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Monday

1 August, 2016

10 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 1st August, 2016/10th Sravana 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of Ministry of Rural Development

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री, तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 29 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 323 (अ), दिनांक 6 मार्च, 2007 द्वारा पूर्व में संशोधित महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 की अनुसूची 1 में आगे और संशोधन करने वाली ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 2182 (अ), दिनांक 23 जून, 2016 की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) में सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5017/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Mines

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

III. MoU (2016-17) between GoI and NALCO

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं श्री पीयूष गोयल की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 30th May, 2016, publishing the Minerals (Transfer of Mining Lease Granted Otherwise than through Auction for Captive Purpose) Rules, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 578 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, notifying the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4914/16/16]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (3) of Section 97 of the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, along with delay statement:-

- (1) G.S.R. 200 (E), dated the October 18 - October 24, 2015, (Weekly Gazette) publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 956 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (second Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4949/16/16]

(ii) 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-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (2) No. L-1/(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 16th May, 2016, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) No. L-1/97/2016, dated the 30th May, 2016 publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Dealing in Energy Savings Certificates) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 5018/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5019/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of ICFRE, Dehradun, Uttarakhand and related papers**IV. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of IPIRTI, Bengaluru and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): Sir, I lay on the Table

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:—

- (1) G.S.R. 437 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2016, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) S.O. 1478 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2016, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Practices and Procedure) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 5th May, 2016, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 4984/16/16]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991:—

- (1) G.S.R. 605 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 768 (E), dated the 4th November, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 606 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, regarding reappointment of the United India Insurance Company Limited as Fund Manager, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, under the Environment Relief Fund Scheme, 2008, (and in supersession of notification number S.O. 1878 (E), dated the 13th July, 2015) for a further period up to 31st March, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4985/16/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4983/16/16]
- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4927/16/16]
- IV. (a) Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bengaluru, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

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

- I. (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. 1858 (E), dated the 10th July, 2015, authorizing the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ludhiana (West) as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 17.041 (Laddowal Bypass) linking National Highway No. 95 with National Highway No. 01 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
 - (2) S.O. 2066 (E), dated the 29th July, 2015, authorizing the officers mentioned therein as the competent authorities for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 344A in the State of Punjab.

- (3) S.O. 659 (E), dated the 4th March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 1457 (E), dated the 20th December, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 660 (E), dated the 4th March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 594 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 1200 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1789 (E), dated the 1st July, 2015.
- (6) S.O. 1201 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2016, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1788 (E), dated the 1st July, 2015.
- (7) S.O. 1283 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 160.000 (Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara-Ladpura Section) on National Highway No. 758 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (8) S.O. 1469 (E), dated the 21st April, 2016, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.720 to K.M. 169.600 (Raebareli-Jaunpur Section) on National Highway No. 31 (old N.H. No. 231) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (9) S.O. 1470 (E), dated the 21st April, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2836 (E), dated the 19th December, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 4950/16/16]

- II. (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 601 (E), dated the 15th June, 2016 publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5021/16/16]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं श्री पीयूष गोयल की ओर से खान मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों

(2015-16) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थिति करता हूँ:-

"यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि राज्य सभा श्री वी. हनुमंत राव, श्री अशक अली टाक, श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद और श्री राजपाल सिंह सेनी की राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से निवृत्ति के कारण उनके स्थान पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओबीसी) के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के शेष कार्यकाल के लिए इसके साथ सहबद्ध किए जाने के लिए राज्य सभा के चार सदस्यों को नाम निर्देशित करने पर सहमत हो और उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से चार सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से यह सहमति प्रकट करती है कि राज्य सभा श्री रामदास अठावले को मंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने और डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ की राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से निवृत्ति के कारण उनके स्थान पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के शेष कार्यकाल के लिए इसके साथ सहबद्ध किए जाने के लिए राज्य सभा के दो सदस्यों को नाम निर्देशित करने पर सहमत हो और उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से दो सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि राज्य सभा श्री विजय गोयल को मंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने के कारण उनके स्थान पर लोक लेखा समिति के शेष कार्यकाल के लिए इसके साथ सहबद्ध किए जाने के लिए राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य को नाम निर्देशित करने पर सहमत हो और उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि राज्य सभा श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल और श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह की राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से निवृत्ति के कारण उनके स्थान पर सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के शेष कार्यकाल के लिए इसके साथ सहबद्ध किए जाने के लिए राज्य सभा के दो सदस्यों को नाम निर्देशित करने पर सहमत हो और उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से दो सदस्यों को उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. ATROCITIES ON DALITS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters under Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب محمد علی خان: آپ سبھائی جی، دلتوں کے اوپر اتیاچار ہو رہا ہے۔۔(مداخلت)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point to make ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Sir, atrocities on Dalits are going up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up matters under Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are standing....*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this your discipline? Is this how you behave? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, ...*(Interruptions)*...

Anand Sharmaji, you said that you are on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you ask your Members to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot have both. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that you are on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, at that time, your Members should sit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All the Members are agitated, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them sit if you are on a point of order. I am ready to listen to you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to listen to you. But I have other points of order; I have to listen to them also. You should allow that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sharma, what is your point of order?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन के अंदर पिछले सप्ताह चर्चा हुई, जो देश के अंदर हालात हैं, एक भय का वातावरण है, हिंसा की जा रही है, देश में दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। खास तौर से ऐसे संगठन, जो गौ रक्षक के नाम पर देश के अलग-अलग प्रांतों में निकले हैं, गुजरात में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. How can it be a point of order?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं बताता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be a point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will tell you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, हमने सदन में यह मांग की थी कि चूंकि ये हालात समूचे देश के हैं, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आकर राष्ट्र को आश्वस्त करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी यह मांग सरकार की तरफ से पूरी नहीं हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can it be a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the Rules Book with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Usually, you have to quote the Rule for a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, उस दिन चर्चा के दौरान केन्द्र के एक मंत्री, जिन्होंने intervene किया, बाद में सदन के बाहर जाकर उन्होंने इस संगठन की सराहना की और कहा कि ये ठीक काम कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हुआ, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने बाढ़ पर नोटिस दिया है, पूरे देश में बाढ़ की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस पर कोई स्पष्ट वक्तव्य दे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, देश में बाढ़ से बहुत बुरा हाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Notice under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... डिस्कशन के लिए? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जी हां, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर आपने इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दिया है, तो ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन उसको examine करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All 267 notices have been converted into Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह कैसे हो जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing Rule 267 notices now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been allowed Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are allowed Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, हर साल 1 करोड़ 20 लाख लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... A senior Member like Sharad Yadavji is speaking. Kindly listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... If you don't want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to listen to me, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader spoke. Sit down. If you don't want to listen to me, at least, listen to Sharad Yadavji. He is a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Now, Sharad Yadavji.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am only suggesting that since Sharadji's is the first Zero Hour notice, start with Sharadji. If he wants that the same points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, मैं एक गंभीर समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आपका ज़ीरो ऑवर का सब्जेक्ट, creating job opportunities है, क्या आप उसी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं unemployment के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... चूंकि पहला जीरो ऑवर है, इसलिए मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, what is your problem?

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I had given a notice of breach of privilege against Shri Manohar Parrikar for publishing a statement in ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the House was in Session, I had given a notice of breach of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not yet received any reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the status? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The breach of privilege notice is dealt with according to a certain procedure. If you have given a notice, the hon. Chairman will examine it as per procedure, and, will then, accordingly, come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will inform you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is under examination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. THREAT TO THE LIFE OF AN M.P. OF TAMIL NADU

Now, what is your problem, Puspaji?

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want to say two things. Number one, for the past two days, everyone knows that something is going on in social media, which is related to the privilege of two MPs. That is why, I am raising it here. I am getting unconditional apologies from Mr. Tiruchi Siva. He is a very decent fellow. Since he spoke about my party leader, I behaved in that manner just out of emotions. I am getting excuse and apologies from Shri Tiruchi Siva and also from DMK leaders.

Number two, I have a threat to life. I am being compelled to resign from my constitutional post. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I express my gratitude to my leader for having given me this post. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am being threatened to resign from this post. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is women's safety in this country, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is women's safety in this country? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been harassed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been slapped. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was harassed yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was slapped yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Puspaji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I am not even being allowed to speak here, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Puspaji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Puspaji, I may tell you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I have full gratitude for being ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no doubt about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I am being threatened to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have any complaint, you are free to approach the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, उन्हें अपनी बात तो कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: It is an MP who had been slapped, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... We also have dignity? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Constitution of India provides everybody the right to live with dignity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अगर वे हाउस में अपनी बात कहना चाहती हैं, तो कहने दें। यह मेंबर का राइट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... She came into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the first time that a lady-Member had to come into the Well like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I allowed her to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I need protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a threat to my life. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अगर कोई मेंबर हाउस में ...*(व्यवधान)*... अपनी बात कहता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर में ...*(व्यवधान)*... और यह allow होगा। यह हाउस की परंपरा रही है कि अगर कोई सदस्य अपनी बात कहना चाहता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो कहने दीजिए। यह उसका राइट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is her right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an unnecessary charge against the Chair to say that I did not allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only allowed her. I know. In her emotions, she came to the Well. I understood and I allowed her. What I told is only this. Please understand. The hon. Chairman is the custodian of all Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह हाउस उनकी बात सुनना चाहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. You are not allowing me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you are not allowing me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, वे कुछ कह रही हैं, तो उनको कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर कोई मेंबर अपनी व्यक्तिगत बात कहना चाहता है, तो वह point of order में भी आता है, उसको कहने का पूरा अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not preventing her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर वे कह रही हैं कि उनकी जान को खतरा है, तो फिर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you say, 'I am preventing?' ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर वे हाउस में कुछ कहना चाहती हैं, तो कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't prevent her. ...*(Interruptions)*... I didn't prevent her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे कह रही हैं कि उनकी जान को खतरा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up and shout, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not preventing her. I am only requesting that all of you take your seats. I will allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... But if all of you stand up, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pressurising me like this is not good, and also, it is under a wrong impression. I only made an observation that the hon. Chairman is the custodian. He will protect her also. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sasikalaji, have you finished?

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What more do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, I want to thank my leader. There is no doubt about it. She only gave me this post. I express my gratitude. But the thing is, can a leader slap an M.P.? Can a woman be harassed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in those things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I need protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't bring in those things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I need Government's protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in those things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I need Government's protection.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: I need Government's protection.
...(Interruptions)... I need Government's protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...(Interruptions)... You write to the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Sasikalaji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, they are compelling me to resign.
...(Interruptions)... They are compelling me to resign. ...(Interruptions)... Why should I resign? ...(Interruptions)... I want to serve the country. ...(Interruptions)... I want to serve the country. ...(Interruptions')...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sasikalaji, you listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Sasikalaji, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Don't narrate anything which amounts to ...(Interruptions)... Please.(Interruptions)... See, don't narrate or say anything which amounts to allegation against anybody who cannot come here and protect. Instead, ...(Interruptions)... No, please. Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... If you have some personal problem, you say only that. ...(Interruptions)... You can write to the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... You can write to the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: There is no personal problem, Sir. It is a privilege of an M.P. to speak with this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, she needs the.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told her. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are the custodian. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has every protection. ...(Interruptions)... She has every protection. I said it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कहाँ है protection? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: वे अपनी बात नहीं कह पा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, see, any allegation made or ...
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please listen to me. ...
You listen to me. ... Any allegation made ... You listen
to me. You are an advocate. ... Listen to me. ... Any
allegation made against anybody who cannot come here and protect himself is expunged.
...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my life is under threat. ...
Sir, my life is under threat. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you go back. ... You go
back. ... That is over. ... Now, Sharad Yadav.
...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my life is under threat. ...
Sir, my life is under threat. ...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour; Shri Sharad Yadav.
...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my life is under threat. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may write to the hon. Chairman. ...
Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I have expunged it. You are not listening.
... Whatever allegation has been made against anybody who cannot come
and defend here, has been expunged. That is over. Sit down. ... But she
will have the protection of the hon. Chairman. No problem. Sit down. ...
Sit down now. ... Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, let them assure that she would get
protection. ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति, इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते हमें पूरा अधिकार
है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते हमें अपनी निजी बात को कहने का पूरा
अधिकार है। हमें इस सदन का protection मिलने का भी पूरा अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: Protection है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कृपया सुनिए। माननीय सदस्या ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है, लेकिन अगर सदस्या कह रही है कि उनको झापड़ मारा गया, उनकी ज़िंदगी को खतरा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने नहीं बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्होंने कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... She is saying that. ...**(Interruptions)**... श्रीमन्, यह कैसे हो जाएगा? एक सदस्य को मारा जाए, उसकी ज़िंदगी को खतरा हो और सदन में बोलने की अनुमति न हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कैसे होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She did not say that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: She is saying this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन (तमिलनाडु): नेता जी ने क्या किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमर सिंह के साथ नेता जी ने क्या किया? अमर सिंह के साथ नेता जी ने क्या किया, यह सदन जानना चाहता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She didn't. ...**(Interruptions)**... She spoke about someone who cannot come here and defend. ...**(Interruptions)**... नरेश जी, हमने नहीं सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने नहीं सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... She did not say that any Member has slapped her. She said that about somebody else. That is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, यह नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आज इसकी बात है, कल किसी दूसरे सदस्य की बात हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कैसे होगा कि सदस्य अपनी बात ही नहीं कह सकता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे इस्तीफा देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे कह रही हैं कि मुझे इस्तीफा देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She didn't say that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: अमर सिंह के साथ नेता जी ने क्या किया, यह सदन जानना चाहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपको नहीं पता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She did not say that. She only mentioned about some leader who cannot come and defend here. That is all that I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इससे क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, they cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you what I heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I am wrong, you can correct me. What I heard is this. She did not say that any Member from this House or the other House has beaten her or slapped her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, in fact, she has beaten another Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say it. She only said, 'a leader', and I said, 'leader not of this House'. Then I said, 'You are mentioning somebody who cannot come and defend here, so, don't say it.' That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, a Member of this House... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर एक एमपी को, एक सदन के सदस्य को मारा जाएगा और वह सदस्य अपनी जान को खतरा बताएगा तो क्या सदन का कर्तव्य नहीं बनता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told her, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked her to give notice and also write to the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: इस सदन के सदस्य को उसने मारा, उसकी बात करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सदन के सदस्य को उसने मारा, उसकी बात करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उसको बोलने भी नहीं देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I know that you must have read the newspaper, but she has already said that there was an apology. That matter is settled. That is number one. She said about something else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then only I said that if it is about a leader who cannot come and defend here, don't say it. She must give a complaint to the Chairman and also write to the Chairman. That is all. Yes, Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, you must listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, my life and dignity is under threat. Will the Government save me? This is my question, Sir. I want an answer from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will they save me? ...*(Interruptions)*... A woman's life is under threat from the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have full protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what she is saying. Why do you worry about that? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is her complaint. Why do you worry about that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, will they make a statement about saving me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is the Government going to do about it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell you, the hon. Chairman and the Government will protect you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naiduji, you heard her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to her to say ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Navaneethakrishnanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a humble suggestion to the Chair and also to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This discussion is not going to add to the glory of the House. That is one. A Member has committed a mistake of beating another Member. She has apologized of her sin. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to understand...*(Interruptions)*... Hear me fully. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, ये उनको बोलने भी नहीं देते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर उस महिला का हाउस के अंदर यह हाल है, तो हाउस के बाहर क्या हाल होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अरे, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Listen to the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Whatever it is, the image of the Parliament was at stake for two days. Now, she said something in the House. I am not going to join the issue with her because she has expressed regrets according to me. That should put an end to that. Secondly, if the Member has got any problem with regard to her security, the best way, according to me, is writing to the hon. Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told her.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And then the hon. Chairman will take appropriate action, as you said. So, let us proceed further. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Excuse me, Sir. Tomorrow something may happen to any Member of this House. Do you think that he or she should not be allowed to express his or her grievance? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; she was allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: She has not been allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has not been allowed to speak whatever she wanted to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... She should be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This can happen with any Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today this has happened with opposition; tomorrow, this can happen with the Ruling Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know what the reason is. ...*(Interruptions)*... But how can a Member of Parliament not be allowed to express her view? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: शायद आपको सुनाई नहीं दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे अपनी बात बोल चुकी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think she ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed her. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed her. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood what she said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only me, everybody understood what she said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood what she said. ...*(Interruptions)*... To say that I didn't allow her is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me go to the next item. आपको मालूम है कि क्या हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... She can write to the hon. Chairman; she can approach the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will protect her and the Government will also take. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह परम्परा गलत होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल को अगर किसी दूसरे मेम्बर के साथ यह होगा, तो क्या आप एलाउ नहीं करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सदन काहे के लिए बना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर एक महिला मेम्बर के साथ कोई दुर्घटना घटी है और वे सदन में अपनी बात कहना चाहती हैं, लेकिन उनको कहने नहीं दिया जाए, यह परम्परा ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are seized of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... She will write to the hon. Chairman, as I told. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will take care of her and give protection, if necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will take care of her and give protection, if necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... She will write to the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप एक महिला एमपी को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can assure on behalf of the hon. Chairman, that we will do the needful in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. If she needs protection, the Government will take care of that; don't worry. We will take care; I can assure you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Sharad Yadavji for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, आप इस सदन के अंदर यह एक बहुत गलत उदाहरण बना रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर किसी मेम्बर के साथ कोई घटना घटी है, तो क्या उस मेम्बर को अपनी बात इस सदन के अंदर कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... अब हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: वे अपनी बात पूरी कर चुकी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: कौन सा ऐसा नियम है, जो एक मेम्बर को सदन में अपनी बात कहने से रोकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What she said I understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आप उनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadav...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Sharad Yadav says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What else? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Dismal performance of Government in creating job opportunities
in organized and unorganized sectors**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमन्, मैं एक गंभीर सवाल को यहां उठा रहा हूँ। परसों पूना में नौ मजदूर, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन के वर्कर थे, एक बिल्डिंग के गिरने से उनकी जान चली गई। मैंने आज रूल 267 में आपको नोटिस दिया था। देश में एक करोड़ बीस लाख लोग हर वर्ष बेकार और बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं, यह आपका श्रम मंत्रालय कहता है। पहले जहां पांच-छह करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिलता था, अब वहां सिर्फ एक करोड़ 30 लाख लोगों के पास रोजगार है। हर वर्ष एक करोड़ बीस लाख... इस देश में ऐसे हालात हैं कि जो लेबर लॉज हैं, उन लेबर लॉज में बदलाव नहीं किया है। हमने उनको इस तरह से बदला है कि एक कांट्रेक्ट लेबर का रोग पूरे देश में पूरी तरह से फैला हुआ है। कांट्रेक्ट लेबर का मतलब है कि जो लेबर लॉज हैं, उसको उससे बाहर निकाल दो। इसका मतलब है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो कमजोर तबके के लोग हैं, जो 80 फीसदी लोग हैं, जिनको एक विशेष अवसर के सिद्धान्त के तहत हिस्सा मिलता है, वह नहीं मिलेगा। मैं एक और बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लेबर लॉज को नहीं बदल सके, लेकिन हमारा देश ऐसा अद्भुत है कि हमने एक ऐसा रास्ता निकाल लिया। अगर कोई प्राइवेट निकालता तो कोई बात नहीं थी, लेकिन यह रास्ता सरकार ने निकाला है। यह सदन जो यहां पर बैठा हुआ है, आप इस सदन के मालिक हैं, लेकिन यहां पर पूरा का पूरा कांट्रेक्ट लेबर लगा हुआ है। सफाई कर्मचारी कांट्रेक्ट लेबर के हैं, पानी देने वाले लोग कांट्रेक्ट लेबर के हैं। कांट्रेक्ट लेबर रखने का मतलब है कि किसी तरह की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के कानून में सैंकड़ों वर्ष की लड़ाई के बाद मजदूरों ने जो हासिल किया है, उसको बाई पास करना, उसको अलग करना है और यह बात *charity begins at home*. यहीं से हम लोग, इसी सदन से, इसी सदन में हम लोग जो भर्ती कर रहे हैं, यहां पर कांट्रेक्ट लेबर भरा हुआ है, चारों तरफ भरे हुए हैं। सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा काम होता है, तो अफसोस होता है, हमें तकलीफ होती है। आपको कानून का पालन करना चाहिए। वह आप कर नहीं रहे हैं। आज तो पूरे देश में, सारे जो उद्योगपति हैं, ये उद्योगपति 8 फीसदी रोजगार देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कांस्टीट्यूशन का वॉयलेशन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: मेरी आपसे विनती है, मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि यह मामूली मामला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में काफी बेकारी और बेरोजगारी है। जो कांवड़िए हैं, ये सब के सब बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि मेरे नोटिस को आप *accept* करें। यह कांट्रेक्ट लेबर का काम खत्म होना चाहिए, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो (पंजाब): उपसभापति महोदय, लेबर लॉज का वायलेशन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां बंद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह बात सदन में पहले भी उठाई गई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने मांग की थी कि देश में रोजगार कम हो रहा है, लेकिन उस दिन इस बात पर बड़ी आपत्ति हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों को, दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का वायदा इस सरकार ने किया था। अब तक करीब साढ़े चार करोड़, पांच करोड़ रोजगार पैदा होने चाहिए थे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार के अपने आंकड़े कहते हैं कि सवा करोड़ से ज्यादा रोजगार टूट रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मजदूर मारे जा रहे हैं। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार कांट्रेक्ट लेबर्स के बारे में सदन को आश्वस्त करे।

