allocated funds as per the Ministry's maintenance norms *vis-a-vis* their demand for funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 27 number of National Highways comprising the length of 2909.80 km. pass through State of West Bengal.

(b) The allocation of funds by Central Government for maintaining and repairing of National Highways in West Bengal during last 3 years are as follows:

2013-14	₹ 78.30 crore
2014-15	₹ 103.82 crore
2015-16	₹ 68.40 crore

(c) to (e) The funds for maintenance and repair of National Highways are made based upon lane length of NHs entrusted with States/UTs, liabilities against sanctioned works and availability of resources. Requests for enhancement of allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of NHs are received from States/UTs from time to time. However, it has not been possible to entertain such requests as the allocation made available to this Ministry are of the order of about 45% of the requirement as per norms.

Renewal of fitness certificates

2517. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made a proposal for getting fitness certificate of vehicle renewed from any where in the country irrespective of the place of registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the uploading of fitness certificate on the portal would make it easier for law enforcing agencies to verify the genuineness with the driver's copy; 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) This Ministry has issued draft Notification No. GSR 951(E) dated 08.12.2015 wherein inspection can be conducted on a transport vehicle by an Inspecting Officer other than the Inspecting Officer in the office of the Registering Authority. The Inspecting Officer who conducted the tests shall, on the same day or on the following working day, upload his inspection report in Form 38A at a designated portal and also send the inspection report signed under his hand and seal to the registering authority by speed post for issue of certificate of fitness by the registering authority within fifteen days from the date of the inspection report, if the vehicle is found by the Inspecting Officer to be in compliance with the provisions of the Act and Rules and a copy shall be given to the driver of the vehicle.

Sanctioning of watershed development and irrigation projects

2518. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government to decide the order of priority for sanctioning watershed development and irrigation projects across the country;

(b) the number of such projects that have been sanctioned, State-wise; and

(c) the number of projects completed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The watershed development and irrigation projects in the country are provided financial assistance by the Central Government under centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)/Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Watershed Development) (PMKSY-WD) and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) respectively.

As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008 (revised edition-2011), the following criteria is broadly used in selection and prioritization of watershed projects under IWMP/PMKSY-WD;

1. Acuteness of drinking water scarcity.

2. Extent of over exploitation of ground water resources.
3. Preponderance of wastelands/degraded lands.
4. Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated.
5. Willingness of village community to make voluntary contributions, enforce equitable social regulations for sharing of common property resources, make equitable distribution of benefits, create arrangements for the operation and maintenance of the assets created.
6. Proportion of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.
7. Area of the project should not be covered under assured irrigation, with relaxation for over exploited blocks.
8. Productivity potential of the land.

The criterion for Irrigation Projects under AIBP is advance stage of construction of the project for providing Central Assistance (CA). The states with low irrigation potential against national average would be given priority for inclusion of their project by relaxing 1:1 criterion that is one project to be included on completion of one ongoing project.

(b) The State-wise details of watershed projects sanctioned under IWMP/PMKSY-WD and irrigation projects sanctioned under AIBP are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Till date no Watershed Development project has been completed under IWMP /PMKSY-WD. The State-wise details of irrigation projects completed under AIBP are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under IWMP/PMKSY-WD and AIBP

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects Sanctioned under IWMP/PMKSY-WD	No. of Projects Sanctioned under AIBP*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	22
2.	Bihar	123	9
3.	Chhattisgarh	263	11
4.	Goa		2
5.	Gujarat	610	15

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	88	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	163	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	19
9.	Jharkhand	171	10
10.	Karnataka	571	19
11.	Kerala	83	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	517	22
13.	Maharashtra	1186	64
14.	Odisha	310	18
15.	Punjab	67	7
16.	Rajasthan	1025	10
17.	Tamil Nadu	270	1
18.	Telangana	330	11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	612	19
20.	Uttarakhand	65	1
21.	West Bengal	163	7
North-Eastern States			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	
23.	Assam	372	11
24.	Manipur	102	3
25.	Meghalaya	96	1
26.	Mizoram	89	
27.	Nagaland	111	
28.	Sikkim	15	
29.	Tripura	65	3
GRAND TOTAL		8214	297

**Source:* Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (State Projects Wing), Government of India, New Delhi.

Statement-II*State-wise details of projects completed under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects Completed under AIBP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	7
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	14
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
9.	Jharkhand	3
10.	Karnataka	5
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
13.	Maharashtra	37
14.	Odisha	7
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Rajasthan	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	1
18.	Telangana	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10
20.	Uttarakhand	1
21.	West Bengal	3
North-Eastern States		
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	
23.	Assam	7
24.	Manipur	
25.	Meghalaya	
26.	Mizoram	
27.	Nagaland	
28.	Sikkim	
29.	Tripura	
Grand Total		143

*Source: Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (State Projects Wing), Government of India, New Delhi.

Grants to Himachal Pradesh under IAY

2519. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the grants to Himachal Pradesh under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

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

(c) whether it is a fact that, many beneficiaries in Kangra district have got one instalment of ₹ 35,000 and are not getting the second instalment for converting their 'kuchcha' houses into 'pucca' which has left the work incomplete due to stalling of the grant; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The second instalment of 2014-15 was not released to the 10 districts of Himachal Pradesh due to drastic cut in budgetary allocation under IAY at RE stage. The same has been released only in current financial year 2015-16 as committed liability towards 2nd instalment 2014-15 in the month of August, 2015. The process of releasing 2nd instalment to the beneficiaries of aforesaid 10 districts including Kangra District is in progress on the basis of construction of houses by the concerned beneficiaries for the previous financial year 2014-15.

**Social security measures for people
under BPL category**

†2520. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that homeless families, destitutes, beggar families, manual scavengers, primitive tribe groups and released bonded labourers automatically come under BPL category and if so, the population of such people in the country; and

(b) the number of such families out of the above who have been provided with education, healthcare, food, pension and other social security measures by considering them under BPL category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Government initiated Socio Economic and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Caste Census (SECC) in June 2011 which classifies rural households using three step method - automatic exclusion on the basis of fourteen parameters, automatic inclusion on the basis of five parameters and grading of household deprivation on the basis of seven criteria. 16.5 lakh households have been reported as households without shelter, destitute or those living on alms, manual scavengers, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and legally released bonded labourers which form the inclusion criteria.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing major rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments/UT Administration. These programmes aim at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructure and providing social security to the rural people. Specific provisions have been made in the Guidelines of these programmes for the vulnerable sections amongst the rural poor including destitute, beggar families, manual scavengers, primitive tribe groups and released bonded labourers.

**Distribution of foodgrains in Maharashtra
under Annapurna Scheme**

2521. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of non-delivery of foodgrains allocated for distribution to senior citizens under the Annapurna Scheme in Maharashtra, since March, 2014;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains allocated to that State for distribution under this scheme, since 2010, year-wise; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken to investigate the causes of failure of the Public Distribution System to reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The funds and foodgrains under Annapurna Scheme are released by the Ministry of Rural Development after obtaining the approval of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, D/O Food and Public Distribution. This Ministry has not received any information regarding non-delivery of foodgrains allocated for distribution to senior citizens under Annapurna Scheme in Maharashtra, since March, 2014. The food grains under Annapurna have been allocated by this Ministry to the State of Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15 and for 2015-16 (upto September, 2015).

The identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Government and the action is taken by the concerned State Government. The total quantity of foodgrains allocated to Maharashtra under Annapurna Scheme since 2010, year-wise is as follows:

Allocation		(in MTs)
Year	Wheat	Rice
2010-11	9000	5400
2011-12	9000	5400
2012-13	4500	2700
2013-14	5081.94	3471.47
2014-15	9000	535.01
2015-16	4500	1980

Reduction in funds allocated to Bihar under IAY

†2522. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated to Bihar under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) have been hugely curtailed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The funds under the IAY scheme are allocated to the States and physical targets fixed in accordance with a pre-determined criteria assigning 75% weightage to the housing shortage as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the poverty ratio uniformly to all the States across the country. Till the year 2013-14, the housing shortage comprising shelterless households and the number of unserviceable houses as per Census 2001 was taken into account. From the year 2014-15, data of census 2011 has been taken for fixation of physical targets accordingly the number of shelterless households and number of dilapidated houses has been taken into account.

In Bihar, as per 2001 Census, there was housing shortage of 42.10 lakh against the total housing shortage of 148.25 lakh in rural areas. Accordingly, financial allocation for the State during 2013-14 was 3311.60 crore (including administrative cost) with a physical target for construction of 6.05 lakh houses. Now as per Census 2011, the housing shortage of 12.6 lakh houses is against the overall shortage of 111.19 lakh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in case of Bihar. Based on this the central allocation for the financial year 2014-15 was 1530.19 crore with a target of 2.80 lakh houses.

For the current financial year, as per Census 2011 data, Bihar has 6775 houseless households and 12.54 lakh households living in dilapidated houses. The above value has been assigned 75% weightage. 25% weightage has been assigned to the proportion of rural BPL population which is 10.34 per cent in the case of Bihar. The above calculation results in the State allocation of 12.15 per cent of the total allocation for non-NE States under the scheme. It amounts to an allocation of ₹ 1032.03 crore including administrative charges of ₹ 39.69 crore. With the changed sharing pattern of 60:40, physical targets are kept at the level of 2,36,271 houses in case of Bihar.

Development of desert areas in Rajasthan

†2523. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of desert land identified in Rajasthan which is geographically the largest state of the country;

(b) whether there is any scheme proposed for the development of desert land;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the Wasteland Atlas of India, Revised Edition 2011, the extent of desert land in Rajasthan is 26928.05 sqkm (of Categories 17, 18 & 19 which includes dunes less than 15 m, 15-40 m and more than 40 m high respectively).

(b) to (d) At present there is no specific proposal of Government of India to develop just desert lands in Rajasthan. However the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) had been implementing Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis between 1995-96 to 2006-07 in Rajasthan. A total of 7578 projects covering an area of 3.780 million hectare has been sanctioned under this programme for which ₹ 1525.72 crore of Central share was released. Out of this, a total of 6564 projects have been completed. The Desert Development Programme (DDP) alongwith the Drought Prone Area Development (DPAP) and the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) were integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. From the year 2015-16, the IWMP has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for development of rainfed/degraded/desert areas including wastelands in the country. The major activities taken up *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons. A total of 1025 projects covering an area of 5.764 million ha were sanctioned under PMKSY (Watershed Development) for which ₹1792.256 crore of Central share is released for Rajasthan. These projects are in various stages of implementation.

Increase in minimum wages under MGNREGA in Odisha

2524. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of severe drought situation prevailing in Odisha, the Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister to increase the minimum wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to ₹ 200 per day as against ₹ 174 per day; and

(b) if so, what is the latest development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has already made provision for additional employment of 50 days over and above 100 days per household under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in notified drought affected blocks of Odisha.

Inclusion of agriculture related activities under MGNREGA

†2525. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: whether Government proposes to include promotion of animal husbandry, dairy, and organic farming and activities related to registered cowsheds like space for sheltering cows, manger for fodder and water, etc. by State Government into the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): As per Para-4 (1), II Category-B (v) of Schedule-1,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), “Creating Infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle” are already permissible works under MGNREGA for Community assets or Individual assets for vulnerable sections.

As regards to organic farming, as per Para-4 (1), III Category-C (i) of Schedule-1, MGNREGA, “Works for promoting agriculture productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for biofertilizers” are already permissible works under MGNREGA for common infrastructure including for National Rural Livelihood Mission compliant self-help groups.

In addition to this, as per Para-4 (1), III Category-D (ix) of Schedule-1, MGNREGA, “any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard”, the new work as and when required/ demanded by the state and falling within the MGNREGA, can be included in the Schedule as permissible work.

Complete rural connectivity through PMGSY

2526. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to achieve complete rural connectivity through all-weather roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when it would be achieved;

(d) the amount released to each State under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, so far; and

(e) what percentage of connectivity has been achieved in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (e) PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the objective to provide a single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand),

Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

Under PMGSY out of a total of 1,78,184 number of eligible habitations, 1,45,041 number of habitations have been cleared and 1,12,906 number of habitations have been connected upto November, 2015, which is 63% of eligible habitations. The target is to provide connectivity to eligible habitations (as per Census 2001) by March, 2019. Details of Year-wise and State-wise releases to States under PMGSY are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of amount released under PMGSY during the last three years
and the current year*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State	2012-13 Release	2013-14 Release	2014-15 Release	2015-16 Release (upto 17.12.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5.00	32.98	214.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455.18	8.00	345.92	185.04
3.	Assam	154.27	240.49	316.07	198
4.	Bihar	1326.58	850.83	1548.16	1575.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	270.75	389.29
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	125.74	519.24	418.77	333.43
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	218.96	231.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	99.40	184.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.33	523.24	416.60	265.50
11.	Jharkhand	105.96	21.86	249.48	655.79
12.	Karnataka	24.6	5.00	237.00	63.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	1.50	1.50	151.41	55.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	242.88	6150	708.00	863.61
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	212.53	357.93
16.	Manipur	186.14	4.03	100.00	142.22
17.	Meghalaya	50.00	0.00	62.56	67.58
18.	Mizoram	71.82	0.00	54.74	15.40
19.	Nagaland	194.88	0.00	58.99	4.00
20.	Odisha	87.25	758.92	1051.5	987.35
21.	Punjab	169.66	117.68	310.21	123.17
22.	Rajasthan	151.9	427.06	425.66	387.84
23.	Sikkim	193.62	1.97	94.59	12.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.72	343.48	239.65	154.43
25.	Telangana			0.88	89.44
26.	Tripura	338.59	98.83	187.36	120.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	511.93	638.70	726.24
28.	Uttarakhand	151.24	0.00	314.92	284.34
29.	West Bengal	3.08	306.17	1193.80	1048.85
TOTAL		4388.91	5360.24	9959.58	9739.33

Allocation to West Bengal under IAY

2527. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilized under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last five years in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have availed the benefits under IAY during that period in the State, district-wise;

(c) whether widows and citizens from SC/ST categories are given priority under IAY; and

(d) if so, the proportion of such beneficiaries under IAY in the State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) A statement indicating fund allocated and utilised

under Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) in the State of West Bengal district-wise for last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Under Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), 60% of the annual allocation is earmarked for SCs & STs with the proportion of SCs and STs being decided from time to time.

Among the categories, priority is given to women in difficult circumstances including widows, those divorced or deserted women victims of atrocities and those whose husbands are missing for at least three years and women headed families.

A statement indicating number of beneficiaries sanctioned houses including SC and ST under IAY during last five years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Jalpaiguri	4063.650	5213.940	3969.5	6957.010	4398.19	1044.040	7389.900	3160.351	17007.900	8349.430
14.	Malda	3795.970	3922.650	3708.02	4698.900	4108.48	3057.153	4532.850	877.8763	11063.052	6455.400
15.	Murshidabad	5314.860	7516.920	5191.72	0.000	5752.41	8576.617	5893.650	3163.191	14314.482	9875.390
16.	Nadia	4197.730	2680.240	4100.46	8506.200	4543.31	7772.768	5824.350	5073.016	14040.936	18515.210
17.	Paschim Medinipur	8279.950	8728.910	8088.11	2676.690	8961.6	997.962	8890.313	3109.04	21638.565	20871.780
18.	Purbi Medinipur	5313.200	4429.100	5190.1	6628.420	5750.61	10716.388	4149.600	3207.894	12695.046	17357.685
19.	Purulia	1608.120	2886.750	1570.86	1667.700	1740.51	1879.956	4767.750	1831.985	11433.240	10612.163
20.	Siliguri	681.110	937.387	665.32	825.514	737.18	726.040	1279.425	168.4429	3011.736	1960.760
TOTAL		69414.010	79682.631	67805.680	85404.896	75128.550	79349.336	52715.890	52715.89	236310.399	213040.582

As reported by the States

Statement-II

Houses sanctioned beneficiaries including SC & ST under IAY

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		Houses Sanctioned				Houses Sanctioned				Houses Sanctioned				Houses Sanctioned				Houses Sanctioned			
		SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1.	24 Parganas North	6578	1504	7108	15190	6394	910	7887	15191	9270	1642	7708	18620	7335	1531	3866	12732	13949	3220	10478	27647
2.	24 Parganas South	7341	612	12178	20131	7680	328	8887	16895	9500	441	12959	22900	6280	340	11779	18399	24172	1701	15222	41095

		New District added in 2015-16																		
3.	Alipurduar																			
4.	Bankura	5140	1565	4677	11382	3780	1585	3425	8790	5097	2774	5449	13320	0	0	0	8314	5209	5592	19115
5.	Birbhum	4439	871	3812	9122	3663	604	3781	8048	3904	945	3356	8205	5136	1886	2294	9316	4031	9860	20970
6.	Burdwan	6978	2284	3645	12907	6702	2231	4097	13030	7981	2569	6483	17033	0	0	0	16418	7452	10967	34837
7.	Cooch Behar	833	0	638	1471	6119	52	5649	11820	4468	37	2621	7126	0	0	0	13394	238	5216	18848
8.	Darjeeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	602	595	1388	0	0	0
9.	Dinajpur Dakshin	1152	913	2803	4868	1880	1027	3979	6886	1828	1128	4393	7349	2458	2243	821	5522	2390	2976	2488
10.	Dinajpur Uttar	2807	863	2799	6469	2258	561	3467	6286	2667	514	2309	5490	3372	865	2683	6920	7392	1890	6681
11.	Hooghly	5818	1103	4225	11146	7069	1507	4761	13337	0	0	0	0	5475	1132	4559	11166	12764	2632	9987
12.	Howrah	4690	15	3136	7841	4499	97	3064	7660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3478	26	8266	11770
13.	Jalpaiguri	4570	4114	3356	12040	4410	4038	3313	11761	5799	4246	5763	15808	8407	7181	1358	16946	7256	3458	5084
14.	Malda	775	283	9199	10257	1101	418	11370	12889	2495	794	5237	8526	3208	2133	3255	8596	3253	2073	7890
15.	Murshidabad	2146	621	15790	18557	0	0	0	0	2689	715	12502	15906	372	137	6981	7490	3503	563	17888
16.	Nadia	7500	1000	3938	12438	10000	1000	7150	18150	9118	1164	6700	16982	4577	505	3875	8957	13374	2188	13731
17.	Paschim Medinipur	7059	4706	7845	19610	8005	5337	8893	22235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10929	12180	13659	36768
18.	Purbī Medinipur	9688	0	6055	15743	9227	0	6151	15378	12296	0	8371	20667	4433	273	4811	9517	3379	202	19643
19.	Purulia	1430	1445	1890	4765	1334	1410	1780	4524	1173	1129	1612	3914	2595	4267	1506	8368	4245	8850	5372
20.	Siliguri	731	482	805	2018	675	508	788	1971	826	726	1097	2649	1091	1096	239	2426	1988	1556	740
TOTAL		79675	22381	93899	195955	84796	21613	88442	194851	79111	18824	86560	184495	54930	24191	48622	127743	154229	66274	165983

As reported by the States

Timely payment of wages under MGNREGA

2528. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has sought Government's reply on a PIL seeking information regarding prompt and timely payment of wages and compensation to rural workers under MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether irregularities in MGNREGA has eroded the entire objective of securing livelihood for people of rural areas and dues payable to them have mounted to 3100 crore due to failure to provide funds for the work done; and

(d) whether poor implementation of MGNREGA by the Central as well as State Governments has rendered it ineffective and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received recently a Writ Petition (Civil) No. of 768/2015 (Public Interest Litigation) filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi regarding timely payment of wages and compensation to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The matter is sub-judice.

(c) There have been certain complaints of irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA from many States. As per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs. As per program Management Information System (MIS), State/UT- wise details of the payment due towards unskilled workers under MGNREGA for the current year (upto 27/11/2015) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has (i) reduced distress migration among rural poor, (ii) smoothened rural consumption in the lean season (iii) set high standards in transparency, (iv) addressed under-employment problem (v) created assets that improved livelihoods (vi) gave boost to the financial inclusion (vii) strengthened Gram Panchayats (viii) improved the wage levels in rural areas and thereby increasing the income levels of the poorest of poor (ix) set standards for decent working conditions and (x) helped in bringing fallow lands into cultivation.

The programme has also faced challenges of (i) delays in payment of wages (ii) corrupt practices in implementation (iii) denial of entitlements (iv) poor technical capacity to implement large number of works and (v) poor quality of assets created.

The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the payment due towards unskilled workers under MGNREGA

Wage expenditure FY: 2015-16 till 27/11/2015

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Wage Liability (Payment Due)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1896.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2714.33
3.	Assam	5019.21
4.	Bihar	15431.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	8218.27
6.	Goa	19.97
7.	Gujarat	606.39
8.	Haryana	646.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6478.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2912.12
11.	Jharkhand	4238
12.	Karnataka	2485.22
13.	Kerala	12705.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5710.87
15.	Maharashtra	2192.79
16.	Manipur	188.99
17.	Meghalaya	8342.38
18.	Mizoram	0.26
19.	Nagaland	17068.24

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	6199.49
21.	Punjab	3575.83
22.	Rajasthan	4760.85
23.	Sikkim	683.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	9223.18
25.	Telangana	1677.63
26.	Tripura	4067.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17431.34
28.	Uttarakhand	3254.69
29.	West Bengal	66922.59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.31
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	3.89
TOTAL		214764.18

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 MGNREG.
- 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 Rs.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.

Assets created under MGNREGA

2529. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the funds allocated to State Governments thereunder till date, Statewise;

(b) whether Government is concerned about assets generated under MGNREGA, as despite huge money being spent by Government, there is no real solid work done under this scheme, which is really helpful to the people; and

(c) the action taken by Government to punish those responsible for malfunctioning of this scheme till date and how many such cases are under investigation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programmes hence no State/UTs-wise allocation of fund is made. State-UT-wise details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The MGNREGA has succeeded in creating several community and individual assets such as bringing fallow lands into cultivation, creating irrigation sources or renovating the existing sources, developing horticulture and afforestation, formation of rural roads etc. State/UT-wise details of work category-wise expenditure under MGNREGA during the current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry, under MGNREGA receives complaints of irregularities including diversion of funds, embezzlement of funds, less/non-payment of wages, lack of transparency etc. in many State/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 is monitored at the Ministry level. The State and UT-wise details of complaints is given in the Statement-II and III (*See below*).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of amount released under MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 16/12/2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321673.59	475049.00	290314.10	285685.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16	4003.96
3.	Assam	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46	50200.77
4.	Bihar	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49	79550.04
6.	Gujarat	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	19416.21
7.	Haryana	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29	11839.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86	25781.70
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08	54504.61
10.	Jharkhand	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41	96989.31
11.	Karnataka	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07	82278.75
12.	Kerala	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02	107382.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12	224475.73
14.	Maharashtra	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77	123834.73
15.	Manipur	59023.09	23100.00	21997.13	16125.52
16.	Meghalaya	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56
17.	Mizoram	25229.24	24474.27	11141.23	13903.61
18.	Nagaland	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27	17707.80
19.	Odisha	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34	137941.05
20.	Punjab	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18	20033.37
21.	Rajasthan	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87	225553.06
22.	Sikkim	7406.51	10684.17	7386.41	5952.72
23.	Tamil Nadu	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33	547037.47
24.	Telangana			191996.00	180421.02
25.	Tripura	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48	135894.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40	239393.59
27.	Uttarakhand	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22	43983.13
28.	West Bengal	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29	444600.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1381.49	1918.10	1301.94	1035.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	241.16	205.86	137.95	99.41
33.	Lakshadweep	117.55	16.93	45.06	11.85
34.	Puducherry	885.75	879.98	739.69	1292.57
TOTAL		3000995.55	3274368.00	3247686.69	3321524.54

Statement-II

A. Works undertaken under MGNREGA (FY:2015-16 till 16/12/2015)

Sl. No.	State	Rural Connectivity		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Renovation of traditional water bodies		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Flood Control and Protection	
		Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure on ongoing and completed works (In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129	29.6	137	12.2	23	12.2	42	1.1	20	0.42	102	20.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37911	29273.8	127209	51410.9	30713	59764.8	211179	16256.0	158642	33115.46	4335	1681.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3562	1112.0	144	8.6	37	4.6	553	91.6	852	199.83	961	156.47
4.	Assam	30643	27910.2	2816	1956.7	1250	954.2	12390	4324.9	3791	3595.83	3248	4493.28
5.	Bihar	77821	42244.8	11835	5208.5	3834	1613.6	104702	8988.5	12971	6103.04	2644	1719.56
6.	Chhattisgarh	39162	18926.9	25650	14598.5	12013	9014.5	11711	5265.4	4718	4205.70	1271	1383.63
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Goa	291	42.6	38	1.8	223	50.6	1	0.0	24	3.45	414	69.47

10. Gujarat	12603	3126.9	9326	2964.9	5902	2641.3	8827	1348.5	465	170.76	10535	2241.22
11. Haryana	3406	3183.3	912	953.8	434	352.5	79	45.4	2640	3909.42	265	196.56
12. Himachal Pradesh	13789	5862.5	14611	3472.0	1280	245.6	1392	401.9	5511	2098.13	8915	4046.33
13. Jammu and Kashmir	69304	10047.5	11109	877.1	3947	249.5	904	72.0	15494	2631.79	54071	8184.14
14. Jharkhand	37021	24858.2	40783	21876.7	3531	2381.8	1874	287.3	2714	1410.22	213	230.45
15. Karnataka	43149	15240.9	47579	7456.3	19215	4758.7	48522	7808.7	12701	3106.74	25406	9241.31
16. Kerala	6182	2475.6	55121	22730.7	33129	11205.8	5798	1978.2	22818	5552.88	17736	3834.23
17. Lakshadweep	5	0.0	42	1.3	16	1.0	15	0.8	0	0.00	11	1.47
18. Madhya Pradesh	94110	57460.9	47491	17264.1	2675	536.8	19840	3921.8	559	217.12	1305	1542.41
19. Maharashtra	33863	30515.9	70323	22515.1	8583	4903.2	101264	16380.6	2056	958.41	1131	2922.40
20. Manipur	8963	2612.0	1817	433.5	191	56.1	2810	685.2	2161	1144.37	2163	896.51
21. Meghalaya	13646	13303.5	2727	1351.5	527	181.8	1752	495.7	514	204.29	1007	1226.60
22. Mizoram	2556	2299.6	414	729.9	62	118.0	453	516.8	57	132.48	509	167.90
23. Nagaland	11077	7780.9	759	545.1	41	0.5	1613	1069.2	1102	324.59	430	192.83
24. Odisha	59607	44444.4	19769	7938.4	16741	7308.2	43239	28220.7	3186	1355.10	1112	707.96
25. Puducherry	1	1.0	25	68.9	531	656.1	0	0.0	0	0.00	2	4.63
26. Punjab	9641	8629.0	308	248.3	5041	4916.6	2317	576.2	1704	1491.14	637	906.46
27. Rajasthan	70613	75694.8	36259	49081.0	13997	17083.5	20836	6117.6	13235	13073.97	3718	4190.80
28. Sikkim	547	675.4	427	526.3	2	0.0	821	523.3	143	188.70	237	311.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Tamil Nadu	12806	28782.5	13277	42476.7	52877	203162.5	9004	7740.3	10838	27583.71	164	392.82
30.	Telangana	55480	28676.3	190326	17833.0	3579	1808.7	555907	25421.1	84446	10466.66	11504	3101.29
31.	Tripura	23165	20198.9	8349	4027.1	1813	724.1	10047	7146.1	16554	7169.88	609	442.25
32.	Uttar Pradesh	360396	93707.5	73493	45462.7	25084	11858.5	58855	5274.3	46610	9789.28	47919	17390.72
33.	Uttarakhand	19264	11052.6	4649	1828.9	1141	409.7	1051	406.4	3544	2168.06	16425	9724.70
34.	West Bengal	122470	99781.3	71088	36197.6	46752	33535.8	96025	23410.6	35265	27155.38	27454	26503.34
TOTAL		1273183	709951.2	888815	382057.6	295184	380510.7	1333823	174776.1	465335	169526.81	246453	108125.19

* Other Works include Anganwadi, Coastal Areas, Fisheries, Food Grain, Play ground

B.

Sl. No.	State	Land Development	Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)		Other Works*		Rural Drinking Water		Rural Sanitation	Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra		Total			
			Number of works taken up	Expenditure of on ongoing works taken up completed (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure of on ongoing works taken up completed (In lakh)	Number of works taken up	Expenditure of on ongoing works taken up completed (In lakh)		Number of works taken up	Expenditure of on ongoing works taken up completed (In lakh)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	A and N Islands	223	72.78	78	0.00	179	0.09	2	0.00	6	0.00	2	0.00	943	148.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15689	13008.35	290281	37812.60	273	334.57	0	0.00	251077	3876.49	2627	3405.77	1129936	249940.4

3. Arunachal Pradesh	736	240.54	9	1.60	416	61.10	32	11.69	207	35.27	0	0.00	7509	1923.2
4. Assam	7843	7230.64	8787	477.36	6114	4905.95	197	70.71	493	7.22	284	701.93	77856	56628.9
5. Bihar	26464	13239.29	34114	2095.00	9094	2398.94	128	30.63	210193	386.23	3285	1705.59	497085	85733.6
6. Chhattisgarh	35222	4187.88	48617	6265.85	13411	2339.53	1329	21.74	74723	1801.23	1640	958.60	269467	68969.4
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.0
8. Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0
9. Goa	359	13.18	40	8.89	2	0.94	0	0.00	1	0.87	0	0.00	1393	191.7
10. Gujarat	5279	1235.56	27945	1850.13	4726	336.82	31	0.13	23224	475.93	3355	1826.71	112218	18218.8
11. Haryana	1503	1581.37	363	121.94	213	151.77	6	0.99	1559	193.79	558	452.67	11938	11143.5
12. Himachal Pradesh	18509	5428.25	30174	6103.27	2412	490.73	53	5.03	3459	218.60	129	73.67	100234	28446.0
13. Jammu and Kashmir	21619	3255.78	380	17.98	6898	1577.11	307	21.09	9226	627.94	550	504.86	193809	28066.8
14. Jharkhand	12848	3526.88	52952	26351.43	6957	1184.80	107	23.72	22572	1126.07	1128	235.65	182700	83493.3
15. Karnataka	35194	6173.93	384808	16900.10	24639	3849.68	7278	676.93	262198	1447.58	1373	1025.60	912062	77686.3
16. Kerala	61160	24351.34	121215	32677.51	1250	234.89	664	240.84	1235	321.14	54	90.48	326362	105693.7
17. Lakshadweep	33	0.51	0	0.00	62	2.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	184	7.2
18. Madhya Pradesh	53104	13657.68	219707	40493.32	7771	3126.94	3822	736.35	84565	2244.54	4513	6875.37	539462	148077.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19.	Maharashtra	11044	3429.87	90939	30147.18	11196	810.59	6983	220.86	51476	600.76	673	250.26	389531	113655.1
20.	Manipur	2368	668.62	566	114.90	1805	598.06	51	33.55	226	117.43	123	257.37	23244	7617.6
21.	Meghalaya	2962	2346.34	558	6.65	922	892.01	166	147.15	634	260.92	213	174.60	25628	20591.0
22.	Mizoram	3026	6668.78	893	596.89	665	1579.86	7	72.43	225	221.05	106	0.00	8973	13103.7
23.	Nagaland	1208	1059.46	10	0.00	3085	2619.71	13	14.69	755	426.20	0	0.00	20093	14033.2
24.	Odisha	29380	4606.57	175958	12783.60	33057	8147.22	233	10.30	25650	429.50	1733	2169.35	409665	118121.3
25.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	560	730.9
26.	Punjab	5144	3217.04	3	0.30	890	435.15	17	5.45	77	32.97	449	494.08	26228	20952.7
27.	Rajasthan	13243	7856.11	130821	17934.43	5553	1173.55	58	76.48	34338	383.58	3028	171.86	345699	192837.6
28.	Sikkim	580	292.26	2604	1553.94	16	25.32	4	7.00	6	0.00	7	16.97	5394	4120.6
29.	Tamil Nadu	12290	8606.50	72573	9651.47	59315	13230.65	47	0.12	206866	12061.52	9724	23188.54	459781	376877.3
30.	Telangana	28694	28323.55	114319	8364.87	291	172.53	353	0.00	205020	2208.30	1449	634.02	1251368	127010.2
31.	Tripura	65250	27633.13	3321	924.20	9089	3196.27	21	4.32	4655	401.08	24	0.00	142897	71867.3
32.	Uttar Pradesh	70483	17023.75	316902	12663.56	49092	5515.61	613	14.04	255460	3476.30	339	3.34	1305246	222179.6
33.	Uttarakhand	8570	4456.92	8961	871.08	5478	961.52	233	45.08	5085	254.77	159	139.94	74560	32319.8
34.	West Bengal	84959	43559.50	631729	42843.26	6550	7034.11	69	145.23	30623	1497.76	321	348.15	1153305	342012.0
	TOTAL	634986	256952.36	2769628	309633.61	271421	67388.14	22824	2636.55	1765834	35135.04	37846	45705.38	10005332	2642398.8

* Other Works include Anganwadi, Coastal Areas, Fisheries, Food Grain, Play ground.

Statement-III*Details of Complaints received under MGNREGA*

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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

**Problems faced by states in meeting rising cost
of MGNREGA wages**

†2530. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government and some other State Governments are facing financial constraints in meeting the rising costs of wages under MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme hence no State/UTs- wise allocation of fund is made. State-UT-wise details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation including payment of wages are released to the States including Rajasthan after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed to Labour Budget.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of amount released under MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	Central Release (In Crore)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 till 07/12/2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3216.74	4750.49	2903.14	2556.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.34	138.53	27.04	40.04
3.	Assam	534.46	573.50	500.23	502.01
4.	Bihar	1227.81	1580.71	959.68	1024.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	2031.36	1446.02	1505.70	795.50
6.	Gujarat	474.41	335.30	354.43	194.16
7.	Haryana	349.36	376.88	167.15	118.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	361.30	477.97	355.43	257.82
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	762.76	603.16	521.71	545.05
10.	Jharkhand	809.17	621.43	724.33	969.89
11.	Karnataka	1231.94	1596.07	1716.87	822.79
12.	Kerala	1311.18	1277.11	1587.58	1073.82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1610.15	1839.82	2451.63	2244.76
14.	Maharashtra	1573.24	1152.92	799.52	1238.35
15.	Manipur	590.23	231.00	219.97	161.26
16.	Meghalaya	226.11	271.06	277.86	221.83
17.	Mizoram	252.29	244.74	111.41	139.04
18.	Nagaland	460.12	292.15	113.05	177.08
19.	Odisha	847.98	757.53	1035.30	1379.41
20.	Punjab	114.21	226.15	189.48	200.33
21.	Rajasthan	2585.34	2059.43	2976.10	1855.53
22.	Sikkim	74.07	106.84	73.86	52.91
23.	Tamil Nadu	3546.05	4690.21	3781.80	5470.37
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1919.96	1804.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	768.90	943.66	636.62	1358.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1292.02	2896.39	2513.41	2093.94
27.	Uttarakhand	268.27	330.01	286.36	439.83
28.	West Bengal	3395.48	2894.38	3744.95	4446.01
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.81	19.18	13.02	10.36
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	2.41	2.06	1.38	0.99
33.	Lakshadweep	1.18	0.17	0.45	0.12
34.	Puducherry	8.86	8.80	7.40	12.93
TOTAL		30009.96	32743.68	32476.87	32208.63

E-transfer of MGNREGA wages

2531. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for selecting Kerala for implementation of e-transfer of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages in the pilot phase beginning in 2016;

(b) how the Ministry intends to e-transfer wages to MGNREGA workers who do not hold any active bank/post-office account; and

(c) whether Government intends to introduce the e-transfer procedure in other States in phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The reasons for selecting Kerala for implementation of e-transfer of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages in the pilot phase beginning in 2016 are given as under:-

- Kerala has a Sponsor Bank which is performing better than many other Sponsor Banks under MGNREGA.
- State has good Information and Communication Technology infrastructure up to Gram Panchayat level.

- All payments under MGNREGA are routed through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) except for accounts in the Postal Department. The percentage of workers having Post Office accounts are around 6% in Kerala which will also be tested through PFMS in this case.
- All payment of wages in Kerala done through e-Payments.

(b) The pre-requisite for e-payments is that the accounts of MGNREGA workers in Bank/ Post office must be active. However, States have been advised to get the account opened for all the workers either in Bank/ Post office.

(c) Ministry will review the pilot results after which decision to scale up the initiatives will be taken.

Achievement of targets under PMGSY

2532. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been achieved during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and if not, reasons therefor:

(b) the number of rural habitations which are yet to be covered under the scheme;

(c) the details of targets set and the funds allocated for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the scheme: and

(d) whether Karnataka, Chattishgarh and Odisha have sought additional funds from the Central Government under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to achieve the targets set under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and implementation of PMGSY is the responsibility of the States. The progress of the scheme is incumbent upon the execution and contracting capacity of the States. The targets and the achievements under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Habitations		Length completed in km.	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2012-13	4000	6864	30000	24161
2013-14	3500	6560	27000	25316
2014-15	4688	10799	21775	36337

(b) Against total eligible habitation of 1,78,184 as per PMGSY Core network 1,45,041 habitations have been sanctioned by the Ministry and 1,12,906 habitations have been connected by the States (up to Nov., 2015), which is 78% of total sanctioned habitations.

(c) Year-wise details of target set under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in terms of number of habitations and road length during 12th Five Year Plan Period are as under:

Year	Habitation (in No.)	Road Length (Km)
2012-13	4000	30000
2013-14	3500	27000
2014-15	4688	21775
2015-16	8500	26000
2016-17	6713	56000

The allocation of funds for 12th Five Year Plan are as follows:

Financial year	Allocation by Planning Commission/NitiAayog	Funds Received by the Ministry
2012-13	10,000	8885
2013-14	17,000	9700*
2014-15	22,000	14,200
2015-16	26,000	19,221
2016-17	30,000	-
TOTAL	1,05,000	-

*excluding ₹ 3,050 crore interest accrued on programme funds available with the States.

(d) The approved Budget Estimates (BE) for PMGSY during the Financial Year 2015-16 was ₹ 14,291 crore and after deducting committed liabilities like repayment of NABARD loan etc., the effective availability of programme funds for release to the States for implementation of the programme was ₹ 10,100 crore only.

The Ministry has received requests from various states including Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Odisha from time to time for enhancement of allocation of funds for the year 2015-16. The Ministry had received additional allocation of ₹ 1,000 crore as first supplementary Grant in September, 2015 and ₹ 4000 Crore at Revised Estimate (RE) Stage from Ministry of Finance. Based on the availability of funds, unspent balance and value of on- going works etc., the annual allocation to the States

have been upwardly revised and State- wise details of enhanced Annual Allocation are given in the Statement (*See* below).