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی مانیتے سڈسینے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to curb growing religious fundamentalism in the country immediately

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is impossible to speak on this subject in three minutes, but I will because it is Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are capable of doing that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, regarding religious fundamentalism, what has been happening in the last one week, the last few days, the last one month and the last two years, is a dangerous disturbing situation. If it happens for the first time, we can call it a mistake; if it happens for the second time, we can call it a bigger mistake; if it happens for the third time, we can call it a blunder; but, if it happens and happens and happens, I have to say, Sir, that it is a decision. I believe this is happening not because of a mistake; this is a decision of this Government. Otherwise, Sir, the Defence Minister of the country would not have said what he said yesterday. After the *dalit* suicides, so many of us went and saw that there are people dying because of what happened in different parts of the country. It is not just an aberration. It is the decision of the Government to do this. Sir, for fifteen rupees, people are being killed for buying a biscuit just because they are *dalits*. In Haryana, there are people who are forced to eat cow dung. Sir, let me tell you, I am a *gau-sewak*, we are all *gau-sewaks*. But in the name of *gau-sewak*, don't cross the line. Don't cross the line and become *gau-rakshak*, please. This is the situation which has gone beyond the borders of this country. The Government must be aware of it because this is not a fluke, and, as they are taking these decisions, these are not aberrations. The Government must read as to what the United Nations Human Rights Council's Special Report on Minority Rights had to say about our country. They have said, 'caste-affected discrimination happening in India' with 'minority-like characteristics'. The Government

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

also has to listen to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom. There are so many others which are saying like this.

Yesterday, an MP from the Ruling Party called someone — and it is unparliamentary — 'an idiot' just because he disagreed with you. So what if I disagree with you; be open-hearted. Please read Article 48 of the Constitution. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a country we are used to live in, and, I keep saying that the smaller the minority you are in this country, the more oppressed you are and the more this country gives you the chance to express yourselves. But this Government, the Ministers in the Government, the people associated with the Ruling Party, they are shooting their mouths off every day. I want to challenge this Government and tell them that once and for all, the Prime Minister needs to come and say that these are, in fact, mistakes; this is not the decision, this is not the thinking of the Government. Anything you want to tweet on and pass a comment on. Let the Prime Minister come here and assure us that we can live in the 'India' we know, 'India' having 'unity in diversity'. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, in the context of whatever Mr. Derek has spoken here, and, since the Defence Minister is present here, I would like to say something. Sir, I have with me a photo of the Defence Minister; it is with the headline 'Parrikar takes swipe on actor (Aamir) saying that' "those who speak like this must be taught lesson." Sir, may I ask him, what type of lesson he is going to teach us so that everybody knows it? Through this House, the entire nation should be told as to what type of action and lesson he is going to teach to the minorities of this country. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Speak about dalits also; not only minorities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे इस सदन में बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर): मैं कहता हूँ, उसके बारे में मैं कहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं खड़ा हो गया हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: आप पहले सुनिए, फिर बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हो गया हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: आप पहले सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आपने बोलने के लिए कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I would say only one thing. Let the Members see the video themselves, and then they won't go by the newspaper report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them see the video themselves and make up their mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See the video. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is saying, 'see the video'. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, what the Minister said is highly objectionable. He is talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He says, 'see the video'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the video. ...*(Interruptions)*... On what has appeared, let him tell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is denying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, let him contradict. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is denying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him contradict in the media. What he said is absolutely objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... That cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter that borders on the question of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, are you going to threaten me, and say that there will be social boycott; we will make them withdraw what they have said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister said, "Please see the video." ...*(Interruptions)*... It means that he has not said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him contradict. Let him tell the media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him tell the media that he did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: What is quoted is not what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I never took name of anyone, ...*(Interruptions)*... nor have I threatened anyone.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Ram Gopal ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister says that he did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Ram Gopal ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister says that he did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have seen the video. मिनिस्टर ने जिस तरह से बात कही है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह डॉयरेक्ट मॉइनॉरिटीज़ को धमकाने वाली बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने इम्पॉर्टेंट पद पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति को, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सीधे-सीधे एक कम्युनिटी को, पूरी मॉइनोरिटीज़ को धमकाने की बात कही जाए, पाठ पढ़ाने की बात कही जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now he had denied it.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैंने उस वीडियो को देखा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): एक मिनट, एक मिनट। सर, अगर ये रक्षा मंत्री हैं, तो किसकी रक्षा हो रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is something that cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कुमारी बहन जी, सुनिए। He said that he had not made that statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has seen the video, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप धमकी पाकिस्तान को देंगे, तो हम आपके साथ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन आप हमें ही धमकी देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान वालों को दे दो धमकी।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آپ دھمکی پاکستان کو دیں گے، تو ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں، لیکن آپ ہمیں ہی دھمکی دیں گے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ پاکستان والوں کو دے دو دھمکی۔

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देश इस धमकी को बरदाश्त नहीं करने वाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है और मैं इस बात को बार-बार कहती हूँ कि जब से केन्द्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है, तब से पूरे देश में, सबसे पहले इन्होंने धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज में से, खासतौर से मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों को निशाना बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अब पूरे देश में दलितों के साथ भी बड़ा उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि प्रधान मंत्री हाउस में आएँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... और यह बताएं कि इस देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपने मंत्रियों पर लगाम क्यों नहीं लगा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जिस तरीके की भाषा बोल रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... खासतौर से मुस्लिम समाज के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, यह डिस्कशन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माँइनॉरिटीज़ के प्रति ...**(व्यवधान)**... दलितों के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को आकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... सफाई देनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन के अंदर आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि प्रधान मंत्री आकर जवाब नहीं देते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मतलब है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी जो कुछ बोल रहे हैं, वे उनकी ...**(व्यवधान)**... पर बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has seen the video. ...**(Interruptions)**... The video has been seen. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir he is the *raksha mantri*. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask him to apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What *raksha* is he doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, if you want a discussion, we can consider. Give notice. Otherwise, I cannot do anything now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, there cannot be a solution to any problem by shouting like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are really in need of a solution, searching for a solution, there are rules in the Book. Even if a Minister has made ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Under which rule has he made that statement, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... A Member of Parliament can be pardoned, but the Defence Minister and the Home Minister are saying like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are supposed to protect the territorial integrity of the country. Is this the way of protecting the territorial integrity of the country? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are alienating your own people. You are alienating your own countrymen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi ji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not only alienating, but they are also intimidating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechury ji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was to say something, but you did not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... अरे सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंसारी जी सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am only saying that if a Minister or any senior leader or for that matter any Member has made a statement inside or outside, and if that is a provocative statement, certainly, the rules take care of that. There is a rule. That is the first thing. If you think the Minister has misled the House by his statement, again, there are rules to take care of that. So, I will request you. If you don't have the Rules Book, I will spend money from my pocket and supply a Rules Book to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, to them also. ...*(Interruptions)*... उनको भी देंगे! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

There are umpteen rules in this book to take care of a Minister or a Member if he has misled the House. You are saying directly that you have got the video with you. If you are sure that he has misled the House, there are rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are free to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you troubling me for that? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice for taking action. Why do you want me to take action? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I take action? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not asking you to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not giving you any trouble. We will give you a notice. We are only saying that he is the *Raksha Mantri* of the country. He is spreading *asuraksha* he is spreading tension, he is spreading intimidation. He is supposed to take care of the country and the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... You say that it is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour matters. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, your Zero Hour matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का ज़ीरो ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, आपका है।

Plight of labourers from Bihar within the country and abroad

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, यह पिछले शुक्रवार की घटना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पुणे में, जहाँ स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने की बात है, वहाँ पर तेरहवीं मंजिल पर अवैध रूप से निर्माण कार्य चल रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ पर बिहार के समस्तीपुर के नौ मजदूर मारे गए हैं और दस से ज्यादा घायल हैं। उस इमारत में पहले भी मजदूर मर चुके हैं और ऐसी घटना पहले भी हुई है। महोदय, यह एक साल की बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहाँ अवैध निर्माण होता है, लेकिन पुलिस प्रशासन चुप रहता है। उसकी मिलीभगत रहती है और अवैध निर्माण का कार्यक्रम चलता रहता है। हमारी मांग कि वहाँ की सरकार, इन मजदूरों को कम से कम दस-दस लाख रुपये और उनके परिवार के लोगों को मुआवजा देने का इंतजाम करे।

महोदय, माननीय शरद यादव जी ने बड़े फलक पर इस सवाल को उठाया है। आखिर क्यों अपना प्रदेश छोड़कर, अपना देश छोड़कर कोई बाहर जाता है? महोदय, हमने adjournment motion notice दिया था, आपने उसको कबूल नहीं किया और हमसे जीरो ऑवर में बोलने की बात कही है। महोदय, हम इसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार के 700 मजदूर जेद्दाह में जाकर फँसे हुए हैं। वे इसलिए जाते हैं, क्योंकि यहां काम नहीं मिलता है। वे वहां पर रोटी के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। कारखाना मालिक ने, वहां की कंपनी ने आठ महीने से उनका वेतन बंद कर रखा है। जब वे विदेश में जाते हैं, तो ये लोग उनके सारे कागजात, उनका पासपोर्ट वगैरह जब्त कर लेते हैं, वे रोटी के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। सुषमा स्वराज जी यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, हम भी इस बात को कबूल करते हैं कि इन्होंने तुरंत कार्यवाही की है, ये और मामलों में भी कार्यवाही करती हैं, लेकिन महोदय, जो सवाल शरद यादव जी ने उठाया है कि शादी के बाद जिस औरत के अभी हाथ में मेहंदी भी नहीं सूख पाती है, उसका पति अपनी अपनी बीवी को रोते हुए छोड़कर विदेश क्यों चला जाता है? अपने बीमार माँ और बाप को रोते हुए छोड़ करके वहां जाते हैं। तो फिर वहां पर हमारे लोग तरस रहे हैं। इस तरह से उनके खाने का वहां इंतजाम कर उनको जल्दी लाइए और उनका पिछले आठ महीने का जो बकाया है, वह दिलवाइए। महोदय, मैंने पहले भी कई सवाल उठाए थे कि इस तरह से विदेशों से हमारे लोग जाकर के फंस जाते हैं। ठीक है, एक मां की तरह सुषमा स्वराज जी काम करती हैं, इसकी हम सराहना करते हैं। उन्होंने कई लोगों को छुड़ाया है। लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर देखिए कि यह समस्या क्या है, इस समस्या की जड़ में हम लोग जब तक नहीं जाएंगे, अपने देश में जो बेरोजगारी है, जो अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट है, इसको भी देखना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Rajeev Shukla to associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, मैं इसका जवाब देना चाहती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla and Shri Naresh Agrawal will associate. After that you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हमारा एसोसिएशन प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी के विषय से है, जो बाढ़ पर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. Nareshji, are you associating with this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you associating with what he has said?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अली अनवर अंसारी जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, यह ठीक है कि भारत सरकार ने उस पर कार्यवाही की, जैसा कि हम लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा, लेकिन प्रश्न इस बात का है कि खाली सउदी अरेबिया की बात है, पूरे Arab countries में जिस तरह लाखों की संख्या में देश के लोग गए हैं, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से तमाम माइनोंरिटी के लोग गए हैं और वहां फंसे हुए हैं। वहां की सरकार उन पर atrocities कर रही हैं। वे जेलों में बंद हैं। उनको रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, उनके पासपोर्ट जमा कर लिए गए। श्रीमन्, यह तो निर्दयता का एक तरीका हो गया। यहां का लेबर जा रहा है और उसको परेशान होना पड़ रहा है। मैं सुषमा जी से कहूंगा कि वे इसको गंभीरता से लें और यू0पी0, बिहार के जो लोग वहां फंसे हैं, देश के अन्य हिस्सों के भी जो लोग वहां हैं, उनको जल्दी वापस लाएं। आपको प्लेन भेजना है तो प्लेन भेजें और उनको वापस लाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, I have called you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: सुषमा जी ने इस पर कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। मैं प्रशंसा करूंगा कि उसमें गल्फ कंट्रीज के सारे एम्बेसेडर्स को बुलाया था। इस समस्या के लिए कि कैसे वहां लोगों को परेशान किया जाता है, मजदूरों को वहां तंग किया जाता है। इस पर सभी ने सुझाव दिए थे। उसमें एक मेन सुझाव उन लोगों की तरफ से था कि ऐसे लोगों के जाने पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए। मेरा मानना है कि रोक लगाने से फायदा नहीं, लेकिन हर एम्बेसी में हमें लीगल असिस्टेंस की सुविधा मुहैया करानी चाहिए और वहां लोगों को मदद करने के लिए आपको एक स्पेशल सैल बनानी चाहिए, तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। अगर हम लाखों मजदूरों को, सब को वापस बुला लेंगे जो डॉमेस्टिक वर्कर्स हैं, इससे समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली। इसलिए सुषमा जी अगर इस पर भी रोशनी डाल दें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। वहां पर हर एम्बेसी में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, इनकी वहीं मदद करनी चाहिए। इनको यहां वापस लाने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): That Embassy does not have the database. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your name is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Let the Minister assure that they would maintain a database. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sushmaji, please. बोलिए ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जो विषय अंसारी जी ने यहां उठाया अपने प्रश्न के दूसरे खंड में, वह विदेशों में बसे हुए श्रमिकों के संबंध में है, जिससे नरेश जी ने भी स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया, राजीव जी ने भी खुद को सम्बद्ध किया, और जिन्होंने नहीं भी सम्बद्ध किया, मुझे मालूम है कि पूरा सदन इस पर चिंतित है। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस विषय को सरकार ने बहुत ही गंभीरता से लिया है। परसों जब मुझे यह जानकारी मिली कि वहां पर वर्कर्स भूखे-प्यासे हैं और वहां पर Saudi Oger नाम की एक कम्पनी है, जिनके लगभग 2,450 लोग, हमारे भारतीय, 5 कैम्पों में रह रहे थे तथा वहां उनको खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। तो तुरन्त मैंने Indian Embassy, Riyadh और CG, Jeddah से बात करके यह कहा कि वे तुरन्त उनको फ्री राशन वितरण करने का काम करें और साथ ही मैंने Indian Community से भी अपील की कि वे भी इसमें उनका हाथ बंटाएं। मैंने यह लिख दिया कि मैं personally इसकी monitoring कर रही हूँ, निगरानी कर रही हूँ कि हर घंटे में मुझे रिपोर्ट चाहिए। आज मुझे इस बात का संतोष है सदन को यह बताते हुए कि रात को पौने तीन बजे मुझे आखिरी मैसेज आया कि पांचों के पांचों कैम्पों में भोजन वितरित कर दिया गया है और सब लोगों को अगले 7 से 10 दिन का राशन हमने दे दिया है, लेकिन यह समस्या का स्थाई समाधान नहीं है। ये वे लोग हैं जिनकी कम्पनियां बंद हो गईं और कंपनी के मालिक लोग सऊदी अरब छोड़ कर चले गए। इसलिए अपने लोगों को हम वहां पड़े नहीं रहने देना चाहते। हमें उनको स्वदेश वापस लाना ही होगा। तो मैं सदन को यह भी बता दूँ कि कल ही हमने सऊदी अरब के foreign office से भी सम्पर्क कर लिया, labour office से भी सम्पर्क कर लिया। सऊदी अरब में यह नियम है कि अपनी एम्बेसीज emergency exit भी नहीं दे सकती, जब तक कि उनके employer उनको No Objection Certificate नहीं देते। तो हमने फॉरेन ऑफिस से कहा कि जब employer है ही नहीं, तो 'No Objection Certificate' कहां से मिलेगा? इसलिए आप हमारी Embassies को authorize करिए कि वे exit visa देकर इनको वहां से निकालने की परमिशन दें। लेबर ऑफिस से हमने कहा, आपने कहा कि आठ-आठ महीने का बकाया निकलेगा, लेकिन उनका तो बहुत-बहुत दिनों का बकाया है, इसलिए आप इनके claims को रजिस्टर करवाइए, ताकि जब भी आप इन कंपनीज के साथ सैटल करें, तो उनका पूरा बकाया वेतन हमारे श्रमिकों को दिया जा सके।

अब मैं स्वयं जनरल वी.के. सिंह जी को वहां भेज रही हूँ, वे कल वहां चले जाएंगे। वे फॉरेन ऑफिस और लेबर ऑफिस दोनों से बात करेंगे और हम लोग इन सबके claims को रजिस्टर करेंगे, ताकि यहां वापस आने पर भी इनको सारे का सारा बकाया पैसा मिल सके। हम इन सबको स्वदेश वापस लेकर आएंगे। जिनकी कंपनियां बंद हो गई हैं और जिनके पास आज कोई काम नहीं है, उनकी सहायता होगी।

नरेश जी ने कहा कि माइनॉरिटी के लोग वहां जाते हैं, यूपी एवं बिहार के लोग वहां जाते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ, नहीं, केवल माइनॉरिटी के लोग ही वहां नहीं जाते हैं, मेजॉरिटी के लोग भी वहां जाते हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से लोग वहां जाते हैं। पहले यह मामला केवल दक्षिण या कुछ दक्षिणी प्रांतों तक ही सीमित था, लेकिन अब यूपी, बिहार एवं राजस्थान के बहुत ज्यादा लोग वहां जाते हैं, जिनमें

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

अल्पसंख्यक भी जाते हैं और बहुसंख्यक भी जाते हैं। जो बात आपने कही, यह हिन्दुस्तान सरकार के लिए सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता का विषय है।

मैंने परसों ट्विटर के माध्यम से देश को कहा था और आज सदन के माध्यम से देश को कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत का कोई भी श्रमिक यदि बाहर बेरोज़गार है, तो वह भूखा नहीं सोएगा। भारत सरकार इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेती है कि वह उसको खाना पहुंचाएगी। हमारा कार्य केवल खाना पहुंचाने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, अगर वह वहां पर बेरोज़गार है, उसे दूसरी जगह कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है, ऐसे में अगर दूसरी कंपनी में उसको काम मिल जाए, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर काम नहीं मिल रहा है और वह स्वदेश लौटना चाहता है, तो हम उसको सकुशल स्वदेश वापस लेकर आएंगे, यह मैं आपको आश्वासन देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sushmaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are doing a commendable job. We all accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: Employer उन लोगों का पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त कर लेते हैं, तो किस नियम के तहत ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, उनके साथ बहुत समस्याएं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Havoc caused by floods in various States of northern India and
steps being taken in this regard**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हर साल हम बाढ़ पर चर्चा करते हैं। इस साल भी हम यह चर्चा कर चुके हैं, लेकिन समस्या यह है कि उसके बाद बहुत जबरदस्त बारिश हुई है। हर बार हम कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में नेपाल से आने वाली नदियां हैं और हर बार ये नदियां यहां के लोगों को बरबाद कर देती हैं। इस मामले में कभी नेपाल से संधि करने का प्रयास अथवा वहां डैम बने और किसी तरह से पानी को रोका जाए, इसका प्रयास नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन 20 साल से यहां पर हम बाढ़ और सूखे पर हमेशा चर्चा करते रहे हैं। अभी भी हम बाढ़ पर चर्चा कर चुके हैं, लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि पिछले चार-पांच दिनों में जो बारिश हुई है, उसमें नेपाल से आने वाली मानगंगा, राप्ती, बूढ़ी राप्ती और गंडक ने कुशीनगर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, महाराजगंज और गोरखपुर में तबाही मचा दी है। सिद्धार्थ नगर में एनडीआरएफ और आर्मी को बुलाना पड़ा। सैंकड़ों गांव पूरी तरह से बह गए। इधर बलरामपुर और बस्ती में घाघरा और सरयू ने इतना ज़बरदस्त नुकसान किया है कि वहां पर लोगों का जीना मुश्किल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसमें आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की जो मदद कर सकते हैं, वह करें। आप वहां पर आर्थिक सहायता दे सकते हैं। वैसे तो इनके यहां पर एक सिस्टम है कि बाढ़ में एक टीम वहां जाएगी, वह देखेगी, फिर गृह मंत्रालय और कृषि मंत्रालय की टीम जाएगी और फिर गृह मंत्रालय यह तय करेगा कि कितना पैसा दिया जाएगा।

लेकिन आप देखिए कि अभी ऐसे क्या तात्कालिक उपाए किए जाएं, ताकि उन्हें सहायता पहुंचाई जा सके, क्योंकि गांव के गांव बह गए हैं और सारे लोग सड़कों पर हैं। ऐसे लोगों की मदद के लिए केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मदद करे, यही मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। अभी राम गोपाल जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश की जो समस्या बताई है, वही समस्या पूरे बिहार की भी है, इसलिए दोनों राज्यों को मिलाकर काम करना चाहिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। आज पूरा बिहार इसी समस्या से जूझ रहा है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; U.P., Bihar and Assam also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

सर, यूपी एवं बिहार में तो यह समस्या है ही, लेकिन स्मार्ट सिटी गुड़गांव में क्या हुआ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... दो दिन तक वहां पर ट्रैफिक जाम रहा है और 18-18 घंटे तक ट्रैफिक जाम रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Guptaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: क्या यही स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनाई जा रही हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यही इनकी प्लानिंग है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यही इनकी पॉलिसी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने गुड़गांव में क्या किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिए गए, लेकिन देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुड़गांव ऐसा शहर है, जहां पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उसको लोग गुरुग्राम या गुरुयाम बोलते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is time for Question Hour.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): मान्यवर, सिर्फ नाम बदलने से कोई सिटी मिलेनियम या स्मार्ट सिटी नहीं बन जाती। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बेकार में अपना समय और देश का पैसा बरबाद कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is time for Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power generation from renewable energy sources

*151.KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made in power generation from renewable energy sources in the country during the last two years, State-wise and source-wise;

(b) whether schemes/programmes for development of renewable energy sources have been successful in various States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of incentives being offered to the State Governments for implementation of these schemes; and

(d) whether Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for ensuring proper implementation of these schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The details of targets set and achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country during the last two years are as follows:—

Year	Target	Achievements (in MW)
2014-15	3770	4102
2015-76	4460	7060

State-wise targets for the power generation from renewables are not fixed. Source-wise, year-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last two years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Generally implementation of various renewable energy programmes is satisfactory. Statement showing cumulative achievements reflecting the implementation of various grid operated schemes in different States is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

However, some of the hurdles faced in the implementation of these programmes in states, *inter alia*, include servicing and maintenance of renewable energy systems in remote areas; delay in submission of Utilization Certificates of grants released earlier; non-compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO); and non-revision of tariffs on regular basis as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) guidelines, etc.

(c) Government is providing incentives for the development of renewable energy projects in the States/UTs of the country in the form of generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding from National Clean Energy Fund (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.

(d) All the major programmes being promoted by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has an established mechanism to monitor the implementation of the schemes. The provision include:

- Project developers provides generation data.
- 100 per cent physical verification by State Implementing Agency.
- Periodic inspection by the officials of (MNRE) and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited. (IREDA).
- Third party monitoring of the implementation of the projects.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Wind, Solar Power, Small Hydro Power and Bio-power during the last two Years i.e. 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity in MW							
		Solar Power		Wind Power		Small Hydro Power		Bio-power	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.77	435.114	285.20	400.10	2.2	9.75	7.5	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.240	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	5.100	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	85.980	0	0	0	0	15	0
5.	Gujarat	83.65	119.123	190.73	392.40	1	0	12.4	0
6.	Haryana	2.5	2.587	0	0	1.4	2	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.201	0	0	85.005	69.9	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.186	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	46.22	68.242	320.10	230.90	98	88	111	158
11.	Kerala	0	13.020	0	8.40	10.5	30	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	205	217.790	456.30	1261.40	0	0	9	0
13.	Maharashtra	82.225	25.006	350.45	207.85	8	4.45	184	96.38

14.	Mizoram	0	0.100	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	2.26	35.160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Punjab	168.75	219.793	0	0	1.2	13.5	16	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	228.85	327.832	523.50	685.50	0	0	7	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	54.12	919.240	185.50	158.80	0	0	31.6	39	0	0
19.	Telangana	61.25	360.795	0	77.70	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Tripura	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	41.16	72.235	0	0	0	0	0	93.5	0	0
22.	Uttarakhand	0	36.145	0	0	34.5	0	33	13	0	0
23.	West Bengal	0	0.562	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	0.315	8.815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Chandigarh	2.5	2.306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Others (PSU/channel partner) under Rooftop	0	58.311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1112.07	3018.883	2311.78	3423.05	251.605	218.6	426.5	399.9	399.9	399.9

Statement-II*State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 30.06.2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power/ BM Power/ Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	232.98	1450.35	380.75	58.16	878.97	3001.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.61				0.27	104.87
3.	Assam	34.11				0.00	34.11
4.	Bihar	70.70		43.42		45.10	159.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.00		279.90		93.78	449.68
6.	Goa	0.05				0.00	0.05
7.	Gujarat	16.60	4104.46	56.30		1123.363	5300.72
8.	Haryana	73.50		45.30		15.39	134.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	793.81				0.20	794.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.53				1.00	157.53
11.	Jharkhand	4.05				16.19	20.24

12.	Karnataka	1217.73	2871.15	872.18	1.00	153.32	5115.38
13.	Kerala	198.92	43.50			13.045	255.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	2288.60	35.00	3.90	790.37	3204.03
15.	Maharashtra	346.18	4664.08	1245.78	12.72	385.756	6654.51
16.	Manipur	5.45				0.00	5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03				0.00	31.03
18.	Mizoram	36.47				0.10	36.57
19.	Nagaland	30.67				0.00	30.67
20.	Odisha	64.63		20.00		66.92	151.55
21.	Punjab	170.90		155.50	10.25	520.7	857.35
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	3993.95	112.80		1294.6	5425.20
23.	Sikkim	52.11				0.00	52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7632.31	641.90	8.05	1267.414	9672.72
25.	Telangana		98.70			796.59	895.29
26.	Tripura	16.01				5.00	21.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		870.00	5.00	143.50	1043.60
28.	Uttarakhand	209.33		76.00		41.15	326.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	98.50		26.00		11.77	136.27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25				5.10	10.35
31.	Chandigarh					6.81	6.81
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu					4	4.00
34.	Delhi			16.00		23.87	39.87
35.	Lakshadweep					0.75	0.75
36.	Puducherry					0.025	0.03
37.	Others		4.30			100.31	104.61
	TOTAL (MW)	4304.27	27151.40	4860.83	115.08	7805.34	44236.92

MW= Megawatt

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.151.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, सरकार कितना ही क्लेम करे, लेकिन हमारे देश में ऊर्जा की हमेशा बहुत कमी रहती है, खास कर जब फसलों का पीक सीजन होता है, घरेलू जरूरतें भी पूरी नहीं हो पातीं। यह कहने के साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आपने इस जवाब में हमें जो बताया है, तो यह मानेंगे कि देश में जितनी जरूरत है, तो देश में renewable energy का जितना potential है, उतना हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं और जितना installed होना चाहिए, उतना भी नहीं हो पा रहा है। Annexure 1 में इन्होंने अनेकों राज्यों के बारे में जो data दिया है, उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि सोलर पावर, विंड पावर, स्मॉल हाइड्रो पावर, बायो पावर, जो इन्होंने खुद बनाया है, उसमें बहुत ही negligible installed capacity भी है और बहुत ही कम इस्तेमाल भी हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से सवाल पूछना चाहूँगी कि जितनी installed capacity इन्होंने दिखाई है, उसका actual generation percentage में कितना हो रहा है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, मैं इस सवाल के लिए माननीय सांसद मैडम को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। Mr. Chairman, Sir, Madam has alluded that there is power shortage in the country now. I would just like to clarify that there is no power shortage. We have a mobile app which gives real time information on the power exchange as to how much power is available throughout the country at fifteen minutes interval, a real time data. So, we may not get into a wrong impression that there is power shortage. We have sufficient power. If any State in the country desires to have power, they just need to go on to the BEEP portal, and you can actually buy power from a mobile phone.

As regards the renewable energy, the potential has not been exploited. Sir, when I became a Minister, since the time the Department of Renewable Energy was started, that is, in 32 years, the country had 34 MW of renewable energy capacity daily. In fact, as on 31st March, 2014, the total solar power capacity in India was only 2,632 MW, that is, 32 years after this Department was started. In our very first two years, we have been able to add 4,130 MW which is almost 1 ½ times more in two years than what has been done in 32 years; and the same story across the board in all the sectors. While I am not getting into the fact that the total potential is not exploited, certainly, the total potential in India is huge, it is immense. Therefore, this Government has embarked on 100 Giga Watt (GW) plant capacities in solar. It is overall a five-fold increase in renewable energy to 175 GW by 2022.

As regards the amount of energy generated, last year, the energy generated from solar power from renewable sources of energy, put together, was 65 billion units.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से जवाब तो दिया है, लेकिन मैं इनसे यह भी पूछना चाहूँगी कि आप आज के दिन जो क्लेम कर रहे हैं, तो यह तो अब बढ़ गई है, लेकिन ये प्रोजेक्ट्स कितना पहले शुरू हुए थे, जो यह बढ़ गई है या इतनी प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो गई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं। प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

कुमारी शैलजा: आपने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। Address the Chair, please.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, पहली बात तो मैंने इनसे कही। मैं दूसरी बात इनसे यह भी पूछना चाहूँगी कि बायो पावर का इन्होंने जो ब्यौरा दिया है, तो इस देश में जितना बायो मास है, जितना वेस्ट है, जितना garbage है, और देश भर में जितनी गंदगी है, चाहे हम गुड़गाँव की बात करें या कहीं की भी करें, उसमें एक कारण यह भी है कि जो sewage होता है, वह सब इकट्ठा हो जाता है, तो इसको ट्रीट करने की जो बात होती है, उसको आप देश में डंग से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसके बारे में आप कुछ बताना चाहेंगे कि इतना जो garbage है, गंदगी है, एक तो सफाई की भी जरूरत है, दूसरा यह है कि उससे हम जो पावर जेनरेट कर सकते हैं, it is almost negligible, उसको हम इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात कहना चाहती हूँ, आपका संरक्षण भी है और आप इससे agree भी करेंगे। सर, जितनी भी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, उनको CPWD देख रहा है। हर बिल्डिंग के ऊपर सोलर पैनल लगाने की बात है, इस तरह का कोड भी है। सर, ये लगा भी देते हैं और इसमें सरकार का बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है, लेकिन उसके बाद उनमें कितने ऐसे हैं, जो काम करते हैं? किसी भी कार्य में इतना पब्लिक मनी खर्च होता है and none of them are actually working. How many of them are actually working? सरकारी बिल्डिंग्स के लिए क्या कोड है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, जहां तक बायो पावर और बायोमास का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्या की बात से शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ, उल्टे दिल्ली की जो पर्यावरण समस्या है, वह अधिकांश पंजाब, हरियाणा में खास तौर पर सर्दी के मौसम में जो rice husk वगैरह जलाए जाते हैं, उसकी वजह से भी है। उसकी वजह से दिल्ली के पर्यावरण के ऊपर भी प्रदूषण का काफी असर पड़ता है, इसीलिए आपको यह जानकर बहुत खुशी होगी कि जो नई टैरिफ पॉलिसी इस सरकार ने देश के समक्ष रखी है, उस टैरिफ पॉलिसी के तहत waste to energy जो भी प्लांट लगेगा, जो भी प्लांट garbage, disposal या rice husk वगैरह को प्रोसेस करके बिजली उत्पादन करेगा, उसको ग्रीड में compulsory लेना

पड़ेगा। यह mandatory कर दिया गया है कि जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स गंदगी को एक तरह से वेल्थ में कन्वर्ट करते हैं, waste to wealth, चाहे वह फर्टिलाइजर हो या कोई और हो, हमने फर्टिलाइजर में 1,500 रुपए प्रति टन सब्सिडी दी है, जो लोग waste से compost बनाते हों, जो लोग waste से energy बनाते हों, उनको compulsory ग्रिड में लेने का प्रावधान किया है। हम बहुत ही संवेदना से इस विषय को ले रहे हैं कि waste को कैसे wealth में कन्वर्ट किया जाए और उसको देश भर में कैसे और तेज गति से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स यानी चार-पांच प्रोजेक्ट्स लगे थे, जिनकी मॉनिटरिंग सुप्रीम कोर्ट और एनजीटी के बीच में चल रही है कि उन प्रोजेक्ट्स की technology से environment तो नहीं खराब हो रहा है, वह technology ठीक है या नहीं है। We are waiting for the clearance from the NGT before a significant thrust can be given to which technology is suitable for wasteful energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, two more points since she has asked so many questions. As regards rice husk, rice husk की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि लोग प्लांट लगाते हैं, पर उसके बाद फ्यूल के कॉस्ट बढ़ जाते हैं या फ्यूल की availability न होने के कारण इस तरह से बिजली के उत्पादन का शुल्क बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। इसकी वजह से rice husk के प्रोजेक्ट्स आज कल बहुत viable नहीं हो रहे हैं। उसके लिए हम चर्चा में हैं कि कैसे उसको और viable बनाया जाए।