During the current year 2015-16, for accelerated execution of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance has formulated an Action Plan to achieve the target by March 2019 well before the earlier target of March, 2022 with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern in the Scheme. The fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur) and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10. In view of the availability of substantial additional allocation of funds under the Scheme, the Ministry has advised all States to submit new proposals for sanctioning the projects to provide connectivity to the balance eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY and upgradation of roads under PMGSY-II vide the Ministry's circular letter dated 20.11.2015.

Statement

Revised Enhanced Annual Allocation 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Original Annual Allocation	Enhanced Annual Allocation (Central Share)	Matching Share of the State*	Total Annual Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167	320	213	533
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250	275	31	306
3.	Assam	184	261	29	290
4.	Bihar	2281	2781	1854	4635
5.	Chhattisgarh	362	498	332	830
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	310	431	287	718
8.	Haryana	193	277	185	462
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	244	27	271

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	362	488	54	542
11.	Jharkhand	608	865	577	1442
12.	Karnataka	87	128	85	213
13.	Kerala	51	151	101	252
14.	Madhya Pradesh	811	1122	748	1870
15.	Maharashtra	298	503	335	838
16.	Manipur	194	253	28	281
17.	Meghalaya	92	137	15	152
18.	Mizoram	21	30	3	33
19.	Nagaland	10	16	2	18
20.	Odisha	912	1257	838	2095
21.	Punjab	69	201	134	335
22.	Rajasthan	358	509	339	848
23.	Sikkim	10	50	6	56
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	205	137	342
25.	Telangana	122	231	154	385
26.	Tripura	165	235	26	261
27.	Uttar Pradesh	670	937	625	1562
28.	Uttarakhand	262	372	41	413
29.	West Bengal	972	1343	895	2238

*As per 60:40 proportion of Central Share and State Share in respect of all the States except Special Category States (8 North Eastern, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), where matching share has been calculated in 90:10 ratio.

Construction of houses under IAY in Assam

2533. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) is a social welfare flagship programme to provide housing for rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many houses were constructed in Assam, particularly in Udalguri District, during the last five years, year-wise along with the Block/ Panchayat/VCDC-wise beneficiaries with family ID number; and

(d) how much funds were utilized in that State, particularly in Udalguri District, during that period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), a flagship scheme throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh under which 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.

(c) and (d) The details indicating funds utilised and houses constructed under IAY in the State of Assam district-wise including Udalguri district is given in Statement.

Statement*Funds utilised and houses constructed under IAY in the last five years*

(₹ in lakh Units in Nos.)

Sl. Name of District No.	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*	
	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed	Fund utilisation	Houses constructed
1. Baksa	4147.980	9134	5354.440	8074	6339.250	7146	3114.022	4471	6181.380	1543	375.010	120
2. Barpeta	5477.735	8357	5112.880	7630	5921.596	9650	4612.614	6607	7150.100	5217	3352.870	5629
3. Bongaigaon	2758.420	3229	2490.480	1478	2272.686	664	0.000	0	2385.880	0	696.702	562
4. Cachar	4372.630	7125	2971.120	4097	2328.142	4362	36.293	71	7528.290	7852	65.250	0
5. Chirang	1287.670	942	1356.300	2536	1617.316	2498	741.508	1765	2954.870	2430	1136.038	105
6. Darrang	3495.065	6530	2279.820	4700	1944.030	3614	1267.309	1746	2857.287	3116	233.394	261
7. Dhemaji	3553.200	9588	4244.019	8409	3969.794	4598	2642.265	6117	4161.170	11004	70.688	8
8. Dhubri	4867.880	8119	4477.030	4218	5413.209	3320	7720.990	4076	9603.740	5793	2948.715	619
9. Dibrugarh	2072.920	4274	6143.060	4097	465.536	34	2586.757	4151	2479.920	630	916.942	36
10. Goalpara	2958.790	3396	2443.930	5039	3930.678	7342	1244.388	2102	4812.212	5490	612.216	29
11. Golaghat	2170.860	3907	2845.608	3238	3070.916	5430	0.000	0	2956.539	2325	60.912	0
12. Hailakandi	1532.720	3160	1122.776	2160	116.161	184	716.732	1907	1026.160	1957	29.250	0

13. Jorhat	2124.164	3335	2155.414	1998	1294.543	608	1813.007	2095	2555.947	1255	1327.040	2273
14. Kamrup	5506.350	11353	4503.950	9284	412.410	734	6221.010	0	11280.460	0	92.261	951
15. Kamrup (Metro)	315.350	665	848.265	1255	651.875	1570	411.588	731	479.560	565	179.771	322
16. Karbi Anglong	4100.650	6219	5032.370	7266	515.672	3030	0.000	3852	2140.080	7055	1766.102	540
17. Karimganj	3002.490	7191	2815.130	2492	0.000	600	232.797	544	2575.510	4712	1573.569	2020
18. Kokrajhar	5280.040	6952	3456.170	6408	1037.036	1230	2507.316	3682	5147.550	4170	392.697	67
19. Lakhimpur	2467.970	5251	3219.440	6638	3853.929	7198	5.400	24	4474.750	5600	2064.442	2318
20. Morigaon	2451.160	3973	3782.620	7765	254.144	7674	4031.295	4765	4825.500	5473	852.333	602
21. Nagaon	12685.600	18240	9679.860	17142	12986.304	12123	1189.517	2676	11620.400	9870	1881.185	1606
22. Nalbari	2009.484	2752	1862.400	3840	42.632	46	1715.043	2370	1643.377	4237	70.397	336
23. North Cachar Hills	1079.658	2151	939.783	1431	985.080	1712	684.893	690	1256.620	1713	356.864	117
24. Sivasagar	2748.010	4119	2559.610	4108	1566.817	5064	1926.755	3237	2925.090	3389	184.641	122
25. Sonitpur	4870.750	5422	4161.110	8380	3207.009	5984	2785.323	10110	7426.390	0	1454.156	1436
26. Tinsukia	2924.332	4913	2297.340	3435	0.000	3516	2282.389	733	3849.410	4008	1526.643	1900
27. Udalguri	3070.055	6614	3418.765	6652	2572.846	4794	3581.812	6581	4329.730	300	548.145	383
TOTAL	93331.933	156911	91573.690	143770	66769.613	104725	54071.022	75103	120627.922	99704	24768.233	22362

Progress as reported by the State.

* As on 16.12.2015

Minority areas under SAGY

2534. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
- (b) whether it is a fact that minority areas have been sidelined thereunder; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to correct the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under SAGY, Members of Parliament (MP) have to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one Adarsh Gram by 2016, two Adarsh Grams by 2019 and thereafter Five Adarsh Grams (one per year) by 2024. The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat, as per norms laid down under SAGY regarding the size of the Gram Panchayat, for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. Hence, it is the prerogative of Hon'ble Members of Parliament to make a selection in this regard.

Statement***Sailent features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*****(a) Objectives:**

- to trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayat
- to substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt

- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

(b) Values:

- Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya—enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature – ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and Nurturing local self-governance

(c) Approach:

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats
- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development
- Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development
- Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

(d) Role of Members of Parliament

The basic approach of the Scheme is to leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) to develop model Gram Panchayats. The Role of Members of Parliament is to:—

- Identify and select the Gram Panchayat to develop as Adarsh Gram
- Engage with the community in the village and motivate them to take up development activities on their own according to their capacity
- Propagate the values of the scheme
- Initiate start-up activities to build up the right environment
- Facilitate the planning process
- Mobilise additional resources to the extent possible, particularly from CSR and philanthropies
- Fill up critical gaps in the plan using MPLADs funds
- Monitor the progress periodically and take the lead in sorting out issues and problems
- Proactively facilitate transparency and accountability in the programme implementation and help sort out public grievances
- Coordinate with the community to achieve the desired, non-tangible outcomes, particularly the social ones

(e) Planning

- A Village Development Plan would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty.
- Understanding Villages which have achieved success as Model Villages
- Converging the resources of various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes

(f) Key Aspects

- **Personal Development:** Moral Values, hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women
- **Human Development:** Universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled class rooms, e-Libraries, e-literacy
- **Social development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST
- **Economic development:** Diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation
- **Environment sustainability:** Tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household

- **Basic Amenities:** Piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electric connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broad band connectivity, mini-bank with ATM
- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families - old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Health insurance - RSBY
- **Good Governance:** e-governance, online certificates

(g) Identification of Gram Panchayat

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.
- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.
- Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country
- In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

(h) Four Committees for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme

- i. Two Committees at the National Level:
 - One headed by Minister, Rural Development
 - Second one headed by Secretary, Rural Development
- ii. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary
- iii. District Level Committee; Collector/District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer. Charge Officer will be designated to assist the Collector.

(i) Role of the District Collector/District Magistrate

- Conduct of the baseline survey
- Facilitation of village level plan preparation
- Converging the relevant Schemes
- Coordination of scheme implementation across line departments

- Review of progress on a monthly basis and reporting to the State and Government of India
- Adherence to grievance redressal and proactive disclosure norms laid down by the respective scheme guidelines
- Arrangement of frequent site visits to assess progress

(j) Monitoring & Evaluation

- A separate, real-time web based monitoring system
- Interface enabling the MP and other key stakeholders to log-in and give suggestions/comments, and even raise queries or complaints
- Every process taken under this programme, will be photographed and geo-tagged and made available in public domain
- The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter *vis-à-vis* the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan.
- A mid-term evaluation of performance would be conducted through a competent independent agency. Also a post-project assessment of performance and outcomes would be similarly undertaken.

**Interlinking of roads under PMGSY
in Pauri, Uttarakhand**

†2535. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time when Government's approval has been received for interlinking of Badiyun-Jakhnoli-Kunkuli road and Bahedakhal-Alasu-Kunkuli road in Kaljikhil block, Maniyarsyun, in district Pauri, Uttarakhand under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the scheme under which the survey for the said roads by PWD has been conducted together with the reasons for not starting the work; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to link the said roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) (a) to (c) PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the objective to provide a single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

Since, the population of village Jakhnoli (population -80), Kunkuli (population-71) village Alasu (population-33) is below 250, these cannot be covered under PMGSY. Village Badiyun is not in the core network of PMGSY. So far as village Bahodakhal is concerned, it is already connected by Advani-Bahodakhal motor road constructed under PMGSY. As intimated by the State Government, no survey was conducted in Jakhnoli, Kunkuli and Alasu under PMGSY, as these villages are not eligible to be covered under PMGSY, because of having less than the prescribed population.

Villages connected with roads

†2536. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are not connected with roads till date;

(b) the number of villages which have been connected with road during the last one year and the total amount spent thereon;

(c) by when Government aims to connect all villages of the country with roads; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of a single All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons

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(as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (States of the North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 persons and above (as per 2001 census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. Up-gradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. In addition, PMGSY-II has also been launched for upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a prescribed criterion to strengthen and to make the rural road-network vibrant.

As per the above mandate of the PMGSY scheme and as reported by the States, there were 1,78,184 nos. of eligible unconnected habitations in the country in Dec, 2000. The Ministry has cleared the proposals to provide connectivity to 1,45,041 nos. eligible unconnected habitations and as informed by the States, roads have been constructed to provide connectivity to 1,12,906 nos. eligible unconnected habitations.

(b) As reported by the States, the connectivity was provided to 10,799 nos. eligible unconnected habitations during the year 2014-15 under PMGSY. The States spent ₹ 16,538 crore during the year 2014-15 for construction and upgradation of rural roads.

(c) and (d) In view of decision on revised funding pattern under PMGSY (60% by Centre and 40% by State) and provision of additional funds for the scheme by Government of India, the Ministry has advised the States to submit new proposals for sanctioning PMGSY roads providing connectivity to the balance eligible unconnected habitations and to complete them latest by March, 2019. This advice issued to the States on 20.11.2015 was reiterated through a Video Conference on 2-3 December, 2015.

Institutional framework for Sagarmala project

2537. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created any institutional framework for Sagarmala project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of work on the project; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early execution of the project as well as ensuring integrated development of ports and efficient evacuation to and from hinterland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the approved institutional framework of Sagarmala Programme, National Sagarmala Apex Committee (NSAC) and Sagarmala Coordination & Steering Committee (SCSC) have been constituted and there is provision for setting up Sagarmala Development Company (SDC) at the State level, for constitution of State Sagarmala Committees in maritime States. First meeting of National Sagarmala Apex Committee and Sagarmala Coordination & Steering Committee were held on 05.10.2015 and 01.10.2015 respectively. NSAC has given approval for 12 Early Bird Projects for taking up under the Sagarmala Programme.

(c) A National Perspective Plan (NPP) will identify projects including integrated development of ports and efficient evacuation to and from hinterland.

Development of Mookkaiyur fishery harbour

2538. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is continuing the effort of developing Fishing Harbour in Mookkaiyur, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu to bring back migrated fishermen to Rameshwaram to settle them in pre 1957 cyclone position; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in co-ordination with State Government to modernize the port and equip the fishermen to go for deep sea fishing as part of solution to quarrel between Tamil fishermen and Sri Lankan fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As informed by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of a new fishing harbour at Mookaiyur in Ramanathapuram District at a total cost of Rs.112 crore was examined in consultation with the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested on 22.04.2015 to complete necessary engineering and economic investigations, model & environment related studies and submit technical & financial proposal together with confirmation on availability of land, environmental clearance and their willingness to contribute 60% cost of the State share for construction of the proposed fishing harbour at Mookkaiyur.

Development of Inland waterways

2539. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to develop the inland waterways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of budget allocated, target fixed and achievement made in developing new inland waterways during the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To develop inland waterways as an alternative mode of transport to road and railways, the Government has declared the following five waterways as National Waterways (NWs):

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) as NW-1.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km) as NW-2.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals-(205 km) as NW-3.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) as NW-4.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) as NW-5.

National Waterways 1, 2 & 3 have been developed to a substantial extent and are being utilized by various shippers and operators. For development of remaining two National Waterways, various projects for inland water transport related infrastructure have been taken up.

A proposal for declaring 106 new inland waterways as 'National Waterways' has been incorporated in the National Waterways Bill, 2015 which is awaiting consideration by the Lok Sabha. Besides, a World Bank assisted Project named as 'Jal Marg Vikas', at an estimated cost of approximately ₹ 4200 crore, aim at capacity augmentation of National Waterway-1 from Haldia to Allahabad for movement of 1500 DWT inland cargo vessels.

(c) The details of budgetary allocation and expenditure for the development of five National Waterways during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2012-13	211.72	148.11	151.53
2013-14	200.00	144.00	136.41
2014-15	200.00	117.917	118.87
2015-16	300.00	698.00	195.41
		(proposed)	(provisional Expenditure up to 30th Nov. 15)

Development of new sea routes and shipping services

2540. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to develop and initiate new sea routes and shipping services to various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has signed agreements with foreign countries to develop and initiate new sea routes and shipping services to those countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of agreements made with countries abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Shipping Corporation of India had started fortnightly India-Myanmar cargo service in October 2014 linking the South and East coasts of India, which reaches Yangon *via* Krishnapatnam. This service is operated with financial assistance from the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has signed an Agreement on Coastal Shipping with Government of Bangladesh on June 6, 2015 to promote coastal movement of goods between the two countries.

Another MoU has been signed by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka for operating ferry services between Tuticorin and Colombo, between Rameswaram and Talaimannar and any other places as mutually agreed upon by the two nations.

An Inter-Governmental Agreement on International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) was signed among the Government of India, Russian Federation and Iran on 12.9.2000 with the objective of increasing effectiveness of transport ties to organise goods and passenger transport, promotion of access to International market, assistance

in increasing the volume of transport, providing safety of goods, security of travel as well as environmental protection as per international standards, harmonisation of transport policies and setting up non discriminative policies for seamless movement. It is a multi-modal trade transport network that includes strategic rail, road, and water transport connecting India with Central Asian and Eurasia Countries.

Congestion at Chennai port

2541. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ports which are having congestion problem;
- (b) whether Chennai Port is facing congestion problem; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem of congestion there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Chennai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port have congestion problem.

(c) To resolve the congestion problem in Chennai Port, following steps have been taken:

- (i) Two road projects namely 'Ennore – Mannali Road Improvement Project' and 'Elevated Four Line Road Projects from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal' have been conceived for reducing the congestion problem.
- (ii) Chennai Port has entered into a MoU with Southern Railway for providing two additional railway lines from the Port to the National Railway System (NRS).

Plan for construction of greenfield sea port in Kanyakumari

2542. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to construct a greenfield sea port in Enayam, Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, why Government is going ahead with this project even though experts say that constructing a port in Enayam is a bad idea, as even a natural fishing harbor is not there;

(c) whether it is a fact that at least 10 fishermen villages near Enayam would have to be vacated for the project; and

(d) whether there is any plan made simultaneously for the rehabilitation of people to be evicted and if so, where and how they would be provided housing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Development of a new port is a long felt need for the economic development in the southern parts of Tamil Nadu. Taking into consideration of key aspects of technical feasibility, traffic potential and financial viability the consultants concluded in the techno-economic feasibility report to develop a seaport at Enayam located about 20 km westward of Colachel.

(c) and (d) There is no such mention in the above report relating to eviction of any fishermen villagers near Enayam.

Schemes for promotion of Inland water transport

2543. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any schemes to promote inland water transport including cargo;

(b) whether special schemes are mooted for promoting the manufacturing and use of small ships and barges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. To promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the country, the Central Government has so far declared the following five inland waterways as National Waterways:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) as NW-1.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya – 891 km) as NW-2.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals – (205 km) as NW-3.
- (iv) Kakinada- Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) as NW-4.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmaniriver and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) as NW-5.

Further, a World Bank aided project named as 'Jal Marg Vikas' with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 4200 crore for capacity augmentation on the river Ganga, National Waterway-1 is being implemented.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has recently approved the following incentives to promote domestic shipbuilding industry:-

- (i) Financial assistance to domestic shipyards for any vessel built by them subsequent to its delivery.
- (ii) Exemption of Customs and Central Excise duties on all inputs to shipbuilding and shiprepair industry.
- (iii) Relaxation of eligibility criteria for procurements or repair of vessels done by Government departments or agencies including PSUs for government purpose or for their own purpose to grant right to first refusal to domestic shipyards.

Change in design of polavaram project

2544. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to change the project design after announcing Polavaram as a national project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Ministry has no proposal to change the Project design of the Polavaram Project.

(c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepared based on the guidelines for "Preparation of Detailed Project Reports of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects" issued by this Ministry. The DPR is appraised by Central Water Commission in various specialized Directorates before the proposal is placed for the consideration of Advisory Committee of the Ministry. The preparation and examination of DPR is a standard process applicable for all the states and for all the projects submitted to Central Water Commission. The Polavaram Project has under gone the same process and as such there is no technical reason for the change of the design of the Project.

Diversion of godavari water by Pattiseema water project

2545. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pattiseema water project in Andhra Pradesh has not got the approval of NITI Aayog or CWC and it is diverting the Godavari water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received for techno-economic appraisal in respect of Pattiseema water project.

Pattiseema Lift Scheme does not form part of original Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Polavaram Project. According to Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Pattiseema lift scheme facilitates lifting of Godavari waters for diversion through Polavaram Right Bank Main Canal till completion of Polavaram dam and headworks. The works involve only temporary lifting arrangement at Pattiseema at the cost of ₹ 1299 crore in addition to the components of Polavaram Project which are already having various clearances.

As per Award dated 7th July, 1980 of Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh can divert 80 TMC of Godavari waters into Krishna river which shall be shared in the proportion of Andhra Pradesh 45 TMC, Karnataka and Maharashtra together 35 TMC (14 to Maharashtra and 21 to Karnataka). 45 TMC water shall be distributed between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the allocation by Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II which are yet to be made.

Depletion of ground water level

2546. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority has framed new rules to check the growing depletion of ground water level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is every possibility that this could lead to large scale malpractice with the State Government as the implementing agency;

(d) if so, what mechanism has been devised to check such activities; and

(e) the reaction of industry particularly leather and soft drink industry to the new set of rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has proposed revision of the guidelines issued in the year 2012, in compliance to the directions of various orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, which would bring the existing industries/Units under the ambit of ground water guidelines. As per the guidelines of the year 2012, only new and industries seeking expansion fall under the purview of guidelines. Some of the major amendments in proposed revised guidelines include:

- Obtaining 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for ground water withdrawal made mandatory for all Industries/Projects using ground water irrespective of its date of coming into existence, category of the area and quantum of ground water withdrawal.
- In order to make gainful use of saline ground water, it has been specified that NOC for using saline ground water could be considered for all kinds of industries/projects in notified and over-exploited areas.
- A processing fee of ₹ 1000/- for fresh NOC and ₹ 500/- for renewal of NOC has been provided for.

(c) to (e) The State Governments are regulating ground water withdrawal in 13 States/UTs in the Country as per the criteria fixed by them. Among these, 11 States/UTs have enacted and implemented the Model bill. These are Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh. In the State of Tamil Nadu and Delhi the regulation of ground water withdrawal is being done through Government Orders. CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal in remaining areas of the country.

Apart from the above, CGWA has notified 162 areas for the purpose of regulation of ground water development, through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of 'The Environment Protection Act, 1986'. All issues pertaining to granting of NOC's for ground water withdrawal, checking violations, sealing of groundwater abstraction structures, launching of prosecution against offenders, attending to complaints, etc., are addressed by the Authorized Officers.

Some representations with suggestions/comments have been received by CGWA and the same are under examination as the last date to receive suggestions was 16.12.2015.

Proposal for desiltation of canals in Punjab

2547. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to desilt canals in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount asked for, by the State Government for the said purpose and the actual amount sanctioned during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Government of Punjab for desilting of canals in Punjab.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Funds for macro irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh

†2548. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated full funds as central assistance for three major irrigation projects namely Kharang, Maniyari and Kelo and 232 minor irrigation projects being constructed under AIBP in Chhattisgarh and if not, by when the said fund would be allocated;

(b) whether Government would consider to increase the capacity of several irrigation projects in the State; and

(c) whether Government would approve a number of irrigation projects pending due to forest and environmental clearance soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Details of Central Assistance (CA) released to the said projects under AIBP is given in Statement (*See* below). Maniyari Tank project has been prioritised for completion in Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). Further, CA would be made available after receipt of the proposals as per guidelines of AIBP/PMKSY and availability of funds under the scheme.

(b) and (c) The Irrigation projects are planned by the State Governments as per their priority and availability of funds. From Chhattisgarh only one project namely Arpa Bhaishajhar Project is under Appraisal in CWC. As per the Guidelines of this Ministry for submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects 2010, the project Authorities have to obtain statutory clearances including those of Environment and Forest before the same is placed for consideration of the Advisory Committee of this Ministry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*The details of central assistance (CA) relased to the projects under AIBP*

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ERM	Central Share	State Share	Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP Components	Cumulative CLA/Grant released upto 31.3.2015	Remarks
Chhattisgarh							
1	Kelo Project	Maj.	0.25	0.75	482.20	40.633	No CA proposal received for 2015-16
2	Kharung	Maj/ERM	0.25	0.75	45.90	10.470	No CA proposal received for 2015-16
3	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	Maj/ERM	0.4739	0.5261	119.95	43.578	No CA proposal received for 2015-16
4	85 No. of MI schemes	SMI	0.90	0.10	462.24	310.588	No CA proposal received for 2015-16
5	147 No. of MI schemes	SMI	0.90	0.10	722.17	167.601	Proposal for release of ₹ 35.725 crore received. Compliance of State Govt. to comments of Ministry received. Amount of CA is being re-worked out on the basis of new funding pattern for CSS.
TOTAL					1832.46	572.87	

Pollution in Yamuna

2549. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution level in water of Yamuna river in Delhi is very high resulting in rise of water borne diseases and death thereafter;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to save the river from pollution along with the funds spent thereon during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of industries which cause maximum pollution to the rivers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken regarding ban/regulation of these industries by Government during the last two years including the current year?

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 in Delhi at five locations in Delhi. The monitoring results indicate 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 requirement 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) 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 Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), which 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 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 Rs. 1656 crore under the JICA assistance for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing STPs (950 mld) and trunk sewers. Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

is the implementing agency for YAP-III. The Ministry has released ₹ 5.00 crore in last two years and has released ₹ 4.96 crore in the current year (2015-16) till date to DJB for PMC services.

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.

(c) and (d) The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Water Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The following main steps are taken to prevent and control pollution:

- (i) Control of Industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974.
- (ii) Special Drives: 17 categories of industries
- (iii) Environmental auditing
- (iv) Promotion of Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units
- (v) Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology
- (vi) Zero Liquid Discharge has been implemented in a number of categories of industries to protect the water quality in view of lean flow situation in rivers and streams in a larger non monsoon period.
- (vii) The continuous water quality monitoring systems are being established on industrial units in the country through the directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality.
- (viii) CPCB has issued direction u/s 181 (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 *vide* letter dated 21/04/2015 to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to make mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up STPs of adequate capacity and provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas and to bridge the treatment gap along with enforcement of consent management in line with standards for sewage treatment.
- (ix) CPCB also issued direction u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 46 Municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and 23 municipal authorities of State Capitals for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

Pollution of ground water

†2550. 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 several millions litres of sewage water coming out of houses, towns and industries merge directly into rivers, ponds, step-wells and rivulets everyday in the country which is polluting not only the river, ponds and rivulets but also contaminating ground water on a large scale, consumption of which is causing a number of diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study on pollution of ground water caused by sewage; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Ministry to treat the polluted water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), assessed sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation is estimated to be 61948 Million Litres per Day (MLD) approximately as against the developed sewage treatment capacity of 23277 MLD. Thus, approximately 38000 MLD untreated sewage is discharged directly into nearby water bodies, which has the potential to contaminate/pollute the aquatic resources both surface and sub-surface. Seepage of sewage waste in drinking water sources can cause diseases due to ingestion of microorganisms.

(c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has carried some studies on pollution of ground water due to sewerage and effluents in and around some select cities of India. During the studies, Nitrate concentrations in ground water was found to be more than the permissible limit of 45 mg/l as per the BIS for drinking water which can be attributed to anthropogenic activities. Ground Water Quality is also being monitored by CPCB at 807 locations in the country. It has been observed that sewage is the main cause of ground water contamination with 667 locations having Coliform contamination.

(d) Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between Central and State Governments. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries falls within the purview of Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, while cleaning of other rivers in identified stretches is with NRCP under the Ministry of Environment, FOREST and Climate Change.

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.

Under NRGPA, 80 projects in 50 towns of 5 States of the country for Ganga and its tributaries have been undertaken. STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) Capacity of 123 MLD has been created and ₹ 1501.32 crores have been released for these projects, so far.

For other rivers, NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 30 rivers in 74 towns spread over 14 States at a cost of ₹ 3527.57 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 2296 MLD has been created so far under NRCP.

Pending irrigation projects of Himachal Pradesh

†2551. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that projects worth one thousand crore rupees from irrigation department of Himachal Pradesh are pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, by when these projects would be cleared by the Ministry;

(c) if not cleared, so far the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that despite several meetings of concerned authorities of the State with the Ministry, the outcome has been nil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) At Present, no Irrigation and Multipurpose Project Proposal of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is pending with this Ministry. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Flood Management Scheme namely "Flood Protection Works on River Beas from Palchan to Aut in district Kullu, Himachal Pradesh" amounting to ₹ 1155.15 crore

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

was received in Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi on 10.03.2015 from Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh. The comments of CWC have been sent to the State Government in June, 2015. The State Government has not submitted compliance of the same.

Rajasthan's share in Ravi-Beas waters

†2552. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan holds any share in Ravi-Beas waters;
- (b) if so, whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has installed automatic gauge recorders at agreed locations;
- (c) if so, the details of operational gauge recorders; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) An agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31.12.1981 regarding reallocation of the mean supply of 17.17 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of surplus Ravi-Beas waters as given below:

State	Share (MAF)
Punjab	4.22
Haryana	3.50
Rajasthan	8.60
Jammu and Kashmir	0.65
Delhi Water Supply	0.20
TOTAL	17.17

Punjab on 12.07.04 enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 terminating all agreements relating to the Ravi-Beas Waters, including the agreement dated 31.12.1981. The Act however provides that all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems shall remain protected and unaffected. A Presidential Reference has been made to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 22.07.2004 regarding the validity of the Act. The matter is subjudice.

Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has intimated that Rajasthan has 49% share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters at present.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) BBMB has informed that out of 22 approved sites for installation of Automatic Gauge Recorders, one site has been dropped as it was not found feasible and Automatic Gauge Recorders have already been installed at balance 21 sites. The data is being recorded at these 21 sites for testing and validation.

Inter linking of rivers

2553. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of interlinking of rivers (ILR) in the country;

(b) what are the projects at hand in various States under phase I and whether DPRs have been completed; and

(c) the total area that would come under irrigation and drinking water supply and the cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports, which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. The status of river links identified under NPP is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under Peninsular Rivers Component of NPP have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa link project phase-I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa Link Project is ready and its various statutory clearances are in the advance stages. Ken-Betwa Link project will provide irrigation to an area of about 7.00 lakh ha annually in drought prone Bundelkhand region covering the districts of Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna & Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh and Mahoba, Banda and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh. In addition, Ken-Betwa Link Project will provide 55 MCM of water for the municipal & industrial uses. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Damanganga-Pinjal link project which shall provide 579 MCM of water for water supply to the Mumbai City has been completed in April 2014. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project benefiting annual irrigation of 2.30 lakh ha and 60

MCM of water for municipal & industrial uses to drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra of Gujarat has been completed in August 2015 and submitted to State Govts. of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Initially, the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for the Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra dam proposed under the link project. Based on the suggestions of Water Resources Department, Govt. of Odisha, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared a revised preliminary proposal of Mahanadi- Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and presented to Government of Odisha on 29.05.2015.

Further, the implementation of National Perspective Plan for water Resources Development would give benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

The estimated expenditure of link projects for which Detailed Project Report have been completed is given Statement-II.

Statement-I*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chattisgarh, Odisha	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chattisgarh,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link	-do-	--	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed

8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	DPR Phase-I completed in April 2010 and DPR Phase-II Completed in January 2014.
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	-do-	Gujarat	DPR completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link (As per DPR)	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR Completed in March 2014.
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan and Gujarat	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR in progress

10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	Bihar	PFR completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up.

FR	--	Feasibility Report
PFR	-	Pre feasibility Report
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
S&I	--	Survey and Investigation
MCM	--	Million Cubic Meters

Statement-II*Estimated expenditure of link projects*

Sl. No.	Links projects under NPP for which DPR is completed	Estimated cost as per DPR
1.	Ken-Betwa (Phase-I and Phase-II) link	The estimated cost of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II are about ₹ 9392.99 crores (2007-08 price level) and about ₹ 2282.94 crores (2012-13 price level) respectively.
2.	Damanganga–Pinjal link	₹ 2746.61 crores (2013-14 price level).
3.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	₹ 9279 crore (2014-15 price level)

**Revised sanction for Nambiyar and Karumeniyar
flood carrier project**

2554. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of actual revised sanction for Nambiyar-Karumeniyar flood carrier project during the current financial year;

(b) the quantum of State and Centre's share in it;

(c) the quantum of expenditure incurred, so far;

(d) whether the Central Government is keen to proceed with this project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the Central share would be released and in how many phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The project namely, "Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Santhankulam, Thisaiyanvilay by interlinking Tamirabani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar Rivers in Tiruvelavali and Thoothukudi Districts, Tamil Nadu", had been techno-economically accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects in its 126th meeting held on 16.07.2015 as an irrigation and multipurpose project for as estimated cost of ₹ 827.45 crore.

(b) As the project has not been approved under “Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)” for central funding, the quantum of State and Centre’s Share have not been fixed.

(c) As informed by Central Water Commission (CWC), the Government of Tamil Nadu had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 242.96 crore till September, 2014 from its own resources.

(d) The subject of irrigation falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, related schemes are formulated and executed by concerned State Governments as per their priorities. The Government of India provides promotional support under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) to expedite the irrigation benefits of the projects and Government’s thrust is on completion of already ongoing projects. Therefore, the State Government needs to play a lead role in execution of the above projects as per their priority.

(e) In view of reply of parts (a) to (d) above, the question does not arise.

Plan for cleansing of Ganga river

†2555. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any plan for cleansing the Ganga river from the point of its origin to where it ends;

(b) whether Ganga would be cleaned through Government's framework or some private company;

(c) if so, whether funds for cleansing the river would be mobilized through additional tax; and

(d) the length of Ganga river in each State and the total expenditure likely to be incurred in its cleansing?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government 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 entire length of river Ganga has been considered under the programme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As of now, the cleaning of river Ganga is proposed through Government's framework. Opportunities for involving the Corporates in the river clean-up activities through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme are being explored.

(c) Imposition of any additional tax for cleaning rivers is not under active consideration of the Government.

(d) The total length of river Ganga is 2525 kms and flows through five Indian states viz., Uttarakhand (450 km), Uttar Pradesh (1000 km), Bihar (405 km), Jharkhand (40 km) and West Bengal (520 km). Additionally, 110 km of the river Ganga is commonly shared between UP and Bihar.

The budget allocated for 'Namami Gange' is ₹ 20,000 crore for 5 years.

Constitution of cauvery management board

2556. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to constitute Cauvery Management Board according to the Tribunal order; and

(b) if so, what are the time schedule fixed to implement the order and create peaceful situation between the farmers and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 on 05.02.2007. CWDT in its reports has recommended that Cauvery Management Board (CMB) may be constituted to achieve the objective of the distribution of waters as per equitable share determined by the Tribunal with the assistance of Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

The Party States filed Special Leave Petitions (SLP) in the Supreme Court against the above report and decision of CWDT. Karnataka is of the view that constitution of CMB may be undertaken after the final decision of the Supreme Court in the pending civil appeals, filed by the State of Karnataka.

As per the directions of the Supreme Court dated 04.02.2013, the decision of CWDT dated 05.02.2007 has been published in the Official Gazette on 19.02.2013. In pursuance of directions dated 10.05.2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has notified the

constitution of pro-tem Supervisory Committee on 22.05.2013 comprising of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. The objective of the Committee is to ensure implementation of the final order dated 05.02.2007 of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Cleaning of river

†2557. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rivers including Ganga planned to be cleaned by Government, the river-wise details thereof;

(b) the amount likely to be incurred on this and the amount incurred, so far;

(c) how Government is planning to remove the wastes flowing down into the rivers; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Conservation of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is being undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) under Namami Gange programme while Ministry of Environment, FOREST & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, till September 2015, 94 schemes including 83 investment projects for 53 towns in States on the river Ganga have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 8331.79 crore, out of which 27 projects have been completed so far. Out of the ₹ 1501.32 crore released by the Centre including the matching share of the States so far, a total expenditure of ₹ 1348.10 crore has been incurred till September 2015 for implementation of the projects.

NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 30 rivers in 74 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 3527.57 crore. Till 30th September, 2015, an amount of ₹ 1941.86 crore has been released to various State Governments for implementation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of various pollution abatement schemes and a treatment capacity of 2296 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under NRCP.

(c) and (d) The Central Government approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all 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 stop pollutants from reaching 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.

Problem of pollution in rivers of Assam

2558. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of large scale pollution of Bharalu, Deeper Bill, Burhidihing and Brahmaputra rivers of Assam;

(b) whether Government has examined the pollution level of these rivers by sending a central team to the State;

(c) whether Government is formulating any action plan to tackle the problem of pollution of those rivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Assam Pollution Control Board is monitoring the water quality of rivers and other water bodies in Assam. The water quality monitoring is conducted at 101 locations covering 28 rivers, 02 lakes, 01 tanks, 23 ponds and 32 grounds sources.

Based on the monitoring results and the water quality criteria, 28 river stretches at 42 locations have been identified as polluted in Assam including the stretches of Deepar Bill, Bharalu, Burhidihing and Brahmaputra River.

(c) to (e) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting

them. The Ministry of Environment, FOREST and Climate Change is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified stretches of various rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Proposals for pollution abatement of river Bharalu at Guwahati and river Kolong at Nagao, which are tributaries of river Brahmaputra, had been received in the Ministry of Environment, FOREST and Climate Change for financial assistance under NRCP. As there were a number of deficiencies in these proposals, they have been returned back to the State Government. However, no proposals for abatement of pollution of river Brahmaputra, Deepar Bill & Burhidihing have been received in the Ministry of Environment, FOREST and Climate Change for consideration under NRCP.

Inter-state water disputes pending in courts

2559. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Inter-State Water Disputes have been pending in various courts for the final decision;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the disputes are resolved in a time bound manner;

(c) whether Government agrees that the amendments made in the year 2002 in the Inter-State River Water Dispute Act, 1956, whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time bound, have failed to attain the objectives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Under Article 262 of the Constitution of India, Parliament has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 08 Tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada have been settled with the publication of decisions of respective

Tribunals. The present status and details of various Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water in the Tribunal/Courts is given in Statement (*See below*). Further, the project specific inter-state issues relating to these basins continue to engage the attention of Central Government/Supreme Court and are dealt with on a case to case basis by appropriate authorities.

(c) and (d) Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 has already been amended in the year 2002 in consultation with the State Governments, whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time-bound. The proposal to further amend ISRWD Act, 1956 is at a conceptual stage.

Statement

A. Status of Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water in the Tribunal/Courts

Sl.No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5 (2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and as such the matter is sub-judice.
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court, as such the matter is sub-judice.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	<p>Report and decision given on 30.12. 2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the Tribunal</p> <p>on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is sub-judice. Term of the Tribunal has been extended for a further period of two year w.e.f. 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telengana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 and Writ Petition (C) No. 545 of 2015 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is sub-judice.</p>
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010 In compliance to Supreme Court order dated 13.12.2013, the date of constitution is to reckon w.e.f. 17.09.2012 <i>vide</i> notification dated 14.03.2014	<p>Report and decision not given by the Tribunal. State of Odisha has filed an SLP in Supreme Court against the appointment of one of the Members of the Tribunal. The SLP in the matter filed by the State of Odisha in the Supreme Court is pending. The matter is sub-judice. Besides, Hon'ble Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal in its Order dated 17.12.2013 has directed to constitute a 3-member Pro tem Supervisory Flow Management and Regulation Committee on River Vansadhara</p>

to implement its Order. State Govt. of Odisha has filed Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.3392 of 2014 with regard to the Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal Judgement dated 17.12.2013.

The matter is sub-judice.

Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. | Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal | Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra | November, 2010 <i>Vide</i> notification dated 13.11.2014, the date of constitution of Tribunal is to reckon w.e.f. 21.08.2013 |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

B. Status of other Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water

1. Further, the Central Government has constituted a 3-member Supervisory Committee on;
 - (i) Mullaperiyar Dam for implementing the order dated 7.5.2014 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
 - (ii) Babhali Barrage on 24.10.2013 for implementation of the Order dated 28.2.2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
2. Action of negotiated settlement with the party States has also been initiated by the Central Government as per the provisions of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on the request of Government of Bihar, on river Sone.

Linking of Betwa and Ken rivers

2560. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is still unable to complete the linking of Betwa (Uttar Pradesh) and Ken (Madhya Pradesh) rivers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any revised policy to complete the linking of these rivers in a time bound manner;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken–Betwa Link Project (Phase I & II) has been completed and the various clearances including environment, forest and wildlife for Ken-Betwa link Phase-I Project are at an advanced stage of processing. The proposal for wildlife clearance duly recommended by State Wildlife Board and Government of Madhya Pradesh has been submitted by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Wildlife, Government of Madhya Pradesh to Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change on 15.12.2015 for consideration of National Board of Wildlife.

In order to speed up the implementation of Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on the link proposals between the States, a Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers, has been constituted by the Ministry of

Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in September, 2014. Seven meetings of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) have been held so far, wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meeting. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of interlinking rivers as per terms of reference of the Committee. All possible efforts are therefore, being made to ensure that the Ken-Betwa project, which has already been declared a National Project, is completed in a time bound manner.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Demand for listing of Juvenile Justice Bill — Contd

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The supplementary agenda is also there.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल के लिए एक सप्लिमेंटरी बिजनेस है। इस बिल को मेनका जी, जो ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर हैं, पहले ही मूव कर चुकी हैं। क्योंकि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और सुबह भी सदन में यह विषय उठा था कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस के मुद्दे पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हमने इसीलिए पिछली बार भी तीन बार इस बिल को बिजनेस में लगाया था, लेकिन इस पर किन्हीं कारणों से चर्चा नहीं हो पाई, क्योंकि सदन में काम नहीं हो पा रहा था। हमारा अनुरोध है कि चूंकि इस बिल को मेनका जी पहले ही मूव कर चुकी हैं, इसलिए इस बिल पर अभी चर्चा शुरू करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, रूलिंग पार्टी इश्यूज को खुद complicate करती है। मैं बार-बार यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सदन चलाना चाहते हैं, तो ये कुछ न कुछ ऐसा अड़ंगा लगाते हैं कि सदन न चले। मैंने ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में भी यह कहा था कि ये एससी-एसटी बिल मंडे को लगाएँ, हम पास करेंगे और आज यह तय हो गया है कि किसी चर्चा के बगैर हम The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill को पास करेंगे। परसों ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में जब यह चर्चा हुई थी कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल को रखा जाए या न रखा जाए, तो मैंने कहा था कि रखिए, बिल्कुल रखिए, तो सरकार को उसे आज के एजेंडा आइटम में आज के लिए रखना चाहिए था। जब सुबह चर्चा हुई और पेपरों में चर्चा हुई, तब जाकर गवर्नमेंट आफ्टरनून में यह सप्लिमेंटरी एजेंडा लाई। यह केवल अपोजिशन को पब्लिक में बदनाम करने के लिए है कि अपोजिशन ने इसको पास नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तरीका सरकार के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। आपके आज के एजेंडे में यह नहीं था। आज के एजेंडे में जो है, उसको हम पास करेंगे। अभी आप पहला आइटम लीजिए।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

आज सुबह के एजेंडे में जो नहीं था, वह सुबह के एजेंडे में कल के लिए लगा है। जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल कल, यानी 22 तारीख के लिए लगा है। हमने कब मना किया कि उस पर चर्चा मत कीजिए? उस पर आप कल चर्चा कीजिए न, उसको पहला आइटम रखिए। लेकिन आज आप लोग केवल चर्चा के लिए कहेंगे कि हमने रखा था, अपोजिशन ने कहा नहीं, ताकि मीडिया हमको गाली दे, पब्लिक भी गाली दे। मीडिया से खेलने के लिए सदन का इस्तेमाल मत कीजिए, यह मेरा नम्र निवेदन है।

† حباب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، رولنگ پارٹی ایشوز کو خود

complicate کرتی ہے۔ میں بار بار کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم سدن چلانا چاہتے ہیں، تو یہ کچھ نہ کچھ ایسا اڑنگا لگاتے ہیں کہ سدن نہ چلے۔ میں نے آل پارٹی میٹنگ میں بھی یہ کہا تھا کہ ایس۔سی۔۔ایس۔ٹی۔ بل منڈے کو لگائیں، ہم پاس کریں گے اور آج یہ طے ہو گیا ہے کہ کسی چرچہ کے بغیر ہم The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill کو پاس کریں گے۔ پرسوں آل پارٹی میٹنگ میں جب یہ چرچہ ہوئی تھی کہ جوینائیل جسٹس بل کو رکھا جائے یا نہ رکھا جائے، تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ رکھیں، بلکل رکھیں، تو سرکار کو اسے آج کے ایجنڈہ آئیٹم میں آج کے لئے رکھنا چاہیئے تھا۔ جب صبح چرچہ ہوئی اور پیپروں میں چرچہ ہوئی، تب جاکر گورنمنٹ آفٹرنون میں یہ سپلمنٹری ایجنڈہ لائی۔ یہ صرف اپوزیشن کو پبلک میں بدنام کرنے کے لیے ہے کہ اپوزیشن نے اس کو پاس نہیں کیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ طریقہ سرکار کے لئے اچھا نہیں ہے۔ آپ کے آج کے ایجنڈے میں یہ نہیں تھا۔ آج کے ایجنڈے میں جو ہے، اس کو ہم پاس کریں گے۔ ابھی آپ پہلا آئیٹم لیجیئے۔ آج صبح کے ایجنڈے میں جو نہیں تھا، وہ صبح کے ایجنڈے میں کل کے لئے لگا ہے۔ جوینائیل جسٹس بل کل یعنی 22 تاریخ کے لئے لگا ہے۔ ہم نے کب منع کیا کہ اس پر چرچہ مت کیجیئے؟ اس پر آپ کل چرچہ کیجیئے نا، اس کو پہلا آئیٹم رکھیں لیکن آج آپ لوگ صرف چرچہ کے لئے کہیں گے کہ ہم نے رکھا تھا، اپوزیشن نے کہا نہیں، تاکہ میڈیا ہم کو گالی دے، پبلک بھی گالی دے، میڈیا سے کھیلنے کے لئے سدن کا استعمال مت کیجیئے، یہ میرا نمرویدن ہے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह बात सुबह भी आई थी कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बिल के मुद्दे पर देश भर में लोगों की भावना है और वह पास होना चाहिए। हमने इसे कल मंगलवार

को लगाया था। उससे पहले भी हमने 8, 10 और 11 तारीख को इसको लगाया था, लेकिन यह नहीं हो पाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब अगर माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन कह रहे हैं, तो हम उनसे इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि कल कम से कम इसको पास करा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमने कहा लगाइए न, कल इसको पहला आइटम लगाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہم نے کہا لکائیے نا، کل اس کو پہلا انٹم لکائیے
---(مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ठीक है। हम तो चाहते थे कि यह आज ही हो, लेकिन आज एससी-एसटी बिल हो जाए। उसके अलावा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सुनिए, इसको पास तो सदन को करना है, लेकिन इसको चर्चा के लिए कल पहले आइटम पर लगाइए, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, हम तो रिकमेंड करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سنئیے، اس کو پاس تو سدن کو کرنا ہے، لیکن اس کو چرچا کے لئے کل پہلے انٹم پر لگائیے، ہمیں کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہے، ہم تو ریکمینڈ کرتے ہیں
---(مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, about this point only.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, as you know, we have given a Call Attention motion notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On that, I have told you in the morning.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But, Sir, the Government should act on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning I told you when you raised the matter. I told you that it would be examined.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, it is already accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Firstly, let me sort it out, please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will it be taken up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Tomorrow it is okay, Sir.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this point only.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, as far as we are concerned, I think, we have to take up the SC/ST Bill first and then only the other Bills are to be taken up. Sir, there is an emotion in the country. But I want to state one thing. We are making a law by amending the Juvenile Bill. We are amending it and it is only prospective ...(*Interruptions*)... It is only prospective ...(*Interruptions*)... I am saying...(*Interruptions*)... I am saying, Sir, it is only with prospective effect for solving some issues existing now. The Bill will not help now. So it is only prospective. Whatever Bill that we are ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't go into that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't go into that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: That is why I am saying, the SC and ST ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, don't go into that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Balagopal, don't go into that ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Balagopal, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: That is also important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, I got your point. Now, you take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, I know one thing that this entire House is for passing this particular Bill which Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has already moved in this House. In the morning, the matter was raised by Shri Derek O'Brien and I heard both sides and I found that the entire House is one with this Bill; they want to pass it. Now, the Government has brought the Supplementary List of Business also. The question is only technical. Technically, in the List of Business, it is SC&ST Bill first. So, the LOP is only saying that go by the List of Business, SC&ST Bill first and then take up the other things. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would say, I am agreeable for either. The only thing is that as promised and decided in the House, the Juvenile Justice Bill should be taken up and passed. If not today, tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... If not today, tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all, because that is the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the sense...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: SC & ST Bill, yes. SC&ST Bill, without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; and after that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, after that, the Appropriation Bills.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)
Amendment Bill, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, Appropriation Bills. Okay. SC&ST first and after that Appropriation Bill. I agree. That has been the decision taken by the Leaders of the parties in the presence of hon. Chairman. So, we will comply with that. But, then again, I repeat, in that case Juvenile Justice Bill should be brought in tomorrow, itself. It should be listed and we should discuss it and, I hope, it will be passed. Okay. Now, let me take SC&ST Bill first. So, Juvenile Justice Bill will be taken tomorrow. That is to be discussed and passed. Now, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot. I think you have already spoken.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to tell you, I think we have agreed to pass it without discussion. ...(Interruptions)... That is the agreement. ...(Interruptions)... Without discussion ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. Without discussion no Bill should be passed. ...(Interruptions)... Without discussion no Bill should be passed. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You ask Mr. Yechury ...(Interruptions)... You ask Mr. Yechury. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, Rangarajanji, it is a non-controversial Bill. Everybody is for this Bill. Non-controversial, then why don't you ...(Interruptions)... Rangarajanji, it is a non-controversial Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Now, see the motion was moved and the hon. Minister has spoken and I am proceeding with the Bill. The question is:-

That the Bill further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 4. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendment was not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 11, there is one amendment (No.2) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Mr. Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendment not moved.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 12, there is one amendment (No.3) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Mr. Dalwai, are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendment not moved.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause one, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापित महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 जो लोक सभा द्वारा यथा पारित है, पारित किया जाए।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thanks to every Member. Congratulations to every Member. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं आपका और सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even though there was no discussion, yet we have achieved a milestone. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please record that it is passed unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Bill has been passed unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, I shall take up the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2015 and the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2015 together.

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2015

and

The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2013, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the BJD has two minutes. But, you can take three minutes. Then, Mr. Raja also has two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, there was an understanding that these will also be passed like the previous Bill without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, these should also be passed like that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is the understanding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Is that the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसको पास कर देना चाहिए, इसमें क्या डिस्कशन है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I think, all the sections of the House are agreeing that these may be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we are all agreeing to pass these. But these are not to be taken as the Bills passed in a din because there is a full consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is a consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No; no, Sir. There is a unanimous consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not be thought that we are passing the Bills in a din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, there is perfect calm and tranquillity here. Everybody is cool. Then, how can it be a din? You have a comfortable breeze coming from outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know from where this breeze is coming into the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you are missing the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये कुछ न कुछ बोलते रहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस बिल को पास कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये शोर करवाना चाहते हैं। ये शोर मचाना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me proceed.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st of March, 2013, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:-

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is returned. It is a unanimous decision. We shall now take up the consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2015. The question is:-

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Demand for listing Juvenile Justice Bill — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both the Bills have been passed unanimously. Now, the next items on the agenda are Statutory Resolution and The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015 ...(Interruptions)... to be discussed together. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD. Sir, it may be taken up tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, but not today. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statutory Resolution. ...(Interruptions)... There is a decision. ...(Interruptions)... Listen. Leaders of ...(Interruptions)... No, no. There is a decision. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hariprasad and Mr. Khan,

there is a commitment that we would pass six Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* There is a commitment. *...(Interruptions)...* Your Leaders have agreed that six Bills will be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: उपसभापति महोदय *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Badnore, what are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...*
बदनौर जी, आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: सर, आप जुवेनाइल वाला बिल ले लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* The Juvenile Justice Bill may be taken up today if they are objecting to these Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* They would not object to it. Take the Juvenile Justice Bill, Sir. Instead of saying tomorrow, we would take it up today. Let us take up the Juvenile Justice Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Take up the issue of the Juvenile Justice Bill first, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Just listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* आप जरा सुनिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* You first listen to me. Let me have my say. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me have my say. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me have my say *...(Interruptions)...* I am not thrusting anything on you or on any Member... *(Interruptions)...* But I am only pointing out facts that, one, yesterday the leaders agreed that between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. they would take Bills, discuss them and pass them. *...(Interruptions)...* That is one commitment. That commitment was before the hon. Chairman. Of course, I was also there. *...(Interruptions)...* All the leaders were there. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, my request is that that commitment is a solemn commitment. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't violate that. Up to 4.00 p.m., we can take up the Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Secondly, if you are not agreeing for taking up the Statutory Resolution, then let us take up Juvenile Justice Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is violation of the commitment. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What you said about the All-Party Meeting is correct. All of us agreed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were also there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, I was also there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that commitment is to be honoured. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All of us agreed saying that we would cooperate in passing these Bills. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Six Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, one more is added. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* And we said that in the next three days we would do that. Using that decision or agreement, the Government has brought this List of Business. We have fulfilled our commitment, what we gave at the All Party Meeting, of passing these two Bills today. Therefore, if you want to bring in supplementary, why don't you list them? I raised this in the morning. Your listed Business is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution is listed. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the fourth item. *...(Interruptions)...* I am taking up the fourth item in the List of Business. *...(Interruptions)...* It is listed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Juvenile Justice Bill is not listed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then we will take up this fourth item. *...(Interruptions)...* We have agreed that we will take up the Juvenile Justice Bill tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* That is agreed to. But Statutory Resolution is listed. I am saying that. *...(Interruptions)...* Juvenile is supplementary. I agree. *...(Interruptions)...* We all agree to take it up tomorrow morning. *...(Interruptions)...* No problem. But the fourth item is listed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, Commercial Court वाला बिल लिस्टेड है, Arbitration and Conciliation बिल लिस्टेड है *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have talked to Mr. Yechury and also my other colleagues. Mr. Derek is here; Mayawatiji is here; Samajwadi Party leader is here. There are other party leaders of DMK, AIADMK and everybody is here. Sir, we had earmarked three hours for SC/ST Bill. That means, if there was any discussion, it would have started at two of the clock and ended at five of the clock. But we have shown our efficiency, capacity, capability and cooperation that we have done three hours job in two minutes. So, we should not be penalized. We have fully complied with our commitment and our commitment is over a period of three days. It is the first day and we have passed three Bills. *...(Interruptions)...* That shows how capable are hon. Members of Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...* We have fully complied with our commitment. *...(Interruptions)...* We have not gone back on our commitment. Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: थोड़ी हिम्मत और कर लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* इन्हें भी निपटा दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* थोड़ी हिम्मत और कर लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we had agreed for four issues of public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the same meeting, Sir, that you are referring to, we had agreed to discuss four issues of public importance. We had agreed to discuss price rise and inflation; we had agreed to discuss the drought situation and floods and the agrarian crisis; we had agreed to discuss intolerance; we had agreed to discuss the motion that is pending before you regarding the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. All those things we had agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are referring to our agreement on the Bills, why don't you refer to these issues also?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; certainly.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Bring one of them for discussion. Bring intolerance for discussion; bring price rise for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you have slightly deviated. I won't say deliberately, but there is some deviation. The deviation is: the decision is that from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., we will take up the Bills. From 4.00 p.m. onwards, we will take up discussions and we may sit beyond 6.00 p.m. and even beyond 7.00 p.m. and complete the discussion. That is the decision. Today, the Short Duration Discussion is enlisted. Supplementary item has come to raise a discussion on the serious situation arising due to floods and drought in the country. So, it is already listed today. Tomorrow, we will have another subject. On Wednesday also, we will have another subject.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, from 2 to 4, we had agreed and we have passed three Bills. We have done three items of Legislative Business. Don't penalise us for our efficiency now. What had to be done till 4 o'clock, we have finished at 2.30. So, start the discussion now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On flood and drought situation in the country, the supplementary agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government is ready. You start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, 2 to 4 लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस के लिए तय हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... अभी कहाँ हुआ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*.... अभी तो इसमें already listed है। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... इसलिए जिन इश्यूज़ पर ...*(व्यवधान)*.... अभी बाढ़ के बारे में डिस्कशन के लिए तय हुआ है। हम उसके लिए भी तैयार हैं, लेकिन दो से चार बजे तक तो लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस पूरा हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... आप थोड़ी हिम्मत और करें और एक-दो बिल और पास कर लें ...*(व्यवधान)*.... क्योंकि बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): आप कृपया दिल थोड़ा सा और बड़ा कर लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: माननीय महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... हम जल्दी से लेजिस्लेशन बिजनेस पास न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप यह कह रहे हो कि जल्दी से पास हो जाए, तो इसलिए और ले लो। ...(व्यवधान).... हमने कहा है कि जो हमने माना था, वह पास हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम तो कह रहे हैं कि और जल्दी करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: चर्चा करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम तो चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। हम कहां चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)....हम चर्चा से नहीं भाग रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... चर्चा होनी चाहिए और बिजनेस भी होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Keshava Rao ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Keshava Rao, what do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we decided in the meeting that we would take up six Bills in three days. Now, if you divide them, it comes to two Bills each day. ...(Interruptions)... As Mr. Yechury says, it is not much of a debate; it is more of politics. ...(Interruptions)... Why create this confusion? Let us take up this discussion on drought and floods, and finish by 5 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow, we can take up two more Bills, and day after tomorrow, two more Bills. ...(Interruptions)... Why is there a confusion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the way out? ...(Interruptions)... What do we do because the decision is to take up Bills from 2 to 4? ...(Interruptions)... In the meeting presided over by hon. Chairman, the decision was taken that the Bills would be taken between 2 and 4. So, that is a solemn decision. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Athawale. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स बिल ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो पास हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग बहुत हंगामा कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये देश का भारी नुकसान कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आप कांग्रेस के इन मेम्बर्स को suspend करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर ये हर रोज इसी तरह का हंगामा करेंगे, पैसा बरबाद करेंगे, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इन सब लोगों को suspend करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग यहां चर्चा करने के लिए आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution and the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015 are to be discussed together. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, ...(Interruptions)... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving? ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, before you speak, ask them to stop shouting. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, ऐसी बातों में सदन का समय बरबाद होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. ..(Interruptions).. I will allow you also. Sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको भी चांस दूंगा। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... I will allow you also. ...(Interruptions)... मैं आपको भी चांस दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, पहले वहां सब लोग बैठें। ...(व्यवधान).... अगर बोलना है, तो पहले आराम से सब बैठें। ...(व्यवधान).... ये सब बैठें, तब हम सुनेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; you are correct. ...(Interruptions)... You please take your seat. I am allowing Mr. Anand Sharma to make a submission. So, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... He is your Deputy Leader. Why don't you listen to him? ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you on both sides, please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Now, Treasury Benches, please take your seat. Opposition benches, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Opposition benches, take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I am giving the floor to Mr. Anand Sharma. After that, I will call Mr. K. C. Tyagi and after that, I will call Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...(Interruptions)... You don't want? Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right, Mr. Sukhendu Roy. ...(Interruptions)... But, everything should be heard. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whenever the Minister wants, he can speak; no problem. Sit down. Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you want to say? आप लोग बैठिए। ट्रेजरी बेंचेज बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, सुबह से कई बार एक प्रश्न उठा और नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने स्थिति स्पष्ट की कि आज की कार्य सूची में जो विषय लगे थे और जो आम सहमति बनी थी, चेयरमैन साहब के यहां जो सभी दलों के नेताओं की बातचीत हुई थी, वे बिल पारित कर दिए गए। जो एससी, एसटी एट्रोसिटीज का बिल था, वह सदन ने सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया। उसी तरह एप्रोप्रिएशन के दोनों बिल भी सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर दिए गए। एक मिथ्या प्रचार, एक गलतफहमी और गलत तस्वीर बाहर पेश हो रही है कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस का जो बिल था, वह आज लगा है और किसी कारण प्रतिपक्ष ने उसको पास नहीं किया। हम यह बात स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि वह बिल कल की कार्यसूची में है। कल की कार्यसूची में वह बिल आएगा, इसके लिए सरकार भी राजी हो जाए ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, यह रिकॉर्ड पर आना चाहिए, चेयर की तरफ से आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यही तो आपकी दिक्कत है, हर बार आप खड़े हो जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please; I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... Jatiyaji, I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: यह एट्रोसिटीज बिल और दो बिल पास करने से काम पूरा हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed him. You cannot question that.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, यह संवेदनशील विधेयक है और पूरे समाज में एक संवेदना है और इसलिए सबने यह बात तय की थी, जब नेता प्रतिपक्ष बोले थे, आग्रह किया था। यह कल की कार्यसूची में है और कल लगेगा, इससे हम सब सहमत हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि पीठ की तरफ से, चेयर की तरफ से यह बात रिकॉर्ड पर आ जाए कि कल सदन में यह लाएंगे, ताकि इस पर कोई गलतफहमी किसी को न हो। यह बात पीठ की तरफ से आनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Anand Sharmaji. Okay, now you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You made it. You made it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It should come from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another point. See, what you said is correct, but you should also know and everybody should know that understanding the importance of that Bill, Juvenile Justice Bill, and its urgency, hon. Chairman himself cleared for placing it before the House and a Supplementary List of Business has been issued. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen, that is before us. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): What is the urgency?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Chair's position is that, I also want to make it clear, the Chair is ready to take it up. If the House is ready, even now the Chair is ready to take up a Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* But, however, in the morning, I heard all sides and it was decided that it will be taken up tomorrow. I have no objection. But, it has to be brought in tomorrow. It has to be discussed and disposed of. I would say passed tomorrow itself. It is all that I have to say. That is all. If that is all, I have no problem.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा नम्बर है।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आपका नम्बर अभी कहां है? बहुत आगे है, अभी नहीं है। Sir, this is a very sensitive and important Bill. I am not saying anything now about the timing, etc. But, there should not be any wrong impression in the minds of the people that neither the Government is willing to bring it and they delayed it, nor the Opposition is calling for it. I have to put it in record because Dy. Leader of the Congress Party has put it on record. Knowing the importance of the Bill, the Minister, Smt. Manekaji, was talking to me regularly. On 8th, 10th & 11th December, 2015, it was there in the Agenda. We could not take it up. I am not blaming anybody. I am not going to it also. Now, only two days are left. So, keeping that in mind, in the morning when that issue came, I readily got up and said that we are ready to issue a Supplementary Agenda. I am thankful to the Chair for accepting the same and bringing it here. Sir, the Congress friends and others were very kind enough to pass the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill without discussion. If they want to pass this also without discussion, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not giving a final thing. The House has to decide. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Or, otherwise, you want to discuss it and then, at the earliest, let us discuss it tomorrow morning. That is the first thing. But, my only plea is Anand Sharmaji, you are a very senior leader and Leader of Opposition is also here. We have 17 Bills. Today, we are able to pass three Bills. One Bill was passed earlier. So, only four Bills. I have 13 Bills. As Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is my earnest appeal to all of you, please, today, tomorrow and the day after, whatever is possible, try to clear the backlog, otherwise Lok Sabha passes them and in the Rajya Sabha they get stuck. This message is not going on well with the people. This is only my appeal. Other things and timing and all, I leave them to the Chair and then go by the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the appeal by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should be given serious consideration by this House. Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, सोनिया जी भी अच्छी है और अरुण जी भी अच्छे हैं, खराब हम गांव के किसान लोग हैं, जिन पर बहस के लिए भी समय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सर, लगभग 320 जिलों में इस समय सूखा है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल गेहूं की बुआई भी कम हो रही है। कई जगहों पर रबी की बुआई न की जाए, इसकी संभावनाएं बन गई हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूं इस विषय पर, आदरणीय शरद पवार जी आ गए, राम गोपाल जी आ गए, भूपिंदर जी भी पीछे हैं, जो किसानों के सरोकारों से चिंतित रहते हैं। उधर भी हमारे कई नेता साथी हैं, अकाली दल के मित्र हैं और कई नेता साथी हैं, तो इस पर पार्टी पोलिटिक्स से अलग होकर मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूं। सर, हम लोग लम्बे समय तक कांग्रेस मित्रों के बारे में ऐसा मानकर चलते थे कि जैसे चौधरी चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व में किसानों के साथ सम्पूर्ण न्याय नहीं होता है... अरुण जी, मैंने पिछले दस सालों के आंकड़े पढ़े हैं। जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Tyagiji. Can I? Please. Actually, today, according to the decision in the meeting Chaired by hon. Chairman, the decision is to discuss, after 4.00 P.M., subjects in which hon. Members are interested. For today, it is slated in the List of Business, that is, the Short Duration Discussion on situation arising out of floods and drought in the country. हम आपका सब्जेक्ट चार बजे लेंगे। हम इस सब्जेक्ट को चार बजे लेंगे।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, if the House agrees, why not now?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, इस पर सदन की राय ले ली जाए। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to move it. Shri K. C. Tyagi is the first person to speak.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, फिर यहां नारेबाजी शुरू हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has a point. When we are agreeing for a discussion, let us start the discussion. We have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can start now. अभी शुरू करेंगे, तब आपको बुलाएंगे। कृपया आप अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... I will hear Shri D. Raja and then I will call you for the Short Duration Discussion.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, आपने मुझे पहले ही बुला रखा है। ...(व्यवधान).... I am already standing. Sir, you have called me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not for the Short Duration Discussion. I thought you want to make an intervention on something else. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने अभी Short Duration Discussion शुरू नहीं किया है। जब मैं शुरू करूंगा, तब मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, आपने मुझे क्यों बुलाया? ...*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री उपसभापति : अभी दस मिनट के अंदर मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। कृपया आप अभी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... Mr. Raja, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tyagi, you are going to speak on it. Please sit down.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, I am an impatient man. I can't wait. I am very impatient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Impatient! You can be impatient, but don't be a patient. That is all I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, what is your point? Mr. Raja, please say something new. Don't repeat what has already been said.

SHRI D. RAJA: Please listen to me, Sir. I respect the appeal made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. It is true the House unanimously passed the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Bill without any discussion. It is also true the House unanimously passed two Appropriation Bills without discussion. But this should not become a precedent for all the Bills. No Bill should be passed without discussion.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): A Member from our Party spoke on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am talking about today.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: You are saying nobody has spoken. A Member of the AIADMK Party has already spoken on this Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: I did not say that. I am talking about today. My name was there, but I did not speak. Names of several other Members were there, but they did not speak. Even I wanted to speak on the Appropriation Bills. I wanted to speak on the state of the economy. The Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, is present in the House. It is an appropriate time to discuss the state of the economy. But we did not discuss because the House felt that these Bills could be cleared without discussion. What I am trying to appeal to you or submit to you is that this should not be a precedent for other Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you think the Chair is responsible for that? It was the decision of the House. Why do you say this?

SHRI D. RAJA: I am only appealing to the House, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No such appeal to me because I found that the entire House wanted to pass it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, through you, I am appealing to the House. You are in the Chair. I am appealing to the House...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can appeal to the Members, to both the sides.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am appealing to all sides that this should not become a precedent. No Bill should be passed in din. No Bill should be passed without discussion. That is my appeal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. I agree with you on this point.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in the last meeting of the All Party Leaders, on Friday, I insisted on recording the minutes of the meeting. I do not know whether the minutes have been recorded or not because I would like to have a look, rather a relook at what had been deliberated and what was the broad consensus. The broad consensus was - now I am divulging the broad consensus to other hon. Members who do know about this -- that in the first half, there will be usual Business; in the post-lunch, Legislative Business up to 4.00 p.m. and thereafter discussions and if there is any important Bill, that will be discussed and passed. And if it is necessary, we will sit beyond the stipulated time. Now, we are deviating all the time, on some pretext or the other. Possibly, a time has come when we have to think whether this House should run for an entire Session, or, for one or two days, to decide whether this Bill should be passed without a discussion, this is the unanimity between the Treasury Benches and some of the Opposition Benches, or, whether this Bill should not at all be discussed or passed. In this way, again, I am inviting the attention of the Chair that when every time all rules are dispensed with, then this sacred Book has become redundant to me. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, that is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Singh, you had spoken on that subject two or three times ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Let us discuss, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. I know. Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Members I have to adhere to the decision taken by hon. Chairman in a meeting with the leaders. According to that decision, from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., we have to discuss Bills. I thank the Members for their cooperation on two Bills, I mean, within a

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

couple of minutes, whether with discussion or without; let us not go to that. Now, the next item in the List of Business is Statutory Resolution and Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill. I want to take that up. This is the next item in the List of Business. Then, with regard to Short Duration Discussion, according to the decision by hon. Chairman, it is to be started at 4.00 p.m. and the Discussion is on the subject of Floods and Drought Situation in the country, to be moved by Shri K. C. Tyagi. That we will start at 4.00 p.m., because that is a decision taken in the meeting chaired by hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to adhere by that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, क्या हम सेंट्रल हॉल में एक घंटा बैठकर आएँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adhere by that. Therefore, this time is for Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, this time is for the Bill, Statutory Resolution... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: No, we are not interested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Item number 4 in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balagopal, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not bringing anything from outside. I heard all of you. In the List of Business today, item numbers 1, 2 and 3 are disposed of. Item number 4, next item is the Bill by Shri Sadananda Gowda, along with the Statutory motion by Dr. Subbarami Reddy. I have to take that up as per the decision taken by the Leaders of the Parties representing the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, earlier, during the day, this was taken up from the Chair. At that time, the LOP and the Leaders of other Parties including Mr. Yechury were also here. Sir, the Commercial Courts Bill is a serious Bill, but the understanding reached was on the SC&ST Bill and on the Appropriation Bills, and we had never agreed to the other one. There was no understanding that today the Commercial Courts would be taken up and passed, and it was also proposed and our understanding was that this would be brought on the Agenda tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, if it is not taken up today, it has to be brought in the Agenda tomorrow. No doubt about that. What I am saying is, Chair has no other way. The Chair has to take up the List of Business. That is all what I am saying. I have to take it up especially when a decision is taken by hon. Chairman.

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु: आनन्द जी, डिस्कशन शुरू करके बिल कल ले लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, डिस्कशन शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us start the Discussion and have it up to 4 o' clock and then we can continue it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, have the Discussion up to 4 o' clock.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No discussion on Government Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... Members' discussion can take place ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Now, the Business stated is the Bill. Let the Bill be taken up, up to 4 o' clock. We are not taking up the Supplementary List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is for tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As for the Commercial Courts' Bill, let us take it up till 4 o' clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, let us start the discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a Bill which cannot be disposed of in forty-five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, the only question is this. Why should we not start the discussion?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That was the consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a difference between consensus and lack of consensus. That happened because there was an agreement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have forty minutes at our disposal. What do we do with that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is what the LOP also suggested that we take up the discussion on floods and droughts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My point is, the hon. Chairman had taken the decision that the time between 2.00 and 4.00 p.m. is for the Bills. I don't want to go against that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no consensus to take up any more legislative business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, I am one with you to start the discussion on floods. I myself had stated that the discussion should be there. But there is a decision which has a sanctity.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the sense of the House has to be considered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When a decision was taken by the hon. Chairman in his meeting with the leaders of various parties, I cannot be a party to violate it. That is all I am saying.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But the House is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme, but the House is also run under the directions of the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... I agree that the House is supreme, but the Chair cannot ignore the directions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the Chair which is the custodian...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am on a point of order because something has been recorded just now that the House is supreme. I want a ruling as to whether the rules are supreme or the House is supreme.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Rules are made by the Rules Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want to know whether the House is supreme or the rules are supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am considering your point of order. Kindly remember that rules are made by the Members of the House. Kindly understand that. Rules are made by the Members of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my ruling.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Without changing the rules, without following the procedure laid down in the rules, the House cannot ignore the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rules can be suspended. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The House cannot ignore the rules without amending the rules through the laid down procedures. You are under a wrong impression. I am sorry to say that. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please listen to the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House can decide even to suspend the rules. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: When a section of the House becomes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What I suggest to the Chair is, (i) if you want to go by the Agenda decided, then, go by that. But the other side is saying, "No, we are not in a mood for it. Let us have the Short Duration Discussion." As far as the Government is concerned, we are ready for both. If you want to take up discussion on floods and droughts now, then, the Government is ready. Let us start it. Or, if they want to take up the Bill, we can start that. But my request is that even if there was a decision in the All-party Meeting or with the Chair, once the House says something, in one voice, we have to go by that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman, in the meeting, had decided that the time between 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. should be set apart for the Bills. What is the rationale in not taking up the Bills? You convince me.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I totally agree with you, Sir. But when Members are not willing, what can we do? We cannot force anybody. That is our helplessness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, let the House agree for taking up the Bill.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we are extremely grateful to the hon. Minister. He has given two suggestions. Number one, if the House agrees, we can start the discussion on droughts and floods immediately. Or, if the House so agrees, then, we can start the discussion on the Bill. Therefore, we are extremely grateful to him and we request you to start the discussion on floods and droughts.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this subject only.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Yes, Sir. Firstly, I am thankful that you have allowed me to speak. According to you, and as I heard from different hon. Members a few minutes back, in the last meeting with leaders of all political parties, the Chairman had decided that from 2.00-4.00 p.m., the House would take up the listed Government businesses. After 4 o' clock we will start the discussion. But hon. Member Anand Sharmaji said that he agrees to discuss the Bills from two to four. Then we can discuss on droughts and all. Is there any limitation क्या ऐसा तय हुआ था कि only two Bills a day? उस दिन मीटिंग में क्या ऐसा कोई डिजीज़न लिया

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

गया था? If there was no such decision to take only two Bills a day, then, why are we not discussing other Bills? Let it not be passed today, but these are important ones to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I have got a question, Sir. If there was no such decision, to take only two Bills a day, then, why are we not discussing the other Bills. Let it not be passed today, but these are important ones to be discussed. Why are they so rigid on that? Sir, they say 'that we are so great that we passed the Bills in a few minutes'. But, after how many days we have passed these two Bills?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you say, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad? What can we take up for discussion now?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister for giving two options. Hon. Vice-Chairman has quoted more than two times that this was decided in the Chamber or in the All Party meeting wherein the Leader of the House was there, everybody was there, I was also there. Yes, this is true that it was decided up to 4 o'clock there will be Government Business and after 4 o'clock there will be other business. But, Sir, it was also decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we would take up the SC/ST Bill first and the time allotted for SC/ST Bill would be three hours. So, if that be so, having allotted three hours for the SC/ST Bill and having decided in the meeting of All Party Leaders presided over by the hon. Chairman, the Bill was supposed to be at 4 o'clock and from 4 o'clock the other non-Government business would have started. That means the SC/ST Bill would have spilt over to tomorrow also and there could have not been any other statutory business also. So, we have done, maybe in two minutes or three hours, but for that, three hours are allotted. So, we have done more than the Government business what we were required to do today. Otherwise, if we had started discussing the SC/ST Bill, it would have not been over according to that meeting. So, having passed three Bills, which we had not decided there, my submission is, now hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given to understand that we can start the other items. We can go on with other agenda items.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, Government and all of you agree that we can have the discussion. We will have the second option.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, we will have the Short Duration Discussion now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. We will have the Short

Duration Discussion. That is the second option by the Minister. We will have the Short Duration Discussion now.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह आधा घंटा पहले भी डिसाइड हो सकता था। हम लोग क्या डिस्कस करेंगे, उसके लिए आधा घंटा ...(व्यवधान)... बिजनेस एडवाइजरी में क्या हुआ, पता नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have the Short Duration Discussion now. That is the sense of the House. Shri K. C. Tyagi to initiate the discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Serious situation arising due to floods and drought in the country

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि यहां माननीय वित्त मंत्री भी मौजूद हैं, कृषि मंत्री भी मौजूद हैं और वाणिज्य मंत्री भी मौजूद थीं। हमारी चिंताएं गांव से लेकर नैरोबी तक हैं। नैरोबी में जो घटा है, उससे भी किसान चिंतित हैं। वहां से भी, जो विकसित देश हैं और जो अमेरिका है, वह गरीब देशों पर और तीसरी दुनिया के मुल्कों पर अपनी शर्तें थोपने में लगा हुआ है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, इस समय बाढ़ के दिन हैं और सूखे के भी दिन हैं। ऐसा दुनिया के कम मुल्कों में होता है कि बाढ़ भी आए और सूखा भी रहे। अभी हमने तमिलनाडु के साथियों की agony को बहुत करीब से देखा। सर, लगभग 320 से ज्यादा जिलों में अभी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। सर, हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में लगभग 47 परसेंट कम बारिश हुई है और राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, केरल, मणिपुर में 20 परसेंट से लेकर 47 परसेंट पिछले साल के मुकाबले कम बारिश हुई है। सर, कृषि मंत्री जी को मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सूखे के कारण गेहूं की बुआई 24 लाख हेक्टेयर पिछड़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत आवाज हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपना वक्तव्य दे रहा हूं और पीछे से माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि आवाज सुनाई नहीं दे रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप लोग शांत हो जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: यह whispering campaign क्या है? Sir, what is this whispering campaign? I heard of whispering campaign in politics. Now, it has entered into the House also!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप शांत रहिए। ...(व्यवधान).... ठीक है, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, तिलहन की बुआई 23 लाख हैक्टेयर कम हुई है और कई राज्यों में रबी की फसल ही नहीं बोई गई है। महोदय, एक तरह की तकलीफ नहीं है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने स्वामीनाथन आयोग, विपक्ष के लगातार प्रयास के बाद बैठाया और स्वामीनाथन साहब इस माननीय हाउस के सदस्य रहे हैं। उस समय शरद पवार जी कृषि मंत्री थे। उस आयोग ने कुछ रिकमंडेशन्स दीं। मैं नेता सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जीएसटी के लिए दर-दर जा रहे हैं, "नगरी-नगरी, द्वारे-द्वारे ढूँढ़ें रे सांवरिया।" ...(व्यवधान)...