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट बिल्डिंग्स का सवाल है, एक बार पहले भी यह प्रश्न उठा था कि सब एमपीज़ के घरों में सोलर वाटर हीटर लगे हैं। उसके बाद हमने सभी एमपीज़ और मिनिस्टर्स के घरों में वाटर हीटर चेक कराए थे। उनमें से अधिकांश चल रहे थे, कुछ नहीं चल रहे थे, उनको ठीक किया गया। अब देश भर में पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स और सीपीडब्ल्यूडी की ऐसी जितनी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, rooftops हैं, उनमें लगभग साढ़े तीन हजार मेगावाट capacity की संभावना है, उसको हम तेजी से करने जा रहे हैं। उसमें quality standards अच्छे हों, उसके लिए हम BIS के साथ मिल कर quality standards भी निर्धारित करेंगे।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister is very hard working and very enthusiastic. He has assured the House that as much power is available as we want. But he must also be aware that the tariffs of power, both to the consumers and industry, and to all sections who consume power, have gone up so much that the consumption of power, therefore, has come down, and that is why, you are seeing more surplus than what actually is. That is the background ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only a supplementary question. Precious minutes are running.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I speak once in a blue moon. Sir, in terms of renewal of power, there are two things. Number one, is the Minister aware that we have companies like the Hindustan Salts and the Sambhar Salts who have got 30-40 thousand acres of land in Rajasthan in the middle of desert? And these are wastelands which cannot be used for anything; and now salt production is, virtually, not an activity. These were historical salt pans in the middle of the desert. Sir, I happened to be in the Department of Heavy Industries which had the control of these companies, Hindustan Salts Limited & Sambhar Salts Limited, both of which are also in Gujarat. Also, near the coast, there are about 40,000 acres of land, and in Rajasthan, there is another of 40,000 acres of land. There was a proposal to convert these lands for setting up large solar fields. Now, this would be useful not only for the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat but they would also produce so much power in solar energy without acquiring even a single acre of land, and that land, virtually, because it is a desert land, could be put to good use. So, one, is the hon. Minister aware of that? Is there any progress on that? And, part two...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... India has one of the largest coastlines in the world of about seven-and-a-half thousand kilometres. Now, off-shore wind power is becoming quite viable and it is being produced on a large scale in many parts of the world. In India, while we see a lot of wind power on-shore, we do not see much of it off-shore. Is there any proposal to take advantage of this seven-and-a-half thousand kilometers of coastline because the wind power generation is, I would say, far more cost-effective if it is produced off-shore?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could we have a short answer, hon. Minister?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he has raised five questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please answer one. I am sorry I cannot take....*(Interruptions)*... Fifteen minutes have gone on one question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he has made a very wrong picture that the costs and the tariffs have gone up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: On the contrary, in his own State of Maharashtra which he represents, Sir...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: And, it is also yours.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the tariffs have come down ever since the new Government came in there.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I don't think so.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, that is the reality. It is there all over the tariff orders. Now, Sir, on the demand, I would just like to correct his perception. This surplus power is not because the demand has gone down. The demand in the last two years has grown by 7.03 per cent as against 5.65 per cent in the earlier ten years when the so-called growth was much doubted. Therefore, the surplus power is there because we have been able to unclog the system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is this so-called growth?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And, we have been able to get through a lot of projects which were either stuck in environmental clearances or were under financial difficulties. We have been able to get all of them back on track and increased the installed capacity significantly. As against the Hindustan Salts projects, I am very much aware of it. The Rajasthan Government has not agreed for those salt pans of Sambhar to be used for solar because of the environmental concerns. Therefore, they have given us alternate land for solar energy. As regards the coastline, off-shore wind power is significantly costlier. However, we are doing two experimental projects of 100 MW. As things stands in Europe, it is viable because the tariff of power in Europe is much higher. It is about three or four times of what it costs in India. Therefore, they find off-shore also viable. In India, we have to calibrate costs with the availability of power.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer as far as the targets set and the achievements made as far as renewable energy sources and power generation out of it are concerned. If we go through the Annexure which is given, that is, the State-wise production for 2014-15 & 2015-16, in my State, Maharashtra, solar power, wind power, small hydro power and bio-power, in all these segments, we have seen that as compared to whatever generation of power was there in 2014-15, in the successive year, that is, 2015-16, the generation came down significantly in all the categories. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to what is the reason thereof and are there any measures being taken by the Central Government to see that it is taken up in good spirit?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, yes; in the State of Maharashtra, in almost all the segments, the new installed capacity commissioned has come down, more so, for two reasons. The new policy came out about a year ago. Thereafter, they started initiating tenders, the entire tendering process is going on. In fact, when Kumari Seljaji had asked a question and I forgot to mention. In the last 12 months, we have tendered about 20,000 MW of solar power projects, which will start seeing the light of the day in the months and years to come. But, in Maharashtra, there were two reasons. One, a lot of tendering was dependent on availability of land and solar parks, which have now been identified and tendering process has started. Second, in the wind energy, there were delays in getting the commissioning certification done, which has now been done, and I am given to understand that in the current year, a significant quantum of wind energy has been commissioned and PPAs executed.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से और आदरणीय शैलजा जी के जवाब से भी मुझे थोड़ा सा क्लू मिला। सर, यह जो methane है, वह climate change का बड़ा इश्यू है, लेकिन यह एनर्जी का स्रोत भी है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बाँयोगैस और आर्गेनिक वेस्ट शहरों में भी उपलब्ध है और देहातों में भी उपलब्ध है। बल्कि शहरों में जो बड़ी हस्तियां हैं, वहां पर काफी आबादी का जो घनत्व है, जहां इतना ज्यादा methane का सोर्स अवेलेबल है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाह रहा था कि क्या जो छोटी इकाइयां नगरपालिका के लेवल पर, टाउन एरिया के लेवल पर या ग्राम सभा के लेवल पर अगर methane का इस्तेमाल करके बिजली बनाना चाहती हैं और आपस में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना चाहती हैं, उसके लिए parallel grid allow करने पर आप लोग विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं या नगरपालिकाओं के माध्यम से methane के थ्रू पॉवर जेनेरेट करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति जी, ये जो छोटे यूनिट होते हैं बाँयोगैस के, पार्टिकुलरली methane के, ये बहुत तकलीफ में आते हैं जब उनको जितनी उनकी राँ मेटेरीयल रिक्वॉयरमेंट होती है, वह पूरी नहीं हो पाती। उनको गोबर गैस प्लांट को चलाने के लिए गोबर चाहिए। अभी तक का अनुमान बहुत अच्छा नहीं रहा, अभी तक का अनुभव भी बहुत अच्छा नहीं रहा कि जब भी गोबर गैस प्लांट लगे हैं, तो अधिकांश गोबर कम होने के कारण उनका आउटपुट भी कम रहा, unreliable power रही। तो इसलिए किसी ग्रिड के ऊपर वे लोग डिपेंड करें, ऐसी संभावना कम है। फिर भी हम छोटी मात्रा में कोशिश करते हैं कि क्या सपोर्ट दें। जहां-जहां गौशाला हैं, वहां गोबर गैस के यूनिट लगे, लेकिन देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इसको सफलता नहीं मिली है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 152. The Questioner is not present.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't take more than three supplementaries, I am afraid.
Question No. 152. Let the answer be given.

Amendments to Coastal Regulation Zone

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

- (a) whether Government has made a number of amendments and appointed a number of committees for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said Act/Policy;
- (c) whether any draft Act/Policy has been prepared; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREST ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Development activities in Coastal Zone have been regulated under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 which was superseded by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011. The CRZ Notification, 1991 was amended 25 times and CRZ Notification, 2011 has been amended 9 times. The Government has appointed several committees which include B. B. Vohra Committee (1992), Fr. C. Saldhana Committee (1996), Dr. Balakrishnan Nair Committee (1996), D. M. Sukthankar Committee (2000), Prof. M. S. Swaminathan Committees (2004, 2009) and Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee (20)4. The CRZ Notification, 2011 with amendments is in force, which regulates development activities up to 500 meter from High Tide Line on landward side, extending up to 12 nautical miles from Low Tide Line, and the land area up to 100 meter or width of tidally influenced water body whichever is less.

(c) and (d) The Government has published a draft amendment in CRZ Notification, 2011 to permit temporary structures in CRZ areas of Goa during June to August; to allow construction of sewage treatment plant in CRZ-I of Greater Mumbai; to amend the list of chemicals permitted for storage in CRZ area; and to empower State Government in Environment Department to perform the duties of Coastal Zone Management Authority when the later is non-functional.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: कोस्टल जोन के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब में खुद ही इसमें है कि इसमें 25 बार अमेंडमेंट किया गया और तमाम कमेटियां बनीं। इसका मतलब है कि यह जो पॉलिसी बनाई गई, यह सक्ससफुल नहीं हो पा रही। कई जगह आपने देखा कि कई होटल 500 मीटर को वॉयलेट करके बना दिया जाते हैं, कई जगह परमिशन नहीं दी जाती। इसमें जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफिशियल चाहते हैं, उस हिसाब से उसको परमिशन दी जाती है और नहीं दी जाती। इसका भारी मिस-यूज हो रहा है। इसकी वजह से भारी करप्शन भी इसमें होता है। आप क्या कोई यूनिट्रल पॉलिसी बनाएंगे जिसमें जो भी रूल हो, नियम हो, सब के लिए बराबर हो और विदेशों में तो बिल्कुल समुद्र के किनारे तक ले जाकर beach बढ़िया मेंटेन कर रहे हैं। फिर भी कुछ नहीं होता। यह 500 मीटर का करके कुछ लागू भी नहीं होता और हमारे beaches भी खराब हो रहे हैं। इस पर क्या कहना है।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: महोदय, पूछे गए प्रश्न के अंदर पहला कुछ सुधार चाहता हूं। 1991 के अंदर यह एन्फोर्स हुआ था तब से इसके अंदर ये जो 25 करेक्शंस बतला रहे हैं, वह है लेकिन 2011 के बाद इसके अंदर 9 करेक्शंस हुए हैं। तो यह सामान्य प्रक्रिया है। कोई लॉ बनता है, कोई प्रक्रिया बनती है तो उसके अंदर निरंतर सुधार की प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है। लेकिन देश की पूरी जो कोस्टल लाइन है, वह करीब-करीब 7516.6 किलोमीटर लम्बी है। सी0आर0जैड0 के कारण वहां रहने वाले मछुआरों, वहां रहने वाला समाज अब वह नहीं है जो आज से 30 साल, 40 साल, 50 साल पहले था। अब वह नए घर बनाना चाहता है, कोल्ड स्टोरेज चाहता है, अपने फिश की सैल्फ लाइफ बढ़ी करने के लिए प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट चाहता है। पूरी व्यवस्था पर उनका एक दबाव है कि हमको अनुमति दी जाए। आज जिस प्रकार का दबाव मुम्बई के ऊपर ट्रैफिक को लेकर है, तो उनको एक कोस्टल रोड चाहिए या किसी प्रकार की ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। यह आपने सही कहा कि विश्व के अंदर भारत के लोग भी और विश्व के लोग भी कोस्टल एरिया के अंदर टूरिज्म के लिए जाते हैं और अरबों रुपए कम रहे हैं। हमने उसे छोड़ रखा है और छोड़ने के बाद मजे की बात यह है कि उसको कोई रेगुलेट कर रहा हो, तो ठीक है, वह waste पड़ा हुआ है, उसको कोई देखने वाला भी नहीं है। इस संबंध में गंभीरता से विचार चल रहा है और हम यह सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं कि जो हमारी वर्ल्ड हैरिटेज साइट है, जैसे कछुओं की breeding को लेकर है, उनका संरक्षण करते हुए, कैसे हम बाकी चीजों का विस्तार कर सकते हैं, उन सब बातों पर विचार चल रहा है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, सम्माननीय मंत्री जी ने मुम्बई का जिक्र किया है। मैं भी उस बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं और आपने उसके बारे में थोड़ा बहुत कह भी दिया है। मुम्बई के जो मूल निवासी हैं, वे मछुआरे हैं। आज भी मुम्बई के समुद्र तट पर जो फिशरमैन कॉलोनीज हैं, वली में हैं, दादर में हैं, वसोवा में हैं, जुहू में हैं, वहां के जो हजारों फिशरमैन हैं और आपका सीआरजेड का जो कानून है, वह बहुत कठोर है। जो लोग वहां 200 साल से, 300 साल से रहते हैं, वे पुराने लोग हैं, वे नये लोग नहीं हैं, उनकी पीढ़ियां बदल जाती हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

श्री संजय राउत: लेकिन उनके घरों की जो प्रॉब्लम है, जो रिडेवलपमेंट का इश्यू है, वह आपके कानून में अटक जाता है। वहां पर नई जेनरेशन भी घर बनाना चाहती है। आप जुहू में चले जाइए, वहां पर सीआरजेड के कानून को बड़े-बड़े टावरों में प्रॉब्लम नहीं होती है, वहां समुद्र के अंदर बड़े-बड़े टावर खड़े हो गए हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो आम आदमी हैं, जो मछुआरे लोग हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

श्री संजय राउत: आप इनके लिए कानून में क्या बदलाव करना चाहते हैं, जिससे उनको घर मिल सके?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मैंने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा था, विशेषकर आप जिस कोलावरी मोहल्ले की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके बाद भी मुम्बई बसा है। निश्चित ही उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार होगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि भारतीय संसद के अंदर उनके कष्टों को समझने वाले लोग नहीं हैं, उनके कष्टों को समझने वाले लोग हैं, इधर भी हैं और उधर भी हैं, लेकिन कानून की दृष्टि से जो अवरोध सीआरजेड के कारण आ रहे हैं। सभापति जी, विशेषकर के उसकी पीढ़ियों में बच्चे पढ़ लिए, बड़े हो गए, अब उन्होंने फिशरीज के अंदर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है, तो इसका संबंध केवल आवास तक ही सीमित नहीं है, उन्हें अपने स्टोरेज के लिए, अपने विकास के लिए, अपने प्रोडक्ट की सेल्फ लाइफ और ज्यादा अच्छा मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए वे लोग चिंतित हैं। इस संबंध में गंभीरता से विचार चल रहा है। जब से मैंने इस विषय को हाथ में लिया है, तब से मैं देख रहा हूं कि सीआरजेड के संबंध में हमको कुछ गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। उसमें सबका सहयोग उसमें लेना पड़ेगा। एक बड़ी समस्या हमारी व्यवस्था की पता नहीं क्या है, जिस किसी आदमी को हम उसको रेगुलेट करने के लिए कोई सिस्टम देते हैं या हम कहते हैं कि यह सिस्टम इस लॉ को रेगुलेट करेगा, तो वह उसकी पुलिसिंग करने लग जाती है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि लॉ में आवश्यक बातों पर विचार करेंगे, इसके लिए कोस्टल लाइन के जितने भी सांसद हैं, मैं उन सबके साथ बैठूंगा। जैसे वेस्टर्न घाट के लिए 10 तारीख को मैं बैठूंगा और उसके लिए मैंने कहा है कि जितने भी मेम्बर्स हैं, क्योंकि वेस्टर्न घाट गुजरात का वेस्टर्न घाट, कर्णाटक का वेस्टर्न घाट, केरल का वेस्टर्न घाट नहीं हो सकता। It is one Western Ghat. वैसे ही पूरी कोस्टल लाइन के मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ विचार करके, आगे नीतियों में परिवर्तन पर विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: India has a coastline of 7,500 kilometres, as we are all aware. For the Sagarmala Project, your permission will be required. उसका माई-बाप कौन है, अभी पता नहीं है। इसके लिए दो-तीन मिनिस्ट्री क्लेम कर रहीं हैं। श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी, तो promise कर रहे हैं - orders worth ₹50,000 crores for shipyards on the coastline. I would like to know whether the Government of Goa, which is one of the States which is covered by that, has approached your Ministry for permission under CRZ or other environmental clearances for the Sagarmala Project. It comes under your jurisdiction.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति महोदय, सागरमाला अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और उसके ऊपर विचार चल रहा है कि कौन-कौन से डिपार्टमेंट, मिनिस्ट्रीज़ उससे रिलेटेड हैं। मैं यहां पर एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और पूरे देश को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि सागरमाला को लेकर Environment clearance के संबंध में हमारे सामने कोई proposal नहीं आया है, लेकिन विकास के लिए - कोई पोर्ट डेवलप करना है या विकास के लिए inland development करना है, तो उसके संबंध में कोई बाधा नहीं आएगी। हम पर्यावरण को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, Marine life को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, उसका विकास करेंगे और विशेषकर जो बड़े-बड़े बंदरगाह बनाए गए हैं और बन रहे हैं, उसे ही हम उसके संरक्षण में लगाएंगे। क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि वह व्यक्ति जो करोड़ों-अरबों रुपयों का investment कर रहा है, अपने दोनों तरफ 50-50 किलोमीटर तक की कोस्टल लाइन को सुरक्षित रखे और preserve करने की कोशिश करे? तो जो समस्या है, उसी को निदान में बदलकर हम आगे विकास को लेकर इस दिशा में काम करेंगे क्योंकि विकास और पर्यावरण - ये एक दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं हैं। ये लाइन तो पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विकसित की गई है और जानबूझकर विकसित की गयी है। वस्तुतः सुविकास और पर्यावरण, bad विकास या कुविकास की बात नहीं है, सुविकास और पर्यावरण ये hand to hand चलते हैं, समानांतर चलते हैं, एक-दूसरे के साथ चलते हैं और हजारों सालों से चलते आए हैं।

Providing safe drinking water to tribal households

*153.SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main source of drinking water in 2011 was away from their houses for 33.6 per cent household of tribal population at the country level and this was 33.2 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 24.8 per cent in Gujarat, 42.3 per cent in Jharkhand, 41.5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 45.5 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) what is being done in these and other States to provide safe drinking water to tribal people near their premises; and

(c) the plan and the provision of funds made by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per Census 2011, the main source of drinking water from their houses for tribal population in the country as a whole and the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir is as below:

Sl. No.	States	Total rural household of ST Population	No. of rural household ST population having of main drinking water source away from their house	%
1.	All India	2,01,87,856	73,44,686	36.38
2.	Chhattisgarh	16,12,124	5,54,085	34.37
3.	Gujarat	15,25,331	4,23,837	27.79
4.	Jharkhand	15,42,273	6,82,296	44.24
5.	Madhya Pradesh	29,69,095	12,66,210	42.65
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,43,707	1,14,765	47.09

(b) and (c) Under NRDWP, 10% of the total allocation of funds is earmarked to be used for the supply of drinking water to Scheduled Tribe (ST) dominated habitations. States have been directed to take special care for the implementation of its schemes / programmes in tribal areas and report its progress separately on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry.