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): आयोग अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बैठाया था, यूपीए ने उसका चेयरमैन बदला था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: वाजपेयी जी भी हमारे नेता हैं। पहले हमारे नेता वाजपेयी जी हैं, बाद में कोई और है। आप क्यों शब्दों के ऊपर जा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, नेता सदन ने एम.एस.पी. के लिए एक दिन भी, एक घंटा भी, एक मिनट भी... उन्होंने निजी बातचीत में हमसे कहा है कि हम आपको नहीं समझा सकते, तो अरुण जी, हम भी आपको अपनी तकलीफ नहीं समझा सकते। आपके सुधार ...(व्यवधान)... रवि शंकर जी, मैंने कॉल ड्राप का जिक्र नहीं किया। आजकल हम बहुत दिनों से चुप हैं, आप हमें भड़का रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप मुझे एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: फिर आप फोन करके शिकायत करते हैं। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के सबसे वरिष्ठ नेता और किसान नेता शरद पवार जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिकमंडेशन्स थीं, जो उन्होंने भी स्वीकार कीं और इनके घोषणा-पत्र में है। पोलिटिकल पार्टिज़ के लिए घोषणा-पत्र तो holy गीता, बाइबल और कुरान की तरह से होता है। प्रधान मंत्री पद के उस समय के जो दावेदार थे, जो हमारे मित्रों राजनाथ सिंह हैं, कोई सभा नहीं थी, जिस सभा में उन्होंने न कहा हो कि भाइयो, बहनो, हमें वोट दो। हम किसानों को जो उसका लागत मूल्य है, उसमें 50 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी करके देंगे। अच्छा है, वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, मैं इनकी जानकारी के लिए कई चीजों लेकर आया हूँ।

सर, हमारी तो एम.एस.पी. एक पैसा भी नहीं बढ़ी है, लेकिन जो सातवां वेतन आयोग है, उसके बाद चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, हम उनके खिलाफ नहीं हैं, उनका वेतन इस समय भत्तों सहित 42000 रुपये महीना है। मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ और 100 से ज्यादा किस्म के अलाउंसेज उनको मिलते हैं, including, shoeshine to haircut. मेरे तो हैं नहीं और आपके भी कम हैं। Shoeshine से लेकर haircut तक 100 तरह के भत्ते सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलते हैं, आप ही की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक।

सर, स्टील, सीमेंट, साबुन, वस्त्र में पिछले 10-12 सालों में 300 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। रासायनिक खाद 300 से लेकर 1100 रुपये तक बढ़ गई है। बालियान जी, insecticides के दाम चार गुणा बढ़ गए हैं। हमें प्रसन्नता है, thanks to Mrs. Gandhi who was the Chairperson of the NAC, जिन्होंने मनरेगा में लगाकर मजदूर की मजदूरी 100 रुपये से 150 रुपये रोज कर दी, मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन सोने और हीरे के व्यापारियों के, आपने अपने पिछले बजट में 70000 करोड़ रुपए घटाए थे, वह भी मुझे नागवार गुजरा था।

सर, इस समय किसान आफत में हैं। अगर यहां गृह मंत्री जी होते, तो मैं उनसे पूछता। यहां चम्पारण के हमारे नेता हैं, मैंने एक सवाल पूछ लिया तो वे मुझ से तब से नाराज हैं और हमारी नमस्ते भी बड़ी मुश्किल से लेते हैं। वे जवाब देंगे। उनको नागवार गुजरा है। सर, इस समय 40 परसेंट irrigated land है, बालियान जी 42 परसेंट कहेंगे और मैं उनकी ही बात मान लेता हूं। तो 60 परसेंट जमीन भगवान भरोसे है। आप नेशनल हाइवे बना रहे हैं। हमारे मित्र गडकरी जी नहीं हैं, वे 24 घंटे इसी में सूखे जा रहे हैं, हालांकि उनका वजन किसी और वजह से कम हुआ है। वे नेशनल हाइवे में लगे हुए हैं। मैं कहता हूं आप किसी दिन National Irrigation Highway के बारे में चर्चा कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों नहीं? यह अटल जी के समय में यह शुरू हुआ था। आपके प्रधान मंत्री ने भी घोषणा की थी। सर, 60 परसेंट जमीन में कुछ पैदा नहीं हो रहा है, उस के बारे में आपकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। सर, पिछले-से-पिछले साल 6000 करोड़ का ब्याज-मुक्त लोन.. मुजफ्फरनगर के हमारे साथी यहां बैठे हैं, शरद पवार जी, हमारे नेता बैठे हैं, वे मेरी गवाही देंगे कि किसानों द्वारा की जा रही आत्म-हत्या के पीछे जो सब से बड़ा कारण है, वह उसका सामाजिक अपमान है। उसकी पत्नी का जेवर, उसका ट्रैक्टर और उसके पशु, जब देनदारी के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारी जबरन वसूली के नाम पर ले जाते हैं, तब किसानों की आत्म-हत्याएं सब से ज्यादा होती हैं। सर, मराठवाड़ा मैं पिछले दिनों सब से बुरा सूखा पड़ा और सब से ज्यादा आत्म-हत्याएं विदर्भ और महाराष्ट्र में रिकॉर्ड हुईं। मैं बुंदेलखंड की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था और इंसान होने के नाते मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक रहा था जब गरीब परिवार के बच्चे बरछली घास काटकर, उसकी बनी रोटियां खा रहे थे। यह एक हफ्ते तक एनडीटीवी पर दिखाया गया। वहां जो दोनों तरफ का बुंदेलखंड है—यू.पी. वाला भी और बुंदेलखंड वाला भी, तकरीबन 65 लाख लोगों का पलायन वहां से smart cities में हुआ, जोकि कभी बननी नहीं हैं। यह तो सपना है और इस बीच मैं आपने वर्ष 1994 से लेकर 2004 के बीच में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का वेतन 300 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में एमएसपी कितनी बढ़ी है? गेहूं की 3.5 परसेंट बढ़ी है, चावल की 3.5 परसेंट बढ़ी है। सर, तीन सालों में लगातार गन्ने के दाम 10 रुपए, 10 रुपए, 10 रुपए के हिसाब से बढ़े हैं, जोकि 3.5 परसेंट भी नहीं बैठते हैं। तो आप किसका देश बना रहे हैं? सर, एक जमाना था जब हिन्दुस्तान की टोटल जीडीपी में 40-45 परसेंट का contribution रूरल इंडिया से होता था, आज वह घटकर 14-15 परसेंट रह गया है। हमारे अकाली दल के मेरे मित्र जानते हैं। एक जमाना था जब हिन्दुस्तान को हरियाणा और पंजाब से अनाज मिलता था। आप इनसे पूछिए। इनके यहां सफेद मक्खी नाम की एक बीमारी लगी है। इनके यहां एक बीघे में जहां 7-8 क्विंटल कपास पैदा होता था, अब 7-8 रुपए होता है। रवि बाबू, आप जो हिन्दुस्तान बना रहे हो, एसोचैम व फिक्की जो आपके प्रिय संगठन हैं..

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : आप भी हमारे प्रिय हैं।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : आप तो हमारे प्रिय और कारणों से हैं और आजकल कुछ कारणों से अप्रिय भी हो गए हैं। सर, उनके मुताबिक ट्रैक्टर व ट्रॉली और मोटर साइकिल की बिक्री में 20 परसेंट की कटौती हुई है। जब किसानों की क्रय शक्ति ही नहीं बचेगी, तो आपकी यह मैनुफैक्चरिंग चाहे Made in India हो या Made in China हो, उसका करेंगे क्या? China के अंदर जो स्लम्प आया है, उसकी बड़ी वजह यह है कि ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है और consumer available नहीं है। आजकल आपका चीन से बड़ा दोस्ताना है। जब हमारा था, तब आप खिलाफ रहते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Tyagiji, please conclude. Tyagiji, please conclude. Time is over.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, how can the farmers' time be over? No, Sir. Sir कोई जमाना था— आनन्द शर्मा जी इसके जानकार हैं कि जब देश में लगभग 74-75 per cent कस्टम ड्यूटी लगती थी, जो आपका मुक्त बाजार आया है, market economy 'Less Government and Zero Governance'; not maximum, उसके बाद 15 per cent कस्टम ड्यूटी रह गई। मेरा आप से निवेदन यह है, यहां कृषि मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, आप पुरानी बातों को भूल जाइए, मुझे बताइए। नेता प्रतिपक्ष के बीच वाली जो पार्टियां हैं, ये तो आप दोनों से ज्यादा गरीब किसानों के लिए हैं, लेकिन इनमें कोई विवाद नहीं है। अकाली दल वालों में भी कोई विवाद नहीं है और शिव सेना वालों में भी कोई विवाद नहीं है। जो दोनों बड़े दल हैं, जिनको नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम की पार्टी कहते हैं, MSP पर हम क्यों नहीं बैठ सकते? क्या आप नहीं मानते कि पिछले दस-पंद्रह सालों में जो किसानों के प्रोड्यूसेज हैं, उनके दामों में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है? क्या फर्टिलाइजर के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं? क्या इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं, किसान को खेती के लिए जो पानी मिलता है, क्या उसके दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं? ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या मजदूरी नहीं बढ़ी है, तो किसान के साथ यह ज्यादाती क्यों है?

दूसरा, यह है कि जहां-जहां सूखा पड़ा है, यहां गृह मंत्री महोदय नहीं हैं, आपदा प्रबंधन के जिस तरह के इंतजामात होने चाहिए थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए। पवार साहब सब के नेता हैं और इनसे नेताओं की शिकायत कम होती है। मराठवाड़ा में पांच-पांच सौ रुपए में एक-एक बाल्टी पानी की बिक्री है, जहां बच्चों और पशुओं के बीच में फर्क करना मुश्किल हो गया है। किसका हिन्दुस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं, कौन-कौन डिजिटल इंडिया बनेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. Tyagiji, please conclude.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : जब यह रियल इंडिया बरबाद हो जाएगा, तो फिर इस देश में कोई डिजिटल इंडिया काम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए सबसे prime concern आप में से बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं, जो किसान राजनीति करके आए हैं और बहुत सारे ऐसे भी हैं, जो किसानों के वोट से जीत कर आए हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा, यह कोई मेरी चिंता नहीं है, यह रूरल भारत की चिंता है, यह असली भारत की चिंता है। आज भी उसमें 70-75 per cent लोग रूरल इंडिया में रहते हैं। इसलिए सर, यह ओडिशा की भी चिंता है और पश्चिमी बंगाल की भी चिंता है। वहां सूखा भी है और अभी पिछले दिनों वहां तूफान से बरबादी हुई है। किसानों के सवाल को लेकर, जो रूरल इंडिया की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, उनको लेकर किसान आयोग का एक सुझाव आ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You have made your point. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं। आप शरद पवार जी को किसान आयोग का अध्यक्ष बना दीजिए, हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Tyagiji, please conclude.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : ये किसानों के नेता हैं, चार-पांच ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब बजट शुरू हो गया, चले गए हैं। ASSOCHAM वाले आएंगे, फिक्की वाले आएंगे, CII वाले आएंगे और उनके बाद फिर कोई और आएंगे। क्या आपने कभी किसानों के संगठनों से जुड़े हुए किसान प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर पूछा है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Tyagiji, thank you. Please.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : कि इरिगेशन के लिए कितना बढ़ाना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको क्या करना है? आप इस सदन के अंदर तीन-तीन बार अपमानित हुए हैं, लैंड एक्विजिशन बिल लाकर। क्या आप एक बार भी MSP को लेकर बिल लाए?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan. मैंने आपको डबल टाइम दिया है। Please, kindly cooperate. Kindly cooperate with the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given you double the time. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Already I have given you ...**(Interruptions)**... I have given you double of the time allotted to you.

SHRI K .C. TYAGI: Sir, let me conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, मैं एक sentence में conclude कर रहा हूँ। स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिकमंडेशन, जो आपने होली बुक अर्थात् रामायण, गीता नहीं, बीजेपी मैनिफेस्टो है, उसमें जो लिखा है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए। एक किसान आयोग बनाइए और किसी एक किसान नेता को, डा. गुलाटी को रहने दीजिए, वह कहीं और काम करें। आप किसी किसान नेता को उसका चेयरमैन बनाइए।

तीसरा, राधा मोहन जी, आप अरुण जी को सुझाव दीजिए कि वे इस बार किसानों, मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भी बैठ कर बजट के बारे में चर्चा करें, वरना 150 करोड़ रुपए की एक...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप सुन लीजिए, एक रेलगाड़ी चली है, छुकछुक कर, अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई के बीच। इतने पैसे लगे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. There are so many speakers.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: इतने में तो हमारे गांव की सारी गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): This is not fair.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : इसलिए आप practical होकर गांव के बारे में सोचिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very critical situation

[Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

which is prevailing in different parts of India. On the one side, we are having the floods; and on the other, we are having parts of the country which are affected by the drought. This situation is happening every year throughout the country because India is a very big country where there is diversity of geographical locations. It has to be addressed properly by the Government of India. But, unfortunately, we always discuss every year about the disaster, about the drought, about the flood, the suffering to the people, the loss caused to the agriculturists and landless labourers and migration of labourers. Sir, many such issues are discussed every year. But the response which has to come from the Government of India is not coming. The creation of, by statute of the Parliament, the Disaster Management Commission has not been properly done. The National Disaster Management Authority, which was formed in 2005 is not working properly, according to me, Sir. It is because the recent floods in Chennai were not at all recognized by the Disaster Management System even though America had said in the NASA Report, one month in advance, that there would be a disaster in Chennai itself which will be a historical one, which will submerge many areas. So, that was the Report given by NASA. But the Disaster Management Authority, which has to prepare a Disaster Management Report in consultation with the State Government and the District level officials, and which has to constitute the Committee immediately, and take the preventive measures, did not do that. This is the question I raised in this House during the earlier debate, and now also I am putting the question to the Home Ministry whether the Disaster Management Authority is working properly or not. I even asked them to give us the chronological data through which you had asked the Government of Tamil Nadu for being prepared for the Chennai floods and the coastal area floods. But they have not given the answer in chronological order. They simply repeated whatever is possible as per the Sections of the Disaster Management Act. This is a very poor reflection on how the system is working. As per the Act, the Vice-Chairman has to be there. But there is no Vice-Chairman; there is no Scientist and there is no proper person who is looking after it or who is having the information, data and knowledge about it. And every area which is affected by the natural calamities, whether it is drought or flood, has to be captured by the system. Those areas have to be warned, through the system, by the State-level Disaster Management Authority and also the District-level and village-level committees have to be formed, and they should be prepared for everything. It includes drought also. We need not wait for the things to happen, and then we have to go for the rehabilitation. The system is very clear, Sir.

If you read Section 2 of this particular enactment, it gives a very clear thing, by saying, "Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster; (ii) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences; (iii) Capacity-building; (iv) Preparedness to deal with any disaster; (v) Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; (vi) Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster; (vii) Evacuation, rescue and relief; (viii) Rehabilitation and reconstruction". So, these are all works to be done under Section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. But none was done in Chennai. The Central Government had not at all given any message to the Government of Tamil Nadu that they have to evacuate the people as there will be a huge flood. Therefore, you have to save them. But, 400 lives have lost because of the disaster management failure on the part of the Government of India. Now, they are going and giving charity, as if they are living in a British Government. Somebody says, "I am giving rupees five hundred crores". Next time, the Prime Minister goes and says that he is giving rupees one thousand crores. Next time, the Finance Minister says that everything will be done within four days; every banker will give loan; everyone will be rehabilitated. What is the fun we are making? People are suffering there. Even today, if you see the television, people are shouting that they are in the floods; they have not at all been evacuated from the flooded areas. Even today, the State Government does not have any strategy to do this because it is not having *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* You must be careful while speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* One second, please. *...(Interruptions)...* One second, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Natchiappan, *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Natchiappan, *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Kindly sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not expose yourself. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Dr. Natchiappan, please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Just one second. *...(Interruptions)...* Only one second. *...(Interruptions)...* Please do not say anything that hurts the sentiments of the other hon. Members. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I have said nothing, Sir. I am just pleading for the Government of Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay; okay. Please continue. *...(Interruptions)...* Please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: I am pleading for the Government of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am pleading for the Government of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you accepting it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am pleading for the Government of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House must hear the speech of Dr. Natchiappan. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must have patience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Especially, I request my colleagues from the AIADMK to please listen patiently and, then, reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. You please sit down. Mr. Natchiappan, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, what I am saying is that the State Government is not equipped with as much facilities as the Government of India. They do not have the Air Force. They do not have naval force. They do not have the Army. They cannot have the desilting forces. Heavy machineries cannot be brought there. That is why, I am saying that it is there in Chennai itself. But the Government of India has not moved even an inch. They have not deputed the Army, which is in the Chennai city itself. Naval forces are also there. Ships are there. But they are not moved. The medical facilities are there, but they are not moved. The Air Force is there at Tambaram itself, but it is not moved. After we shouted here for four days, they just said that they would be sending the Air Force. They also provided only some cosmetic help. And, after some days, they retrieved back. What is the fun we are making? Are we taking the lives of the people of Tamil Nadu lightly? Tamil Nadu is also a part of India. The people of Tamil Nadu are also Indians. We will have to protect them. We have got a system. Had there been no system, that would have been something different. As early as 1980's, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had separated this department from the Department of Agriculture and brought that under the Ministry of Home Affairs so that all the forces can be united. The State Government cannot be expected to have so much of money, so much of personnel, so much of forces at their disposal. Therefore, you will have to rush all this. You should put all the mechanism, which is at your disposal, in operation. You will have to devise a mechanism to manage it. There should be a plan for disaster management. The people of Maharashtra have been affected by the drought. Are you not having any plan for them? The coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are always affected. Are you not having any plan for that? Why are you not implementing it? Why are you not coming forward with an effective system? It is because the NDA Government, the BJP Government, I am sorry to say, is not efficient enough to govern and help the people. That is what I

want to stress upon. You have to come forward. Don't make cosmetic changes by making announcements and letting the people suffer. Sir, people are suffering even now. The State Governments, to their limitations, are doing it. But we can't expect it unless the Central Government comes forward with all the relief. They have to go to the field and help them. People should be redeemed from the disaster. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा अभी थोड़ी देर पहले त्यागी जी ने बताया है, भारत के लगभग आधे जिलों के अंदर अकाल या फलड की स्थिति है। देश के अन्य भागों में किसानों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा और अन्य भागों के अंदर तो जो लगातार कई सालों से आत्महत्या की समस्याएं चल रही हैं, वह हम अपनी आंखों से देख रहे हैं।

महोदय, जब ड्रॉउट की सिचुएशन आती है तो कई प्रकार की समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती हैं। जहां तक मेरे कर्णाटक प्रांत का सवाल है, जो उत्तर कर्णाटक है, वहां पर तुअर होती है, जो भारत का सबसे बड़ा तुअर का प्रोडक्शन सेंटर है। वहां से रोज कम से कम 50 टर्क तुअर जाती है, लेकिन आज वहां पर तुअर का प्रोडक्शन एक चौथाई से भी नीचे चला गया है और उसके ऊपर लागत, खर्च और समय सबसे ज्यादा लगता है। इसलिए आज वहां के किसानों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है और वे रूखी-सूखी जमीन पर खड़े हैं। उसके साथ ही चना, गेहूं और ज्वार है और ज्वार न होने के कारण जानवरों को खाने के लिए जो चीज मिलती है, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल रही है। अभी किसान अपने जानवरों को बेच रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास उनको खिलाने के लिए चारा नहीं है। कई सालों के बाद पहली बार उत्तर कर्णाटक के अंदर इस प्रकार की बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, विशेषकर बीदर, गुलबर्गा, रायचूर, यादगीर, बीजापुर, कोप्पल, बागलकोट और बेलगाम के कुछ हिस्सों में हैं। महोदय, अगर इस प्रदेश में युद्ध स्तर पर आने वाले पांच-छः महीनों के लिए और अप्रैल तक, अगली फसल आने तक, अगर जानवरों के चारे और पीने के पानी के लिए और विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया जाएगा तो इसका गंभीर परिणाम देखना पड़ेगा। किसानों के पास जो ताकत है, उन्होंने उसे, अपने सारे जानवरों को आज बेचना शुरू कर दिया है। चारा नहीं मिलने के कारण किसान एक विशिष्ट परिस्थिति के अंदर जी रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि कर्णाटक की सरकार ने लगभग 23 हजार करोड़ रुपये का एक प्रपोजल भारत सरकार के पास भेजा है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि पिछली बार जब इस प्रकार का सर्वे हुआ उस समय की हानि को लेकर भारत सरकार ने एक हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये के रिलीज़ की घोषणा की। लेकिन मुझे जो जानकारी मिल रही है, उसके अनुसार वहां की सरकार कहती है कि वे पैसे हमको अभी तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं। तो मैं फिर से माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं कि वे इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दें, विशेष इंस्पेक्शन करने के लिए भारत की सरकार की टीम उत्तर कर्णाटक में फिर से एक बार जाए। जो आने वाले 7-8 महीने तक, जून के महीने तक आने वाली गंभीर परिस्थिति में जो-जो संकट आते हैं, उन्हें पार करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी के नाते उसे जो भी काम करना है, वह करे, वहां की राज्य सरकार का साथ दे और सारे उत्तर कर्णाटक के किसानों के आंसू पोंछने का काम करे।

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जो विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करता है। इसकी पोर्टेबिलिटी इतनी है कि अगर यह चाहे तो दुनिया के 250 करोड़ लोगों को अन्न दे सकता है परन्तु आज हम दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। कुछ सदस्यों ने बताया कि हमारी कोई दूरगामी योजना नहीं है। जैसा आदरणीय त्यागी जी ने कहा कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर जैसे नियमित वेतन आयोग बनते हैं, जैसे अन्य चीजें नियमित होती हैं, तो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में जब चर्चा चलती है, उसी स्तर पर किसानों के भविष्य के बारे में अगर सोचने की कोई व्यवस्था बनेगी, तब ही यह देश दुनिया को अन्न भी दे सकता है और अपने आप भी गौरव से रह सकता है। इसीलिए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकार आयोग की रचना करे और जिन-जिन चीजों की तरफ उसे ध्यान देना चाहिए, उन सबकी तरफ वह ध्यान दे।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कई बार इंश्योरेंस की नीति बनती है। किसान इसमें दस-दस सालों से पैसा भरता है, जब इस प्रकार का संकट आता है, तो इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी कानून का कोई-न-कोई बहाना लेकर उनको इंश्योरेंस का पैसा नहीं देती है। अगर 100 लोगों ने इंश्योरेंस कराया है, तो केवल 10 लोग ही उसका फायदा ले पाते हैं, बाकी 90 लोगों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे में उनका दिया हुआ पैसा भी चला जाता है और इस प्रकार के संकट की घड़ी में उनको जो न्याय मिलना चाहिए, उससे भी वे वंचित रहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में इस उत्तर कर्णाटक में भयंकर पानी की समस्या होगी, जो आज ही से प्रारंभ हुई है। आज कई जगह टैंकरों से पानी भेजने की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, तो आने वाले मई महीने तक इसकी स्थिति क्या होगी, इसकी गंभीरता को सरकार समझे।

महोदय, एक ज़माना था, जब भारत में एक आदमी के पीछे 15 पशु थे और आज 15 आदमियों के पीछे एक पशु है। अगर वह भी चला जाएगा, तो भारत की आत्मा जो गाय पर निर्भर है, जिसकी हर चीज सोने के समान मानी जाती है, अगर उसकी रक्षा नहीं की जाएगी, तो आने वाले दिनों में ये गायें वगैरह हमारे बच्चों के लिए exhibition की वस्तु बन जाएंगी, जो हमारे भारत के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। अगर पशु संपत्ति मरेगी, तो इसका पाप देश को लग सकता है, इसलिए हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी उस ओर तुरंत ध्यान दें और एक भी गाय इस प्रकार के संकट में पड़े, एक भी गाय पानी के अभाव में, चारे के अभाव में मरे, इस प्रकार की बात सुनने को न मिले, इस दिशा में तीव्रता से सरकार अपना काम करे, मैं यह विनती करता हूँ।

महोदय, वैसे भी उस प्रदेश के अंदर लगभग 600 दाल मिलें चलती हैं। उनके सारे धंधे बंद हो गए हैं। जब किसी कारण देश-विदेश की व्यवहार नीति में तुअर दाल की कीमत एकदम ऊपर यानी 200 रुपए प्रति किलो हुई, तब सरकार की तरफ से रेड पड़ी। जहां से रोज दस ट्रक दाल भेजते थे, वहां पर सरकार द्वारा रेड करने पर पूरे प्रदेश में 400 थैले भी नहीं मिले। ईमानदार होकर व्यापारी भी परेशान होते हैं, छोटा-मोटा धंधा करने वाले भी परेशान होते हैं। ऐसे समय में सरकार कोई नीति बनाए ताकि इस प्रकार के दाल मिलों के सहारे अपनी जिदगी का गुजर-बसर करने वाले जो लेबर हैं, उनको सरकार एक विशेष प्रकार का पैकेज दे ताकि वह मिल चले। यह काम वह कहीं से माल मंगा कर करे, इस दिशा में सोचना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

महोदय, गेहूं और चने की भी बहुत अधिक क्षति हुई है, कपास का भी बहुत अभाव हुआ है। प्रारंभ से ही कपास डाला गया, लेकिन हर साल जो कपास आता था, उसके पांचवें हिस्से का एक हिस्सा भी कपास इस बार नहीं है। इन सब चीजों को सरकार के ध्यान में लाते हुए मैं जरूर यह विश्वास करूंगा कि हमारी सरकार बहुत गंभीरता से इस प्रकार का जो अकाल है और जो अतिवृष्टि है, इन चीजों को सीरियसली लेगी।

महोदय, साथ ही साथ, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय चने के ऊपर इस प्रकार का संकट आया, वहां की राज्य सरकार को भारत सरकार ने सभी प्रकार से सहायता दी है... पूरा उसने कोई नहीं किया। यह जो अपादान है, ठीक है। विमान की सेवा दी गई, हेलिकॉप्टर की सेवा दी गई, सेना को भेजा गया, शहर के अंदर नावें छोड़ी गईं, उसकी तरफ से जितना हो सकता है, जो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, वह भी सरकार ने करने की कोशिश की है। कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार की कई बातों को लेकर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि भारत के अन्य भागों में यानी महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, विशेष कर जो बुंदेलखंड प्रदेश है, जिसके कुल 13 जिले पड़ते हैं, वहां की आबादी लगभग 2 करोड़ है, आज उनकी दयनीय स्थिति है। वे रोजगार के लिए, खाने के लिए, काम के लिए पलायन कर रहे हैं। बुंदेलखंड के लोग बाहर जाकर सारे देश की सेवा करते हैं, लेकिन वहां की जनता भूखी मर रही है, यह सुनने से मन में वेदना होती है। विशेषकर, बुंदेलखंड प्रदेश के उन गरीबों के हितों के बारे में सरकार ठीक से सोचे कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा होगा या मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा होगा। इन दोनों भागों के पूरे 13 जिलों की जनता के हित के बारे में हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, मैं ऐसी विनती करता हूँ।

मैं एक बार फिर सरकार से यह विनती करता हूँ कि समय और प्रसंग की गंभीरता को समझते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी, जो यह संकट है, विशेषकर लोन देने की जो नीति है, उस पर आप ध्यान दीजिए। कई बार मुझे किसान कहते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी जो नीति होती है, जिसमें कभी-कभी यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार की तरफ से सूद माफ कर दिया गया, लेकिन कई किसान यह कहते हैं कि हमको लोन देते समय ही कम से कम सूद रखिए, तीन परसेंट रखिए, हम पैसे देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन रेट ज्यादा रखते हैं, बीच में कभी माफ करते हैं। इसके कारण हमें ईमानदार होते हुए भी सरकार की दया पर जीने देने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, उसका कई किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसलिए अगर सरकार सूद देने की नीति में भी परिवर्तन कर किसानों को कम से कम ब्याज पर अपने कृषि संबंधी कार्यों को करने में सहायता करेगी तो उससे किसानों को लाभ होगा।

कई बार यह सुनने से मन में विडंबना लगती है, जैसा के.सी. त्यागी जी ने कहा, अगर कोई कार लेना चाहता है तो कहते हैं कि "वॉक-इन" आओ और बाहर जाते समय कार लेकर जाओ। अगर किसान जाएगा या 10-20 हजार की पूँजी वाला फुटकर व्यापारी जाएगा, तो उसे कानून के कई संकटों को पार करना पड़ेगा। जिस प्रकार उन लोगों को सुविधा है, वैसे ही छोटे धंधे करने वाले या इस प्रकार के किसानों को सरकार की तरफ से सब प्रकार की सुविधा देने की जरूर कोशिश होनी चाहिए। जल, जमीन, जंगल, जानवर, ये सृष्टि की मूल संपत्ति है। अगर इनका विनाश होगा, इनमें कुछ हेर-फेर होगा, तो भारत की कोई भी अर्थ-नीति इस देश को नहीं बचा सकती है। इसकी गंभीरता को समझते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी तीव्रता से कोई ऐक्शन लेकर

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

भारत के उन सभी 320 जिलों के लिए, जो अलग-अलग प्रकार के संकटों को झेल रहे हैं, कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करें। इसके साथ ही, "किसान आयोग" के बारे में जो कहा गया है, उसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचकर उसका जल्द से जल्द गठन करें। इस प्रकार की अपेक्षा माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ,

धन्यवाद।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज आपने मुझे सूखे की विषम परिस्थितियाँ विषय पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पूरी तरीके से किसानों पर निर्भर करती है। किसान आज बुरे तरीके से आफत में है। किसान आज बुरे तरीके से परेशान है। कभी सूखा तो कभी बाढ़, कभी ओलावृष्टि तो कभी आँधी और तूफान, सारी आपदाएँ किसान के ऊपर आती हैं। आज किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर है। मान्यवर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आज किसान ही क्यों आत्महत्या कर रहा है? आज कोई नौकरी करने वाला व्यक्ति आत्महत्या क्यों नहीं करता? आज कितने इंजीनियर्स ने आत्महत्या की है? आज कितने डॉक्टर्स ने आत्महत्या की, कितने दुकानदारों ने आत्महत्या की, कितने उद्योगपतियों ने आत्महत्या की? आज किसान भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुँचकर आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है, क्योंकि किसान खेती के लिए ऋण लेता है और जब फसल बरबाद हो जाती है तो वह उस ऋण को वापस नहीं कर पाता। उसको अपने घर में बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई भी देखनी है, उसको अपनी बेटी के हाथ भी पीले करने हैं, उसको अपने बूढ़े बाप के इलाज का प्रबंध भी करना है। वे तमाम व्यवस्थाएँ जो साल भर की हैं, जब पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त हो जाती हैं, तब किसान मजबूरी में एक रास्ता अपनाता है और आत्महत्या करता है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता है कि उसे इस रास्ते पर जाने से रोका जाए। आज पूरा उत्तर भारत सूखे की चपेट में है। वैसे तो देश के लगभग आठ राज्य सूखे की चपेट में हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग सूखे की चपेट में है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा लगभग 50 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है और भारत सरकार से मदद मांगी गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष जब उत्तर प्रदेश में ओलावृष्टि हुई थी तब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से सहायता की मांग की थी और भारत सरकार ने ऐलान भी किया था कि 13 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर के हिसाब से किसानों को मुआवज़ा दिया जाएगा। मैं इस सदन में बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने संसाधनों से तो प्रदेश के किसानों को मुआवज़ा दिया, लेकिन भारत सरकार की तरफ से जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिली, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सूखा पड़ा है और उसके हालात इतने गम्भीर हैं कि लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र बुन्देलखंड

से आता हूँ, वहां आज एक-एक बूंद पानी के लिए लोग तरस रहे हैं। वहां एक तरफ तो खरीफ की फसल पूरी तरह नस्ट हो गई है और दूसरी तरफ रबी की फसल भी लोग नहीं बो पा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, पूर्व कृषि मंत्री, श्री शरद पवार जी हमारे बीच में मौजूद हैं। उनके कार्यकाल में बुन्देलखंड को एक पैकेज मिला था। उसके माध्यम से बुन्देलखंड में पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तमाम तरह से संसाधन जुटाने के प्रयास किए गए थे, जिनमें तमाम चैक डैम्स बनाए जाने की व्यवस्था थी और जहां एक ओर सिंचाई के संसाधनों का विस्तार करने की व्यवस्था थी वहीं दूसरी तरफ बड़े-बड़े तालाब बनाए जा रहे थे। वहां मंडियां बनाई जा रही थीं। तमाम विकास के कार्य हो रहे थे। उन विकास के कार्यों की वजह से बुन्देलखंड के लोगों में कुछ आशा बंधी थी और वे सोचते थे कि आने वाले दिन उनके लिए खुशहाल होंगे, लेकिन मान्यवर, बुन्देलखंड का वह पैकेज आने वाले वर्षों में पूरी तरह से निरस्त कर दिया गया। बुन्देलखंड के पैकेज को रोक दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं, इस सदन के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से किसान के पुत्र हैं, वे किसान परिवार से निकले हुए व्यक्ति हैं, वे किसान की पीड़ा को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं कि बुन्देलखंड का पैकेज, जो सरकार की तरफ से स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसे रोक दिया गया है, उसे भारत सरकार की तरफ से तत्काल रिलीज किया जाए, जिससे वहां विकास के कार्य हो सकें और वहां के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह मामला कोई एक दिन का नहीं है। एक तरफ बरसात होती है, दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ आती है। यह जलवायु में परिवर्तन के कारण प्रायः हर वर्ष होता है और इस प्रकार से यह एक स्थाई व्यवस्था हो गई है। मैं बुन्देलखंड की बात कहता हूँ कि वहां कोई वर्ष ऐसा नहीं जाता, जब वहां रबी की फसल की बुवाई होनी होती है, तो वहां सूखा पड़ जाता है और जब किसी तरह से फसल पक कर तैयार होती है, तो उस वक्त कभी ओले पड़ जाते हैं और कभी तूफान आ जाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों से बुन्देलखंड के किसानों के घरों में फसल का दाना नहीं जा पाया है। वे बुरी तरह से परेशान हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा, तो क्या करेगा?

मान्यवर, इसीलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां आज सूखा भी पड़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ से बाढ़ भी आ रही है, इसलिए अब वहां स्थाई व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। अतः भारत सरकार को इस बारे में एक 'नेशनल एक्शन प्लान' यानी एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें तमाम बिन्दुओं पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। आज जो सूखा पड़ता है, जो ओला पड़ता है, जो तूफान आता है, उसकी जांच के लिए यहां से एक दल जाता है। मान्यवर, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकारियों का दल उस क्षेत्र में जाकर न तो सूखे का आकलन कर सकता है, न बाढ़ का आकलन कर सकता है, न ओलावृष्टि का आकलन कर सकता है। हमें पूरी तरह से नौकरशाही पर आधारित नहीं रहना चाहिए। हमें कुछ इस तरीके के नॉर्म्स बनाने चाहिए क्योंकि यह भी होता है कि एक गांव में सूखा पड़ता है, पता लगता है कि एक गांव में ओला पड़ गया और दूसरे गांव में ओला नहीं पड़ा और एक गांव का नुकसान हो गया। आप जब सर्वे करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि पूरी तहसील में सूखा पड़ा है या नहीं पड़ा है, पूरी तहसील में ओला पड़ा है या नहीं पड़ा है और उसके आधार पर आप उनको मुआवजा देने का काम करते हैं। हम आपसे

[डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव]

सदन के माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि नौकरशाही के हस्तक्षेप को समाप्त करके आपको किसानों की एक टीम बनानी चाहिए जो वहां जाकर जनपद का स्वयं सर्वेक्षण करके सरकार को दे और सरकार को उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, बीमा का प्रावधान तत्काल लागू होना चाहिए। आज किसान बीमा लेता है। जब वह ऋण लेने के लिए जाता है तो तमाम बीमा कम्पनियां पहले से प्रीमियम काट लिया करती हैं। उन्हें बीमा का प्रीमियम तो लग जाता है, लेकिन सूखा पड़ गया या ओला पड़ गया तो उनका बीमा किसानों को नहीं मिलता है। पिछले वर्ष में जब ओले पड़े थे, उस समय के ओला पीड़ित किसानों का बीमा आज तक उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाया है। किसान फाइल लेकर चक्कर लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बीमा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक्शन प्लान में मौसम विभाग की सूचना के आधार पर तमाम घोषणाएं की जानी चाहिए। अगर किसान को पहले से पता हो कि इस साल सूखा पड़ने वाला है, इस साल बाढ़ आने वाली है, इस साल तूफान आने वाला है तो वह उसकी तैयारी कर सकता है। हम तो परम्परागत खेती कर रहे हैं। हम तो गेहूं बोते हैं, हम तो धान बोते हैं, हम तो चना बोते हैं, लेकिन इन सब में पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। अगर पानी नहीं मिल पाता है तो फसल पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो जाती है। हमें नयी तकनीक के आधार पर खेती करने के लिए किसानों को जाग्रत करना चाहिए। ड्रिप इरिगेशन है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... या अन्य तमाम प्रकार की नयी तकनीक के आधार पर तैयार किया हुआ बीज, जिसमें कम पानी की आवश्यकता हो, अगर वह किसानों को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, तो निश्चित रूप से किसान अच्छी खेती कर पाएगा। सूखा या बाढ़ के मौके पर किसान को जिंदा रहने के लिए, उसका पेट भरने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार की तरफ से उसे मदद उपलब्ध करायी जाए। आज लोग खेती छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं, वे खेती नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि खेती करने वाले से ज्यादा आमदनी रिक्शा चलाने वाले की है। तमाम लोग रिक्शा चलाने के लिए दिल्ली आ जाते हैं, मुम्बई चले जाते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में तमाम बुन्देलखंड के लोग अपना-अपना क्षेत्र छोड़कर, वहां से पलायन करके रोजगार के लिए दिल्ली, मुम्बई और आस-पास घूम रहे हैं, वहां रोजगार पाने का काम कर रहे हैं, जिससे उनका पेट भर सके, उन्हें खाना मिल सके। इसलिए मैं आज सदन के माध्यम से आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों की आज जो दुदर्शा है, किसानों पर जो आफत है, किसान जिस परेशानी में हैं, उसके लिए आपको मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। आपको उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए और उन्हें तमाम वैकल्पिक संसाधान उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए जैसे फूड प्रोसेसिंग के लिए अगर गांव में इकाई स्थापित की जाए तो अगर खेती नहीं होगी तो कम से कम प्रोसेसिंग के माध्यम से, जो थोड़ा बहुत पैदा किया, किसान आमदनी कर सकता है। किसान पशुपालन कर सकता है। अगर अच्छी डेयरी स्थापित की जाए, किसान के दूध की सही कीमत अगर उसे मिले तो वह दूध का उत्पादन करके अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट भर सकता है। आज कहीं पानी है भी तो उसका कोई प्रबंधन नहीं है। हमारे यहां नदियां हैं, पानी आता है, लेकिन बरसात के समय पूरी तरह से बहकर निकल जाता है। उसका प्रबंधन ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो पाता। हम सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो बुन्देलखंड पैकेज दिया गया था, उत्तर प्रदेश और बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए, अगर बुन्देलखंड पैकेज का पैसा उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा तो निश्चित रूप से नदियों के माध्यम से जो पानी आता है, उसका प्रबंधन हो सकता है। बड़े-बड़े तालाबों में पानी भरकर

उसे सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है, चैकडैम बनाकर उन्हें पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है। आज किसानों के सामने जो गंभीर समस्या है, उसका हल केवल एक ही है कि उसकी मदद के लिए हम लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा, हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा, सरकार को विचार करना पड़ेगा। सरकार अगर सोचेगी, सरकार अगर संसाधन उपलब्ध कराएगी, प्रदेश की सरकारों को मदद करने का काम करेगी...। आज सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्रदेश की माननीय अखिलेश यादव की सरकार अपने संसाधनों से किसानों की मदद करने का काम कर रही है। वह गरीब किसानों को संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने का काम कर रही है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कम से कम दस हजार करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज मिलना चाहिए, जिससे कि वहां के सूखे से निपटा जा सके, वहां के किसानों की मदद की जा सके, वहां पर जो अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जा सकें। इसलिए हम आज इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे यह निवेदन करते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Ms. Dola Sen.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Is it the maiden speech?
...(Interruptions)...

MS. DOLA SEN: No. ...(Interruptions)... Let me tell. I am very happy to be here as a new Member of this House for the last few months, and, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to participate in this Short Duration Discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Is it your maiden speech?

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, let me begin with a request not to treat it as my maiden speech; not because the subject is not so important but because of the limited time...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All subjects are important. ...(Interruptions)... All subjects are important here.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, it is not because the subject is not important. I am not telling that the subject is not important. The subject is very important but because of the limited time, which we have for this discussion. Thank you, Sir.

Flood and drought are the two words which bring misery to millions of our fellow Indians. There are many States in India which are prone to flood and there are many other States which are prone to drought.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as per nature's wish, I come from the State of West Bengal, and, it is one out of only five or six States which suffer from both flood

[Ms. Dola Sen]

and drought. Let me first re-assure everyone in and around Chennai, who experienced the nature's fury and trauma a few weeks ago. The thoughts and prayers of Bengal are fully with them.

Coming to West Bengal floods, cyclone Komen hit in July, August; 100 lives were lost and 61 lakh people were affected. As far as Damodar Valley is concerned, West Bengal is located in the downstream of major rivers including Damodar. Flood control was the primary objective for constructing various dams in the Damodar Valley area. This has taken a backseat and other activities like power generation and supply of water have taken precedence. If we talk about sudden release of water, when cyclone Komen hit, in three days, the DVC dams discharged 1.30 lakh cusecs of water. No proper monitoring mechanism is there. Sudden release of water led to manmade flooding and loss of many lives. DVC dams need to be upgraded so that their storage capacity can meet the objective of controlling floods. Prolonged neglect can cause another substantial disaster in the State.

Regarding action taken by the State Government during recent floods plus Darjeeling landslides, the State Government had an opening balance of ₹ 610 crore in the SDRF. Additional 387 crore of rupees were received from the Centre. So, expenditure of 937 crore of rupees has already been made out of the SDRF leaving a balance of ₹ 59.82 crores only. The State Government has also spent ₹ 1,000 crore out of its own resources. Our request is that the NDRF funds should be released to meet the requirements of immediate relief and restoration works. Thirteen lakh hectares of agricultural land is inundated. Consider a programme of loan waiver, restructuring and grant of fresh loans to farmers.

Now coming to droughts, West Bengal has experienced an unprecedented prolonged dry spell since September, 2015. Lack of rainfall has adversely affected standing paddy crops in four districts — Burdwan, Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore. An advisory has been prepared and issued to sensitise the farmers about the judicious use of available water for Rabi and Rabi Summer crops and selection of right crops for coming cropping seasons. Approximately 2025 metric ton of seeds for Rabi and Rabi Summer crops -- Boro, wheat, mustard, sunflower, groundnut, toria, sesame, maize, etc. -- have been supplied to three districts. ₹ 387 crores have been released from SDRF. The State's demand was ₹ 6,000 crores due to the flood and ₹ 4,000 crores due to the drought. What is the system of allotment of money? The Central team goes and comes back, but, very unfortunately, the amount that is decided is not fixed in consultation with the Chief Minister of the States. Irrigated land is 40 per cent of the total farm land and hence drought affects the farmers very adversely and hence greater harm, and the result is reduced agricultural yields, inflation, rise in farmer suicides.

As interventions — I&W Department extended surface water supply, utilizing the maximum volume available from different river valley projects and special allocation from DVC even by purchasing water from Tenughat, Jharkhand, at a cost of Rs. 15 crores. WBRIDD has taken care to restore all their installations and kept these functional on war-footing steps. Availability of water for irrigation in DVC system is low for the coming season. Situation is under close watch. All concerned Departments, Agriculture, Major and Minor Irrigation, Food Supplies, Power, etc., have been advised to mobilize their resources to help farmers cope with the situation.

For reference, I have two letters of August 7th and August 10th of our hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal to the hon. Prime Minister. We have no objection that you are giving funds to Chennai. But we have received only Rs. 300 crores out of Rs. 6,000 crores we demanded. Through the Chair, I want to appeal to the Central Government to release funds regarding this disaster.

Then, discontinue compensation based on number of lives lost. When Cyclone Komen hit Bengal, 2.14 lakh people were able to take shelter in three thousand relief camps across the 12 affected districts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Don't compare this with Chennai. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. DOLA SEN: And avail help through 633 medical camps which had been set up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, Chennai need not be referred to. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Ms. Sen, as they have requested, do not compare. ...(*Interruptions*)... She is a new Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. DOLA SEN: Okay, Sir; I am not comparing. I am with the Chennai disaster. I feel for them and I do appreciate the Central funds towards them. I have no objection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, your time is over. Because you are a new Member, I am allowing you one minute more.

MS. DOLA SEN: Thank you, Sir.

It is unfair to base the amount of compensation on the number of lives lost, as States which have taken pre-emptive measures will see reduced number of deaths.

[Ms. Dola Sen]

This, in turn, leads to lesser compensation paid by the Central Government while it does not take into account the amount spent by the State Government in taking the pre-emptive measures. There is no incentive to State Government from being proactive and take necessary steps to minimize loss of life or damage to land before the disaster strikes.

Allocation of SDRF from 2015-2020 -- for Maharashtra, the amount allotted is ₹ 8,195 crores; for Madhya Pradesh, it is ₹ 4,847 crores; for Rajasthan, it is ₹ 6,094 crores; and for West Bengal, it is only ₹ 2,853 crores. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I thank our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, for making me to stand before this august gathering to place a few facts before this House because this House is very, very important for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has received unprecedented and extremely heavy rainfall. This fact is well known to everybody. Sir, Tamil Nadu has suffered a lot. These facts have been brought out by the electronic media, social media and the Press. I would like to place before this august House that but for the effective and timely steps taken by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma, Tamil Nadu would have suffered still more. Sir, I may be permitted to place a few facts before the august House regarding the steps taken by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma. The State Government has opened over 7,150 relief camps; provided food to over 19.63 lakh affected persons and also distributed over 1.35 crore food packets in affected areas. Further, to mitigate the sufferings and hardships faced by the affected people, the State Government is extending a relief package to the affected families, which includes rice, besides other material as per the State Disaster Response Fund norms. Many steps have been taken. Even ex-gratia payments have been made by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma, to the family members of the deceased and other affected persons. Our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, had initially demanded a sum of ₹ 8,481 crores. Then there was another spell of unprecedented rain in Chennai, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram and Thoothukudi. All these places are very much affected. Now, fresh assessment is going on. Hon. Amma has also written to the hon. Prime Minister that a supplementary memorandum would be submitted regarding the relief amount. Further, I would like to draw the kind attention of the House to the fact that hon. Chief Minister, Amma, has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 9.12.2015. She has made four suggestions to the Central Government. Sir, I may be permitted to quote the four suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Navaneethkrishnan, just a minute. If you want to quote the letter, as per the rules,

you require the permission of the Chair. You will have to show that letter to him and then you can quote from that letter. You can only mention the date.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Okay, Sir. The four suggestions are: (a) The Insurance companies may be directed to take up the survey and settlement of the claims on a campaign mode, following a summary procedure, and with a liberal application of the norms so that such households could receive insurance payments early which would enable them to restart their normal lives. It would be desirable if this procedure is outlined at the earliest and the process of settlement of claims completed within a period of a week or ten days; (b) As a special measure, I suggest that the banks may be directed to provide a limited moratorium on repayment, as well as a rescheduling of the loans, which would lower the equated monthly instalment payments and offer a measure of relief to the flood-affected households; (c) As a special case, all such flood affected families may be liberally extended soft loans by the banks for purchase of vehicles, educational loans to continue to fund the education of children, and personal loans of an amount up to ₹ 5 lakhs to finance essential domestic durable assets. It is only with such a package of assistance that many of these families would be in a position to restart their lives. Since many of these households would also be Jan Dhan account holders, the limits on the total eligible loan limit may be appropriately relaxed for such account holders. The Government of Tamil Nadu will provide special certification to all such families, based on which banks may be asked to expeditiously sanction the loans as per their norms. (d) For white goods and kitchen equipment to be sold in the flood affected Districts, excise duty exemption may be provided till 31.3.2016 and another three demands have been placed by the hon. Chief Minister Amma because in Chennai more than 50,000 families have been affected.

(HON. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

They have to be given accommodation and those 50,000 families lived along the city's waterways, namely, Adyar, Cooum and Buckingham Canal and, who have lost their homes to provide alternative housing, hon. Chief Minister Amma has demanded a sum of ₹ 5,000 crores as a special package. So, the fund may be provided as early as possible and regarding the rice and kerosene, hon. Amma has demanded from the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs to make a special allotment of 30000 MT of rice to Tamil Nadu at BPL rates and further from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to allot 19,100 KL of kerosene to Tamil Nadu in addition to the regular allotment for issue under the Public Distribution system. And further she has demanded a sum of ₹ 2,000 crores and she has written to the Prime Minister and very soon a supplementary memorandum claiming the relief amount will be submitted by the hon. Chief Minister Amma. Yesterday, our hon. Finance Minister also visited

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Chennai and met the hon. Chief Minister Amma. Previously, our hon. Prime Minister also visited Chennai and met the hon. Chief Minister Amma. Our request is that mere visit is not sufficient. You must deliver the goods. So, Tamil Nadu is well in need of your help. Please plead and I also humbly request all our hon. Members to release funds from their Member of Parliament Local Area Development Funds to Tamil Nadu as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already, some Members have contributed.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Already, our hon. Deputy Chairman has released ₹ 1 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have already contributed.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : I thank him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request all Members to contribute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Every BJP Member have contributed ₹ 10000/- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both for the Chennai.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : And, also our Members of Parliament, as per the direction of the Chief Minister Amma, have given one month salary as donation to the relief work. And, also I came to know that our hon. Members Shri T. K. Rangarajan and hon. Member D. Raja have released their amount from their MPLADS funds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have already given it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN : Already they have given. So, the necessary steps taken by the hon. Chief Minister Amma must be appreciated. The flood situation should not be used for politics and also for their narrow gains or political gains. So, I thank the hon. Deputy Chairman. The hon. Deputy Chairman has already made the appeal to all the Members to release their respective funds, from their MPLADS funds. I again request all the Members to immediately release the funds to see that Tamil Nadu people are saved from the sufferings. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you, Mr. Navaneethakrishnanji. Navaneethakrishnanji, Tamil Nadu has the full support of all the Members of this House. I am telling you that. You can be rest assured of that. We will all be contributing. Thank you.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. House as well as the Minister to two different incidents. On November 25th, a Central Team visited Chennai to assess the floods in Tamil Nadu. They visited Chennai, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Puducherry, Thiruvallur and many places. I think they did not go to Thoothukudi. Thoothukudi is also a worst affected district. On December 3rd and 4th, a Central Team from the Agriculture Ministry visited Odisha to assess the drought areas. These two incidents happened in a gap of a week. So, we have to ask questions to ourselves as to why this is happening. Sir, proper strategy has to be adopted by the Governments, both Central and State, to prevent such things in future. Regarding floods, Puducherry and Cuddalore are frequently affected in one way or the other. In 2013, it was Phailin cyclone. In 2015, it was unprecedented North-East monsoon rain in some coastal districts in Tamil Nadu. Even now, a part of capital city, Chennai, is under water. Like this, many places have not recovered fully. The Central Team also visited Tamil Nadu and surveyed many places. We would like to know what steps are being taken and what suggestions are being made by the survey team and what the outcomes of these visits are.

Now, I come to rehabilitation works. Medical facilities are priorities, we must know. Roads are to be repaired on a war-footing basis. Many people, particularly those living near and along the water coasts, were worst affected. They have to be provided with alternative *pakka* houses so that in future they also do not face the same problem. I request Government to extend all support to flood-affected Tamil Nadu and release sufficient funds immediately as demanded by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, around 50 districts are facing severe flood like situation. Faizabad, Jhansi, Sant Ravi Das Nagar, Lucknow, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Ballia and Ghaziabad are amongst them. People living in these districts are to be given all types of support. What relief measures is the Government going to take for these people in these districts in Uttar Pradesh?

Sir, Odisha is also facing severe droughts. I request Government to take appropriate steps immediately to mitigate the sufferings of the people.

Then about our agriculture workers, these farmers in Indian villages have been affected badly by failure of agriculture. Because of this, there they commit suicide. So, I request Government to take special care and provide special package to these farmers to stop these suicides. There should be proper and permanent remedies for this.

Sir, with these words, I would like to associate myself with my colleague, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan regarding funds to be given to Tamil Nadu from the

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

MPLADS Funds. Already our National President Km. Mayawatiiji has told our MPs to help the State of Tamil Nadu by all means. With these words, I would like to conclude. Thank you.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are discussing on a very important subject, namely, droughts and floods. Today, while we are discussing it here, nine States are facing droughts. These States are Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): You have excluded West Bengal.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, even West Bengal. Sir, senior colleague, Shri Sharad Pawar, is here. He is an expert on this subject and he can deal with things effectively. But what I want to say is that drought has created misery to farmers. The suicide rate is increasing day-by-day. The Central Government of the day should find a permanent solution for these happenings. One, linking of rivers is a must, right from the rivers of the North, say, Ganga and Yamuna, and the rivers of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh up to river Cauvery. Unless you link the rivers, you cannot solve the problem permanently.

Sir, now, I come to the Chennai problem. The recent flood situation in Chennai and the surrounding areas, according to experts, has happened after 100 years. We do not know how much of the population and how many people had been affected in the earlier floods. But today, the rains have affected Chennai, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Puducherry and Thootukudi. I have not seen such a disaster in my lifetime. It is one of the worst floods that the State has ever faced. Of course, the Prime Minister visited there. The Chief Minister went around the area by a helicopter. And, our Finance Minister was there yesterday. Our Small Scale, Medium and Heavy Industries Minister has also visited there. I do not know what report they are going to give to the Government. So, a survey has been conducted by the Central Government officials. As correctly pointed out by Shri Ambeth Rajan, I suggest to the hon. Minister to kindly place the Report, which they have got from these officials, on the Table of the House. Sir, when the floods happened, the Army went there. But, according to the newspapers, The Hindu, The Indian Express and The Times of India, there was no coordination between the Army and the State officials. In such a situation, how can we expect that distribution of relief materials would have happened properly? There was no coordination. It is not my view. This had appeared in all the leading newspapers. Why was there no coordination? What was the arrangement between the Centre and the State? After all, it is your friendly Government. People are

suffering. They are a part of India. Sir, I would like to point out here that thousands of acres of land have perished. It is going to be very difficult to renew them. In 2013 also, Cuddalore and Puducherry were affected. Every five years, Cuddalore is affected by floods. The Government is not prepared to put up check dams. Whether it had been the DMK Government or the present AIADMK Government, consecutive Governments have not prepared the State for the floods. And people are the real sufferers. Sir, we do not know how many people have died. Some mentioned that the number is 300 and some mentioned the number as 500. There have been deaths of patients in hospitals because of want of oxygen. So, I would suggest here that the State Government should instruct the Election Commission to take up electoral rolls in these districts, visit every house and check if the list is okay. If he is missing, then, find out whether he is dead or he has gone elsewhere. Almost all the factories, small scale industries in Guindy, Ambattur, IT industry, automobile industry, were spoilt. Children did not have school for more than one month. We have never undergone such a tragedy. Sir, relief has come from everywhere. How much relief is the State Government giving? Our hon. AIADMK Leader has informed here about the relief. Our Party, DMK party, every party has started releasing the money collected from workers.

Over and above, I would like to mention that from Kerala, our Party collected ₹ 2 crores. From Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and from everywhere our Party Members collected and deposited money to our Party. It is something great. The Indian people, ordinary people, some people from United States and Great Britain, are sending a lot of help through their NGOs. Sir, this is not enough because this is going to be a permanent thing. I would like to demand that there must be a judicial inquiry into what has happened. For example, I can tell you one thing. This Chembambakkam Eri is the main villain. On one Tuesday, rain poured like anything and authorities were forced to discharge water at the rate of 20,000 cubic feet per second. This affected everything. Sir, BBC had already informed that there is going to be floods, it is going to rain. It is not a new thing. Everybody knows. My question is, the State Government is not prepared to face this.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is politicising the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he is politicising the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, no, no; without any. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is only his view. Why do you worry?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This is not the place to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan, that is only his view. Why do you worry? That is only his view. You say the correct thing. Sit down. Why do you worry about that?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you said that; it is on record. Now, sit down.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you must allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, take your seat. Shri Rangarajan, please continue.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am not discussing anything. I demanded an inquiry on that. Today the Minister has replied to one question.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, every Member has the liberty to express his view. If anyone has got a contradictory view, they can express it only during their turn. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It's okay. You need not say that.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, today in this House we didn't have the Question Hour, but one question was replied to by none other than Shri Prakash Javadekar. Shri Prakash Javadekar says, 'you fight with the Government'.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, that cannot be relied upon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is totally * *...(Interruptions)...* It is totally *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, we are all with Tamil Nadu in this hour of crisis. So, be patient. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Navaneethakrishnan, listen to me. We are all with you, with Tamil Nadu, in this hour of crisis. His party itself has contributed ₹ 2 crores. We are all with you. Let him speak. I will allow you to reply in the end. It is only his view *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you worry? *...(Interruptions)...* It is only his view *...(Interruptions)...* That is only his view *...(Interruptions)...* See, that is only his view. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you worry? You have given the correct position *...(Interruptions)...* That is on record *...(Interruptions)...* That is enough *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down *...(Interruptions)...* What do you say is on record *...(Interruptions)...*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, our hon. Chief Minister has given a detailed reply ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am not yielding ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan has not yielded. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: By following the agreement to release the water from Chembarambakam ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, don't be so impatient... (Interruptions)...Okay. Sit down. Sit down. Mr. Rangarajan, you continue... (Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, now, I wanted to tell our hon. AIADMK leader...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: He demanded ₹ 5,000 crores. I want that even if it is ₹ 50,000 crores, the Central Government should release it to Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, very good. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you conclude...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I will conclude ...(Interruptions)... Sir, again and again, the problem of Chennai will come because successive Governments have not planned properly. This House must know that in 1968 ₹ 1.9 crores was given to repair Cooum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh my God! You have taken five minutes extra... (Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, they have taken one minute out of that... (Interruptions)... Sir, in 1987, ₹ 194 crores were given. Sir, so far, for Cooum and Buckingham Adyar more than ₹ 20,000 crores spent. Experts from Singapore came. But, if rain or floods come, Chennai is drowned.

Finally, why am I saying is this? Today, the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar, replied, 'As per some reports, the rain and excess water released at the Chembarambakam Dam resulted in the flood of Adyar ...(Interruptions)... So, that is why I demand an enquiry.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is totally wrong; it is not correct... *(Interruptions)*... It is unfair ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not correct...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the reply is given by the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*... That is relied upon by my learned senior colleague ...*(Interruptions)*... I must be given an opportunity to say that the reply given by the hon. Minister is totally incorrect ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not correct. It is unacceptable ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against the truth ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*... You can send a notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bhupinder Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, through you, I want to appeal to Mr. Navaneethakrishnan and to the AIADMK friends that if you have any dispute with the hon. Minister, you please settle. If there is anything wrong in that, you give a proper notice. If we think that you are right, we will support you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, you allow my colleague to continue to say what he wants to say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he is saying incorrect things. ...*(Interruptions)*... His facts are wrong ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. I came rushing in because you are obstructing him ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... He should not present wrong facts...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. But, I came rushing in because you are disturbing him ...*(Interruptions)*... I came to rescue him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. He is a respected Member ...*(Interruptions)*... But, he has come with incorrect facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please, listen me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, his speech is over...*(Interruptions)*...

5.00 P.M.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, listen. He is reading out what the hon. Minister has said in the House ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please be very clear in the House ...(Interruptions)... Sir, our colleague, Mr. Rangarajan, was repeating what the hon. Minister said in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. It is on record.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, don't charge him ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It was written reply which is incorrect. ...(Interruptions)... I am not charging him ...(Interruptions)... I request him to be factual ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Bhupinder Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. That is over. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, if the hon. Minister has misled the House, there is rule for that. You invoke that rule. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what I suggest is this. He should give a notice saying that the hon. Minister made a wrong statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is so.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You please admit it today...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he gives so.

SHRI SITARM YECHURY: ...and examine it. You must do it today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If notice is given, I will examine it. Okay. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh ...(Interruptions)... Please, go to your seats ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhupinder Singh, please start your speech.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आप जानते हैं, कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है। श्री के. सी. त्यागी, श्रीमती रजनी पटेल और मैंने इस चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दिया था। सर, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, यह एक नारा ही रह गया है। It has become a slogan. This was my Special Mention the other day, in the last week. India is a *krishi pradhaan* country. It sounds a mere slogan but nothing in reality. आज अगर इस देश में कोई सबसे ज्यादा दुखी है, तो वह किसान है।

सर, आज यहां drought के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। ओडिशा एक calamity prone स्टेट है। वहां drought होता है, वहां flood होता है, वहां cyclone होता है, वहां tornado होता है और वहां lightning में लोग मरते हैं। आप जानते हैं ओडिशा प्रान्त natural calamity से भरा हुआ प्रान्त है। हमारे देश के, जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा, 320 जिलों में severe drought हुआ है। उनकी बात

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

को मैं repeat नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मेरे प्रदेश के 30 जिलों में से 25 में severe drought है। प्रदेश के 20,484 गांव इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं, डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा किसान अफेक्टेड हैं, 8,82,720 हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रभावित हुई है और क्रॉप damage 6,31,494 हेक्टेयर भूमि में है। इस प्रकार 70.64 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा वहां फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह बात जो यहां से सेंट्रल टीम गई थी, उसका कहना है। उस टीम का कहना है कि 80 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा भूमि में खड़ी फसल का नुकसान ओडिशा प्रदेश में हुआ है।

महोदय, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बार बार प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी, लेकिन कोई मदद नहीं दी गई। महोदय, यह विडम्बना है कि केंद्र सरकार से राहत नहीं मिल रही है। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री को दिनांक 20.11.2015 और 21.11.2015 को एक-एक चिट्ठी लिखी और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्री अरुण जेटली जी को भी चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। प्रदेश से लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सभी सांसद, पिछले वीरवार को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिले, चर्चा की और इस बारे में उन्हें भी अवगत कराया, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे यहां 'फाइलिन' के कारण जो फलड आया था, उसके अभी तक 399.81 करोड़ यानी almost 400 करोड़ रुपए आज तक नहीं मिले, जो कि वर्ष 2013 में मिलने चाहिए थे। मैंने यह मामला यहां बार बार उठाया, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। यह हालत है।

सर, तमिलनाडु के लिए भी मैंने यहां निवेदन किया था कि इसे भारत सरकार National Calamity declare क्यों नहीं कर रही है। इसी प्रकार जब ओडिशा में 1999 में प्राकृतिक आपदा आई थी, तब आपने उसे भी National Calamity declare नहीं किया था। तब NDA की सरकार थी और अहमदाबाद में जो दुखद घटना घटी, एक मिनट नहीं लगा और कहा गया कि यह National Calamity है। मैं उसकी राजनीति में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी ऐसी घटना के National Calamity घोषित होते ही, सारे भारत के Income Tax Payers ने 1 परसेंट इन्कम टैक्स वहां के लिए दिया था। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि तमिलनाडु, पुडुचेरी या आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए क्या किया गया है? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में मंत्री जी की ओर से एक definite reply यानी specific reply आना चाहिए।

महोदय, ओडिशा में जो आपकी टीम जा रही है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, कि वह टीम वहां की स्थिति की रिपोर्ट देने में कितना समय लेगी और कितनी मीटिंग्स होंगी? मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान के इस मुद्दे को आप वॉरफुटिंग पर लीजिए। इसे आप मीटिंग के बाद मीटिंग, कभी हाइपावर कमेटी की मीटिंग, फिर कभी कोई और मीटिंग और कभी इंटर डिपार्टमेंटल मीटिंग आदि कब तक चलता रहेगा? इससे किसान दुखी है। आज किसान रो रहा है। आज किसान क्यों रो रहा है, क्योंकि उसे मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं मिल पाया।

महोदय, हमारे यहां हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने मनरेगा में 52 रुपए प्रतिदिन मजदूरी में बढ़ाए हैं। हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिख कर दिया है कि मनरेगा में आप जो हमारे drought-affected areas हैं— कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर, नोआपाड़ा और बरगर का पदमपुर सब डिवीजन है तथा ये जो सब क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर आज 200 ब्लॉक्स में drought की situation है, वहां के लिए हमने निवेदन किया है कि वहां immediately राहत पहुंचाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करें। The labour is paid ₹ 174. But in our State, the Chief Minister

added ₹ 52 more. We are paying a labourer ₹ 200 to ₹ 226 per day.

सर, तेल की कीमत बढ़ी, बीज की कीमत बढ़ी, लेबर की कीमत बढ़ी, किसान की बुआई की कीमत बढ़ी, लेकिन किसान का minimum support price नहीं बढ़ा। यह सबसे ज्यादा खेद की बात है। सर, हम में क्या कमजोरी है, इस पार्लियामेंट में क्या कमजोरी है, इस देश की सरकार में क्या कमजोरी है कि हम किसान को अच्छा एमएसपी नहीं दे पाते? सर, मैंने बार बार कहा है कि अगर किसान हंसता है तो देश हंसेगा और किसान रोएगा तो देश को रोना पड़ेगा। सर, ओडिशा से लेकर बंगाल से लेकर, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र बुंदेलखंड से लेकर जो practically identified areas है, मंत्री जी, आज कम-से-कम हमें यह तो बताइए कि क्या आपके पास रिपोर्ट है कि भारत के कौन-कौन से जिले most drought affected जिले हैं? सर, अभी यहां Water Resource Minister बैठी थीं, हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनको हमारे यहां के medium, major projects के बारे में लिखा है और उनके लिए मांग की है। सर, पिछले साल में कुल 19 करोड़ 88 लाख रुपए मिले और इस साल 1051 करोड़ की सीडब्ल्यूसी की क्लियरेंस होते हुए भी हमें हमारे major, medium projects के लिए रुपयों की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए मैं आज आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, सरकार अच्छे दिन लाना चाहता है, तो हम सब आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन अच्छे दिन उसी दिन आएंगे, जिस रोज किसान के घर अच्छी पैदावार होगी, किसान की treasury में पैसा होगा, किसान जिस दिन मजबूत होगा, उस रोज भारत निर्माण होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: नहीं तो इस देश के अच्छे दिन कभी भी नहीं आ सकते। अगर इस बारे में किसी की दो राय है, तो हम उस पर चर्चा करते के लिए तैयार हैं। आप इस सदन में उस पर चर्चा कीजिए। Lastly, Sir, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय cooperative federalism की बात पर हमें बहुत दुख हो रहा है। आपने अक्टूबर में ओडिशा में जो कमेटी भेजी, हम लोगों ने नहीं कहा था कि आप कमेटी भेजिए। आपने एक कमेटी अक्टूबर में भेजी, उसके बाद जब हमने लिखकर दिया तब दूसरी कमेटी भेजी। तो यह दूसरी कमेटी क्या करने गयी थी और पहली कमेटी ने क्या किया? आप यह स्टेट के ऊपर मत थोपिए। सर, lastly, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your second 'last'.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मैं आज सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा price rise के बारे में एक नोटिस था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. वह कल है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर मेरे जिले में, कालाहांडी में ओडिशा में सारे स्टेट में कोई भी कॉटन का सपोर्ट प्राइस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। सर, आज चाइना और दूसरे देशों को जो इम्पोर्ट होता था, वह बंद हो गया है। सर, आज हमें market facilities के बारे में यहां मंत्री जी से जवाब मिले कि किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसे market facilities कौन देगा? सर, अमेरिका 2,50,000 रुपए अपने किसान को minimum subsidy देगा और हमें डबल्यूटीओ में कहा जाएगा कि आप एक पैसा नहीं दे सकते।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, please conclude. Take your seat.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: आप किसी के सामने मत झुकिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: आपके साथ सारा देश है। आप डब्ल्यूटीओ के सामने सीधी बात कीजिए कि हम अपने किसानों को सब्सिडी देंगे और जितनी जरूरत है, देंगे। Thank you, Sir.

श्री शरद पवार: सर, एक गंभीर विषय के बारे में हम तकरीबन 2 घंटे से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जहां तक मेरी information है, देश के 10 राज्यों में 227 जिले सूखाग्रस्त हैं। देश में सूखे की स्थिति हो और उसके लिए उपाय करने की बात हो, तो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन संविधान के माध्यम से कृषि का विषय ऐसा है जिसमें स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा होती है। ऐसे समय में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भारत सरकार को लिखना होगा, उन जिलों के नाम बताने होंगे, कितना क्षेत्र खराब हुआ है, कितनी फसल खराब हुई है, इसकी पूरी-पूरी information देनी पड़ेगी। उसके बाद इसमें सच्चाई और गम्भीरता कितनी है, यह देखने के लिए भारत सरकार को वहां टीम भेजनी पड़ेगी। इसके आधार पर भारत सरकार अंतिम निर्णय ले सकती है। आज 10 राज्यों की यह समस्या है और जिन राज्य सरकारों ने सूखा डिक्लेयर किया है, ऐसे 227 जिलों की इंफॉर्मेशन शायद भारत सरकार के पास आई होगी। इससे ज्यादा होगी तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मंत्री जी इसमें फंक्शनल लोगों का मार्गदर्शन कर सकते हैं। सूखे की परिस्थिति से किसानों का कितना नुकसान होता है, यह तो बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस सदन का हर सदस्य किसानों की समस्या को जानता है। जब उनको किसी संकट का सामना करने की नौबत आती है, तब उनको कितनी कीमत देनी पड़ती है, इसकी जानकारी भी सदन के सभी सदस्यों को है। इसलिए मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं सिर्फ चार-पांच सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, जिन पर भारत सरकार को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। एक—हमने और इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने इससे पहले 'मनरेगा' को समर्थन देने का निर्णय ले लिया था। महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्य में कई सालों से 'इम्प्लॉइमेंट गारंटी स्कीम' थी और कर्णाटक में इस तरह की एक अलग स्कीम थी। कई और राज्यों ने अलग अलग ऐसी स्कीमें बनाई थीं। भारत सरकार ने डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में एक नई दिशा देश को दी, सभी राज्यों को दी और 'मनरेगा' के अधीन गांव में काम करने का इंतजाम, मजदूरों को रोजी देने का इंतजाम इस सदन ने अपनी सम्मति देकर पूरा किया। भारत सरकार ने इस पर अमल करना शुरू किया और आज की हुकूमत भी इस पर ध्यान दे रही है। 'मनरेगा' में क्या क्या काम लेते हैं? इसमें कहीं सड़कें बनाते हैं, कहीं नहरें बनाते हैं और कहीं सड़क के साइड में plantation करते हैं। इस तरह के कई अच्छे काम इसके तहत होते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अभी ऐसा समय आया है कि किसान की खेती में काम करने के लिए क्या हम 'मनरेगा' का मजदूर दे सकते हैं, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। चाहे उसके क्षेत्र में कुआं खोदने का काम करना हो, पानी की नहर बनानी हो, फसल में इंटर कल्टिवेशन करने का काम हो, इन सभी कामों को करने के लिए हम वहां 'मनरेगा' का मजदूर दे सकते हैं। हम इस बारे में सोच सकते हैं कि इसमें कुछ हिस्सा या 25 per cent तक हिस्सा किसान भी उठा सकता है। इससे भारत सरकार का बोझ कम हो जाएगा और यह बात पक्की हो जाएगी कि मान लीजिए किसी किसान के खेत में दस मजदूरों को भेजा गया, तो वह किसान इस पर ध्यान देगा कि सुबह से शाम तक काम होता है या नहीं,

इसका कोई अच्छा रिजल्ट मिलता है या नहीं। आज हम देखते हैं कि कई जगहों पर 'मनरेगा' का काम चालू है। उसमें पचास लोग आते हैं और पांच सौ लोगों का हिसाब लगाते हैं, हम वहां पैसा लगाते हैं। हम कई बातें देखते हैं मगर जब खेती के क्षेत्र के काम का और किसान के खेत में काम का, किसान की सहमति से काम का, उसके सुपरविजन से काम का हम बंदोबस्त करेंगे, इंतजाम करेंगे तो शायद मुझे लगता है कि ज्यादा काम होने की संभावना है। इतनी बड़ी रकम भारत सरकार अगर इस काम के लिए, इस योजना के लिए देती है, तो इसका फायदा अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है, इस बारे में बात करने और सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने खुद मराठवाड़ा के सभी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जाकर वहां की परिस्थिति का जायज़ा लिया है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मेरे ही राज्य में यवतमाल नाम का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और वहां सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। मैंने एक महीना पहले दो दिनों तक वहां के आत्महत्याग्रस्त गांव में घर-घर जाकर लोगों से बात की और उनके परिवारों से बात की और जाना कि क्यों इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा होती है। यवतमाल एक ऐसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, महाराष्ट्र में खेती के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन करने वाला एक नेता, जिसका नाम वसन्त राव नायक है, वह वहां से आता था। किसानों के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाने में उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया था। उनके जिले में यह जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है, यह क्यों हो रही है? मैंने वहां जाकर देखा, मराठवाड़ा में जाकर देखा और कुछ जिले हैं, जहां यह समस्या होती है, वहां गांव-गांव में जाकर देखा। इसमें दो-तीन बातें सामने आईं। एक, फसल खत्म हो गई, फिर सोसायटी से या बैंक से पैसे लिए थे, बीज लाए, बुवाई करने के लिए जो मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, वह मेहनत की, खर्च किया, लेकिन जिस तरह से बारिश की अपेक्षा करते हैं, उस तरह से बारिश नहीं आई और पूरी फसल हाथ से गई। उनके सिर पर इतना बोझ पड़ गया। एक साल, दो साल, तीन साल, तक सूखे की परिस्थिति का सामना करने के बाद वे उस बोझ का सामना नहीं कर सकते थे, इससे उनका छुटकारा नहीं हो सकता था और एक दिन उन्होंने आत्महत्या का रास्ता सीखा। हमें इसके बारे में सोचना होगा। डा. मनमोहन सिंह के नेतृत्व में इस सम्बन्ध में तब एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया गया था। मुझे याद है कि मेरे राज्य में वर्धा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, यह महात्मा गांधी जी का डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और गांधी जी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आत्महत्या की संख्या ज्यादा हो गई। उस समय मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम वहां जाकर देखना चाहते हैं। हम दोनों ही वहां गए, किसानों से बात की। एक ही बात सबके सामने आई, सभी साथियों के माध्यम से हमने यह सुना कि उनके सिर पर यह जो बोझ हो गया है, चाहे बैंक का हो, चाहे प्राइवेट साहूकारों का हो, चाहे सोसायटी का हो, उससे उनका छुटकारा नहीं है और इसलिए वे आत्महत्या के रास्ते पर जाते हैं। यहां आकर 5-6 दिन बैठ कर, चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री हो, अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज हों, सभी को विश्वास में लेकर वहां एक जबर्दस्त कदम उठाने की कोशिश की गई। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों को 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की माफी देने के लिए, उनको राहत देने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय लिया गया। हमने देखा कि अगले 2-3 साल में आत्महत्या का रेट कम हुआ था, मगर आज फिर वह आत्महत्या का रेट बढ़ रहा है। किसी सरकार के लिए हमेशा इस तरह से माफी देना इतना आसान नहीं है, मैं जानता हूं, मगर हमें सोचना होगा कि उनके सिर पर यह जो बोझ है, क्या हम यह बोझ re-schedule कर सकते हैं? अगर हम माफ कर सकते हैं, तो अच्छी बात है। अगर माफ नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उनको इसे एक साल में वापस करना है, उनको 5 या 7 साल का समय दे दें। इस बार उनसे जो सूद लेने

[श्री शरद पवार]