In the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, with-the assistance of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) from the Ministry of Finance and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 9623 Nos. of Solar Power Based Dual Pump Schemes have been installed in Left Wing Extremist/ Naxal affected States so that safe drinking water is made available to small rural tribal habitations in these areas through taps. In the year 2015-16, another 5004 Nos. of Solar Power Based Dual Pump Schemes have been installed across the country with funding from NRDWP and assistance from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022 which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas including tribal areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and 80% of rural households with household connections. The funds made available to States for coverage of ST concentrated habitations in the country during the last four years and the current year is given in Statement-I.

Statement-I

Status of funds released to States for coverage of tribal dominated habitations under NRDWP (₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 27.7.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.09	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38.71	50.07	21.05	12.76	4.35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.64	0	0	0.3	0
4.	Assam	79.7	64.41	64.3	26.66	13.35
5.	Bihar	2.05	3.29	4.5	8.58	1.18
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	53.28	50.96	52.87	19.41	10.63
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0.22	0.17
11.	Gujarat	142.04	106.53	84.81	40.79	25.16
12.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	5.28	4.85	6.82	2.93	1.76
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.98	57.83	67.33	24.81	15.62
15.	Jharkhand	73.17	70.64	47.27	22.16	12.08
16.	Karnataka	66.86	73.53	46.79	19.55	11.52
17.	Kerala	3.56	3.02	2.76	1.05	0.62
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	129.58	117.2	103.97	45.68	23.38
20.	Maharashtra	74.8	84.73	99.64	40.66	21.47
21.	Manipur	26.94	20.75	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1.32	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	50.36	73.55	50.55	22.81	11.71
26.	Puducherry	0.04	0	0	0	0
27.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	201.51	202.59	211	73.65	45.53
29.	Sikkim	6.76	5.33	10.63	2.98	1.27
30.	Tamil Nadu	11.03	5.17	6.07	6.4	0.99
31.	Telangana	24.51	12.77	5.36		
32.	Tripura	32.73	31.6	0	0.18	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.69	0.53	6.15	14.85	1.08
34.	Uttarakhand	2.62	2.8	4.04	1.99	1.18
35.	West Bengal	33.35	32.33	31.13	18.67	5.16
TOTAL		1163.68	1061.71	946.28	421.18	213.57

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने की, चाहे वे हैंडपंप लगाने की हों, चाहे पाइप लाइन बिछाने की हों, इनमें सबसे मुख्य योजना एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी की है। ये सारी-की-सारी योजनाएं यूपीए के शासन की हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सभापति जी, वर्तमान सरकार को ढाई वर्ष पूरे होने वाले हैं, तो क्या इन पुरानी योजनाओं में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई strategy या कार्यक्रम सरकार बनाने जा रही है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जन-जातियों के कल्याण व उनके लिए पेयजल की उपलब्धता से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछा है। इस संबंध में उनकी चिंता निश्चित रूप से वाजिब है और भारत सरकार लगातार आम व्यक्ति को स्वच्छ जल की उपलब्धता के लिए प्रयासरत है। विशेष रूप से जनजातीय क्षेत्र में हमारे एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 10 प्रतिशत राशि की सुरक्षा और उसकी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनजातीय मंत्रालय भी उपयोजना के अंतर्गत इन के लिए राशियां सुरक्षित करता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका परिणाम जन-जातीय क्षेत्र में काफी अच्छा है। केन्द्र सरकार के पेयजल मंत्रालय, जन-जातीय मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ राज्यों की भी अपनी बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं, जिन के माध्यम से राज्य काम करते हैं क्योंकि पेयजल की उपलब्धता राज्य का ही विषय है और केन्द्र सरकार उसमें उनकी मदद करती है। उस कारण इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्धता और उपलब्धि भी अच्छी है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सभापति महोदय, मैंने जानना चाहा था कि केन्द्र द्वारा अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कितनी धनराशि किस-किस प्रदेश में दी गयी है? महोदय, इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में दिया है कि उससे पता चलता है कि ऐसा कोई प्रदेश नहीं है, जिस में राशि कम नहीं की गई हो। सभी प्रदेशों में इस राशि में कटौती की गयी है। मैं यहां उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ को जहां 2013-2014 में 53 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए वहां वर्ष 2015-2016 में सिर्फ साढ़े 19 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं, गुजरात को वर्ष 2012-2013 में 142 करोड़ दिए गए थे, लेकिन अब 40 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश को पहले 129 करोड़ दिए गये थे, लेकिन अब 45.68 करोड़ दिए गए हैं। महोदय, राजस्थान के अंदर 2012-13 में 2,001 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन अबकी बार सिर्फ 73.65 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सवाल क्या है?

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं इसी से संबंधित सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि जो वाटर दूषित बीमारियाँ हैं, वे सबसे ज्यादा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों और बच्चों में होती हैं। कई बार यह भी सर्वे में आया है कि एक से पाँच वर्ष के बच्चों की हर महीने, हर गाँव में दो, तीन मृत्यु होती हैं। जिस प्रकार से इन बच्चों की मृत्यु होती है, उस प्रकार से पैसा मुहैया नहीं कराया जाता है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त राशि आबंटित करने का कोई विचार रखती है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिस राशि की बात कही है, उसके लिए मैं उनके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों, जब चौदहवें फायनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, और उसको सरकार ने स्वीकार किया, तो राज्यों को, जो 32 प्रतिशत राशि मिलती थी, वह राशि अब 42 प्रतिशत उपलब्ध होती है। केंद्र के पास जो राशि थी, वह निश्चित रूप से कम थी। उसके बाद नीति आयोग ने मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक समिति बनाई, जिसकी अध्यक्षता मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी कर रहे थे। उन्हें यह जिम्मा सौंपा गया था कि सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करके, इस कार्य को देखें कि केंद्र और राज्य के बीच किस प्रकार से राशि की हिस्सेदारी होनी चाहिए, जिससे योजनाओं में भी उपलब्धि आए और केंद्र तथा राज्य को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं आए। इसके कारण पेयजल और अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी कहीं पचास-पचास परसेंट का रेश्यो तय हुआ, कहीं साठ-चालीस परसेंट का रेश्यो तय हुआ, लेकिन पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में नब्बे-दस का रेश्यो तय हुआ। इसके कारण यह राशि, जिसका माननीय सदस्य उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, वह है, और इसी की वजह से जो बजट पहले था, वह बजट भी इस बार 5,000 करोड़ का है, लेकिन जो वर्तमान आबंटन है, उसके हिसाब से जो आबंटन जारी किया है, वह उचित है और इसमें हम सभी लोग उपलब्धि हासिल करेंगे।

श्री अमर सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा - वैसे तो यह प्रश्न ट्रायबल्स के संबंध में पेयजल का पूछा गया है, लेकिन भारत की पहचान आगरा से है, उसके ताजमहल से है। इन्होंने कहा है कि पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। मैं इस बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं कि यह Concurrent List है, State List है या Central list है, लेकिन कम से कम आगरा का

प्रश्न, जहाँ पेयजल की इतनी बड़ी समस्या है, जहाँ इतने पर्यटक आते हैं, उस आगरा के पानी को पीकर लोगों की मौतें तक हुई हैं। वहाँ पर कई दशकों से खारे पानी की समस्या है। सिर्फ राज्य सरकार के संसाधन से इस समस्या का निराकरण नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ, और मैं इस पर सदन के अन्य साथियों का भी सहयोग चाहूँगा कि आगरा सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश का ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश की पहचान है और वहाँ सबसे अधिक पर्यटक जाते हैं। वहाँ पर पेयजल की बहुत गंभीर समस्या है, खारे पानी की समस्या है, इसके कारण मौतें तक होती हैं और पर्यटक बीमार पड़ते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अमर सिंह जी, यह सवाल ट्रायबल हाउस होल्ड्स पर है।

श्री अमर सिंह: सभापति जी, वह बात ठीक है, लेकिन यहाँ पेयजल की बात है। यहाँ पेयजल की बात है और मौका भी है, तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि ट्रायबल हाउसहोल्ड्स को भी पैसा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन पेयजल की, ट्रायबल हाउसहोल्ड्स से भी ज्यादा खराब अवस्था आगरा की है। क्योंकि इसका संदर्भ पीने के पानी से है, तो मैं आपकी आज्ञा से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप आगरा के पेयजल के लिए अलग से कुछ प्रावधान करेंगे?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, जब पेयजल की बात आती है तो निश्चित रूप से गुणवत्ता का ध्यान रखना भी जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय अमर सिंह जी, जो कि बहुत ही सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और आगरा के मामले में उन्होंने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, उसके लिए वे अपनी जगह पर ठीक हैं। मैं इस मामले में आपसे एक-दो अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो आपने आगरा के मामले में चिन्ता की है, तो आगरा शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आता है, क्योंकि यह एक शहरी क्षेत्र है। दूसरा, पानी की जो गुणवत्ता है, उसमें दो-तीन चीजें हैं, जिनको लेकर निश्चित रूप से सरकार चिन्तित है। कहीं लोग आर्सेनिक से परेशान हैं, कहीं लोग फ्लोराइड से परेशान हैं और खारे पानी की समस्या से भी अनेक क्षेत्र परेशान हैं। पिछले दिनों नीति आयोग ने खारे पानी की समस्या का निदान हो सके और उसकी गुणवत्ता सुधर सके, इस दृष्टि से 800 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सुनिश्चित की है। वह राशि राज्यों को गई है। मैं माननीय अमर सिंह जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश से बात करके उस राशि का सदुपयोग आगरा के पानी को ठीक कराने के लिए करेंगे, तो उचित होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, ...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आपका सवाल हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, बस एक सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज। No supplementaries, Amar Singhji, ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: आप इतना बता दीजिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना दिया गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member, please do not do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, वे इतना ही बता दें कि 800 करोड़ रुपए में से उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा क्या है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Sen, does your question relate to tribal households? Does it or no?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It does, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I can assure you that I will not go here and there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think, ensuring availability of water, particularly the drinking water, is a basic requirement of any civilized society. And, the status that we have reached after 2011 Census ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already given the figures. This is also very crucially linked with your another very ambitious programme, Swachh Bharat, which is closely linked with the availability of water and disposal. Only then can that programme can effectively be implemented. In this context, you have taken a target to cover 50 per cent of all rural households with piped water supply and 35 per cent of all rural households with household connections by 2017. That is your target by 2017. I am not going beyond that, though you have given a target up to 2022.

Now, after spending ₹ 2,592.85, we have reached to the present level of pitiable percentage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You still have not reached tribal households. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am just quoting the target and the figures given by them. So, you have already spent ₹ 2,592.85 crores. And, for 2016-17, you have mentioned a figure of ₹ 213.57 crores. You have taken a target of 50 per cent of all rural households with piped water supply and 35 per cent direct household connections. Is this target at all realizable with the money that you have sanctioned? ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, that need to be seriously reviewed; otherwise, your target would go in public consumption. ...*(Interruptions)*... Finally, whatever has been released, tells a different

story. ...*(Interruptions)*... Funds should not be only for public consumption. But, it should be ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly clarify this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, तपन जी ने जो बात कही, वह निश्चित रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि सरकार ने तय किया है कि 2022 तक प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को 70 लीटर पानी की उपलब्धता हो। 2017 तक हम 50 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइपलाइन से और 35 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को घरेलू कनेक्शन देकर जल की उपलब्धता कराएँगे। 2022 तक 90 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइप लाइन से और 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को घरेलू कनेक्शन देकर हम लोग इस काम को पूरा करेंगे। यह बात सही है कि वर्तमान में जो उपलब्धता दिखाई देती है, वह थोड़ी कम है। लेकिन अभी हमारे पास समय है। निश्चित रूप से हम इस पूरी परियोजना को रिव्यू करने वाले हैं। अगर इसमें और साधन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, तो हम वह भी करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सामान्य तौर पर अगर आप देखेंगे, तो अभी देश में लगभग 52 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ 'नल जल योजना' लागू है और लोगों को पाइप से पानी मिल रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्य सरकारें भी इस काम को अपने स्तर पर कर रही हैं। पिछले दिनों राजस्थान ने 'जलमणि' के नाम से एक बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट लिया, जिसमें उसने लाखों लोगों तक जल पहुँचाने का काम किया। तेलंगाना अभी 'भागीरथी मिशन' के रूप में 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक प्रोजेक्ट ले रहा है। वर्ल्ड बैंक और अन्य संस्थाओं के माध्यम से भी परियोजनाएँ चल रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोग जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उस प्रयत्न के परिणामस्वरूप आने वाले कल में माननीय सदस्य भी चिन्ता दूर हो सकेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Punia. You ask about tribal households.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Yes, Sir, it is only about tribal households.

माननीय सभापति जी, 7.12.2015 को मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था, सवाल संख्या 810, जिसमें मैंने अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति हाउसहोल्ड्स के बारे में ही पूछा था कि पानी कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे 2022 तक 90 फीसदी हाउसहोल्ड्स को पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करेंगे, लेकिन जिस तरह से इसके लिए बजट की उपलब्धता कराई गई है, ये 1,100 करोड़ के बजाय 400 करोड़ तक आ गए हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अभी 14th Finance Commission के बाद राज्य सरकारों को 32 परसेंट के बजाय 42 परसेंट, ...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ, 42 परसेंट धनराशि उपलब्ध होगी। इस तरह से कम धनराशि देने से लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि हमने जो आँकड़े देखे थे, उनमें राज्य सरकारों को जितनी उपलब्धता कराई गई है, उससे ज्यादा योजनाओं को काट कर उन्होंने धनराशि ...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह सवाल नहीं है, आप supplementary पूछिए।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा, मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, क्या उसके माध्यम से आपने जो टारगेट्स रखे हैं, उन्हें आप पूरे कर सकेंगे? राज्य सरकारें इसमें धन उपलब्ध नहीं करा रही हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ बैठ कर राज्य सरकारों पर अविश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए। जो ratio तय हुआ है, चाहे वह 50:50 का हो, 60:40 का हो या 90:10 का हो, राज्य सरकारें उन मामलों में रुचि ले रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट की कमियों को नहीं देखना चाहिए। अगर पिछली बार 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था और इस बार 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, ऐसे में बजट को देखने में तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पैसा कम दिखाई देता है, लेकिन 50 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान यहाँ है और 50 प्रतिशत का प्राधान राज्य में है, इस तरह कुल मिला कर पेयजल की उपलब्धता के लिए पूरा का पूरा पैसा लग रहा है।

Infrastructure projects pending clearance in West Bengal

*154.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of infrastructure projects in respect of West Bengal, proposed by the Central or the State Government, are pending for clearance at various stages;

(b) if so, the extent of their pendency, sector-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the efforts being made to expedite these clearances and time schedule therefor, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of the government sector projects of West Bengal under consideration in this Ministry are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The proposals for grant of Environmental Clearance are considered as per the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 which inter-alia provides timelines for each

stage of Environment Clearance process. The timelines prescribed in the Notification for various stages of clearance are:

- 30 days specified for prescribing the Terms of Reference (TORs);
- 45 days for public consultation;
- 60 days for appraisal; and
- 45 days for decision and its communication thereafter.

The major initiatives taken by the Ministry to streamline the process of EC, FC and wildlife recommendation, *inter-alia* include use of information technology, increasing of Regional Offices from six to ten, constitution of Regional Empowered Committees (REC), delegation of powers to Regional Office for forest diversion, grant of FC by RECs for linear projects, delegation of more powers to State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs), standardization of Terms of Reference for ail sectors, finalisation of ToRs within 30 days, general approval for roads and other strategic infrastructure in area of 100 km from line of actual control, general approvals for two lane roads in 117 Left Wing Extremism districts, exemption to highway projects in border states from scoping requirement and exempting linear projects in border states from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions, delegation of powers to District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) headed by District Magistrate/District Collector for mining of minor minerals including sand, constitution of additional Expert Appraisal Committees, regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees, review of pending projects at various levels in the government etc.

Statement-I
Details of Government sector projects of West Bengal under consideration in the Ministry

Environmental Clearance

**List of Governments Proposals under consideration in the Ministry
for Environmental Clearance**

Sl. No.	Project Proponent	Name Project	Project Sector	Status
1.	Directorate of Light Houses And Lightships Kolkata	CRZ clearance for Establishment of New Light house at Tajpur.	Miscellaneous	Proposal received in the Ministry on 21.07.2016.
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Isolated storage facility for LPG at Haldia.	Industry	Proposal received in the Ministry on 16.07.2016
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Bhjudih NLW Coal Washery project	Coal Mining	Proposal received in the Ministry on 24.05.2016. Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has recommended the proposal on 23-24 June, 2016.
4.	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited	Turga Pump Storage Project (1000 MW), district Purulia, West Bengal by WBSEDCL	River Valley	Proposal received in the Ministry on 09.05.2016. EAC has recommended the proposal in 2nd June, 2016.
5.	Indian Oil Petronas Private Limited	Proposal for expansion project in the existing LPG Import/Export Terminal with existing storage capacity 31500 MT at Kasberia, Midnapore, West Bengal by M/s. Indian Oil Petronas (P) Ltd.	Industry	Proposal received in the Ministry on 28.12.2015. The Regional Office, Bhubaneswar has reported violations. The Project Proponent (PP) was asked for comments. The PP has submitted the reply.

List of Governments Proposals under consideration in the Ministry for Terms of Reference

Sl. No.	Project Proponent	Name Project	Project Sector	Status
1	Kolkata Port Trust	Setting up of a Riverine Jetty (Outer Terminal-1) at Haldia Dock Complex, Kolkata, Port Trust, West Bengal	Miscellaneous	Proposal received in the Ministry on 01.07.2016. Listed in agenda of EAC meeting scheduled on 28-29 July, 2016
2	Haldia Refinery Indian Oil Corporation Limited	BS-VI Fuel Quality Upgradation and New Catalytic Dewaxing Unit	Industry	Proposal received in the Ministry on 22.06.2016. Considered by EAC in its meeting held on 20-21 July 2016.
3	Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.	Expansion in Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd.	Industry	Proposal received in the Ministry on 31.05.2016. Proposal returned to PP due to deficiency in the proposal. Revised Proposal not received.