की बात थी, उसे माफ कर दें। आगे की फसल लेने के लिए बैंक के माध्यम से या सोसायटी के माध्यम से उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने के बारे में हम वहां कुछ न कुछ तैयारी करें। क्या हम इस तरह की बात कर सकते हैं, यह बात सोचने की आवश्यकता है। अगर पूरी माफी नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो आप कम से कम इसके बारे में जरूर सोच सकते हैं कि इसको कैसे re-schedule कर सकते हैं। यह बोझ है, उसको एक साल में देने के बजाय अगर हम उनके लिए 5, 6, 7 साल का समय दे सकते हैं, तो यह बोझ कम हो सकता है। अगर नई फसल लेने के लिए उनकी और आर्थिक मदद हो सकती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वे किसान फिर अपनी खेती करने के लिए आगे आ सकते हैं और वे आत्महत्या के रास्ते पर नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसलिए इसके बारे में ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जिन जिलों में सूखे की परिस्थिति है, वहां जाकर मैंने एक बात देखी कि पशुधन की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। दो साल पहले ऐसी स्थिति थी, मैंने खुद अपने राज्य में देखा कि वहां की सरकार ने 12 लाख से ज्यादा पशुओं का कैटल कैंप किया था और पशुधन बचाने के लिए बहुत बड़ी मदद की थी। इसमें भारत सरकार ने उनकी मदद की थी। आज कई राज्यों में वहां की स्थिति मालूम करने के बाद पता लगता है कि कई राज्यों ने पशुधन बचाने के लिए कोई खास उपाय किए हैं, ऐसी बात हमें देखने को नहीं मिलती है। अगर एक बार पशुधन खत्म हो गया, तो किसान के सामने आगे की खेती करने में मजबूरी पैदा हो जाती है और इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि पशुधन को बचाना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और उसे मदद देने के लिए भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, तीसरी बात, कई गांवों में मैंने देखा है कि पीने के पानी की वहां समस्या है। लातूर नाम का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। सदन के कई सदस्यों को शायद मालूम होगा कि लातूर से सांसद के प्रतिनिधि एक जमाने में लोक सभा के स्पीकर थे, जिनका नाम शिवराज पाटिल था। उनके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जाने के बाद पता लगा कि वहां पानी कितने दिन में मिलता है? वहां बीस दिन में एक बार पानी मिलता है। किसी के घर में जाइए, तो पाएं कि पानी के बैरल जगह जगह पर रखे हैं, क्योंकि बीस दिन में एक दिन पानी मिलता है। पीने के पानी की यह समस्या लातूर जैसे एक महत्वपूर्ण डिस्ट्रिक्ट की है। यहां हमारी रजनी ताई बैठी हैं, उनके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कई ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां दस-दस दिन, बारह-बारह दिन तक पानी नहीं मिलता है, एक दिन पानी मिलता है। पानी के जो सोर्स हैं, वे भी ड्राई होना शुरू हुए हैं। वहां की हुकूमत मदद देने के लिए ध्यान देती है, मगर आज परिस्थिति इतनी गम्भीर बनी हुई है और इसलिए हमें इस बारे में अलग से कोई कार्यक्रम लेने की आवश्यकता है। हम जब वहां लोगों को रोजी देने की बात करेंगे, तो सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान वाटर कंजर्वेशन पर होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मदद हो, ऐसे जो काम हों, इन पर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा और इससे हमारी आगे की समस्या कैसे कम होगी, देखना होगा और इस पर हम जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, वह करने की आवश्यकता है।

यहां कई बातें कहीं गईं। मैं सदन के सामने एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि समझो, एक फसल गई, एक साल की फसल का नुकसान हुआ, चाहे गेहूं हो, चावल हो, धान हो, ज्वार हो या बाजरा हो, इससे देश का नुकसान होता है, किसान का नुकसान होता है, मगर बागवानी की फसल का जब नुकसान होता है तो इससे ज्यादा गम्भीर नुकसान होता है। हॉर्टिकल्चर में

एक फसल लगाने के लिए, फल लगाने के लिए चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल राह देखनी पड़ती है, मगर एक बार हॉर्टिकल्चर का काम होने के बाद इसका फायदा आगे कई साल, बीस साल, पंद्रह साल, पचास साल तक मिल सकता है, चाहे आम की बागवानी हो, चाहे अंगूर की बागवानी हो, चाहे सेब की बागवानी हो, चाहे अमरुद की बागवानी हो, चाहे सीताफल की बागवानी हो। दूसरी फसल और बागवानी की फसल में बहुत अंतर है। एक बार अगर बागवानी की फसल गई, तो फिर किसान उठ नहीं सकता। उसे उसकी बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। मुझे याद है, दो-साल पहले जब ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई थी, तब भारत सरकार ने बागवानी को बचाने के लिए 35 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर खाली पानी देने के लिए यहां से हर राज्य को दिए थे और इसका फायदा लेकर कई राज्यों ने अपनी बागवानी की फसल को बचाने का काम किया था। मुझे लगता है कि आज भी ऐसा काम करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि अपने देश में इस क्षेत्र में किसानों ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। शायद हमारे बहुत से साथियों को यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि आज दुनिया में horticulture and vegetable production में भारत का हिस्सा दूसरे नंबर पर है। यह भारत के किसानों ने जो मेहनत की, उससे हम यहां तक पहुंचे हैं, तो उनकी बागवानी को बचाने के लिए हम लोगों को एक अलग तरह से मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी मदद करने के बारे में भारत सरकार सोचे और इस मामले में राज्य सरकार की जो डिमांड होगी, उसमें उनको मदद करे।

आखिरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जब-जब ऐसी समस्या आती है, तो फसलों के ऊपर बहुत बुरा असर होता है। इसलिए भारत सरकार ने छह साल पहले दो इंस्टीट्यूट बनाए। फसल पर कई तरह से असर होता है, जैसे कभी पानी नहीं मिलता तो असर होता है, कहीं ज्यादा पानी आ गया, तो उसका असर होता है। उसको अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं—Biotic and abiotic stress on crops. और इस बारे में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है और किसानों को हम किस तरह से सलाह दे सकते हैं, इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने दो इंस्टीट्यूट बनाने का काम किया—एक रांची के पास और एक पुणे के पास। ये दोनों इंस्टीट्यूट खड़े हुए। सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन वहां की सरकार ने उन्हें दे दी, मगर आज वहां जाने के बाद यह पता लगता है कि वहां जो साइंटिस्ट्स अपॉइंट करने हैं और इस क्षेत्र में जो संशोधन, रिसर्च चालू होकर किसानों को अच्छी तरह से सलाह देने का काम होना चाहिए, वह काम करने के लिए वहां साइंटिस्ट्स की वेकेंसीज अभी तक भरी नहीं हैं और इसलिए वहां का काम जिस तरह से होना चाहिए, वह हो नहीं रहा, क्योंकि वह काम सूखाग्रस्त किसानों को मदद करने वाला काम है और इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ कदम मंत्री जी जल्दी उठाएंगे, इतना मैं विश्वास करता हूं।

महोदय, एक और बात मुझे कहनी है। कई राज्यों के बारे में हमेशा एक बात आती है कि जो पानी खेती के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसमें बड़ा हिस्सा, गन्ने की फसल के लिए जाता है। महाराष्ट्र में ऐसी शिकायत है, वेस्टर्न यू.पी. के बारे में ऐसी शिकायत है, नॉर्थ कर्णाटक के बारे में ऐसी शिकायत है। कई राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है, वहां गन्ने की फसल को पानी ज्यादा देते हैं, इस तरह की शिकायत आती है। मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने देखा कि इण्डोनेशिया में वहां की सरकार ने, वहां के कृषि विभाग ने इस क्षेत्र में अलग काम किया है। उन्होंने गन्ने की एक अलग वेराइटी तैयार की जिसमें ड्राउट रेजिस्टेंट कैरेक्टर है। 50 दिन पानी नहीं दिया तो भी वह गन्ना बच सकता है। पढ़ने के बाद हमने एक टीम भेजी, एक शुगरकेन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है, जिसका मैं अध्यक्ष हूं। वसंतदादा

[श्री शरद पवार]

पाटिल नाम के हमारे राज्य के बड़े नेता थे और खेती और सहकारी के क्षेत्र में उनका बड़ा योगदान था। इनके नाम पर यह इंस्टीट्यूशन है, जहां 120 से ज्यादा साइंटिस्ट्स काम करते हैं। उस इंस्टीट्यूट की टीम मैंने वहां भेजी, इसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आ गई है और फोटो भी आ गए हैं। उन्होंने एक जेनेटिकली मॉडिफाइड शुगरकेन वेराइटी डेवलप की, जी.एम. वेराइटी, जिसको पानी की आवश्यकता बहुत कम है। आज इस तरह से काम यहां भी हो सकता है। आज दुनिया में चीनी का उत्पादन करने वाला और एक्सपोर्ट करने वाला भारत आज दूसरे नम्बर का देश है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इतने बड़े गन्ने की फसल और पानी के इस्तेमाल का इससे कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है, तो इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मगर आज डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ बायोटैक्नॉलोजी का व्यू बदलना चाहिए। जी. एम. क्रॉम के बारे में मालूम नहीं कि नई सरकार की नीति क्या है। दुनिया में कई देशों ने इसका लाभ लिया है। आज हम खाद्य तेल आयात करते हैं। जहां से खाद्य तेल आयात करते हैं, वहां का जो खाद्य तेल या ऑयल सीड का जो उत्पादन होता है, वह जेनेटिकली मॉडिफाइड सिस्टम से ही होता है, यानी बाहर से हम इंपोर्ट करके यहां खाते हैं लेकिन अपने यहां हम किसानों को यह करने की इजाजत नहीं देते, ऐसी स्थिति यहां पैदा हुई है। और इसलिए रिसर्च के बारे में, साइंस के बारे में हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। जहां तक सूखे की परिस्थिति का सामना करने वाली कोई नई फसल डेवलप करने की बात हो, जिस रास्ते हम वह कर सकते हैं, उस रास्ते काम करने का मौका हमें साइंटिफिक कम्युनिटी को हमेशा देना चाहिए। इतना मैं कहता हूं और आपसे इजाजत लेता हूं।

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated) : Namaskaram, Sir. सर, मैं अपना भाषण कन्नड़ भाषा में देना चाहती हूं। मैं इसके लिए आपसे इजाजत चाहती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE: Thank you, Sir.

(Hon. Member spoke in Kannada)

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair:]

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, where is the translation?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): She did not inform.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : No, no, I informed, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): If you informed just now, it will not be possible.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : No, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : When did you inform?

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : In the morning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): If you can speak in English, it will be a little better and we are trying to get the Translator. We are trying to get it done. If you can, it will be very nice.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : I have already given notice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : Yes, but, the information is not there and it was not done. I am trying to get it done.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : What happened? She had already informed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : If she has already informed, then why didn't the Translator come. Okay, carry on, please.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : Sir, I try to speak in Hindi.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I am trying to find out.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : She can speak in her language.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : That is what I am saying.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : And then circulate her speech in English and Hindi to all Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : Okay, good suggestion.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : Should I?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : We do not have a system like that but I think we should do it. Please carry on. Can you speak in English?

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : No, because in the morning I came to know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : You speak such good English. You can try it.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : But, still, because it is a feeling from my heart. I cannot put fully in another language.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : Okay, please carry on. Please carry on or can I call somebody else and then I can call you back.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE : Sure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : It will be better. Please sit down. Thank you. अब ये translator organise करें।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, मैंने यह चर्चा सुनी और दो बिन्दुओं के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा अभी शरद पवार जी ने कहा कि हमें रिसर्च को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए, रिसर्च को आगे ले जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जीएम के बारे में इस सरकार की भूमिका क्या है? हमारी भूमिका बिल्कुल साफ है कि विज्ञान को हम रोक नहीं सकते, रोकना नहीं चाहते, इसको आगे ले जाएंगे और इसलिए जीएम के भी ट्रायल्स, जो पूरी सेफ्टी के साथ होते हैं, उन ट्रायल्स के लिए हम परमिशन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन शरद पवार जी, इसमें एक मदद आपको भी करनी पड़ेगी या सभी राज्यों को करनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि अभी no State is allowing free trial. There is a catch-22 situation. हमारी कमेटी सेफ्टी के रूल्स के साथ ट्रायल के लिए परमिशन दे रही है, लेकिन कोई भी राज्य अगर ट्रायल करने के लिए परमिशन नहीं देगा, तो क्या होगा? मैं एक विस्तृत चर्चा के लिए आपके सामने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : Sir, let us get the name of Minister right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) : Yes, it will be changed. Do not disturb please.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इस संबंध में मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि इसके लिए एक तो राज्यों से परमिशन नहीं मिलती, यह एक दिक्कत आ रही है। अब फेडरलिज्म के ज़माने में फिर केंद्र सरकार पावर अपने हाथ में ले, यह भी संभव नहीं होता, लेकिन फिर विज्ञान का रथ आगे कैसे जाएगा? किसानों को नई तकनीक चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसानों को नई तकनीक की जरूरत है और अगर हम परमिशन नहीं देंगे, तो क्या होगा? जैसे आपने कहा कि आज जो विदेश से हम तेल ला रहे हैं, वह तेल जीएम है, वह तो हम खा ही रहे हैं, तो विदेश से लाकर कैसे क्या होता है? मुझे एक बात और कहनी है, वह यह है कि बंगलादेश में जीएम को परमिशन मिली है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You believe in 'Make in India'. Just because we are importing, it is not a compulsion that we should also get the same here.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : No, I am just telling one view. I respect all views. That is the first democratic condition that I am following. The issue is कि बंगलादेश में जीएम आ गया। अब बंगलादेश से असम के लोग ला रहे हैं? फिर पश्चिमी बंगाल में आएगा, फिर बिहार में आएगा, फिर सारे देश में आएगा। Is it the right way? मैं आप सबसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें देश की वैज्ञानिक तरक्की रोकनी नहीं चाहिए। ह्यूमन सेफ्टी का पूरा एंगल ध्यान में रखकर भी तरक्की करनी है, तो हमें विज्ञान और प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और यह प्रोडक्टिविटी की ही लड़ाई है। जैसा शरद पवार जी ने कहा कि drought resistance नई variety है, तो हम ऐसे गुण क्यों नहीं लाएंगे? लड़ाई क्या है? हमारे देश में दुनिया की

17 फीसदी कैटल आबादी है। We have 17 per cent cattle population of the world. We have only 2.5 per cent of the land and only 4 per cent fresh rain water resources. How are we going to meet the demands of the growing population and its growing protein needs? That is also an issue. Therefore, I appreciate the feeling, but I appreciate the other view also. Let me also talk about floods in Tamil Nadu. Today, there was a question which could not be taken up because in our House Question Hour is always a casualty. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are doing politics in everything. Today, one question was whether the climate change has caused floods in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): आप सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am on the issue of floods and climate change, which has been raised. ...(Interruptions)... I am on a point. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): He is not giving answer to the question. Let him speak. He is not giving answer to the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Whether climate change impacts floods and droughts, is also an issue. Let me tell you that yes, climate change increases the frequency of floods and droughts. But a particular drought or a particular flood cannot be attributed to that. That is the scientific position as of today. Now what is the issue? You say that there are many other factors responsible for floods.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Under which rule?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, firstly the hon. Minister is not speaking from his seat. The second point of order is that the hon. Minister should not be replying to the subject. This subject belongs to the hon. Minister of Agriculture. What is his intervention for? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Let him intervene. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is not his subject, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): He is not replying. He is not replying. There is no point of order.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he is taking away the fundamental rights of the Members of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, क्लाइमेट चेंज और जीएम क्रॉप मेरा मंत्रालय देख रहा है, इसलिए मैं उतना ही बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not trespassing. मेरे views भी होते हैं, लेकिन views के अलावा जो इसमें है, वह मैं बता रहा हूँ। मेरा आज भी एक उत्तर था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेन्नई में फ्लड कैसे आया? उसमें एक उदाहरण आया। उसके चार-पांच कारण हैं, बहुत सारे कारण हैं। Let me make it clear कि जैसे वहां इतनी torrential rain गिरी, यानी वह नैचुरल कैलामिटी थी, that is one fact. The second fact, उसकी जो resilience building शहर में होनी चाहिए, वह प्लानिंग न होने के कारण, एंक्रोचमेंट के कारण सभी नाले and all natural drains are closed. That is not the case of Chennai alone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): How much more time will you take, Mr. Minister?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, two minutes. This is not the case of Chennai alone. It has happened in all the cities. What is happening is, in Uttarakhand, people are doing construction in the riverbed. That is the problem. Then in Kashmir, all the natural drains were blocked. These things increase the intensity of natural disasters. That is the point I wanted to make.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Under which rule?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, under Rule 358.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Tiruchi Siva, under which rule, are you raising your point of order?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Rule No. 358. Let me first submit my point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Under which rule? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Okay, I don't mind. That rule must be adopted for everyone. Sir, Shri T.K. Rangarajan was referring to the reply which the hon. Environment Minister,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): There is no Rule No. 358; sorry.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I can raise any point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You can't just say anything and start speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I can raise any point of issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have a very relevant issue. Kindly permit me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You cannot just get up and start speaking.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am sorry; it is Rule 258. Without having the Book, I am saying it. When Shri. T.K. Rangarajan was referring to the reply which was tabled this morning by the hon. Environment Minister ...(Interruptions)... Just a moment I am coming to your help. Shri Navaneethakrishnan, when interrupted him, said that the Minister's reply was *. * is an unparliamentary word, Sir. You kindly look into that and expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, I will give a ruling then. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shrimati Jayashree, ...(Interruptions)... Please don't disturb her. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the interpreter is there. You may speak. ...(Interruptions)... I will get back to you ...(Interruptions)... I will get back to you. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't disturb the lady. She has got up ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती बी. जयश्री:** नमस्कार, मैं तुमकूर के गुब्बी तालुक से आती हूँ। इसलिए मैं यही की स्थिति के बारे में बोलूंगी। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश के अन्य भागों की स्थिति ठीक है। सच तो ये है कि देश भर के किसानों की स्थिति भी गंभीर है।

इस जिला के 9 तालुक हैं और सभी तालुकों में रागी, मूंगफली और नारियल की खेती होती है। मूलतः ये सारी फसल बारिश पर आधारित है। समय पर बारिश नहीं होने पर किसान दुःखी हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि वहां के लोग सिर्फ खेती करना जानते हैं और कृषि के लिए बारिश ही मूल आवश्यकता है।

बारिश न आने पर किसान कंगाल होकर डर जाता है फिर भी आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश में कर्ज में डूब जाता है। वह सोचता है "चलो इस बार बारिश नहीं हुई तो क्या हुआ, अगली बार बारिश होगी"। इसी आशावादी प्रवृत्ति की वजह से कर्ज लेकर अपनी खेती करता है। जब लगातार कई सालों तक बारिश नहीं होती है तो किसान की मदद करने के लिए कोई नहीं होता, और वह असहाय हो जाता है।

किसान देश का बहुत मुख्य अंग है। किसान की खेती से खाद्यान्न पैदा होने से ही देश सुखी रह सकता है। अगर किसान नहीं हो तो देश उन्नति करने के बदले मर जायेगा। किसान अपनी खेती के लिए बैंक के अलावा निजी लेन देन करने वालों से भी कर्ज लेते हैं जिनका ब्याज बहुत होता है। जब कर्ज का बोझ बहुत हो जाता है तब कर्जदारों का प्रभाव और किसान का अपमान बढ़ जाता है और किसान आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं। इसी तरह हर गांव में आत्महत्या का कहर बढ़ जाता है तो पूरा कृषक समाज कर्ज में डूब जाता है और इसका असर देश के ऊपर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है। अगर किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं तो उस परिवार की मुखिया की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इससे एक परिवार खत्म हो जाता है। इसका बुरा प्रभाव बच्चों पर भी पड़ता है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Hindi translation of the original speech made in Kannada.

[श्रीमती बी. जयश्री]

जब किसान देश को अन्न देगा तभी देश सुखी रह सकेगा। देश की जनता देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मेहनत कर देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं। मगर यदि किसान नहीं रहेंगे तो देश का ही अंत हो जाएगा। मैं किसी भी सरकार की तरफ उंगली नहीं दिखा रही हूं। हम आजकल आधुनिकीकरण और प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, मगर आधुनिकीकरण के नाम पर पर्यावरण, जमीन, पहाड़ आदि का विनाश कर रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम मौसम पर विपरीत पड़ रहा है।

हमें प्रौद्योगिकी भी चाहिए। मगर प्रौद्योगिकी सर्वत्र नहीं होनी चाहिए, आखिर बड़े से बड़े यंत्र को शुरू से अंत तक चलाने के लिए कोई एक व्यक्ति चाहिए। उस व्यक्ति को खाना किसान देता है, मगर आज हमने उस किसान के हाथ से काम ही छीन लिया है। उसका हाथ खाली है, हम सबने उस किसान को मार डाला है।

जब भी किसान आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं तब हम उसकी मौत के कारण ढूंढने की बजाय उसके परिवार को मुआवजा देकर चुप हो जाते हैं। किसान अपनी जिन्दगी भर हमें अन्न देता है मगर हम उनकी जिंदगी को 5-10 लाख रुपये देकर तोल देते हैं। किसान की जिन्दगी को पैसे से तोलना कहां तक ठीक है। हमें किसान को काम देने की दिशा में सोचना है। वैश्विक तापमान को नियंत्रण करने की दिशा में सोचना है।

महोदय, मैं इन शब्दों को किसी को खुश करने के लिए नहीं बोल रही हूं। मैं अपने हृदय से विनती करती हूं कि हम सब मिलकर उस किसान को जो देश के लिए अपने जीवन का बलिदान देते हैं, बचाना है।

धन्यवाद, शरणु शरणार्थी।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, just now, we heard Shri Sharad Pawar, one of the competent authorities on Indian agriculture, speaking on the subject. He made a very eloquent speech. It is true that our country is very diverse. In several parts, we are witnessing very serious drought, and in some places, say, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and some parts of Andhra Pradesh, we have been witnessing extremes in rainfall and floods. Why is this happening? The time has come when we should understand the dialectics of nature. The dialectics of nature says that there should be a balance between people, land, water and air. Whenever the balance is disturbed, we have to face the fury of nature. That is what we have been witnessing today. This Government, the present Government, can claim one achievement, and that is, the dismantling of the Planning Commission and instituting the NITI Aayog. Now, the NITI Aayog has got all Chief Ministers as its members. This Government speaks about co-operative federalism. Mr. Minister, if you believe in co-operative federalism, you must take all the States into confidence. You must consult all Chief Ministers. You must evolve a comprehensive National Policy on land use. That is number one. Then, you must evolve a comprehensive National Water Policy; that is, how to link rivers and how to share river waters. You should arrive at certain solutions to the problems. Even after the intervention of the Judiciary, the river

water problems have not been solved. When I say this, Sir, what is the problem in Tamil Nadu? There are some systemic problems. It is not to blame this party or that party. There are systemic problems. If there are problems in the States, then, yes, we will take up those problems with the State Governments and fight it out there. But here, in Parliament, in the august House, we should discuss as to what is happening to our water bodies, rivers, canals, forests and mountains. They are disappearing. They are being allowed to be encroached upon. Successive Governments have failed to stop this encroachment. Let us speak with conscience and honesty. Let us stretch our conscience and admit that successive Governments have failed to stop this encroachment. Now, how to manage this country? Shri Sharad Pawar said that we should continue our research. Yes, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one of the significant Acts this Parliament enacted, but, at the same time, there are irregularities. We will have to fight the irregularities. This Act must be implemented. This scheme should be streamlined, strengthened and implemented to help the poor, landless agricultural workers, primarily, and the *Dalits* and *Adivasis* in the different parts of the country. But there is a controversy of whether we will have to go for Genetically Modified crops (GM crops) or organic crops. And there are reports in Tamil Nadu emanating even during this extreme rains and floods that organic crops could withstand whereas other crops failed. What to do with this? So, the Parliament should think of certain larger issues and it is not a short-term issue now that we are fighting against each other. How can we conserve our own natural wealth, our own water sources, our own land, conservation of land, conservation of water? What are we thinking? What is the job of your NITI Aayog? I am asking you. What is NITI Aayog going to do? You will have to think over this.

Coming to concrete issues, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and some parts of Andhra Pradesh are badly affected and they need assistance from the Centre. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... You are giving, but did you agree to these States? Are they enough to meet the requirements? The State Government has asked for much more and the Centre should admit. And, moreover, I would like to ask you -- the Prime Minister made some announcement, the Finance Minister made some announcement, you also can make some announcement -- Is it really done? I am asking you: Is it really done? Has money been sent? Has it been cleared? You tell the Parliament because we will have to tell our people also. So announcement alone cannot be enough. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry need more Central assistance without any further delay and Centre should ensure this.

Coming to the last issue, Sir, agriculture is in deep crisis. You are also, I understand, one of the senior persons who have keen knowledge in agriculture and

[Shri D. Raja]

Shri Sharad Pawar is sitting here. Agriculture is in deep crisis and farmers are passing through unprecedented distress and they are committing suicide. What is the root cause for this? It is indebtedness, farmer's indebtedness. This indebtedness drives them to suicide. Why do farmers get into debt trap? Agriculture has become non-remunerative. They do not get remunerative prices and my Comrade, my beloved colleague Tyagiji, was talking about MSP and the paddy producers do not get reasonable price. Sugarcane producers do not get reasonable price. So, remunerative price is not given to the farmers. Agricultural workers do not get adequate wages. How to face these problems? Yes, there is drought and Government should take up measures on a war-footing on floods and rains and Government should come out with positive thinking and a positive measures. Here, the short-term measure is immediate financial assistance to the States, and for longterm measures, you will have to think of a comprehensive water policy, a comprehensive land use policy; otherwise, this country cannot progress. Sharad Pawarji was talking about horticulture and other developments in the country. Yes, India is progressing. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... India is one of the major developing countries and we can claim that we are the most developed among developing countries, but we are failures and we need a comprehensive outlook to protect our agriculture and to change our agriculture. But corporatisation of agriculture will not be helpful. Co-operative agriculture and protection of small and marginal farmers must be one of the priorities of our Government. Sir, agriculture must be given the priority. And, in fact, Parliament should have some special Session to discuss Indian agriculture and problems faced by Indian agriculture.

Thank you very much.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, बाढ़ या अकाल की वजह से जो आपदा पैदा होती है, उसके उपर Short Duration Discussion के तहत आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए प्रथमतः मैं आपका आभार मानती हूँ।

सर, मैं एक किसान परिवार से आती हूँ। यहां पर जिस-जिस क्षेत्र का नाम लिया गया, उस मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र और बीड, जहां पूरे देश में सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं होती हैं, मैं उस constituency से आती हूँ। हम बचपन में सुनते थे, मराठी में खेती को शेती बोलते हैं, कि उत्तम शेती, यानी जो बहुत अच्छा काम है, यानी उत्तम खेती, मध्यम व्यापार, यानी जो व्यापार करने वाले हैं, वे मध्यम लोग हैं और कनिष्ठ नौकरी, यानी नौकरी करने वाले लोग कनिष्ठ हैं। लेकिन आज इतने सालों के अनुभव से मुझे यह लगने लगा है कि सबसे कनिष्ठ शेती है। आज शेती कनिष्ठतम हो गई है, मध्यम नौकरी हो गई है और उत्तम व्यापार हो गया है। व्यापारियों के दिन बहुत अच्छे हैं, उनके लिए बहुत अच्छे दिन आए हैं। इसलिए अभी यहां उलटा क्रम लगना शुरू हो गया है।

मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में एक भयावह परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, वहां लगातार 4 साल से अकाल पड़ा है। वहां 4 साल से बारिश नहीं हुई है, वहां बारिश का पानी नहीं है। इससे पहले हमारे यहां 1972 में एक बहुत बड़ा अकाल पड़ा था। उस समय हम बहुत छोटे थे और तब हमने देखा था, सुना था कि बहुत सारे लोग माइग्रेट करके पुणे, मुम्बई, पिम्परी छिछोड़ में आए थे जो एरियाज हमारी सिटीज में है, वहां पर आए थे। लेकिन आज यह परिस्थिति है कि खाने की तो छोड़ो, पानी पीकर जीने की नौबत आ चुकी है। जिसे हम मराठवाड़ा बोलते हैं, अब हम उसको टैंकरवाड़ा बोलेंगे, इस तरह से परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। वहां टैंकरों से ही पानी दिया जाता है। सर, statistics यह कहता है कि हमारे मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में, हमारे बीड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हर 35 घंटे में एक आत्महत्या हो रही है, हर डेढ़ दिन में एक आत्महत्या हो रही है। हम इतने संवेदनहीन हो गए हैं कि पहले हम इसकी चर्चा करते थे, अब हमने वह चर्चा भी पीछे छोड़ दी है। हमें लगता है कि ऐसा ही होता रहेगा। इस स्थिति से मुझे ऐसा लगता है, डरावनी स्थिति यह है कि हमारी संवेदनशीलता का नष्ट होना, यह मुझे सबसे ज्यादा खतरे की चीज़ लगती है।

सर, हमारे यहां जमीन के नीचे एक-एक हजार फीट तक बोरवेल ले जाएंगे, तो भी पानी नहीं आएगा। हमारे यहां 4-4 साल से, जैसा मैंने बताया कि कुछ भी उपज नहीं है। रबी तो छोड़ो, वह तो बहुत कम आती है, लेकिन खरीफ का भी जो अनाज होता है, वह भी हमारे यहां नहीं आता है। बीच में हमारे यहां औरंगाबाद क्षेत्र में एक चोरी हो गई। जब उस चोरी के लिए पुलिस उस महिला को पकड़ने के लिए गई, तो उसने कहा कि मैंने इसलिए चोरी की, क्योंकि मेरे बच्चे भूखे थे और इसलिए मैंने रोटी चुराई। यह गांव में आज की परिस्थिति है। हम यहां पर चर्चा अलग करते हैं, लेकिन वहां की परिस्थिति बहुत अलग है।

सर, मैं यहां खुद अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में बताना चाहूंगी कि जो बीड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहां हर साल 3 लाख से अधिक लोग माइग्रेट होते हैं। वे गन्ना तोड़ने के लिए जाते हैं। कोई कर्णाटक जाता है, कोई गोवा जाता है, कोई वेस्टर्न महाराष्ट्र जाता है। वे गन्ना तोड़ने का काम करते हैं। वे लोग दीवाली के समय अपनी बीवी, अपने बच्चों, अपनी भेड़-बकरियों को साथ लेकर 6 महीने के लिए माइग्रेट हो जाते हैं और गन्ना तोड़ने का काम करते हैं। वे गन्ना तोड़कर अपना पेट भरने को काम करते हैं। वे सब marginal farmers हैं, बहुत छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं। उनके लिए हमने क्या सोचा है, यह भी सोचा है, यह भी सोचने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

सर, गन्ना हो, कपास हो, सोयाबीन हो, धान हो, उनका MSP भी निश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Just one minute. It is 6 o' clock. I think, it was decided that we will continue beyond 6 o' clock. So, we have the sense of the House.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: यहां स्वामीनाथन कमिटी के बारे में जो बात की गई, मुझे लगता है कि उसको सही मायने में लागू करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, जो यूपीए की सरकार थी, उस सरकार में जब सोनिया जी के निर्देश पर मनमोहन सिंह जी और पवार साहब ने महात्मा गांधी नरेगा स्कीम declare कर दी, तो उसके माध्यम से हमारे हजारों किसानों को, मजदूरों को फायदा हो गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

6.00 P.M.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, reply can be tomorrow.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it can be tomorrow.

SHRI D. RAJA: Reply can be tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we can complete it today...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, reply should be completed today...(Interruptions)...

Sir, today itself we will complete the debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, tomorrow we may not get time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it should be completed today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the response of the Government?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, पहले से जो एक-दो नाम आए हुए हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... जो एक-दो नाम पहले के हैं, उनको इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करने का मौका दे दिया जाए। उसके बाद ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर रिप्लाय करें। जो पहले से नाम हैं, बाद में भी कुछ नाम आए होंगे, हमें लगता है कि अगर उनको एकोमोडेट करेंगे, तो फिर बड़ा लंबा चलेगा।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, whoever wants to speak should be allowed. This is an important subject. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know what happened in my absence. But I have to say one point. Unless you finish the whole discussion today, how would you take up another subject tomorrow? According to the decision taken in the meeting of all party leaders, if you have taken up one subject today, it must be completed. There is another subject for tomorrow; I think, it is on price rise. Then, there is the third subject pending. If allowed, then there would be the fourth subject also, that is, the substantive motion. So, if all these are there, how to finish them? Unless you finish this today, you will not be able to take up those subjects. So, we fill finish it today. We will sit a little more. That is one point.

The second point is, some names...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, everyone wants to participate because this is a very important subject. Everyone wants to speak and they would not allocate time for such an important subject. Whoever wishes to participate should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. Now the time allotted is two hours and thirty minutes. We have already exceeded that. However, the subject being important, we can extend the time and discuss. I have no problem. I want to say one thing on giving the names. There is a standing instruction from Mr. Chairman, which has been accepted by all that the names should be given before the commencement of the discussion. Now I have got some names received after the commencement of the discussion. I don't know what to do about those. As a special case, the subject being that important, if the House ...*(Interruptions)*..

I will find out.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, जो बाद में नाम आए हैं, उनको मिलाकर अभी 12-13 नाम और हैं। पहले से जो नाम हैं, वह शायद दो बचे हुए हैं। तो पहले से जो नाम हैं, उनको ही मौका दे दें, बाकी के जो नाम हैं उनको दूसरे किसी इश्यू पर मौका दे दें।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: हमें भी बोलना है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ऐसा है कि जो बाद में नाम आए हैं, उनको मिलाकर एप्रॉक्सिमेट 12-13 नाम हैं। इसलिए बेटर है कि जो पहले से नाम हैं, उनको आप ले लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do one thing. Let me dispose of the names given first, which we received on time. After that, we will decide.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, यूपीए की सरकार में सोनिया जी के निर्देश से और मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में जब शरद पवार साहब कृषि मंत्री थे और महाराष्ट्र में जो हमारे लीडर थे, उन्होंने रोजगार योजना शुरू की थी। उसी को आदर्श मानते हुए महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना स्वीकृत हुई और उससे बहुत सारे हमारे काश्टकारों को, हमारी लेबर्स को फायदा हो गया था। उसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए उसमें हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट ले लिया गया और उसमें सौ दिन का कार्यक्रम तय कर दिया गया। मुझे यहां पर यह कहना आवश्यक लगता है कि उसी कार्यकाल में जो खेत की उपज होती थी, उसमें साढ़े चार फीसदी की बढ़त हो गई थी। जैसा यहां पर बताया गया, यूपीए सरकार ने किसानों के लिए 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कर्ज मुक्ति का एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय लेकर उनको राहत दी थी। आज बिहार के चुनाव में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दस नहीं, बीस नहीं, तीस नहीं, एक लाख पच्चीस हजार करोड़ का पैकेज देने का ऐलान किया। मुझे लगता है कि जब वे चुनाव के टाइम पर ऐसी घोषणा करते हैं, तो देश के किसानों के आंसू पोंछने के लिए उन्हें एक अच्छा पैकेज देने की आवश्यकता है। जिन देशों का हमने कभी नाम भी नहीं सुना था, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री उन-उन देशों में जाते हैं और मन की बात कहते हैं। मुझे यह कहना आवश्यक लगता है कि हमारे मराठवाड़ा और वर्धा क्षेत्र में, जिसका अभी माननीय पवार साहब ने उल्लेख किया था, वहां माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी खुद गए थे और वहां के किसानों से मिलने का कष्ट उठाया था, किसानों से बातचीत की थी। लेकिन आज तक भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कष्ट नहीं उठाया, वे वहां कभी नहीं गए और न ही उन्होंने पूछा कि वहां के किसानों की क्या हालत है?

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

सर, मेरे दो-तीन सुझाव हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में अकाल को देखने के लिए टीम बार-बार भेजी जाती है। कृषि मंत्री जी वहां पर तीन बार आ चुके हैं। इस बार तो उनका ऐसा हाल हुआ, जैसे ही हमारे किसानों ने देखा कि सेंटर से कोई टीम आई है, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े पत्थर लेकर उनके ऊपर फेंकने शुरू कर दिए। उन किसानों को इतना गुस्सा आया, वे बोले आप दो-तीन बार यहां पर टीम तो भेज चुके हैं, लेकिन कभी कोई मदद नहीं भेजते अथवा किसी तरह की मदद का कोई ऐलान नहीं करते। टीम वाले अधिकारियों ने स्वयं बताया कि हम सिर्फ देखने के लिए आए हैं, हम मदद नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह आप किसानों के जले के ऊपर नमक छिड़कने का जो काम करते हैं, वह काम आप मत करिए, यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं।

सर, मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। CRC Insurance या अनाज का जो बीमा किया जाता है, उसका कोई असर दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। किसानों से बीमे की किस्त तो ले ली जाती है, लेकिन उनको उसका पैसा नहीं मिलता है। हमें प्राइवेट साहूकारों या मनीलैंडर्स के खिलाफ कुछ कड़े कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया, नरेगा के अंतर्गत हमारे जो खेत हैं, उनमें छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किसानों के लिए solar motors दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। अकाल हो या बारिश, सभी परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए हमें एक Long Term Programme बनाना चाहिए या एक कार्यबद्ध योजना बनानी चाहिए। मदद करने के लिए ऑफिसर्स तो बाद में पहुंचेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें जब प्यास लगती है, तभी हम कुआं खोदने के लिए निकलते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए एक समयबद्ध प्रोग्राम बनाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत सेंसिटिव विषय है। किसानों को बचाया जाना चाहिए। किसान नहीं बचेगा, तो देश नहीं बचेगा, इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं, धन्यवाद।

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. This is a very important subject and I would speak from my heart. Hence, I would be speaking in my language, the national language, Tamil.

*Saint Thiruvalluvar has said,

‘Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live;

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give’.

That is, They alone live who live by agriculture; all others lead a cringing, dependent life. That was the age of Thiruvalluvar. But today’s rulers give importance to the people who depend on others. People who are dependent on others live prosperously. But those who do ploughing and farming are suffering and they commit suicide. Why does this situation arise?

In the history of the world, in Indian peninsula, all States have suffered in one way or the other either due to flood or due to drought. Now also, nine States have

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

suffered due to drought. Three States including Puducherry have suffered due to flood. Why does this situation arise? Every time we suffer from flood. Whenever there is flood, States have to seek assistance from the Centre. When there is drought, then also, States have to depend on the Centre.

All taxes are collected by the Union Government from the people. But the Union Government has to give assistance to the States. The Central monitoring team is visiting the states and is giving compensation such as ₹ 500 crore or ₹ 1000 crore etc. They are giving compensation in such a way as if they are giving alms to the people. Earlier Chhattisgarh had flood, then Uttarakhand had flood. Now Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are suffering from flood. All States are getting flood consecutively. But what are the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent floods in future? No action has been taken so far. Every year you are giving compensation. Next year also it will happen somewhere. Odisha had flood in the year 1999. The devastation is still existing. Rehabilitation activities did not take place. People are not compensated fairly. In such a situation, what is the solution?

Many of my Hon'ble colleagues mentioned that interlinking of rivers is the only solution to prevent floods. If that can not be done by the Union Government, what can be done? Can't we protect people from drought and flood? We can. Israel had 90% of desert land. But they have improved their agriculture. We have brought luxury cars and iphones. Can't we provide modernized equipments to farmers? Why is our agriculture not modernized so far?