Forest Clearance*Status of projects pending with Government of India seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	User Agency Name	Area applied (in ha.)	Category	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Diversion of 12.288 ha of forest land in favour of Purulia Kharagpur Transmission Company Ltd. for construction of Purulia-Ranchi 400 KV/ DC transmission line.	Purulia Kharagpur Transmission Company Ltd.	12.288	Transmission Line	The proposal listed at the Regional Empowered Committee (REC) meetings scheduled on 29.07.2016.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Proposal for Diversion of 86.6255 hec. (18.6040ha in Darjeeling Forest Division+12.3436ha in Kurseong Forest Division+8.8489ha in Dajeeling Wildlife Division+46.8290ha in Kalimpong Forest Division) of Forest Land in favour of North-Frontier Railway for construction of Sevok-Rangpo New Broad Gauge Railway Line.	North-Frontier Railway	86.6255	Railway	Proposal was considered by Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) in MoEF&CC and State Government of West Bengal was asked to submit to complete compliance of Forest Rights Act (FRA). Reply from State Government not received.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, we all know, the Ministry of Environment is a very important Ministry. Now, as far my State of West Bengal is concerned, I think, we had been getting a step-motherly treatment from all Governments. जब पुरानी गवर्नमेंट थी, तो इस मिनिस्ट्री में अजीब-अजीब नाम के टैक्सेज थे। अब वाली हमारी सरकार में जितने भी Centrally-aided projects हैं, उनमें रोज कोई न कोई तब्दीली करके, जिसमें State contribution को बढ़ा दिया जाता है, उसमें delay हो रही है, but, nevertheless, coming back to my particular question relating to the Ministry of Environment, मेरा सवाल यह है कि कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो Ministry of Environment में held up हैं, from State of West Bengal? मुझे जो reply मिला है, उसमें तो बहुत सारा procedure दिया गया है कि यह किस procedure से होता है, लेकिन जो annexures हैं, अगर आप annexures पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको दिखेगा कि शायद कोई प्रोजेक्ट delayed है ही नहीं। माननीय मंत्री जी यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं। मैं आपको ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स याद करा सकता हूँ, जब ममता दीदी रेलवे मंत्री थीं, उनके inaugurate किए हुए प्रोजेक्ट्स अभी तक held up हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, अगर आप चाहें कि मैं specific बोलूँ, तो चेयरमैन साहब दो supplementaries में एक ही supplementary allow करेंगे। मेरे पास इसके पूरे डिटेल्स हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट, West Bengal के साथ यह step-motherly treatment कब तक चलता रहेगा? आपके पास हमारे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स held up हैं, वे आप कब तक पूरे करेंगे?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि न तो यह सरकार और न ही किसी पूर्व के प्रधान मंत्री की सरकार ने इस देश के किसी राज्य के साथ स्टेपमदर जैसा व्यवहार किया है। यह कम-ज्यादा हो सकता है, गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि हम कोई स्टेपमदर जैसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स की आपने बात की है, अभी उनकी टाइमलाइन 190 दिन के आसपास है। अगर वह 190 दिन ठीक से चलता है... हमने उसके अन्दर कहा है कि वह किस-किस कैटेगरी में है, अप्रोजल कमेटी, कमेटी अप्रूवल, यह सब मिलाकर वह 190 दिन में क्लियर होना चाहिए। अगर माननीय सदस्य बाद में मुझे कोई विशेष बात बताएँगे, तो मैं अलग से उसका जवाब उनको दे दूँगा। सर, इन 190 दिनों को कम करके हम 110 दिन पर लाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि कई चीज़ें प्रशासनिक स्तर पर भी ठीक करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन कम-ज्यादा मात्रा में, अभी जो उसका आंकड़ा है, उसके हिसाब से 2014 से 2016 के बीच में जिनको इन्वॉयरमेंट क्लियरेंस दे दी गई है, उनमें केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल की 51 यूनिट्स हैं और जिनको terms of reference दिया गया है, वे 39 हैं। ये सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की 15 अंडर कंसिडरेशन हैं। हमने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 4 को terms of reference दिया है। चूँकि करीब-करीब सारी चीज़ें आजकल ऑनलाइन हो गई हैं, तो सब कुछ स्पष्ट है, लेकिन फिर भी 190 दिन को घटाकर 100 या 110 दिन में लाकर क्या EC clear हो सकता है, इसके ऊपर विचार चल रहा है।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह चाहूँगा कि वे राइटिंग में मुझे यह जानकारी दे दें कि कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स इनके पास हैं, जो 190 दिन से पुराने हैं, नहीं तो मैं भी डिटेल्स प्रोवाइड करा दूँगा।

श्री सभापति: आप उनको लिखिए, आपको उसका जवाब मिल जाएगा।

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, मैं आपको एक पर्टिकुलर किस्सा सुनाता हूँ। यह जो पुरुलिया-राँची की...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, क्वेश्चन का जो डिटेल मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not your question. He is capable of taking care of himself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, जो information माँगी गई थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह नहीं मिली है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: तपन जी, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... तपन जी, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, इसमें वह डिटेल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him do his questioning.

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: सर, अभी पुरुलिया-राँची 400 किलोवाट की एक ट्रांसमिशन लाइन है। यह मेरे क्वेश्चन के बाद, last Friday उसमें listed हुई, पिछले फ्राइडे यानी दो दिन पहले। सर, मेरा यह मानना है, शायद यह मेरे क्वेश्चन करने के बाद ही हुई। आप उसके बारे में बता दीजिए कि उसका स्टेटस क्या है और वह रिसीव कब हुई थी? क्योंकि आपने उसमें रिसीव करने की डेट मुझे नहीं दी है कि कब वह रिसीव हुई। हाँ, इस फ्राइडे को आपने उसे take up किया, उसका fate क्या होगा, यह आप बता दीजिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि आपके प्रश्न पूछने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है। संसद के अन्दर प्रश्न इसीलिए पूछे जाते हैं कि काम को गति मिले। आपने जो स्पेसिफिक पुरुलिया-राँची ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के लिए पूछा है, तो उसका डिटेल आप तक पहुँचा दिया जायेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Anand Sharma, do you have a question on this particular subject, West Bengal?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not on West Bengal, but on Environment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is a West Bengal-related question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you will appreciate what I am going to say because this is specific to the projects which are waiting environmental approval.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It relates to West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One moment, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. It is not fair. It is not fair, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Environment Minister can let us know ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, he can.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ... how many infrastructural projects, besides West Bengal, all over the country are awaiting environmental approval. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is precisely the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 'besides West Bengal'. That is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will certainly share the information.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a large number of infrastructural projects are waiting...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I think you can make the information available.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He can send the information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा चाही गयी जानकारी और पूछा गया प्रश्न, मूल प्रश्न की परिधि से बाहर है।

श्री सभापति: मगर आप इनको इन्फॉर्मेशन भेज दीजिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: हाँ, सर। इन्होंने जो पूछा है, उसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन मैं इनको भेज दूँगा।

Sewage dumped into river Ganga

*155.SHRI K.T. S.TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state the number and details of sewers which dumped sewage into river Ganga as in May 2014, May 2015 and May 2016?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): According to various surveys of river Ganga, in May 2014, May 2015 and May 2016 conducted by Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 144 drains discharging average 6614 MLD of sewage and industrial effluents were identified. The State-wise details of drains are given below:

State	No. of Drains	Average Flow (MLD)	BOD Load (Tonnes / Day)
Uttarakhand	14	444.2	42.8
Uttar Pradesh	51	3811.2	188.01
Bihar	25	579.7	99.50
West Bengal	54	1778.9	95.53
TOTAL	144	6614.0	425.84

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, what I want to ask the hon. Minister through you is this. According to the news reports published in the newslaundry.com, the number of sewer plants that drain sewage in Ganga River in April, 2014 was 22 and in May, 2016, the number of sewers plants has increased from 22 to 33. The treatment capacity of the existing sewage plants — there are 55 sewage plants in all — is 1,027 million litres per day. But, according to the answer given by the Minister herself on 18th July, it has been said that 6,800 million litres per day is the treatment capacity required. Is that correct?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो 6,800 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन कहा है, वह सच है और इस capacity में कुछ पेंडिंग है। अभी हमारे पास exact figure नहीं है, क्योंकि सवाल उससे संबंधित नहीं था, लेकिन अभी भी करीब 3,000 मिलियन लीटर के करीब की capacity install होनी बाकी है, जिसके लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स करीब-करीब तैयार हैं, क्योंकि इनमें जो STPs हैं, उनमें से कुछ land acquisition की वजह से पेंडिंग हुए, कुछ स्टेट और coordination की वजह से पेंडिंग हुए। इसके कारण इनमें से कुछ के बनने में देरी है और कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स हम launch करने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो 6,800 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन capacity की बात कही है, वह सही है।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, there are 22 major *ashrams* that are releasing the untreated sewage water into the Ganga and this number of major *ashrams* has increased from 17 to 22. What action is the Government taking to prevent discharge of sewage by these *ashrams* into the Ganga?

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, पहली बात तो यह है कि जितने भी सीवरेज जहां-जहां से भी गंगा नदी में आ रहे हैं, उन सबका सेंट्रल पल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के द्वारा सर्वे हो चुका है। जहां जो-जो समस्याएं हैं, वहां स्टेट पल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के साथ बात करके उनके समाधान के प्रयास जारी हैं। इसमें कुछ के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स बनने शुरू हुए हैं। हमने अभी 7 जुलाई को गंगा क्लीनिंग से रिलेटेड 221 प्रोजेक्ट्स launch किए हैं, बाकी जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, करीब-करीब एक हजार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे सितम्बर तक शुरू होने जा रहे हैं। 221 प्रोजेक्ट्स में किसी specific आश्रम का कोई

प्रोजेक्ट शामिल है या नहीं है, यह मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इसके बारे में सूचना माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा। चूंकि किसी भी कस्बे और शहरों के अंदर सीवरेज उसमें आ रहे हैं, यह देखने का काम बेसिकली नगरपालिका का है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य किसी कंसर्न्ड जगह के बारे में कह रहे हैं कि उसका प्रोजेक्ट बना है या नहीं बना है, मैं आपके माध्यम से इसके बारे में जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I would continue the line that my colleague has put to the hon. Minister just now. This untreated sewage is the biggest risk to water bodies whether they are rivers or lakes. I just want to know from the hon. Minister, what is the broad regulatory framework, or the broad policy framework, that he plans to use to ensure that there is some form of tighter regulation on the flow of untreated sewage into water bodies perse whether lakes or rivers.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, हमने गंगा सफाई के लिए तीन तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए थे - short term project, medium term project and long term project. जो medium term projects हैं, उन्हें हमें पांच साल में complete करना है। उनमें हम बेसिकली सीवरेज और इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रीटमेंट के काम को कवर करेंगे। उनमें करीब 110 शहर हैं, जिनमें 27 शहरों की feasibility report प्राप्त हो चुकी है, उम्मीद है कि बाकी की feasibility report अक्टूबर के अंत तक मिल जाएगी। हरिद्वार, मथुरा और वाराणसी, इन तीनों शहरों के सीवरेज के टेंडर हो चुके हैं और अक्टूबर के बाद धीरे-धीरे बाकी के टेंडर हो जाएंगे।

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister as to how many sewerage tanks that were set up earlier are presently not working.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, इसकी सही संख्या बताना मेरे लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल होगा, लेकिन कितने वर्किंग हैं, और कितने वर्किंग नहीं हैं, इनसे संबंधित सही संख्या मैं माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से केवल तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। ये जो सीवर की लाइनें गंगा में छोड़ी जाती हैं, क्या इनको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है? Is there a time-bound programme? दूसरा, जो इण्डस्ट्रियल एफ्युलेंट वहां पर आता है तो ऐसे उद्योगों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है या उसकी गति बढ़ाई जा रही है और तीसरा, जो open defecation है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने इसके लिए पहले ही कहा है STP के लिए 5 साल का समय रखा है। माननीय सदस्य का जो दूसरा सवाल था, गंगा के किनारे 764 gross polluting industries हैं, जिनमें से करीब 48 को closure notice दिया जा चुका है और उसमें से 5 बंद भी हो चुकी हैं। बाकी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही जारी है।

Transfer of Lignite blocks to GMDC

*156.SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state what action has been taken on State Government's specific request to transfer E, F and G Lignite blocks in south Gujarat to Government PSU *i.e.* the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDC) for supplying the same to small manufacturing industries for meeting with their energy requirement?

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

Statement

The Ministry of Coal had received proposal from Government of Gujarat for reservation of Valia E,F & G lignite block in south Gujarat in favour of GMDC under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Approval of Central Government for reserving Valiya EFG block, South Gujarat in favour of GMDC has since been accorded.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न किया था, उसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर से जवाब मिला है। उसी के साथ मैं पूरक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि GMDC को खनन के लिए भारत सरकार से अनुमति कब दी गई और अभी तक अनुमति देने के पश्चात् क्या-क्या कार्यवाई हुई और अनुमति किस तिथि को दी गई?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, गुजरात सरकार से 4 प्रपोजल्स आए थे। reservation of lignite bearing areas के लिए, उसमें 3,015 area EFG जो आपने प्रश्न पूछा, उसकी अनुमति कोल मंत्रालय ने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ गुजरात को पत्र 11033-09-02015CA-2 फरवरी, 2016 को दी गई है। साथ ही साथ तीन और आवेदन आए थे, 1,600 hectare Ghala Lignite Block का और 1,400 हेक्टेयर Lignite Block का, इन दोनों की अनुमति कोल मंत्रालय के पत्र 11033-09-2015-CA-2 दिनांक 24 जून, 2016 को दी गई है। तीसरा प्रपोजल आया 3,310 हेक्टेयर Lakhpat और कच्छ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दो Lignite Blocks के लिए, लेकिन ये दोनों ब्लॉक्स पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के साथ overlap करते हैं। Director General of Hydrocarbons का एन0ओ0सी0 नहीं मिलने के कारण इस पर अभी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ गुजरात में जो Valia lignite के EFG खंड जी0एम0डी0सी0 को देने की मंजूरी दी गई है, तो इसमें कब lignite निकलना शुरू होगा और प्रति खड से अंदाजन कितना lignite कोयला निकलने की संभावना है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, ये ब्लॉक्स गुजरात सरकार को अभी-अभी दिए गए हैं। अब इसमें इन्होंने पूरा exploration for mining का प्लान बना कर माइनिंग प्लान एप्रूव करना पड़ेगा। अभी तक कोई निर्धारित समय नहीं है कि कब तक शुरू होगा। लेकिन पूरे गुजरात में अगर देखें तो लगभग 2,22 मिलियन टन lignite के reserves हैं जो देश में तीसरे नम्बर पर हैं। सबसे अधिक तमिलनाडु में हैं, दूसरा राजस्थान और तीसरा गुजरात। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें काफी बड़ी मात्रा में lignite निकलने की संभावना है। लेकिन इसमें से कब निकलेगा, यह जानकारी गुजरात सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं दी है और माइनिंग प्लान भी सब्मिट नहीं किया है।

Effectiveness of SBM

*157. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the overall impact of the flagship programme Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) ever since its launch on the 2nd October, 2014;

(b) whether there has been any phenomenal increase in the number of people coming forward after the increase in incentive funds for individual toilets;

(c) what steps are being taken to bring behavioural changes among the masses so that more and more people can be convinced for constructing individual toilets; and

(d) what is the monitoring mechanism to ensure the success of the programme and how effectively it is working?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 207.49 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM(G) as on 27.07.2016. Sanitation Coverage, which was 42.05% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 53.45 % on 27.7.2016. Further as on 27.07.2016, 17 Districts, 223 Blocks, 31077 GPs and 69808 Villages have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as per the information uploaded by the States on IMIS.

In so far as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is concerned, 58 cities/towns across the country have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Further, 11,594 wards across the country have been declared as open defecation free out of total 80,988 wards. Upto June 2016, work has commenced on around 21.44 lakh Individual Household Toilets and 20.73 lakh have been completed. As reported by the States, work has commenced on 1.40 lakh community and public toilet seats and 68,506 seats have been constructed. There is 100% door to door waste collection in 38,990 wards.

(b) As noted above, there is a spurt in progress in rural sanitation after the launch of SBM(G). However, as Sanitation is primarily a behavioural issue, therefore the SBM(G) is focussing on addressing the behaviour of communities to adopt safe sanitation.

In respect of SBM(Urban), there has been no change in the incentive support for individual household toilets.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to bring about behavioural change. First and foremost, it has been driven clearly to all the States and districts that the programme is primarily about behavioural change and not supply-led construction of toilets. Secondly, a number of trainings have been conducted for key stakeholders such as State officials, Collectors, Zilla Panchayat chairpersons to equip them with skills in behaviour change. The States have been suggested to adopt community led and community- driven approach for behaviour change. Techniques like 'Triggering' are being used, along with other ways of inter-personal communication. The PRIs, NGOs, youth groups, women, children and other opinion makers are being actively involved.

In respect of SBM(U), the Centre/State Governments/UTs have spread awareness and made efforts to bring behavioural change among the people through various Public Awareness and IEC activities during the past two years. A variety of information, education and communication (IEC) initiatives have been taken till date through citizen engagement, thematic drives, brand ambassadors engagement, social media engagement, nukkad natak, poster/banners etc. by Government of India.

(d) The monitoring has been strengthened to capture household level details on the IMIS. Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2nd October 2014 has been developed. These photographs are geo-tagged. Third party monitoring is also being done through agencies such as National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Quality Council of India (QCI) etc.

In respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), the monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is being conducted in States on day-to-day basis and also on monthly basis through video conferences/teleconferences, meetings with State Mission Directors and also provides onsite technical assistance to effectively implement the Mission across the country.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की तरफ से एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही गई है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता कवरेज 42 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 53 प्रतिशत हुआ है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता के विषय में हमारा जो कवरेज बढ़ा है, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भी प्लास्टिक, जैविक कचरा और अन्य विषयों का नीचे के स्तर पर डिस्पोजल हो, उसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई प्रस्तावित की है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब हम स्वच्छता की बात करते हैं तो स्वच्छता के काम को चार भागों में विभक्त किया जाता है- (एक) व्यक्तिगत शौचालय का निर्माण, (दो) सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिषद् का निर्माण, (तीन) सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट; और (चार) आईईसी, यानी सूचना, शिक्षा और सम्प्रेषण के माध्यम से लोगों तक जाना। माननीय भुपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, वह सही है। सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट शहरों में भी होना चाहिए और गाँवों में भी होना चाहिए। यह गाँवों में भी हो और उसके लिए देशज साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ, उसके लिए विभाग कॉन्फ्रेंस कर रहा है, विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है और हम इसको जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे।

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Wages paid under MGNREGA**

*158. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current per day wages being paid under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) the present minimum wages being paid to unskilled workers in different States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are notified and revised annually by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. State/UT-wise details of the notified wage rate w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Section 6(1) and Section 28 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, give the Central Government, the power to determine its wage rates independent of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, States/UTs may fix different minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in different categories of employment and these rates may be fixed for a part of the State or for any specified class or classes of such employment in the whole State or part thereof. Hence, there is no single wage rate fixed for unskilled manual labourers common to all categories of employment. In view of this, no comparison can be made with notified wage rates under MGNREGS.

Statement***State-wise wage rate under MGNREGA***

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union territory	Wage rate in ₹ per day w.e.f. 1st April, 2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	172.00
3.	Assam	182.00
4.	Bihar	167.00

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.00
6.	Gujarat	188.00
7.	Goa	229.00
8.	Haryana	259.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-170.00 Scheduled Areas-213.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	173.00
11.	Jharkhand	167.00
12.	Karnataka	224.00
13.	Kerala	240.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	167.00
15.	Maharashtra	192.00
16.	Manipur	197.00
17.	Meghalaya	169.00
18.	Mizoram	188.00
19.	Nagaland	172.00
20.	Odisha	174.00
21.	Punjab	218.00
22.	Rajasthan	181.00
23.	Sikkim	172.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	203.00
25.	Telangana	194.00
26.	Tripura	172.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	174.00
28.	Uttarakhand	174.00
29.	West Bengal	176.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District 230.00 Nicobar District 243.00

1	2	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	208.00
32.	Daman and Diu	192.00
33.	Lakshadweep	220.00
34.	Puducherry	203.00
35.	Chandigarh	248.00

Six laning of NH-2 between Aurangabad-Barwada in Jharkhand

*159. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is converting the existing four lane NH No. 2 between Aurangabad and Barwada in Jharkhand into six lanes;
- (b) how many people in Bihar and Jharkhand are likely to lose their land due to it;
- (c) what are the total number of trees that are likely to be felled due to it; and
- (d) how Government proposes to deal with the displacement and ecological effects of the six laning?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Approximately 13734 persons are affected due to acquisition of land for six-laning of Aurangabad to Barwa Adda section of NH-2 in the state of Bihar and Jharkhand.

(c) Total 17090 trees are proposed to be felled for six-laning between Aurangabad to Barwa Adda in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand.

(d) Minimum land is being acquired for widening of above stretch for least displacement of persons. Since, this is a linear project, the provisions for displacement or rehabilitation/resettlement are not attracted.

The Environment Clearance for widening of existing four lane highway to six lane has been accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Conditions mentioned in the environment clearance will be complied with during six laning work to deal with the ecological effects.

Water transfer from Godavari to Krishna river

*160. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) has installed water gauges *i.e.* the hydrological observation station to measure the actual water transfer from Godavari to Krishna river through Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Project of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of water transferred from Godavari to Krishna through this project during the last two seasons?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The water is being transferred from Godavari basin to Krishna basin through a canal system of Polavaram Project. Central Water Commission have not installed any gauging station in the canal system.

(c) As per the information furnished by Government of Andhra Pradesh, water transferred from Godavari basin to Krishna basin through Pattiseema Project during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 was nil and 4.21 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) respectively.

Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh

*161. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Andhra Pradesh Government requesting for financial assistance as promised in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of financial assistance released, so far, and whether there is any balance to be released and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to compensate the revenue deficit of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) From time to time, requests for providing financial assistance and tax incentives in terms of provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have

been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Specifically, the request has been for providing special grant for new capital city, bridging resource gap, Polavaram Irrigation Project and development of backwards districts. Besides, requests for providing 'One Time Assistance' for Krishna Pushkaram 2016 has also been received from the State. The Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* their letter dated 16.10.2014 has requested for Special Development Assistance for backward areas particularly Rayalaseema and North Coastal Regions for an amount of ₹24350 crore over a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) and its details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The provisions made under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 does not specify the quantum of the financial assistance to be provided to the States after bifurcation. Accordingly, having considered resources available with the State and availability of funds with the Union Government within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS), since the enactment of A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 upto 31st March, 2016, Central assistance of ₹6,403 crore (including releases made by Ministry of Finance) has been provided to Government of Andhra Pradesh under various provisions of the Reorganisation Act. The releases made to the State of Andhra Pradesh includes funds provided for resource gap (₹2,803 crore). Development of 7 backward districts covering Rayalseema and North Coastal Region (₹700 crore), new capital city (₹2,050 crore) and Polavaram Irrigation Project (₹850 crore).

(c) As per the assessment made by Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC), the State of Andhra Pradesh is set to receive Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant of ₹22,112 crore over its award period (2015-2020).

Statement

*Details of representation from Andhra Pradesh Government
requesting for financial assistance*

Special Development Package - Andhra Pradesh

The A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014 provided for a Special Development Package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema (4) and North Coastal (3) Andhra Pradesh.

Hon'ble Chief Minister requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23.6.2014 and 24.8.2014 for providing the Special Development Package to the four Rayalaseema and three North Coastal districts of the State, severely hit by Revenue deficit. Fourteenth Finance Commission also recognised that the A.P. State is revenue deficit State. Chief

Secretary on 6.9.2014 and 16.10.2014 requested Secretary, Planning Commission to sanction the SDP proposal. Hon'ble CM requested the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog during May, 2015 to release ₹ 5000 crore during 2015-16 for continuing the activities as per the Special Development Package.

Chief Secretary re-iterated the request of Hon'ble Chief Minister through letter addressed to the CEO, NITI Aayog on 6.5.2015. GoI advised the State to revise the proposal as per the discussions of the meeting. Revised SDP proposal submitted on 6.1.2016. A comprehensive-proposal for an amount of ₹ 24,350 crore submitted to Planning Commission (NITI Aayog), Government of India.

Activities to be taken up under the Special Development Package are prioritized into four components - Primary Sector, Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Skill/Employment for women, farmers, youth/services. The SDP proposes financial assistance for an amount of ₹ 24,350 crores over a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), sector-wise funds proposed under SDP are given below:

Sector-wise Proposals

		(₹ crore)
Sl. No.	Sector/Department	Amount proposed
1.	P R Roads	6929.96
2.	R&B	2336
3.	Minor Irrigation	2087.25
4.	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	2078.48
5.	Women Development & Child Welfare	1199.8
6.	Skill Development	500
7.	Marketing support to Self Help Groups	500
8.	Agriculture	2906.9
9.	Horticulture	1592.19
10.	Horticulture Micro Irrigation	1720.08
11.	Animal husbandry	669
12.	Fisheries	1064.8
13.	Dairy Development	500
14.	Cyclone Mitigation Measures	100
15.	Project Management	165.55
TOTAL		24350

Passenger vessel grounded in premises of MPT

*162. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a passenger vessel is grounded in the premises of Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) for the last two years;
- (b) whether the vessel has recently tilted giving rise to the possibility of oil leakage into the sea;
- (c) whether various authorities dealing with pollution control are engaged in collecting samples from the sea-waters;
- (d) whether MPT has sent any report to the Central Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes has taken any remedial measures on the request of any central agency or otherwise; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The passenger vessel M.V. Qing was grounded on 29.06.2016 in the leased premises of Western India Shipyard Ltd. (WISL) at Mormugao Port Trust (MPT).

- (b) On account of heavy rains water entered the vessel which tilted resulting in oil leakages from the bilge water.
- (c) Goa State Pollution Control Board has collected water samples from sea.
- (d) Mormugao Port Trust has reported the status to Ministry of Shipping on 15/7/2016.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

Supply of water for irrigation in drought hit areas

†*163. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating an action plan to provide underground water for agriculture in the drought hit areas like Bundelkhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the work is planned to be started so that farmers may get relief; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the storage of water and management of other sources if it is contemplating any such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water resources projects are undertaken by the concerned State Governments as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, MoWR, RD & GR provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes of this Ministry such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc.

Arjun Sahayak Project of Uttar Pradesh and Bariyarpur, Singhpur and Sindh Phase-II irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh benefitting Bundelkhand area, have been included under AIBP for providing Central Assistance, during the current year.

This Ministry is working on Ken-Betwa Interlinking of rivers project. This project is likely to irrigate an area of 6.35 lakh ha. in the districts of Chhatarpur, Panna, Tikamgarh in M.P. and Mahoba, Jhansi, Banda in U.P. in the Bundelkhand region. In addition, it will provide drinking water facilities to 1.4 million people in the area. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 18000 crores. The project has received in principle clearance of the Standing Committee of the National Board of Wildlife.

Four laning of Vilraya-Panvari road in Uttar Pradesh

†*164. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the roads identified by Government for the purpose of four-laning of National Highways in the country; and

(b) whether Vilraya-Panvari road in Uttar Pradesh has been selected under this project and if so, the details regarding the commencement of work?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry has taken up various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Phases-I, II and III of NHDP are primarily concerned with four laning of National Highways (NHs). Further, selected NH stretches have been taken up for four laning under NHDP Phase-IV. The present status of progress of projects under these programmes is as follows:

NHDP Phase	Total Length (km.)	Length Completed (km.)	Length under Implementation (km.)	Length to be awarded (km.)
I	7,522	7,521	1	0
II	6,647	5,954	438	255
III	12,172	7,006	3,388	1,778
IV*	6,102	984	4,488	630
TOTAL	32,443	21,465	8,315	2,663

*Length selected for upgradation to 4-lane NH standard

Four-laning of about 580 km. length of NHs are included under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads. Projects in about 353 km. length have commenced for Four-laning under these programmes; out of this projects in about 76 km. length have been completed.

Recently, the threshold traffic for Four-laning of NHs have been reduced from 15,000; 11,000; and 8,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) per day to 10,000; 8,500 and 6,000 PCUs/day for Plain, Rolling, and Mountainous/Steep Terrains respectively.

(b) The Vilraya-Panvari road in the State of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is not an NH. This is a State road. State Government of U.P. is responsible for its development and maintenance.

However, the Ministry has approved project for strengthening of about 24 km. length of roads falling within this stretch for ₹ 36.53 crore in March, 2016 under the Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme of the Ministry.

Electrification of villages

*165. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some un-electrified villages were included and counted as electrified villages in rural electrification data published by Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual number of rural villages which were electrified during the last year under the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, State-wise;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the number of villages/habitations where electrification work is yet to be undertaken in order to fix the target; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Electrification of un-electrified villages is reported by the concerned State Government and State Power Utility, based on which Government of India publishes data relating to rural electrification.

(c) 7108 un-electrified villages were electrified during 2015-16. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (e) As reported by the States, there were 18452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 1st April, 2015. Till 30.06.2016, 8612 of these villages have been electrified. The remaining villages are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018.

State-wise number of villages electrified during 2015-16

Sl. No.	States	No. of villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	174
3.	Assam	942
4.	Bihar	1754
5.	Chhattisgarh	405
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27
10.	Jharkhand	750
11.	Karnataka	0
12.	Kerala	0

Sl. No.	States	No. of villages
13.	Madhya Pradesh	214
14.	Maharashtra	0
15.	Manipur	75
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	16
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	1264
20.	Punjab	0
21.	Rajasthan	163
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0
24.	Telangana	0
25.	Tripura	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1305
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	West Bengal	8
TOTAL		7108

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Revenue earned from auction of coal blocks

†1502. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal blocks which have been auctioned till now and the number of blocks which have become operational along with the number of cases pending in the courts after the auction;

(b) the revenue likely to be earned by Government of Jharkhand from the action of coal blocks; and

(c) the number of coal blocks allocated to the private sector in the first phase of auction and the fields in which these would be utilised?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) So far, the Government has auctioned 31 coal mines (17 Schedule II and 14 Schedule III) in three tranches under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under. Out of the 17 Schedule II coal mines auctioned, which were operational before cancellation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, mining operations have commenced/mine opening permission granted in 10 Schedule II coal mines. In addition, 1 Schedule III coal mine is also operational/mine opening permission granted.

Rest of the Schedule II coal mines are in the process of starting mining operations after obtaining necessary statutory clearances as well as appointment of mining contractor. In many cases, the matter of appointment of Mine Developer and Operator is sub-judice. Schedule III coal mines are expected to commence mining only in the next 2-3 years as they were not operational at the time of the allocation.

45 Court cases are pending relating to Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the auction conducted under the Act. Out of these 45 cases, hearing has been completed and judgement is reserved by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in 25 cases.

(b) Revenue which would accrue to the coal bearing State Government concerned from allocation of coal mines comprises of upfront payment as prescribed in the Tender/ Allotment document, Auction/Allotment proceeds and Royalty on per tonne of coal production. Of the 31 coal mines auctioned, 10 are located in the State of Jharkhand. The revenue which shall accrue to the State of Jharkhand during the life of mine/lease period from the auction of 10 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 is estimated at ₹ 49,273 crores.

(c) The number of coal mines allocated to private sector in the three tranches of auction for utilization in specified end uses *i.e.* Power (Regulated Sector) and Steel, Cement, Captive Power Production (Non-Regulated Sector) is 30, out of a total of 31.

Allocation of coal blocks to Goa

1503. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Goa Government was allocated a coal block by Government;
- (b) what is the legal status of that coal block;
- (c) whether Government proposes to give or allocate another coal block to the State;

(d) whether the block has been identified, the process started and the quantum of energy Goa would get has been assessed; and

(e) by what date the whole process is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Goa Industrial Development Corporation, a State Government Company of Government of Goa is the prior allottee of Gare Palma Sector III coal mine. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* judgement dated 25th August, 2014 and Order dated 24th September, 2014 had cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks, including Gare Palma Sector III coal mine on the grounds that the mechanism for allocation of coal blocks was non-transparent and discretionary. The allocation of these 204 cancelled coal blocks are now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

(b) Gare Palma Sector III coal mine has now been allocated to M/s Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Ltd. under the provisions of the said Act for specified end use 'Power'.

(c) to (e) Allocation of coal blocks are now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 for which a Notice Inviting Application shall be published by this Ministry. Allocation of coal blocks/mines shall be made as per the norms specified.

Adherence to EIA notification by CIL

1504. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of mines owned by the Coal India Limited (CIL) with regard to adherence of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notification; and

(b) the measures taken by mines towards EIA adherence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Before commencement or enhancement of production of coal mines, the impact and effect due to coal mining project on existing environment including the people living in the neighbouring areas are assessed by an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study and demographic profile study in the nearby villages. On the basis of EIA, Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) are prepared which deals with the various pollution mitigation measures to be undertaken to mitigate the effect on the environment.

Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained prior environmental clearance for all new mines in addition to existing mines where there is an enhancement in production

and or increase in mine lease area as per EIA Notification 2006 of Ministry of Environment, and Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and subsequently amended thereafter.

There are some mines which were running prior to enactment of EIA notification were running under Consent to Operate and Establish from the Pollution Control Board. On account of renewal of lease or increase of coal production some of these mines are clubbed together in a form of cluster and subsequently obtained environment clearance under EIA notification.

(b) The mitigation measures for better Environmental management as per EMP of the concerned coal project as approved by MoEF&CC as well as the Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions stipulated by MoEF&CC are taken up. Following are the measures taken by mines of subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.:

EC Compliance Report: The compliance report against EC for each mine is submitted on six monthly basis *i.e.* as on 30th September and 31st March to MOEF&CC (both at New-Delhi and at Regional Office).

Environmental Monitoring: Environmental Monitoring for all the working projects is carried out as per the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000 (Extraordinary Notification in the Gazette of India on 25th September, 2000 - Standard for Coal Mines as follows:

- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations - both in Core and Buffer Zone;
- Water Quality Monitoring Stations - Mine discharge, Workshop Effluent, Domestic Effluent (as applicable); and
- Ambient Noise level Monitoring Stations.

Environmental monitoring reports are submitted on quarterly basis to State Pollution Control Boards against consent conditions and to MoEF&CC Regional office in compliance to EC and consent conditions.

Environmental Statement: Environmental statement for all working mines is submitted to the State Pollution Control Boards within the stipulated time *i.e.* before 30th September on yearly basis.

Supply of coal to power units

1505. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has been asked to provide the full contracted quantity of coal to power units under the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) signed in 2011;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CIL has not been providing committed quantity of coal;

(c) whether while FSAs required CIL to fully cater to power capacity of 78,000 MW, a 2011 presidential decree gave it leeway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007, the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) [SLC (LT)] recommends the Letters of Assurances (LoAs) for supply of coal. Based on the SLC (LT)'s recommendation, so far 177 LoAs have been issued to various power plants covering capacity of approximately 1,08,000 MW. Out of the 1,08,000 MW capacity, the competent authority in 2013 had approved signing of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) in respect of 78,535 MW capacity post-2009 power plants which were already commissioned by then or were likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. Actual coal supplies were to be available when the required long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) were tied up. A Presidential Directive to this effect was issued to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 17.07.2013. The power projects of the remaining capacity of approximately 30,000 MW have not been authorized for signing of FSAs.

Under the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), coal supply has been assured as per the quality of grades specified therein to the tune of 90% of committed quantity in respect of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned upto 31.3.2009. In respect of TPPs commissioned after 31.3.2009, coal supply from indigenous sources has been assured to the tune of 67% during the year 2015-16 and 75% in 2016-17.

Underground fires in Nirsa coal deposits

1506. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a six laning of the National Highway is taking place from Barwada to Panagarh *via* Nirsa of Dhanbad district which passes through large deposits of coal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the underground fires are raging in areas contiguous to the highway in Nirsa area; and

(c) whether the Director General of Mines Safety was against the proposed National Highway passing through rich coal bearing areas in and around Nirsa which also had underground fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Widening of the existing NH-2 (GT-Road) has been taken up by six laning it from Barwada to Panagarh *via* Nirsa of Dhanbad district. This road passes through deposits of coal however there is no existence of fire in areas contiguous to the National Highway at Nirsa area of Eastern Coalfield Limited.

(c) Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) was not against the proposed National Highway passing through rich coal bearing areas in and around Nirsa. However, it has advised NHAI to study the long term stability issues.

Reduction of distance for supply of coal

1507. Dr. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to reduce the distance for supplying coals from pitheads to thermal power stations from existing 750 km. to 500 km.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) *Vide* Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2014, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change had notified through Gazette Notification dated 02.01.2014 that coal based thermal power plants including captive power plants of capacity 100 MW and above which are not using any of (i) CFBC (Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion), (ii) AFBC (Atmospheric Fluidized Bed Combustion), (iii) PFBC (Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion) or (iv) IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) technologies for generating power, and located in (a) critically polluted area, (b) ecologically sensitive area, (c) urban area, and (d) located beyond 1000 kms. from pithead coal source, shall be supplied with and shall use coal with ash content not exceeding 34 per cent on quarterly average basis.