Micro irrigation and drip irrigation are carried out successfully in the States of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu where the Governments have given 100% subsidy to these types of irrigation. When Dr. Kalam was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the year 1990, he gave free electricity to farmers. Why can't such schemes be implemented in other parts of the country? Farmers are suffering in all the States of India due to flood and drought. How can we protect them? I would like to mention four important points:

First, Interlinking of rivers

Second, Proper procurement price to the farmers as per their agricultural input cost. Onion, which is cultivable in 90-92 days...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have completed your time. *...(Interruptions)...* There are so many speakers. *...(Interruptions)...* Take one minute more. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: This farmer is under your protection, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say the points what States did. No need of giving lecture. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM*: I would like to mention four important points:

First, We have to interlink rivers.

Second, proper procurement price has to be given to the farmers as per their agricultural input cost. We have to encourage the farmers to carry out farming activities and to protect agriculture.

Third, Animal Husbandry has to be improved. It helps farmers to enhance their livelihood. A new institute by name 'Indian Council of Veterinary Research' (ICVR) has to be established in the lines of 'Indian Council of Agricultural Research' (ICAR).

The fourth and the most important point is that farmers have to be given land insurance. They have to be given not only crop insurance, but also land insurance. Whenever there is flood, their land is also affected.

In four or five districts of Tamil Nadu such as Cuddalore, Thanjavur, and Thiruvallur, sand has silted over the agricultural land. Each and every farmer has to spend ₹ 5 lakhs per acre of land. Therefore, this problem also has to be considered by the Union Government.

In order to protect water bodies, we need not wait for an order from the Supreme Court. The authorities concerned have to take action to protect water bodies. Sir, Finally, we need a special budget for agriculture to protect farmers. We need an exclusive budget for agriculture as is done in the case of Railways. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा आपके पांच मिनट हैं। आप पांच मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए। There are some more speakers. That is why I am saying.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं तो एक सेकंड भी वेस्ट नहीं करूँगा, मैं डायरेक्ट अपनी बात कहूँगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस समय जो देश के किसान की हालत है, वह मैं नहीं कहता, सारा हाउस कहता है और सारा देश कहता है कि इससे बुरी हालत आज तक कभी नहीं हुई। उसका कारण क्या है? एक तो उसका कारण ढूँढ़ना चाहिए और दूसरा, फिर करना क्या चाहिए, ये दो प्वाइंट्स हैं। हम बहस करते हैं और बहस करके चले जाते हैं। जो भी बोलता है, किसान के पक्ष में बोलता है, लेकिन किसान की बात कभी नहीं मानी गयी। किसान की जो क्मोडिटीज़ हैं, उनका प्राइस अनाउंस किया जाता है। लेकिन परचेज़ सिर्फ व्हीट एंड राइस, वह

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

भी Punjab, Haryana and some parts of other States, not whole of the country. ऐसा करके जब प्राइस एनाउंस किया जाता है तो वह प्राइस भी सफिशिएंट नहीं होता। वह भी बहुत मिनिमम, मिनिमम तो लफ़्ज़ ही है लेकिन मिनिमम से भी मिनिमम है। मैं फिगर मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि फिगर आपके पास है, गवर्नमेंट के पास है। पहले किसान सुसाइड करने को बुजदिली समझता था, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं, वर्ल्ड का जो सर्वे है, वह कह रहा है कि दो मिनट में एक किसान इंडिया में खुदकुशी कर रहा है। वह पंजाब जो "किंग ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर" था, पंजाब का किसान भी अब इस स्थिति में आ गया है। कारण क्या है? उसका इंपुट्स प्राइस तो डे बाई डे इंक्रीज़ हो रहा है, लेकिन जो उनका सपोर्ट प्राइस है वह डे बाई डे कंट्रोल किया जाता है, ताकि उसका प्राइस ज्यादा inflate न करे। मैं हैरान हूँ कि कंज्यूमर कैसे बचेगा, अगर प्रोडक्शन ही नहीं होगा? यह कौन सा फॉर्मूला है? फॉरेन के किसान को कितना पैसा दिया जा रहा है? वहां से ऑयल सीड, वेजिटेबल ऑयल मंगा रहे हैं, वहां से पल्सेज कितनी मंगा रहे हैं और कितना पैसा जा रहा है? कंट्री में कितना वेस्ट हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में एक साल में जो wheat rot हो रहा है, जहां उसको insecticides damage कर रहे हैं, ऑस्ट्रेलिया की एक साल की टोटल क्रॉप के बराबर हमारा एक साल का डैमेज है। हमारा इतना ही फ्रूट्स में डैमेज है, इतना ही वेजिटेबल्स में डैमेज है। जब वेजिटेबल्स का प्राइस बढ़ जाता है तो हम बेबस हैं। कहते हैं कि अब तो शॉर्ट हो गया। शॉर्ट कब हुआ, जब गरीब किसान के खेत से क्रॉप आ गया। अब आप कहते हैं आलू दो रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम है; ओनियन भी दो रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम है। ओनियन भी ऐसा ही है, लेकिन जब वह किसान के यहां से चला जाएगा तो वही सौ रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम हो जाएगा। आजादी को 67 साल हो गए। क्या देश का किसान ऐसे ही रुलता रहेगा? हम कहते हैं कि असली किसान है, इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ न मैं इनको ब्लेम देना चाहता हूँ और न मैं उनको ब्लेम देना चाहता हूँ। ब्लेम से क्या होगा? कितनी देर से हम यह कर रहे हैं। मेरे इधर भी दोस्त बैठे हैं जिन्होंने ज्यादा समय राज किया है, अब ये हमारे साथी हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी किसी ने सोचा है कि जो Minimum Support Price है, स्वामीनाथन का जो फॉर्मूला था, वह हमारे मेनिफेस्टो में भी है, बी.जे.पी. के मेनिफेस्टो में भी है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जो मेरे दोस्त बोल रहे हैं, वह एक्ज़ांपल उनका दे रहे हैं। 2004 में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट शायद 2008 में आई थी, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट डस्टबिन में चली गई। किसी ने सोचा ही नहीं। वह तो कहता था कि जो कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन है उससे 50 परसेंट ज्यादा दें, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि 50 परसेंट कम दिया जा रहा है। और कम भी देकर नहीं, फिर कोई भी परचेज नहीं कर रहा, ऐसा कैसे होगा? जो 1120 बासमती था, जिसको एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, उसका प्राइस एक हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है, जो पीछे पांच हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था। आज से सात साल पहले कॉटन का प्राइस था छः हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल, अब चार हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है और क्रॉप की yield भी down आ गई है। इंप्लेशन कितना हाई है, prices three times up चले गए, जो इनपुट्स के हैं। इसलिए किसान क्या करे? फिर सुइसाइड के अलावा उसके पास कोई चारा नहीं है। किसान कभी कर्ज़दारी से नहीं दबना चाहता, वह शर्म से मर जाता था। अब कहते हैं कि किसान कर्जा नहीं दे रहा है, वह तो लोन का डिफॉल्टर है। आज इण्डस्ट्री के लिए, उसकी ग्रोथ के लिए इतना जतन किया जा रहा है कि उसको लेंड इतना सस्ता प्रोवाइड किया जा रहा है, टैक्स पर रिबेट दिया जा रहा है। अगर उसकी इंडस्ट्री को लॉस हो जाए तो लाखों-करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया उसका माफ

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

किया जाता है, लेकिन किसान बेचारे को लोन दिया जाता है 14 परसेंट पर, फिर उसके ब्याज पर ब्याज है, फिर उसकी क्रॉप per year डेमेज हो जाती है, कभी ड्राउट से हो जाती है, कभी hailstorm से हो जाती है, कभी flood से हो जाती है। इस प्रकार उसको कोई रिलीफ नहीं है, उसका कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इसलिए हर तरफ से किसान मारा जा रहा है। मैं आपके जरिए विनती करना चाहता हूँ, ज्यादा नहीं, सिर्फ चार प्वाइंट्स इसके लिए सजेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। सबसे पहले हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम इश्योरेंस देंगे। जो यूनिवर्सल रिसर्च, वह स्कीम हम लागू करें, प्रति किसान लागू करें, प्रति फैमिली लागू करें, यानी कि एक यूनिट है। यह नहीं कि 10 गांवों या 5 गांवों का एक यूनिट है। एक किसान के खेत में भी लॉस है, तो उसको भी दिया जाए। जो इश्योरेंस है, उसके प्रीमियम का 50 परसेंट सरकार दे। किसान को इसके लिए गारंटी दी जाए, यह नहीं हो कि वह फिर कोर्ट में जाए कि मुझे मिल नहीं रहा है।

दूसरी मांग यह है कि जो क्रॉप लोन है, वह किसानों को तीन परसेंट सिम्पल इंटरेस्ट पर दिया जाए। तीसरी मांग यह है कि रिसर्च पर जोर दिया जाए। किसानों को सीड सस्ता दिया जाए। यह नहीं हो कि यह मल्टिनेशनल कम्पनी के हाथ में आ जाए। ऐसा नहीं हो कि सीड 2 हजार रुपए प्रति किलो या 1500 रुपए प्रति किलो हो जाए और बेचने के पहले उसको पांच रुपए भी नहीं मिलते हैं, इसलिए सीड सस्ते में प्रोवाइड किया जाए और रिसर्च करके अच्छा सीड पैदा किया जाए।

चौथी मांग यह है कि स्वामीनाथन कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है, अगर आप सारी सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उन्होंने जो तीन-चार प्वाइंट्स बोले थे, Profitability in agriculture के बारे में the report said that the cost of production was higher than the Minimum Support Price in the case of 12 crops including rice and wheat. The Commission submitted 5 reports that make suggestions for improving the agricultural sector through enhancing productivity, profitability and sustainability of the major farming systems of the country. The other crops were jowar, maize, bajra, ragi, tur, moong, urd, gram and barley. "It would be extremely unlikely that in the long run farmers would continue to cultivate those crops where the cultivation costs are not recovered," the report stated. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री बलिवंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, अगर किसान ऐसे ही पैदा करता रहा, जिससे लॉस हो, तो यह सब कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा, किसान खत्म हो जाएगा, देश का जो सिस्टम है.... इससे क्या होगा? कहीं माओवादी आ गए, कहीं और बगावत आ जाती है, suicide ही अकेली प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, देश का लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर भी खत्म हो रहा है। उस पर भी इतना पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आपने अच्छा प्रवाइंट बताया।

श्री बलिवंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। सर, हम कहते हैं कि diversification पर जोर दें। इतना पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है। वह पैसा हम जो oilseeds

बाहर से मंगाते हैं, pulses बाहर से मंगाते हैं, उसके लिए दें। उसके लिए price assure करें और purchase करें। उसकी एमएसपी हाई करें। आपने एमएसपी कितनी बढ़ाई है? पहले मूंग की एमएसपी 3 हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी, अब आपने उसको 3200 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल किया है और अगर वही मूंग मार्केट में जाए, तो वह 12 हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। हम 30 रुपए या 32 रुपए प्रति किलो देते हैं, लेकिन मार्केट में यह 200 रुपए प्रति किलो या 180 रुपए प्रति किलो या 150 रुपए प्रति किलो है, इससे कम नहीं है। सर, यह कैसे चलेगा? सर, यह तो जोक है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सही है, रिएलिटी है, उस पर सरकार आए। कुछ तो यत्न करे। अगर किसान नहीं बचेगा, तो देश नहीं बचेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, यह कहने की बात नहीं है, यह हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में कितनी गड़बड़ है, हर स्टेट में गड़बड़ है। उसका कारण यही गरीबी और बेरोजगारी है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला, कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री बलिवंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, इसी कारण से गांव से लोग उठ कर शहरों में आ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। सर, पंजाब, जिसने देश को बचाया, शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि एक दिन मंडे को व्रत रखो, घर-घर गमले में अनाज उगाओ। यह शास्त्री जी ने नारा दिया था, आपको याद होगा, लेकिन पंजाब के किसान ने उस चैलेंज को मंजूर किया। देश का अनाज अब बाहर जाने लगा। शरद पवार जी के समय में 1 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया था। अब स्थिति यह है कि पंजाब के किसान पर drought आ जाए, लेकिन हम पैदा कर देते हैं, नो रिलीफ, अगर ब्लड आ जाए, तो नो रिलीफ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sprinkle और drip system से वहां तो पानी ही सूखता जा रहा है। आपके यहां तो पहले ही कम है और अब हमारे यहां भी खत्म हो चला है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो बोला, उससे मैं भी सहमत हूँ।

श्री बलिवंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान बचेगा, तो देश बचेगा, इसलिए पंजाब को बचाओ और देश को बचाओ ताकि देश में शांति आए और देश तरक्की करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please consider those suggestions. This is what I am saying. Now, Shri Anil Desai. You have to consider those suggestions. That is what I am saying. Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me opportunity to speak on this very serious subject, 'situation arising due to floods and drought in the country'.

Sir, during the last few years, our country has been witnessing serious droughts or floods in different parts of different States. Obviously, climate change phenomenon has been taking its toll and devastation of life and property has also crossed its limits in recent times. Recently, we have seen in Chennai the worst of the floods, affecting Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Similarly, we have seen the effect of drought, how serious it is. Sir, being an agrarian economy, we have to depend on monsoon for our agricultural produce, but due to vagaries of nature, the results are otherwise. In the last three years or so, Maharashtra has seen worst of the droughts, particularly in the Districts of Marathwada, Paschim Vidarbha and some parts of northern Maharashtra. Sir, in parts of Marathwada, if you happen to see, as hon. Sharad Pawarji and a few Members who have spoken on Maharashtra situation have stated, the worst condition is going on there, and due to drought, there are no crops. There is scarcity of water. Drinking water has become biggest of the problems. People have to go far away. People have migrated from their Districts. Perhaps, they have gone to other States in search of water for the living purposes.

Another thing is that drought is there because of either more rainfall or scanty rainfall. On the other side, if you happen to see, unseasonal rains and the danger of hailstorm also have been witnessed in parts of Maharashtra during the last few years. The farmer has to see the ready-to-harvest getting ruined in front of his eyes, and because of this situation, he is left with no other alternative but to commit suicide. Committing suicide is not a new thing now in Maharashtra. In fact, Maharashtra is the number one State as far as number of suicides is concerned in the country. The banks which are lending the loans, or even the private money lenders, those who are lending the loans to the farmers, their economy is shattered. And despite knowing the fact that they had nothing to offer and they are in no position to repay the loan, banks or moneylenders go to the stage of coercion. This leads to a very drastic situation where farmer is left with no other alternative but to commit suicide. We have seen the cases where not only farmer but also his entire family commits suicide.

Sir, my party, Shiv Sena, under the able leadership of Uddhavji Thackeray, has taken a lead to help poor farmers of Marathwada. In that direction, we have offered them monetary help. We have gone to the extent of contributing towards farmers' share which is to be paid while accepting the Government schemes which are there, which have been given by the State of Maharashtra. So, we are doing our bit, but substantial steps are needed to be taken. Something drastically needs to be done for the people of farming community.

Sir, in Maharashtra, time and again, the Central Government has sent its teams. Even after their assessment, which is entangled in redtapism, the reports have not yet been submitted or they are on the way of being submitted to the Central Ministry of Agriculture. Hon. Minister of Agriculture also has made statements in both the

Houses that whatever best could be done and whatever best could be allocated, would be done to the State of Maharashtra. But nothing substantive has come our way. At this stage, I would urge upon the hon. Agriculture Minister to release substantial funds for the State of Maharashtra as Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand are the worst States which are affected due to agricultural crisis. I would like hon. Minister to adopt the suggestions and recommendations made by hon. Sharad Pawarji and Mr. D. Raja because that will go a long way in helping the farmers' community and ease the agrarian crisis not just in the State but in the entire country.

The last point that I would like to make is this. A device should be evolved by the Government of India whereby banks should be told to restructure their loans and there should not be any burden, there should not be any coercion. Some measures should be adopted so that the farmers are not pushed to the wall.

The last thing that I would like to emphasise upon is regarding the Crop Insurance Scheme. Other hon. Members also mentioned about it. There has to be some orientation programme for the farmers for the Scheme because they are not aware of it. Most of the time it so happens that banks, while lending them agricultural loan, deduct the crop insurance premium straightaway. And they are not aware of it. At the time of claims, they are not able to ...(*Time-bell rings*)... At the same time, by way of FDI, insurance sector has been opened up. Foreign companies have come but private insurance companies are not taking that burden by going into the rural areas where some kind of initiation is expected. The Crop Insurance Scheme needs to undergo a complete change. Unless that is changed, the crop insurance is not going to help the farmers and improve their condition. For that, I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to take some immediate steps and come to the rescue of the farmers and the country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, once again, we are having a discussion on the serious situation arising out of floods and drought in the country. Recently, I think nine States have been affected by drought and three States by floods.

The Tamil Nadu State has been severely affected by the recent rains and floods. In four or five months, we will be discussing the drought situation in our State. What is the situation? What we are doing now is only relief and remedial measures. If drought or flooding occurs in some parts of the country, as my colleague pointed out, the Centre extends some financial assistance and the States take some action. But it is not so. The method of treatment which is being given is only relieving the pain and not curing the disease. What is the permanent solution to this? We call ourselves a nation but one part of the country is affected by drought and the other

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

part by floods. What is the way out? As many of my colleagues pointed out, it is only the interlinking of rivers – from the Ganges to the Cauvery or the Tamraparni. But, practically, it is not possible. I am not saying that. Earlier, the predecessors, who have been here from the Ministry of Water Resources, have declared in the same House that it is not feasible or possible because of the escalated cost as well as the displacement that will happen while interlinking of rivers. So, we suggest that at least the rivers in the southern States should be linked. It would bring a solution to the maximum extent possible that we are expecting.

When the DMK was in power, our leader Dr. Kalaignar evolved a new scheme for intra-linking the rivers within the States. That itself will help because it starts from the Palar, the Thenpennai, the Cauvery, the Vaigai and the Tamraparni. We mooted and started intra-linking of rivers. Before linking all the rivers, the Central Government should think of linking southern rivers, if possible. This is the remotest chance, which we have been telling for decades, because now the cost of linking all the rivers in the country is unimaginable. So, Sir, this is the first point. Second is global warming and climate change. Is it one of the reasons? The Environment Minister, when he replied here, said that the recent flood in Chennai is not due to climate change. We agree to that. Sir, global warming and climate change are not centred in India alone; it is a global issue. That has to be tackled with the cooperation and coordination of many other countries. But, now, what I suggest is that there must at least be coordination between Ministries. Drought and flood is not only the entity of the Agriculture Minister nor the Water Resources Minister. The Environment Minister should also be taken into confidence. They all should sit down and evolve a policy or evolve a solution for this. I say one thing. It is the lack of concentration or the negligence on the part of the Union Government. I don't hesitate to say that. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has already given its award and the Supreme Court has also directed that the Cauvery Management Board should be constituted whereas I have got a negative reply from the Minister. The Minister says that it is not possible. If the Cauvery Management Board is constituted, the drought situation in Tamil Nadu will not arise. We will be waiting for the water in the Cauvery. It won't be released. We will again come to the Inter-State Council. Then, we go to the Supreme Court and then to the Tribunal. The Tribunal gives an award, but nobody respects that. The Central Government also does not implement that. So, Sir, it is not the fault of the nature alone, which is the reason for all these things. The Government should also have the responsibility. *...(Time bell rings)...* What are the reasons for floods? They say that there are too many reasons. Urban planning, lack of concentration, unauthorised construction on lakes, global warming, climate change and

many other things are there. The Minister has said in today's reply ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking in general. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking in general. Why do you interrupt unnecessarily? ...*(Interruptions)*... He has mentioned some reasons which are general. It is not particular to any Government or any State. Floods occur due to the hydrological response of heavy rainfall. This should be studied very deeply. Hydrological response and its manifestations need to be assessed by local authorities; moreover, the non-climatic reasons for flooding cities and industries located in high risk locations, particularly coastal areas. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. Five minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, one minute please. We are discussing about a serious issue. Kindly give me one or two minutes. We are not wasting time. I don't waste words and I don't waste the time also. Areas include lack of proper urban planning, demographic pressures, improper sewage disposal and drainage systems, encroachment on lands, etc. So, it is common to the country across States. So, what Tamil Nadu has faced recently, some other States will face in the coming years. So, Sir, I would urge the Government or the Ministers concerned to sit and evolve a policy that these things should not happen. At least, we should not have a discussion so frequently. Every year and every session, we have discussion about drought or flood. So, that is not the solution. We call ourselves a developing country or a developed country. We go to various countries and discuss with them. But, what have we done? So, Sir, I would suggest that first there should be coordination between the Ministries – the Water Resources Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and the Environment Ministry. They should sit down, discuss and evolve a policy. That only will save the future of the country. Basically, we should not forget that India is an agricultural country. If agriculture perishes, future of India will be a very big question. Population is increasing whereas food production is going down. So, we have to concentrate on that also. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, I have to share my problem with you. I have some more names from the Indian National Congress and the BJP. Both Parties have time. The BJP has more than ten minutes and I have two names with me. The Congress has more than 20 minutes and I have four names with me. But, these names have been given after the commencement of the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, लिस्ट में मेरा नाम है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारा नाम पहले से है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): I will give you a solution. ...(Interruptions)... There are only six names left. Everybody can speak for 2-3 minutes and then, reply can be tomorrow. Reply will be tomorrow. Let the speakers be over today and reply can be tomorrow.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ऑनरेबल डिप्टी-चेयरमैन सर, मेरी request है कि यह बहुत ही important issue है और एक-दो मिनट में मेम्बर अपनी बात नहीं कह पाते। मेम्बर्स डिटेल् में बोलना चाहते हैं और उनके अच्छे सुझाव भी आ रहे हैं। हमारी request है कि जहां तक reply की बात है, अगर आज नहीं होता है तो कोई बात नहीं, जितने लोग बचे हुए हैं, वे इस पर चर्चा भी कर लें और कल ही reply हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, reply tomorrow and *charcha* today.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Reply can be tomorrow, and the remaining Members can speak before the Minister's reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand what the hon. Minister has said. The Minister has said these Members can also speak tomorrow, and after that reply by the Minister. Do you agree with that?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : नक़वी जी, डिस्कशन आज खत्म करा लो और मिनिस्टर का reply कल हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...वैसे हमेशा यह परंपरा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जो हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स हैं, मैं उनकी दृष्टि से कह रहा हूँ कि बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आ रहे हैं। आप उनको एक मिनट या दो मिनट में मत बांधिए। आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। इसलिए हमने कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : 'मनरेगा' की बात 3 मिनट में ही हो जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप ऐसे कैसे गारंटी ले सकते हैं कि यह एक मिनट में खत्म करेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अच्छा, एक काम कर लीजिए, 7 लोगों को करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give a via media. Each Member can take three minutes.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I have no problem. You can give three minutes to each Member. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, कितने मेम्बर्स हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Six more Members are there to speak. No new name will be added to the list. Shri Tarun Viay, three minutes only.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to salute the spirit of togetherness shown by Chennai people and other people who were affected by devastating rains in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में मेरा नाम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come up and ask, what is this? Your name is not there. ...(Interruptions)... It is in the second list.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: They forgot their differences and came together. ...(Interruptions)... I have not seen any demonstration in Chennai fighting with each other or fighting against the Government. They showed us that in times of distress we must forget our differences and come together to help each other. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Viplove Thakur, you are a senior Member, you should know the rule. Please behave properly. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tarun Vijay, please wait a minute. Please note that the Chair is not changing any name. In the first list which has been given to me her name is not there. That is what I have said. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make any allegation against the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Nobody is making any allegation. But please hear me. Her name is there as per the 'List of Business' which has been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, she will be called.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: She has given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If her name is there, she will be called.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Our party went by the concept that her name is already there.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में मेरा नाम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: She gave it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It came after the commencement of the discussion. What can I do?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You call her today or tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, I am calling every Member. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know what the communication is.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no communication gap.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know what the problem with the Congress Members is. See, I have clearly said that four names are there from the Congress Party; and two names from the BJP. Each Member would be given three minutes. That means all will be called. I have said that. The second point is Mrs. Viplove Thakur's name may be there in the notice, but there is a rule. I am going according to the rule. Her name was given after the commencement of the debate. Therefore, I can't call her name first. I will go by the rule. That is what I have said.

श्री तरुण विजय : सर, मेरा इतना time waste हो गया है, आप इसको नहीं जोड़िएगा।

Respected, Sir, I salute the spirit of togetherness shown by the common people of Chennai. They have set an example for all of us. I come from Uttarakhand and I have seen how, when catastrophe struck Kedarnath, people helped each other. People filled up their vehicles, big and small, with whatever they had, *roti, bread, dal*, to help the poor people who needed help. They showed to us that in times of distress, we must close ranks, forget our differences and help each other, instead of demonstrating against one thing or the other, or the Government. They showed to us that togetherness is the real idea of India. I salute them for the anthem of togetherness sung by the people of Tamil Nadu. I think this is an example for everyone, for people living in other parts of the country too.

Sir, it is time that we think about having a people's movement to address serious issues like encroachment of river banks, clearing of the river channels, etc., so that natural disasters don't get aggravated. This is a time when we must thank the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, who went to Tamil Nadu, provided immediate relief by releasing money to the State. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did a wonderful job too by providing all help to the people. This is not the time for blame-game. We must see to it that the people of Tamil Nadu get help and relief from everywhere.

सर, एक छोटा सा प्वाइंट है। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जब धन, ऐश्वर्य और विलासिता में लिपटे लोग गरीबी और भुखमरी की बात करते हैं, तो किसानों की हालत कैसे सुधरेगी? किसान का बेटा आज किसान नहीं बनना चाहता है। वह किसान क्यों नहीं बनना चाहता है, क्योंकि किसान का सम्मान नहीं है। क्या राजनीतिक दल इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि संसद में राजनीतिक दल 10 प्रतिशत, 15 प्रतिशत केवल किसानों को यहां प्रतिनिधि बना कर भेजें? किसानों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं मिलते हैं। जिनके हाथ, जिनके पांव खेती की मिट्टी में सने नहीं होते हैं, वे कैसे किसानों की भुखमरी और गरीबी पर बात करेंगे? ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं एक अंतिम प्वाइंट कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से एक मांग करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे किसानों के जो पशु होते हैं, विशेष रूप से गायों, वे इस समय भुखमरी की हालत में हैं। जब वे उनको दूसरे क्षेत्रों में ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो रेल विभाग उनको अनुमति नहीं देता है। उनके डिब्बे लगवाए जाने चाहिए। वे उन्हें पार्सल वैन में भेजते हैं। पार्सल वैन में उनकी हालत और खराब हो जाती है। कामत साहब जैसे लोग कर्णाटक में काम कर रहे हैं, ...(समय

की घंटी)... मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि कृपया भुखमरी, अकालगस्त क्षेत्रों से गायों को अन्य क्षेत्रों में ले जाने के लिए आप रेल विभाग से विशेष प्रयास करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर। क्या वे चली गईं? वे नाराज हो गईं और चली गईं। हम क्या करें? Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रकृति के साथ यदि छेड़छाड़ होगी, तो प्रकृति दंड देगी। यदि आप देखेंगे, पिछले डेढ़ साल में जिस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ आई हैं— भूकम्प, बाढ़, सूखा - तो शासन के जो हालात हैं, उनकी ओर प्रकृति भी ध्यान देती है, ऐसा हमारे इलाके में कहा जाता है। मूल रूप से आज जो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मुझे लगता है कि इनके नाम की जगह स्क्रीन पर अहमद पटेल साहब का नाम आ रहा है। आप इसको ठीक करवा दीजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चर्चा बाढ़ और सूखे पर है। मूल रूप से उन शहरों में बाढ़ का कारण वहाँ है, जहाँ drains और urban planning के अंतर्गत ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। चाहे श्रीनगर का मसला हो, चाहे मुम्बई की बाढ़ का मसला हो, चाहे चेन्नई की बाढ़ का मसला हो, मूल रूप से यह urban planning failure के कारण है। इसका दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि जहाँ वर्षा ज्यादा होती रही है, वहाँ जंगल होने की वजह से पानी धीरे-धीरे नदी-नालों में आता था। जंगल कट जाने के कारण बाढ़ जल्दी आती है, पानी जल्दी बहता है, साथ में silt भी लेकर आता है। उस silt के कारण तालाबों में siltation हो रहा है और तालाब की capacity कम हो रही है। जब तालाब की कैपेसिटी कम होगी, तो आपको जल्दी पानी छोड़ना पड़ेगा। तीसरा कारण यह भी है, जैसे आज हम क्लाइमेट चेन्ज की बात करते हैं, कहीं-कहीं तो बारिश तेजी से हो रही है और कहीं-कहीं नहीं हो रही है। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है। कहीं बाढ़ आएगी, कहीं सूखा पड़ेगा। इसलिए हर राज्य को अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में योजनाएं बनानी पड़ेंगी। हर क्षेत्र एग्रो क्लाइमेटिक स्पेसिफिक होना चाहिए। आजकल मेट डिपार्टमेंट काफी पहले से वॉर्निंग सिग्नल्स देता है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि विशेषकर वर्षा के दिनों में केंद्र स्तर पर और राज्य स्तर पर परमानेंट कंट्रोल रूम्स होने चाहिए, ताकि मेट डिपार्टमेंट के साथ उनकी क्लोज मॉनिटरिंग हो और उसके अंतर्गत वे उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ भारी वर्षा की संभावना है, वहाँ वे पूर्व में ही कुछ ऐसे कदम उठा सकें, जिससे कि लाभ हो सके। चेन्नई शहर, जहाँ आसपास के इलाके में तालाबों की भरमार थी, धीरे-धीरे वहाँ के तालाबों के पास रीयल एस्टेट आने के बाद नेचुरल ड्रेन्स भी रोक ली गईं और तालाब भी भर गए, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर ऐसा हुआ। यह कहाँ तक सही है, यह मैं नहीं जानता और एआईडीएमके और डीएमके के विवाद में भी मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहता, लेकिन ऐसा बताया जाता है कि तालाब से पानी जल्दी छोड़ने के बाद और रेगुलेटेड वॉर्निंग्स न होने की वजह से ऐसा हुआ है। कई जगह ऐसा हुआ है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जहाँ तक फ्लड्स का सवाल है, इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात है कि आज ड्राउट प्रूफिंग की आवश्यकता है। शरद पवार साहब ने जो बात कही है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। हमारे देश में ऐसे कई इलाके हैं, जो ड्राउट एफेक्टेड हैं। उनके

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

ड्राउट प्रूफिंग के लिए योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है। आज इस देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या गिरते हुए भूजल स्तर की है। भूजल स्तर को अगर आपको पूरा करना है, तो उसके लिए अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर सर्वेज आपको करना पड़ेंगे। अंडरग्राउंड वाटर सर्वेज के साथ-साथ आपको एक्वीफर्स आइडेंटिफाई करना पड़ेंगे। हमारे यहां जो वर्षा होती है, हम उससे केवल 28 प्रतिशत ही उसके पानी का उपयोग करवा पाते हैं, 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा पानी सागर में चला जाता है, इसलिए इंटीग्रेटेड वाटरशेड मैनेजमेंट की आवश्यकता है और इंटीग्रेटेड वाटरशेड मैनेजमेंट के अंतर्गत जहां हमें ग्रासलैंड को भी बचाना चाहिए, पेड़ों को भी बचाना चाहिए, वहीं चीप मेथड्स को अपनाते हुए जो वर्षा का सर्फेस रन ऑफ है, जो natural aquifers ground water में हैं, उनको through dugwells through tubewells डायवर्ट करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि जब तक आप natural aquifers को रीचार्ज नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप ग्राउंड वाटर का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते। ड्राउट रेजिस्टेंट वेरायटीज की आवश्यकता है, जैसी कि इंडोनेशिया की बात कही। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट लूंगा। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ड्राउट रेजिस्टेंट वेरायटीज आपकी ऑयल सीड्स, पल्सेस और फूडग्रेन्स तीनों में होनी चाहिए। यह विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों के लिए होनी चाहिए, जहां पर कि अमूमन सूखा पड़ता है। मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, आपने नरेगा की बात कही है। वाक्यी मैं महाराष्ट्र में जो इंप्लॉयमेंट स्कीम शुरू की गई थी, उसको यूपीए सरकार ने, हम लोगों ने लागू किया था और लागू करने के साथ-साथ अब उसमें बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता है। बुंदेलखंड पैकेज की यहां बात हुई है। राहुल गांधी जी के आग्रह पर आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए का बुंदेलखंड पैकेज यहां मंजूर हुआ था, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य के साथ वह पैकेज मंजूर हुआ था, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने वह लागू नहीं किया। नरेगा के माध्यम से और ऐसे पैकेज के माध्यम से ड्राउट प्रूफिंग के लिए, ड्राउट प्रोन एफेक्टेड एरियाज के लिए डीपीएपी प्रोग्राम हुआ करता था, उस सारे को मर्ज करके नरेगा बनाया। साथ में बेकवर्ड ग्रांट्स फंड भी दिया जाता था, जिसको एनडीए की सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया है। आज पूरे देश में आइडेंटिफाइड ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज हैं। जो drought prone areas हैं, उनके लिए आपको स्पेशल योजनाएं बनानी पड़ेंगी और Integrated Watershed Management Programme के माध्यम से काम करना पड़ेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपसे एक अनुरोध और भी करना चाहता हूँ। सौराष्ट्र में एक अंताला जी हुए हैं, जिन्होंने गांव के अंदर पानी को स्टोर करने के लिए surface water runoff की काफी योजनाएं बनाई हैं। उनसे भी हमें ज्ञान लेना चाहिए।

आज drinking water सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। Drinking water की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए, आपके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो hand pump लगते हैं, उनको भी बड़ी आसानी से recharge किया जाता है। इसके प्रयोग किए गए हैं। उसके आसपास गड्ढा खोदकर, जहां पर बरसात का surface water runoff आता है, उससे tube wells और hand pumps को recharge किया जा सकता है। आपको बाढ़ और सूखे के लिए हर राज्य में अलग-अलग area specific योजनाएं बनाने की आवश्यकता है, धन्यवाद।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि समय की कमी के बीच में भी आपने हमें बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं दो-तीन बिन्दुओं पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करवाना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर किसानों की आत्महत्या रुके। हमारे देश के अन्दर प्रति 15 या 17 मिनट में एक किसान आत्महत्या करता

7.00 P.M.

है, यह मैंने पिछले 10 सालों का रिकॉर्ड निकाला है। इसमें किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी के ऊपर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था का दोष है। किसी भी कीमत पर किसान आत्महत्या न करें, अगर सदन और सदन के बाहर कृषि के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, वे इस दिशा में जरा भी चिन्तन करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें और हमें तीन बातों पर विचार करना ही होगा। सबसे पहले हमें कृषि की लागत को घटाना होगा। आज हमने अपनी खेती की लागत को अनाप-शनाप बढ़ा दिया है। हमने लोन उपलब्ध करवाने की प्रक्रिया को जितना सहज और सरल बना दिया है, उसके कारण किसानों में आवश्यक लोन के अतिरिक्त भी लोन लेने की प्रकृति बढ़ी है, जिसके कारण किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोन लेता गया। जब उसे मोटर-साइकिल की जरूरत थी, तो वहां वह ट्रैक्टर लेने लगा, जब ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत थी, तो वहां उसने और चीजें बसा लीं, जिसके कारण धीरे-धीरे उसके ऊपर लोन बढ़ता गया। 'अमूल' इसका बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण है। दूध से उत्पादित पैसे को वापस reinvest कैसे करना है, यह 'अमूल' सिखाता है। अंततोगत्वा हमें लोन वाली बात पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा। तीसरा, हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमें अपनी पैदावार कैसे बढ़ानी है? पैदावार बढ़ाने की जो प्रक्रिया हमने पिछले 65 सालों में एडॉप्ट कर ली है, उसमें हम यह भूल गए हैं कि पैदावार देने वाला सबसे बड़ा भगवान ही है। भगवान हमें एक गेहूं के बीज के एवज में 125 से 150 गेहूं के दाने देता है। पैदावार तो भगवान बढ़ा रहा है, हमें तो अपनी कृषि का रकबा बढ़ाना है और इसके साथ ही प्राकृतिक और आदर्श खेती की प्रक्रिया को अपनाना है।

आज हमने अमरीका का पल्लू पकड़ लिया है, जिसने हजारों एकड़ भूमि के ऊपर लिख दिया है- 'Abandoned for next 300 years'. हम अमरीका के रास्ते पर चल कर कहां जाएंगे? हमने अभी तक क्या प्रगति की है, मैं इसके दो उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। जिस बैलगाड़ी के ऊपर आज हम अपना माल ढोते हैं, उसका डिजाइन वही 500 साल पुराना है। आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी एक तो हम बैलगाड़ी में ब्रेक नहीं लगा पाए और दूसरा बेयरिंग नहीं लगा पाए। इसका सारा श्रेय मैं उन विशेषज्ञों को देता हूं, जो स्वयं को कृषि वैज्ञानिक और कृषि विशेषज्ञ मानते हैं। किसी भी प्रान्त के अन्दर किसी बैलगाड़ी पर कोई बेयरिंग नहीं है और किसी भी बैलगाड़ी में ब्रेक नहीं है। टेक्निशियन लोगों से मेरा यह पूछना है कि यह क्यों नहीं है? इससे भी आगे जाकर मैं अब tool room पर आता हूं। जो लोग agriculture tools बनाते हैं, वे देखें कि आज भी हंसिया और निराई करने की जो खुरपी है, उसका डिजाइन वही है, जो 300 साल पहले हुआ करता था। क्या हम कोई नया डिजाइन नहीं बना पाए?

मेरा यह मत है कि इस देश के अन्दर कृषि के लिए अलग बजट होना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं कर्णाटक के भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री, श्री यदुरप्पा जी का अभिवादन करूंगा कि जैसे केंद्र सरकार में रेलवे का अलग बजट होता है, उसी तरह उन्होंने कृषि की चिन्तन प्रक्रिया के लिए एक अलग बजट दिया। इस देश के अन्दर भी कृषि का एक अलग बजट होना चाहिए, कृषि पर एक पूरा का पूरा चिन्तन होना चाहिए और आवश्यकता हो तो इस सदन का विशेष सत्र बुलाना चाहिए। उसमें सब को बोलने देना चाहिए कि आप कृषि के ऊपर क्या बोलना चाहते हैं, बोलिए। कृषि के भविष्य की नीति बनानी चाहिए। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि मालमू नहीं क्या दुर्भाग्य है, हमारा जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम है, उसके अन्दर जो कर्ता-धर्ता है, वह

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

साइंस का भी विशेषज्ञ है, वह एजुकेशन का भी विशेषज्ञ है, वह कृषि का भी विशेषज्ञ है और सबका विशेषज्ञ है। वैसे ही हम लोगों का भी जो वर्ग है, उसके बारे में भी ऐसा ही है कि आप उसे कोई भी काम दें, जिस दिन काम मिलता है, उस दिन वह एक महान ज्ञाता बन जाता है और उसको लगता है कि अब मुझे किसी से कुछ कंसल्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है, I know everything about everything. मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कृषि एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। किसी भी कीमत पर किसान को आत्महत्या नहीं करनी चाहिए, सबसे पहले आत्महत्या रुकनी चाहिए। अगर हम आत्महत्या रोकना चाहते हैं, तो हमें भूमि, बीज का भंडारण, ...(समय की घंटी)... बीज, बीज के विषय, खाद, ट्रांसपोर्ट, पैदावार ...(समय की घंटी)... दो मिनट, सर। बाकी सारी चीजें और किसान का जो फाइनेंशियल फ्लो है, उसके पास जो पैसा आने और जाने की प्रक्रिया है, जिसके बारे में श्री कुरियन ने बहुत काम किया है, उनका काम अमूल के अन्दर ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आप नहीं, मैं अमूल वाले कुरियन साहब की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, उन्होंने वहां बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। जब जमीन से जुड़े हुए लोग काम करते हैं, तो उनके काम के अन्दर से जमीन की सुगंध आने लगती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कृषि को इतने हल्के में न लिया जाये। हमारा बहुत कुछ उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं किसान के वंश से हूँ, लेकिन अभी दो साल पहले ही मैंने खेती शुरू की है, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ। इस बार गेहूँ की बुआई मैंने स्वयं खड़े रह कर करायी है। पिछले रविवार को मैं वहां गया, तो मैं देखने गया कि वहां पानी आया या नहीं आया, क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति ने मुझसे कहा कि संसद में बैठने का अधिकार अगर आपको प्राप्त करना है और कृषि पर बात करनी है, तो साल में कम से कम एक फसल की बुआई से कटाई ...(समय की घंटी)... खुद करके देखो, तो शायद कुछ समझ में आयेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभापति जी, श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा इनिशिएटेड इस डिबेट में भाग लेने और बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे जो अनुमति दी है, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर, मैं भाषण देने के बजाय राधा मोहन सिंह जी को कुछ सुझाव दूंगा। एक तो राज्य सरकारों की बात है, जो पवार साहब ने भी पहले कही, उनकी जिम्मेदारी सबसे पहले बनती है, चाहे सूखा हो, बाढ़ हो या कृषि का विकास हो। हमारे यहां एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर का ग्रोथ रेट 4 प्रतिशत हो, वह लक्ष्य हम अभी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ज्यादातर राज्य 2 से 3 प्रतिशत तक ही है, वे 3 के ऊपर नहीं जा पा रहे हैं। तो राज्यों को इस मामले में यह करना चाहिए कि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कम से कम 4 प्रतिशत का ग्रोथ रेट आये। मुझे याद है कि नरसिम्हा राव जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बने, तब उन्होंने ग्रामीण विकास और कृषि के लिए सबसे ज्यादा पैसा देना शुरू किया। उसके बाद सारी सरकारों ने उसको कंटीन्यू किया। केंद्र सरकार से इस क्षेत्र के लिए इतना पैसा राज्यों को जाता है कि अगर सचमुच वह पिछले 25 सालों में लग गया होता, तो हमारे यहां सोने के गांव होते, अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड के गांव उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन वह पैसा एक्चुअली लगता नहीं है। इसके लिए मॉनिटरिंग का कोई न कोई सिस्टम होना चाहिए, ताकि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की ग्रोथ रेट 4 परसेंट हो और वह पैसा गांव में लगे, ताकि गांव की तरक्की हो सके। यह पैसा सचमुच लग नहीं पाता।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव मार्केटिंग का है। अगर किसान को उसका मार्जिनल मूल्य नहीं मिलता है, जो उसकी कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन है, तो बड़ी मुश्किल है। मैं उनकी तरफ से आपकी यह बात मान सकता था कि अपनी कृषि पर लागत सस्ती करनी चाहिए और बैंकों से लोन नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन समस्या तो यह है कि उपभोक्ता को तो वह 10 गुने दाम पर मिलता है, या तो वह उपभोक्ता को सस्ता मिल जाता। अगर किसान को किसी चीज़ के 5 रुपये मिलते हैं, तो उपभोक्ता उसी के लिए 50 रुपये दे रहा है, तो ये 45 रुपये कहां जा रहे हैं? ये 45 रुपये जो बीच में खा रहे हैं, उनकी खोज करनी होगी। उसका एक ही तरीका है। उन पर आप कार्रवाई तो नहीं कर सकते हैं, कितने लोगों पर कितनी कार्रवाई करेंगे। उसका एक ही तरीका है कि आप Direct Purchase Centres खोलें, 'सीधा खरीद केंद्र'। ये जो बीच में दलाल ले जाते हैं, उनके बजाय केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें मिल कर किसान के यहां से लें। 10 गांव पर एक खरीद केंद्र हो, वहां जाकर वह बेच दे। आप रिटेल चेन से— ये रिटेल चेंस लेने को तैयार हैं, उनसे खुद गवर्नमेंट बीच में प्रॉफिट ले और रिटेल चेंस को वह सप्लाई करा दे। रिटेल चेन से वही 50 रुपये की चीज़ उपभोक्ता को 20-25 रुपये में मिलेगी, किसान को भी 5 की जगह 10 से 15 रुपये मिलेंगे और बीच में गवर्नमेंट को भी 5 रुपये मिलेंगे। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि उस समय आपने विरोध किया था, लेकिन यह बहुत फायदेमंद चीज़ है। डायरेक्ट रिटेल सेंटर से कंज्यूमर को भी एडवांटेज है, सरकार को भी बीच में पैसा मिलेगा और किसान को 5 के बदले 10 से 15 रुपये मिलेंगे, यह आपको मेरा सुझाव है। आप खुद ही अन्तर देख लीजिए। आप साउथ एवेन्यू में एक सब्जी खरीदें, तो वह आपको कम से कम 50 रुपये प्रति किलो पड़ेगी और अगर आप आज़ादपुर मंडी के पास चले जायें, तो वही सब्जी वहां 20 रुपये प्रति किलो में मिल रही होती है। तो एक किलो पर 30 रुपये! क्या इतना भाड़ा है कि एक ही चीज़ आप आज़ादपुर मंडी के पास खरीदें, लेकिन साउथ एवेन्यू तक आते-आते प्रति किलो उसका दाम 30 रुपये बढ़ गया! कितना ही पेट्रोल-डीज़ल का खर्च बढ़ जाये, लेकिन इतना फर्क तो नहीं आना चाहिए! यह जो अनाप-शनाप बढ़ा लेते हैं, इसमें टीवी चैनल्स का भी बढ़ा योगदान है। क्या होता है कि अपनी स्टोरी बनाने के लिए अगर कोई चीज़ 50 रुपए किलो में बिक रही है तो बोलेगा कि टमाटर 80 रुपए किलो हो गया है, ब्याज 90 रुपए किलो हो गया है। जो बेचता है तो वह सोचता है कि हम सस्ते में बेच रहे हैं, हम तो 50 रुपए किलो में ही बेच रहे हैं जबकि टी.वी. पर आ रहा है कि 80 रुपए किलो में बिक रहा है। तो तुरन्त वह 80 रुपए किलो कर देता है। इसलिए इस मामले में आपको मार्केटिंग सिस्टम एस्टेब्लिश करना चाहिए, डायरेक्ट परचेज सेंटर्स खोलने चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो एम.एस.पी. है, आप जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस देते हैं, वह तो आप किसान का घटाते जा रहे हैं, किसान उससे तबाह हो रहा है और कंज्यूमर को, उपभोक्ता को जो मिल रहा है, वे दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। तो इतना गैप कैसे आ रहा है कि किसान का एम.एस.पी. कम हो रहा है और कंज्यूमर को ज्यादा दाम पर मिल रहा है? तो उसका अंतर कहां जा रहा है, यह आप पता लगाइए और इसको रुकवाइए। चौथी चीज़ यह कि रिवर गारलेंड तो बन नहीं सकता, नदियों को जोड़ने का काम, क्योंकि उसमें इतना पैसा लगेगा कि आपके पास उतना पैसा है ही नहीं। अटल जी भी ट्राई कर चुके और सबसे पहले इसका सुझाव के. एल. राव ने दिया था नेहरू जी के जमाने में। वह तो हो नहीं सकता, लेकिन आप एक छोटा काम कर सकते हो। असम और बिहार सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ से परेशान हैं। वहां इतना पानी आ जाता है

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

कि पूछो मत। अगर उस पानी को आप ओडिशा, झारखंड और ईस्टर्न यू.पी. में बुंदेलखंड तक डॉयवर्ट कर सकें, तो उतना काम जरूर हो सकता है। छोटी सी माला की एक लड़ी बन सकती है, उतनी लड़ी आप बनवा लीजिए, पैसा भी कम लगेगा और बिहार की बाढ़ कम हो जाएगी, असम की बाढ़ कम हो जाएगी और ओडिशा, झारखंड, जो पास के राज्य हैं तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बुंदेलखंड तक वह आ सकता है। उससे आप इस समस्या में काफी मदद कर सकते हैं।

पांचवीं चीज यह है कि जो पवार साहब ने बोला, मैं उससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। जब हमारी सरकार थी तब भी मैंने ही बात की थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, बस दो-तीन सुझाव हैं। मनरेगा के पैसे से किसानों में खुशी है, अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन उससे ऐसेट्स नहीं बन रहे हैं। ऐसेट्स बनाने के लिए इसके पैसे को डॉयवर्ट करना चाहिए कि अगर वह पैसा मिलेगा तो उससे कहीं स्कूल बने, कहीं गांव में कम्युनिटी सेंटर बने, चाहे आंगनवाड़ी बने और अगर 10 किलोमीटर की पेरिफरी में कोई नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, उसमें उन्हीं लोगों को काम करने के लिए भेजा जा सकता है। तो आपका इस प्रोजेक्ट पर जो टोटल खर्चा आता है, वह भी बच जाएगा। इसलिए मनरेगा के काम का जो मेन्डेट है, जरूर चेंज करें। अगर जयराम रमेश जी होते तो विरोध करते, अच्छा है, अभी वे बैठे नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको यह सुझाव दे रहा हूं, ताकि आप उसको नोट कर लें। बाढ़ के लिए शहरों के ड्रेनेज सिस्टम खराब है। चेन्नई का ड्रेनेज सिस्टम भी और मुंबई का उससे भी ज्यादा खराब है। वह पूरा भरा पड़ा है। राज्यों से कहिए कि ड्रेनेज सिस्टम ठीक कराएं। चाहे आपकी जवाहरलाल नेहरू योजना है, उससे पैसा लगवाकर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को ठीक कराइए, ताकि शहरों की जो वाटर लॉगिंग है, वह एकदम रुक सके, वरना बड़े मेट्रोपॉलिटन उसके चक्कर में फंस जाएंगे और फिर आप बाढ़ का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मेरा आखिरी सुझाव यह है कि जो मराठवाड़ा की समस्या है, वह बहुत गंभीर है और उससे हम भी चिंतित हैं। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आप उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, इसलिए आपके लिए सुझाव है। आप सांसदों को छूट दें, एक-एक सांसद अगर एक-एक गांव एडॉप्ट कर ले, सांसद निधि से और पानी के लिए वहां पर कुछ कर दे, क्योंकि पानी का लेवल बहुत नीचे है, तो उसके लिए अगर सांसद अपनी निधि से 50-50 लाख, 25-25 लाख एक-एक गांव के लिए दे सके, तो उससे मराठवाड़ा का काफी काम हो सकता है, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : महोदय, जिस समय अरहर की दाल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित किया गया था, वह 46 रुपए किलो था, और वही जब बाजार में कंज्यूमर को खरीदनी पड़ी, वह दो सौ रुपए प्लस हो गई। जो राजीव शुक्ल जी कह रहे थे, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 46 रुपए किलो हमसे और दो सौ रुपए प्लस हमारे परिवार का जो बच्चा शहर में रह रहा है, उससे लिए जाते हैं, तो बीच में कौन खा रहा है? धूमिल की एक कविता है, "एक आदमी रोटी बेलता है, एक आदमी रोटी सेंकता है, एक तीसरा आदमी और है जिस पर मेरे देश की संसद मौन है।"

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, the entire House has been seized of this matter. After such valuable suggestions which have come about and when there is little to add after Shri Sharad Pawar has spoken, being a farmer and working in the land as I do, there are critical areas that we need to address for which inter-Departmental and inter-Ministerial interventions are required. Number one, in

summers, जब आपके तालाब सूख जाते हैं, desilting of lakes and canals should take place so that storage increases, moisture in the land improves and the valuable soil, that is desilted, goes into smaller, tiny farmers' lands to refurbish and recharge their lands. So, compulsorily every summer you have to de-silt your tanks and canals so that optimal use of storage of water and increase in moisture content should happen. Secondly, of course, is the financial aspect of it, where the banks have to have a swift response system whereby we lend the farmer the money immediately. A farmer cannot wait for six months after the crop is over where he needs seed to immediately sow in his land. Thirdly, coming to Corporate Social Responsibility, industries such as in Bhadrachalam, we have Bhadrachalam Paper Board where I have virgin land on which I can grow gold. Such territories are being induced by industry to grow eucalyptus and after ten crops, Sir, I can only put brick kilns there, nothing else grows if you continue with eucalyptus cropping.

Now, Sir, coming to the most crucial aspect of agriculture, crop planning, crop planning is vital for the country at this point. We should be able to identify dry lands, irrigated lands and non-irrigated lands whereby we then incentivise the farmers where you will have pulse districts and cereal districts and you have to give alternate crops to non-irrigated crops. Now, we have tobacco growing lands in States like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. You cannot grow anything where tobacco grows unless you irrigate the land. So, you can't tell the farmers to go on a crop holiday when they were considered kings of the golden crop and you will not give an alternate crop. What is happening to dry land agriculture? We see it withdrawing, instead of propagating more. Crop planning is going to be vital, Sir, on the water availability, on the standards that we apply and the need for feeding this nation. We cannot forget our food securities at this point whereby we incentivise crops. Now, if you don't do that, Sir, other nations like America, which are the biggest producers of corn, are now dumping in countries like ours corn and corn by-products. Do you see indigenous corn anywhere now other than American corn everywhere? And we are removing other foods which are balanced by agriculture utilities and bringing in breakfast like cornflakes and what not instead of our traditional indigenous food which are actually healthier for us to eat than others! So you know that cooking in tamarind extract actually removes fluoride from the body, but we have changed. Changing agricultural pattern impacts health on India and we have not studied that enough. Sir, is there a directory of our indigenous seeds available? For centuries, India protected her seeds. Farmers and their families hand-picked and hand-selected seeds after every crop. Today thanks to the policies of the Government, that we have lost our indigenous seeds and we are so impressed by Indonesia and other countries. We had water-resistant seed. We had drought-resistant seeds and we had indigenous seeds which actually fed and kept us healthier than we are in today's

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

current times and we have lost some of that indigenous seeds forever if we don't look out. We are losing vegetable species, we are losing pulse and cereal species which are not available anymore simply because we have not paid or invested in traditional indigenous seed banks which should be done with great urgency even today and unless we ...(Time-bell-rings)... water surplus land where there is rich water, you should be able to incentivise the farmer with immediate seed availability for them to be able to plant and grow those and dry land agriculture should look at that as well as the Water and Irrigation Department must go hand-in-glove. Otherwise, we will have mercury rising everywhere and we need to look into that. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me a patient hearing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You raised very good points. Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The National Waterways Bill, 2015

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Waterways Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions.

Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

**Demand to explore possibility of getting full details of sender's address
in ordinary posts to enable the police in identifying the
culprits sending fake letters**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Now-a-days, Police Department is receiving bogus letters about plantation of bombs in various public places and Government offices. This trend is rising very sharply. Based on such fake letters,

Police Department has to investigate to find out the facts. Due to this type of anti-social activity, it create unnecessary burden on Government machineries and also affects public at large and also creates panic.

Generally, anti-social elements are using our postal services to post such fake letters and they are misusing our cheap postal services, as they cannot use private courier services because they have to furnish their identification details with courier service providers. However, in Government postal services, at present no identification details are required to be submitted for ordinary posts except in speed post and Registered A/D services. In above said situation, anti-social elements are misusing our ordinary postal services and this trend is rising very sharply.

I would like to suggest to Government that, our Postal Department may explore possibility to note down the full details in respect of ordinary posts, so that in case of receiving of any such fake letters Police Department can easily identify the culprits. I know that, it is practically very difficult but in the interest of security of our nation, Government may examine my suggestion. Even, Central Government may ask opinion from State Governments in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T. Rathinavel.

**Demand for speedy completion of the inter-regional power
transmission lines in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, because of the fastpaced development of Tamil Nadu during the last four years, electricity demand by sectors like IT, core industries and agriculture has been steadily growing in the State. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has left no stone unturned to provide uninterrupted power supply to all sectors and households in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government has been purchasing power from other States to meet the power shortage. The Tamil Nadu Government has been working on various schemes to fulfil electricity demand in the State. To achieve this goal, the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) has entered into a long-term power purchase agreement for 15 years for a capacity of 3,330 MW. Out of this, 2,158 MW has to come from generators located outside Tamil Nadu. To enable this power flow to southern region in general and to Tamil Nadu in particular, it is essential that three 765 kV inter-regional transmission lines already sanctioned by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited are expeditiously completed and commissioned. Vemagiri (Andhra Pradesh) to Angul (Odisha), Narendra (Karnataka) to Kolhapur (Maharashtra) and Hyderabad (Telangana) to Wardha (Maharashtra) are the three inter-regional power transmission lines that need to be completed and commissioned on priority basis so that the Tamil Nadu Government is able to receive power through

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

inter-State transmission without problem. In view of the growing industrialization and urbanization in the State, I urge upon the Government to complete these three inter regional power transmission lines at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreyan.

**Demand to grant approval for the extension of the phase-I of the
Chennai Metro Rail Project**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Chennai Metro Rail Limited is a joint venture of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. Extension of Corridor-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project up to Thiruvottriyur and Wimco Nagar, covering a distance of 9.051 km at an estimated updated completion cost of ₹ 3,770 crores, has been proposed to the Government of India for approval. At the instance of the Union Ministry of Urban Development, Tamil Nadu had brought down the project cost to within 20 per cent of the original project cost to ensure that the proposal could be approved by the Ministry of Urban Development. However, a letter dated 23.7.2015 from the Urban Development Ministry stated that as the proposal represented a change of scope, the entire cost should be funded by the State Government itself. This project is clearly an additional component, covering an unserved area of Chennai, predominantly inhabited by working class population. This is totally contrary to the stand taken in the case of the extension proposals of other Metro railways. On 13.12.201, when the Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr Puratchi Thalaivi Amma reiterated the request for speedy approval of the extension of the Phase I of the Metrorail corridor at a cost of ₹ 3,770 crores. Therefore, I appeal to the Centre to grant approval for the Extension of Phase I of the Chennai Metro Rail project at the earliest with the sharing pattern as per the original project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

**Demand to identify the cases of resistant tuberculosis and initiate
research to develop affordable cure for it**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, as per Annual Status Report of Revised National TB Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India has nearly one-fourth of total TB patients in the world. The TB alone kills around two and a half lakh people every year in our country, that is, one person every two minutes.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals have set the target of ending epidemic of TB by 2030 in goal no.3. The major burden of achieving this goal falls on India

since we have a large number of TB patients. In the recent years, cases of multi drug resistant (MDR), extensively drug-resistant (XDR) and totally drugresistant (TDR) TB cases have also emerged. Many of these patients are in India and need timely, effective and affordable treatment.

In the light of rising drug resistant TB cases, all the cases of TB should be managed properly so that drug resistance can be minimized. All the TB patients should be screened for drug resistant disease at diagnosis. The Government should provide free treatment to all the patients of MDR, XDR, and TDR TB.

The free treatment facility should also be extended to patients seeking treatment from private hospitals due to lack of a Government one. Awareness campaigns should be launched to prevent TB and to enhance treatment compliance. Also, an epidemiological study should be conducted to identify true scale of drug resistant TB cases and research projects should be initiated to develop an affordable cure and new drugs for drug resistant TB.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

**Demand to take immediate steps to protect the women from exploitation
by unscrupulous money lenders in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, a massive blackmail, extortion and sex racket dubbed as "call money racket" is being operated by unscrupulous moneylenders in multiple districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in which small business women are lured to easy loans at their doorsteps. Once the women fall prey to their trap, these moneylenders demand rate of interest as high as 120 to 200 per cent. In case of failure to repay the loan with high interest rates, the entrapped women are threatened and sexually exploited and even forced into prostitution.

Through this august House, I request the Government to take immediate steps to save the large number of entrapped poor business women from the clutches of these unscrupulous moneylenders and bring them to book at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

**Demand to reopen the railway stations at Kavalkinaru and Mela Kallur
in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that there were two railway stations functioning in Kavalkinaru junction and Mela Kallur in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu from 1981 to 1994. Thereafter, the Railway authorities closed both the railway stations.

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

But, now, much development has taken place in and around Kavalkinaru. The Indian Space Research Centre in Mahendragiri is situated in Kavalkinaru. The Koodankulam Nuclear Plant is about 25 kms from Kavalkinaru Railway Station. Moreover, a number of colleges and wind energy companies are also situated in and around Kavalkinaru and thousands of people are commuting daily to Kavalkinaru.

In the same way, there are a number of schools, colleges and the ICMR research centre at Mela Kallur. There are several people who are facing hardship because of lack of train facilities here.

There were several stations closed in Kerala State, along with two stations, namely Mela Kallur and Kavalkinaru. There are eight passenger trains running between Tirunelveli and Sengottai.

In view of the above, I urge the hon. Minister of Railways to reopen Kavalkinaru and Mela Kallur Railway Stations in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu in the public interest.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia, not present. Shri Chaudhary Munavvar Saleem.

Demand to launch "Bachpan Sudharo Abhiyan" and open child reform homes in every district of the country

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के कराहते तथा बिलखते हुए उन दस लाख बच्चों की दर्दनाक दास्तान लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिनके पास न तो घर है और न ही उनकी कोई ख्वाहिश बाकी बची है। इन्हें स्ट्रीट चिल्ड्रन कहा जाता है।

मान्यवर, मशहूर सोशल काउंसिलर एम. हॉपर अपनी किताब में लिखते हैं कि भारत के 50 मुख्य रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्मों पर हर साल 70 हजार से लेकर एक लाख बीस हजार तक बच्चे पहुँचते हैं। सिर्फ देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में ही 50 हजार से अधिक बच्चे सड़कों पर अपनी जिदगी बसर करते हैं, जिनमें से 20 प्रतिशत तो मासूम बेटियाँ होती हैं। इनमें हर दूसरा बच्चा अनपढ़ है। इनमें लगभग हर पाँचवाँ बच्चा कचरा-कूड़ा बीनने का काम करता है और हर चौथा बच्चा, भले वह लड़का हो या लड़की, यौन शोषण का शिकार हो चुका है।

मान्यवर, कई दिनों से समाचार पत्रों और संसद भवन के भीतर किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देख रेख और संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2014 चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। यह विधेयक उस समय तक निरर्थक है, जब तक इसमें आरोपी किशोर के साथ-साथ सड़कों पर मौजूद दस लाख बच्चों के हितों के संरक्षण को नहीं जोड़ा जाता। संपूर्ण भारत में मात्र 34 बाल सुधार गृह किशोर न्याय अधिनियम के तहत बनाए गए हैं और स्वयं महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री एक अतारांकित सवाल के जवाब में यह कह चुकी हैं कि देश में मौजूद बाल सुधार गृहों की दशा के संबंध में आज तक सरकार द्वारा कोई अध्ययन तक नहीं कराया गया है।

مانیور، میں आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से "बचपन सुधारो अभियान" चलाने की मांग करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार देश के प्रत्येक जिले में "बचपन सुधार गृह" स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा तथा हॉस्टल से युक्त बनाने का ऐलान करे। मान्यवर, जब देश का बचपन स्वस्थ और शिक्षित होगा, तभी देश भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مانیور، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ہندوستان کے کراہتے اور ہلکتے ہوئے ان دس لاکھ بچوں کی دردناک داستان لے کر کھڑا ہوا ہوں، جن کے پاس نہ تو گھر ہے اور نہ ہی ان کی کوئی خواہش باقی بچی ہے۔ انہیں 'اسٹریٹ چلڈرن' کہا جاتا ہے۔

مانیور، مشہور سوشل کاؤنسلر ایم ہاپر اپنی کتاب میں لکھتے ہیں کہ بھارت کے 50 خاص ریلوے پلیٹ فارموں پر ہر سال 70 ہزار سے لیکر ایک لاکھ بیس ہزار تک بچے پہنچتے ہیں۔ صرف دیش کی راجدھانی دہلی میں ہی 50 ہزار سے زیادہ بچے سڑکوں پر اپنی زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں، جن میں سے 20 فیصد تو معصوم بیٹیاں ہوتی ہیں۔ ان میں ہر دوسرا بچہ ان-پڑھ ہے۔ ان میں لگ بھگ ہر پانچواں بچہ کچرا کوڑا بینے کا کام کرتا ہے اور ہر چوتھا بچہ، بھلے وہ لڑکا ہو یا لڑکی، جسمانی استحصال کا ہو چکا ہے۔

مانیور، کئی دنوں سے اخباروں اور سنسد بھون کے اندر کشور نیائے (بالکوں کی دیکھ ریکھ اور سنرکشن) ودھیک، 2014 چرچہ کا موضوع بنا ہوا ہے۔ یہ ودھیک اس وقت تک نررتھک ہے، جب تک اس میں آروپی کشور کے ساتھ ساتھ سڑکوں پو موجود دس لاکھ بچوں کے ہتوں کے سنرکشن کو نہیں جوڑا جاتا۔ سنپورن بھارت میں صرف 34 بال سدھارک گرہ کشور نیائے ادھنیم کے تحت بنائے گئے ہیں اور خود مہیلا اور بال وکاس منتری تک اتارانتک سوال کے جواب میں یہ کہہ چکی ہیں کہ دیش میں موجود بال سدھار گرہوں کی دشا کے سمبندھ میں آج تک سرکار کے ذریعے کوئی ادھین تک نہیں کرایا گیا ہے۔

مانیور، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے بھارت سرکار سے "بچپن سدھارو ابھیان" چلانے کی مانگ کرتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار دیش کے ہر ایک ضلع میں 'بچپن سدھار گرہ' سواستھ، شکشا اور ہاسٹل سے یکت بنانے کا اعلان کرے۔

مانیور، جب دیش کا بچپن سوستھ اور شکشت ہوگا، تبھی دیش بھی آگے بڑھے گا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai.

Demand to take effective measures to ensure security of women passengers in local trains in Mumbai

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, law and order situation in the local trains of Mumbai is going from bad to worst. Local train network is considered as lifeline of this metropolitan city of Mumbai. Of late, crime against women in local trains have increased manifold. They are no longer safe during their journey. Harassment to female passengers and molestation cases are routinely reported not only during night time but in broad day light also, these anti-social elements and criminals are harassing them. Presence of the Police personnel and GRP in trains, especially in ladies' compartment, is almost missing and this gives a free hand to these anti-social elements. This problem has assumed so much importance that the hon. Bombay High Court has taken a serious view and asked GRP and RPF to take immediate steps. Modesty of a 22-year old woman has been disrespected recently by four youths on the night of 11th December, 2015.

As a Mumbaikar, I know personally the problems of females travelling in suburban trains. Chain/purse snatching/robbery and molestation in the ladies' compartment is common and in the absence of the police personnel in their compartment, they feel highly insecure.

Thousands of them board the local trains daily early in the morning and return back in the night and there is no police constable or CCTV cameras inside the ladies' compartments. It is unfortunate that the Railway authorities and RPF/GRP wake up only after some incident comes to light. Otherwise, there is no bandobast to provide security to female passengers in Mumbai trains. Other metropolitan cities are also no exception to such happenings.

I request the Railway and GRP authorities to wake up at least now and do something to instill a sense of security and confidence among the female passengers. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Keshava Rao, not present. Shri Husain Dalwai.

Demand to give financial assistance to protect the debt ridden farmers from exploitation by money lenders in Maharashtra

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, a debt-ridden poor farmer in Akola village of Maharashtra was forced to sell his kidney to repay the money due to a private money-lender. He was allegedly flown to a hospital in Sri Lanka where his kidney was removed and he was promised that his debt, a mere ₹ 20,000 would be waived. This comes at a time when vast areas of Maharashtra have witnessed drought and more than 1,000 farmers have committed suicide because of their inability to

pay debt. The State Government has delayed declaring drought and providing relief and compensation to farmers. Even the scheme of the Government to waive off loans due to private money-lenders has failed to make much difference on the ground.

It is very disappointing that an international kidney racket running right beneath our noses. It is only a matter of time before we will come to know the true impact of the crime as more victims will be affected. Especially in situation of drought, people of such crime syndicate become active and lure helpless people.

It is imperative that the State Government in consultation with the Centre urgently releases relief and compensation to drought hit farmers to make them financially secure. The Government must properly and immediately implement its scheme to waive loans due to private money-lenders and enhance its network of credit to rural and remote areas so that farmers in such areas need not rely on private and exploitative money-lenders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay, not present. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

**Concern over forcible separation of Indian or children of Indian origin
from their parents by the Child Protection Services in
foreign countries, particularly in Norway**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, the forcible seizure of Indian and Indian-origin children from their parents by Child Protection Services in foreign countries, especially Norway and other western countries, is becoming a matter of urgent public concern. The Bhattacharya case in Norway is a case in point where, thanks in large measure to the personal intervention of then External Affairs Minister, the children were restored to their mother and are living perfectly happily with her in Kolkata. This demonstrated the need for MEA to enter into agreements with foreign countries, especially Norway to (i) Review their Child Protection Laws in the light of their implementation, especially keeping in mind the public outrage caused in countries like India and the Czech Republic. (ii) Redefine "Child Abuse" to reserve physical separation of children from parents only in cases of gross abuse as proved in the courts; (iii) Prioritize the repatriation of such children to the extended family in their mother countries; (iv) Review their administrative arrangements for effective supervision of child protection officers who are often ill-trained for their tasks and insensitive to cultural differences between their migrant populations and the native population. As the current External Affairs Minister in her previous capacity as Leader of the Opposition, in the Lok Sabha, was vociferous in her outrage over the

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

treatment meted out to the Bhattacharya family in Norway, it is hoped she raised these issues with her Norwegian counterpart when he recently visited India and is coordinating with others concerned to vigorously raise this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta, not present. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. She is also absent. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

Demand for widening of Vikramshila Bridge in Bhagalpur to provide connectivity to NH-80 under the 'Smart City' project

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान भागलपुर के विक्रमशिला सेतु की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। विक्रमशिला सेतु उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार को जोड़ता है, जो एनएच-80 की एप्रोच रोड है। यह सिर्फ भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को ही नहीं, बल्कि दो संस्कृतियों को भी जोड़ता है-अंग संस्कृति और मिथिला संस्कृति। जब भागलपुर में विक्रमशिला सेतु का निर्माण नहीं हुआ था, तब लोग पानी के जहाज से गंगा नदी को पार करके आते और जाते थे, लेकिन जब सेतु का निर्माण हुआ, तब लोगों की उम्मीदों को मानो पंख लग गए। इस सेतु के बनने से लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिला। लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति यह है कि आए दिन उस पर जाम लगा रहता है और इसकी वजह यह है कि पुल की चौड़ाई कम है। आबादी के हिसाब से गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ी है। जाम के कारण कई मरीजों की मौत हो चुकी है और अनगिनत आज की शादियां कल की तारीख में हुई हैं।

सरकार ने भागलपुर को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने का मन बना रखा है, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन भागलपुर की स्मार्ट सिटी की योजना तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जब विक्रमशिला सेतु के जाम से लोगों को निजात मिल सके। इससे निजात पाने का केवल एक ही रास्ता है कि विक्रमशिला सेतु के समानान्तर एक और सेतु का निर्माण कराया जाए।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि भागलपुर में विक्रमशिला सेतु पर एक समानान्तर पुल बनाकर भागलपुर के लोगों का कष्ट दूर करने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Pande, not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Demand to withhold the increased charges for cancellation of railway tickets

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा हाल ही में टिकटों के रद्द किए जाने पर वसूल किए जाने वाले भारी शुल्क की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमान, पूर्व में टिकटों के रद्द करने पर रेलवे द्वारा 20 से 30 रुपये प्रति टिकट निरस्तीकरण शुल्क के रूप में वसूल किया जाता था। प्रायः ऐसा होता है कि जो लोग यात्रा हेतु अपना आरक्षण काफी समय पूर्व करा लेते हैं, वे कतिपय अपरिहार्य कारणों से अपना टिकट रद्द कराने के लिए काउंटर पर जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में रेलवे सामान्य शुल्क उनके टिकट से काटकर बाकी राशि उन्हें वापस कर दिया करती थी। वर्तमान सरकार के आने के बाद रेलवे द्वारा टिकट निरस्तीकरण राशि में बेतहाशा वृद्धि की गई है। यह आम आदमी के साथ घोर अन्याय है। सामान्य यात्री जो

प्रायः द्वितीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करते हैं, उनके द्वारा टिकट रद्द किए जाने पर रेलवे लगभग 100 से 120 रुपये प्रति यात्री की दर से टिकट निरस्तीकरण शुल्क के रूप में कटौती कर रही है। यह भारी अन्याय है। सरकार को इस तरह का बोझ आम यात्री पर नहीं डालना चाहिए।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अभी जो भारी राशि टिकट रद्द किए जाने पर काटी जा रही है, उसे तुरंत प्रभाव से बंद किया जाए और जो निर्धारित राशि टिकट निरस्तीकरण पर पहले ली जाती थी, उसे ही प्रभार स्वरूप लगाया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi.

**Demand to honour Chaudhary Charan Singh, former Prime Minister by
conferring on him the Bharat Ratna**

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं सदन के समक्ष विशेष उल्लेख के तहत भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्व. चौधरी चरण सिंह को देश का सर्वोच्च सम्मान "भारत रत्न" प्रदान किए जाने की सिफारिश करता हूँ। आगामी 23 दिसम्बर को स्व. चौधरी चरण सिंह जी की 113वीं जयंती है। अब समय आ गया है जब असली भारत के ज्वलंत प्रश्नों को और कारगर तरीके से हल करना होगा। इस दिशा में किसान आयोग के गठन का सुझाव किसान संगठनों द्वारा प्रस्तावित है। इस गठन से कृषि और किसान पुनः मुख्य धारा का हिस्सा बन सकेंगे। जमींदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार कानून के जनक चौधरी साहब की अनुपस्थिति में आज देश का किसान उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहा है। फसल नष्ट होने और उचित सहायता न मिलने की वजह से आए दिन भारी संख्या में किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या की खबरें प्रकाशित होती हैं, आंदोलन तथा विरोध प्रदर्शन किए जाते हैं। परन्तु ऐसे प्रदर्शनों को खास तवज्जो भी नहीं दी जाती। देश में सरकार चाहे किसी भी दल की रही हो, किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पाया। किसी भी फसल जैसे गन्ना, कपास, धान, गेहूँ व अन्य दलहनों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किसानों को नसीब नहीं हो पाता है। चूँकि सादगी के प्रतीक चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का सम्पूर्ण जीवन किसानों, मजदूरों एवं गरीब भारत की सेवा में निकला है, उनको "भारत रत्न" प्रदान किए जाने से न केवल किसानों को बल्कि ग्रामीण भारत के करोड़ों नागरिकों को प्रसन्नता होगी। साथ ही चौधरी साहब के अनुयायियों व अन्य किसान संगठनों को विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी किसानों के लिए कार्य करने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**Demand for a speedy inquiry into the case of gang rape of a minor girl
from West Bengal and take necessary measures to rehabilitate
her through Nirbhaya fund**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): I would like to draw your urgent attention to the horrific case of trafficking, multiple rapes and gang rapes of a seventeen-year-old minor girl who was abducted a year ago from the Diamond Harbour, West Bengal. She and her family are residents of Mograhat, South 24 Parganas. Since then, this young woman has suffered unbelievable violence and trauma. She was eventually dumped by one of her traffickers in Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital,

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

Delhi, where she has been diagnosed as having been severely infected with HIV. She is highly malnourished and her present condition is extremely serious. She has been trafficked through several States, including Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, etc., where she was sexually exploited. It will require a central agency to take up the investigation if justice is to be done. Even after one year, no case has been filed under the POSCO, although the girl was a minor at the time of abduction. Therefore, there is no hope for justice. It is a case which requires the best of treatment and also compensation for the girl, especially from the Nirbhaya Fund that is directly administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

I request your urgent intervention and request speedy and urgent investigation into the inter-State trafficking racket and ensure stringent punishment and provide free and quality medical treatment to the young woman and a rehabilitation package for future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd December, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 22nd December, 2015.*

Demand to identify the cases of resistant tuberculosis and initiate research to develop affordable cure for it (pages 442-443)

Demand to take immediate steps to protect the women from exploitation by unscrupulous money lenders in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (page 443)

Demand to reopen the railway stations at Kavalkinaru and Mela Kallur in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu (pages 443-444)

Demand to launch "Bachpan Sudharo Abhiyan" and open child reform homes in every district of the country (pages 444-445)

Demand to take effective measures to ensure security of women passengers in local trains in Mumbai (page 446)

Demand to give financial assistance to protect the debt ridden farmers from exploitation by money lenders in Maharashtra (pages 446-447)

Concern over forcible separation of Indian or children of Indian origin from their parents by the Child Protection Services in foreign countries, particularly in Norway (pages 447-448)

Demand for widening of Vikramshila Bridge in Bhagalpur to provide connectivity to NH-80 under 'Smart City' project (page 448)

Demand to withhold the increased charges for cancellation of railway tickets (pages 448-449)

Demand to honour Chaudhary Charan Singh, former Prime Minister by conferring on him the Bharat Ratna (page 449)

Demand for a speedy inquiry into the case of gang rape of a minor girl from West Bengal and take necessary measures to rehabilitate her through Nirbhaya fund (page 449-450)