The notification also modified the distance of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) from coal source specified in (d) as 750 kms. *w.e.f.* 01.01.2015 and as 500 kms. *w.e.f.* 05.06.2016, for supply and use of coal with ash content not exceeding 34 per cent on quarterly average basis.

Construction of toilets under SBM-G

†1508. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals/requests from the State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments to allocate ₹ 369.48 crore for construction of 80,000 toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) as per the new funding ratio of 60:40; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to allocate funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Providing piped drinking water to all villages

†1509. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in which drinking water is supplied through pipelines by Government and the percentage of people and houses covered under it, State-wise;

(b) the total amount allocated/released and spent under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and the amount likely to be spent, State-wise, to achieve the target of providing drinking water through pipelines for the purpose; and

(c) by when the drinking water is likely to be provided to the households in all villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI) : (a) State-wise details of number of houses in which drinking water is supplied through pipelines by Government alongwith the percentage of people and houses covered are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State for providing safe drinking water for its rural population with financial and technical assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities. This Ministry releases the funds to States under NRDWP but not separately for Piped Water Supply schemes. The total funds allocated/released and utilized by the States under NRDWP during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No assessment is made about the total funds likely to be incurred to achieve the target to provide piped drinking water for this purpose.

(c) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan to cover 80% of rural households to have piped water supply with a household connection by the year 2022.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of number of houses where drinking water is supplied through pipelines by the Government alongwith the percentage of people and houses covered

Sl. No.	State	Total Household connections as on (27/07/2016)	% of total household connections with PWS as on (27/07/2016)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6604	10.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1956198	21.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9729	4.37
4.	Assam	108938	1.88
5.	Bihar	73257	0.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	281123	6.51
7.	Gujarat	4519290	69.77
8.	Haryana	1347132	40.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	728220	54.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	457138	27.7
11.	Jharkhand	147311	2.96
12.	Karnataka	2877475	35.17
13.	Kerala	781502	13.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	815484	7.47
15.	Maharashtra	4750931	35.35
16.	Manipur	15654	3.58
17.	Meghalaya	3301	0.7
18.	Mizoram	11705	11.17
19.	Nagaland	16144	4.88
20.	Odisha	170987	2.11
21.	Puducherry	40358	49.06
22.	Punjab	1328707	39.55
23.	Rajasthan	1007483	10.83
24.	Sikkim	69004	77.81
25.	Tamil Nadu	2660222	26.94
26.	Telangana	1758031	31.91
27.	Tripura	12102	1.41
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41361	0.16
29.	Uttarakhand	204412	13.53
30.	West Bengal	94317	0.58
TOTAL		26294120	14.93

Statement-II

Details of total funds allocated/released and utilised by the States under NRDWP during last three years and in the current year
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (As on 27.07.2016)			
		Alloc.	Release	Expend.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expend.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expend.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expend.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.44	0.22	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	635.44	631.52	662.4	364.3	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.60	147.68	73.27	40.35	40.35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	201.23	237.32	230.97	64.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.40	66.23	63.59	49.79	0.56	0.56
4.	Assam	470	514.98	635.18	501.1	545.87	586.88	211.73	214.11	182.16	227.84	107.28	4.45	4.45
5.	Bihar	432.38	338.95	307.43	441.07	340.48	381.9	209.60	202.73	295.38	217.08	94.77	18.06	18.06
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	136.13	135.2	172.38	159.08	150.74	165.22	63.69	60.83	64.64	65.83	32.44	7.32	7.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	5.5	0	2.22	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0.00	2.38	1.19	1.02	1.02
11.	Gujarat	533.73	515.07	627.95	509.48	405.58	491.44	230.68	238.91	274.78	238.12	118.37	56.42	56.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Haryana	229.46	229.52	301.15	213.04	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	107.31	53.45	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	138.51	130.81	153.33	131.84	120.89	120.18	59.58	64.38	69.88	67.58	32.44	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	462.43	414.82	499.79	441.33	474.41	458.03	199.40	192.12	222.16	227.50	113.73	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	172.85	243.29	277.96	169.86	175.18	206.88	76.85	82.09	112.44	86.99	43.31	22.83
16.	Karnataka	868.76	897.29	928.81	605.38	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	298.92	137.38	0.00
17.	Kerala	155.58	212.04	265.1	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	58.23	28.02	22.72
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	404.81	474.95	483.98	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	305.75	200.28	96.80	55.92
20.	Maharashtra	788.48	690.27	657.46	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584.00	346.16	165.59	42.15
21.	Manipur	58.75	55.3	57.17	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	26.42	13.21	0.60
22.	Meghalaya	92.18	103.4	114.81	44.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.35	17.16	0.37
23.	Mizoram	38.41	44.89	33.37	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	18.38	9.19	0.00
24.	Nagaland	56.66	61.07	52.38	103.19	101.44	86.45	35.27	38.53	61.90	22.70	11.33	0.00
25.	Odisha	227.35	317.07	288.08	205.69	230.67	257.29	96.90	103.19	150.64	105.10	51.29	2.44
26.	Puducherry	1.59	0.06	0	1.62	0	0	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.29	0.00

27.	Punjab	96.89	147.95	159.05	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	39.18	19.53	31.65
28.	Rajasthan	1231.05	1332.49	1572.96	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	547.17	526.75	480.21	609.59	289.20	0.09
29.	Sikkim	16.88	26.56	71.25	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	7.63	3.81	0.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	273.63	387.11	527.57	367.36	382.46	432.39	137.50	182.35	164.85	126.72	62.16	62.82
31.	Telangana	—	—	—	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	89.44	44.33	39.05
32.	Tripura	59.29	89.93	94.19	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	26.60	12.98	4.12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	923.18	794.93	858.5	962.43	1036.3	1146.18	437.69	450.31	668.18	403.27	173.40	77.14
34.	Uttarakhand	145.58	87.61	138.59	135.01	111.48	152.94	63.57	60.06	98.91	69.99	34.99	20.48
35.	West Bengal	490.63	485.83	757.11	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	199.27	95.74	48.90
TOTAL		9348.4	9600.32	10931.78	8869.64	9056.22	9774.65	4015.71	4104.58	5156.3	4135.40	1986.66	559.46

Setting up of solar pumps for supply of drinking water in Chhattisgarh

†1510. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it was proposed to ensure the availability of drinking water in the remote settlements of Chhattisgarh with the help of solar pumps of which only 960 solar pumps out of 1,722 have been set up;
- (b) whether the installation of about 3,000 solar pumps is proposed in the State for which funds worth ₹ 73.05 crore is required from the centre;
- (c) whether 466 villages selected under the rural water scheme which is already underway are yet to receive funds from the centre; and
- (d) whether the centre would release funds to complete the infrastructure without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Sir. During 2012-13, a scheme with the assistance of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and balance funding from National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for installation of Solar Energy based dual pumps for piped drinking water supply was started by this Ministry. Under this scheme, 2014 solar energy based dual pumps had been targeted in 10 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of Chhattisgarh. As reported by State on online portal of the Ministry, State has achieved the entire target.

(b) Yes Sir. This Ministry started another scheme in October, 2014 for the installation of such solar pumps with the collaboration of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Under this scheme, the State of Chhattisgarh was given a target of the installation of 2000 solar energy based dual pumps for which no separate funds are to be released from this Ministry and the State Government is to undertake the work using funds under coverage and sustainability components of NRDWP and the subsidy from MNRE given on solar panel component of the scheme.

(c) and (d) As reported by State Government, 466 pipe water supply schemes amounting ₹ 194.99 crore has been sanctioned under NRDWP. Out of the total allocation of NRDWP Central Share of ₹ 65.83 crore for 2016-17, ₹ 32.44 crore has already been released to the State till date. Also, during 2015-16, ₹ 60.83 crore had been released to the State Government as NRDWP central share.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Status of NRDWP

1511. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) what is the number of rural households without safe drinking water, State-wise;
- (c) whether there are any projects being undertaken under MGNREGA for providing safe drinking water; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per information entered by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 28.07.2016, there are total 17,14,528 rural habitations in the country. Out of this; 13,09,167 rural habitations are fully covered [getting at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) potable drinking water], 3,34,900 rural habitations are partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd) and 70,461 rural habitations are quality affected (where quality of drinking water is affected with at least one water contaminant like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Salinity).

(b) This Ministry maintains data in terms of rural habitations and not in terms of rural households with respect to safe drinking water supply. As on 28.07.2016, the State-wise number of rural habitations without safe drinking water is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*State-wise number of rural habitation without safe drinking water*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57
3.	Assam	8840

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	5574
5.	Chhattisgarh	1148
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	17
8.	Haryana	209
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	6834
12.	Karnataka	2136
13.	Kerala	656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	193
15.	Maharashtra	396
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	10
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	43
20.	Odisha	2799
21.	Punjab	3770
22.	Rajasthan	20895
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	351
25.	Telangana	1484
26.	Tripura	4019
27.	Uttar Pradesh	404
28.	Uttarakhand	18
29.	West Bengal	10032
TOTAL		70461

Source: IMIS format C-17.

Providing toilets under SBM in Tamil Nadu

1512. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding percentage of households without toilets, State-wise; and

(b) the number of households in Tamil Nadu provided with toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise, percentage rural households without toilets as on 27.7.2016 as reported by States/UTs on online Management Information System (MIS) of the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the information uploaded by Tamil Nadu on IMIS, 12,20,727 Individual Households Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in Tamil Nadu since launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014.

Statement

State/UT-wise, percentage rural households without toilets as on 27.7.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	% Households without toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.34
4.	Assam	44.52
5.	Bihar	74.88
6.	Chhattisgarh	46.02
7.	Goa	23.92
8.	Gujarat	23.56
9.	Haryana	12.93
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.69

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	60.51
13.	Karnataka	41.76
14.	Kerala	3.67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	53.29
16.	Maharashtra	35.23
17.	Manipur	20.32
18.	Meghalaya	18.55
19.	Mizoram	15.42
20.	Nagaland	33.46
21.	Odisha	68.92
22.	Puducherry	49.63
23.	Punjab	21.45
24.	Rajasthan	42.43
25.	Sikkim	0.10
26.	Tamil Nadu	37.79
27.	Telangana	58.51
28.	Tripura	25.28
29.	Uttar Pradesh	56.95
30.	Uttarakhand	15.97
31.	West Bengal	23.83
		46.55

Source: Information uploaded by the respective States on the integrated MIS of SBM(G)

Additional funds to Rajasthan under NRDWP

†1513. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the State Government has demanded an additional funds under NRDWP; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to make an additional allocation of budget towards payment of remaining obligations and if so, by when the additional allocations would be made and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the allocation made to the State of Rajasthan in the year 2016-17 is ₹ 609.59 crore. Out of this, an amount of ₹289.20 crore has been released to the State till 27.7.2016.

(b) and (c) The request regarding additional funds from State Government of Rajasthan has been received. However, under NRDWP fund are allocated amongst the States based on a pre-approved criteria as per guidelines in which population of the State, geographical area, etc. are taken into consideration. The request of additional allocation is not feasible from the existing allocation of funds under NRDWP as there is no provision for the same. The request of additional fund is considered at the end of the financial year subject to available savings of this Ministry. However, as per the guidelines of NRDWP and considering the conditions, Rajasthan is already getting the highest allocation amongst all the States. The State may consider allocation of more funds from its own plan to the rural drinking water supply sector from the enhanced devolution of funds under the 14th Finance Commission.

Fluoride, arsenic and other metals in drinking water in Chhattisgarh

†1514. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water quality of various settlements of Chhattisgarh is affected by fluoride, arsenic and other metals of which only 78 fluoride affected localities have adequate measures to curb the pollution;

(b) whether there is no sufficient infrastructure to curb the problems of hard water in 21 localities and to curb the problem of availability of iron, mica and arsenic in 1,742 localities; and

(c) whether special package would be sanctioned for providing quality drinking water in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As reported by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Government of Chhattisgarh into the online Integrated Management Information System, as on 27/07/2016, there are 1,148 rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water. Out of these, 75 habitations are affected with excess fluoride, 1,054 habitations with excess iron, 18 habitations with excess salinity and one habitation with excess nitrate in one or more rural drinking water sources. The Government of Chhattisgarh has not reported any arsenic affected habitation as on 27/07/2016.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assists the States technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). There is a fixed inter-State allocation criteria for funding under NRDWP. For the financial year 2016-17, the Central allocation of funds under NRDWP for Chhattisgarh State is ₹ 65.83 crore, of which ₹ 32.44 crore has already been released. Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds allocated to the Chhattisgarh State can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Since surface water based piped water supply schemes take a long gestation period of say 3-4 years, Government of India with the recommendation of NITI Aayog has provided ₹ 1.05 crore to Chhattisgarh State, for providing community water purification plants in 50 fluoride affected habitations so that 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes is made available immediately.

Performance of States under TSC

1515. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has assessed the performance of various States under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the deficiencies/irregularities noticed, State/UT-wise;

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check recurrence of such kind of deficiency/irregularity in future;

(d) the funds released for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to achieve the target set for TSC by involving local bodies in the country particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched from 1.4.1999 with principles of low to no

subsidy, focus on awareness generation, community centred and demand responsive approach, reliable supply chain, school sanitation and hygiene and involvement of PRIs and NGOs. Although the principles were appropriate, progress in the initial years of TSC was not as per expectation, since the implementing machinery could not gear up for demand generation activities and was not skilled in behaviour change strategies. However, certain practical difficulties were encountered in the implementation of NBA. The convergence with MGNREGA meant that funding had to come from different streams at different times. This mismatch brought up the prospect of partially built structures waiting to be finished and motivated households reverting to old practice of open defecation.

In order to address these deficiencies, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched from 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2019. The effectiveness of the Programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. The emphasis is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the GP level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

(d) State/UT-wise, Central share released during the last 3 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) A number of steps have been taken to bring about behavioural change. First and foremost, it has been driven clearly to all the States and districts that the programme is primarily about behavioural change and not supply led construction of toilets. Secondly, a number of training have been conducted for key stakeholders such as State officials, Collectors, Zilla Panchayat chairpersons to equip them with skills in behaviour change. The States have been suggested to adopt community led and community-driven approach for behaviour change. Techniques like 'Triggering' are being used, along with other ways of interpersonal communication. The PRIs, NGOs, youth groups, women, children and other opinion makers are being actively involved.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise, Central share released during last three years

	(₹ in crore)		
States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.10	234.17
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	14.61	38.71

States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Assam	41.81	185.78	474.27
Bihar	0.00	0.00	221.55
Chhattisgarh	0.00	28.12	144.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05
Gujarat	52.64	156.07	478.22
Haryana	131.18	5.93	32.76
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	130.17	4.37
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	103.08	4.05
Jharkhand	0.00	23.05	97.32
Karnataka	65.95	312.54	450.77
Kerala	43.01	33.97	8.50
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	0.00	374.33
Maharashtra	36.46	236.11	567.45
Manipur	0.00	9.18	44.19
Meghalaya	103.04	0.00	35.65
Mizoram	8.06	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.00	20.87	10.83
Odisha	0.00	65.84	571.50
Puducherry	0.00	2.00	4.40
Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.70
Rajasthan	0.00	271.57	938.73
Sikkim	8.25	3.89	6.12
Tamil Nadu	311.92	205.12	78.94
Telangana	0.00	105.62	128.39
Tripura	14.01	50.65	38.89
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	237.99	565.39
Uttarakhand	5.28	40.52	49.37
West Bengal	111.47	371.52	712.92
TOTAL	2190.28	2730.30	6362.96

Source: Integrated Management Information System, SBM-G, MDWS

Financial assistance to States for pure drinking water

†1516. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes under which Government provides financial assistance to the States for supply of pure drinking water;
- (b) the names of districts in Bihar which have been provided such financial assistance during the last two years; and
- (c) whether Government has also provided additional technical assistance along with the financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJTNAGI): (a) to (c) Although Water is a state subject, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides technical and financial assistance to all the States for supplying adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country. Under NRDWP, funds are released to the States and in turn, they release the funds to districts. As per information entered by the State Government of Bihar on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the details of funds (central share) released to the districts during the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Although under NRDWP, the execution of rural drinking water supply is in the domain of the concerned State Government, the technical assistance is provided to the States by the Ministry in the form of dissemination of knowledge through / technical booklets, manuals, guidelines, sharing of best practices / technologies, innovations, organising of the workshops in this respect etc. and also through interactions / visits of technical officers of the Ministry.

Statement*District-wise release of funds (Central share) in Bihar*

		(Amount in ₹ crore)	
Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Araria	4.32	7.11
2.	Arwal	2.38	1.53
3.	Aurangabad	6.93	3.73
4.	Banka	13.83	12.37

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16
5.	Begusarai	12.09	23.03
6.	Bhagalpur	33.84	22.43
7.	Bhojpur (Aara)	12.02	5.64
8.	Buxar	10.09	5.04
9.	Darbhanga	5.01	4.29
10.	Gaya	14.53	9.96
11.	Gopalganj	8.24	4.09
12.	Jamui	10.72	9.45
13.	Jehanabad	4.84	2.64
14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	7.68	4.98
15.	Katihar	3.78	3.22
16.	Khagaria	3.76	3.84
17.	Kishanganj	4.11	3.23
18.	Lakhisarai	8.11	4.75
19.	Madhepura	5.19	3.48
20.	Madhubani	7.32	7.83
21.	Munger	4.61	4.66
22.	Muzaffarpur	9.35	5.87
23.	Nalanda	19.5	11.34
24.	Nawada	24.43	9.55
25.	Pashchim Champaran	7.39	8.29
26.	Patna	14.98	6.85
27.	Purba Champaran	8.24	5.08
28.	Purnia	5.87	6.38
29.	Rohtas	14.39	6.97
30.	Saharsa	5.21	3.47
31.	Samastipur	9.3	4.47
32.	Saran	14.23	5
33.	Sheikhpura	5.56	3.19

Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16
34.	Sheohar	10.53	1.13
35.	Sitamarhi	14.42	7.04
36.	Siwan	7.39	4.74
37.	Supaul	9.58	4.52
38.	Vaishali	8.36	2.69
TOTAL		372.13	243.88

Open defecation

1517. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that despite building toilets, open defecation is still a huge concern in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any proactive measures to prevent open defecation;

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

(d) whether the Ministry aims to adopt Bangladesh's CLTS mode to overcome this problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The Ministry fully recognises that the real outcome for Swachh Bharat is elimination of open defecation. That is why, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) focuses on behavioural change and involvement of communities to eliminate open defecation. The SBM-G does not promote a supply driven toilet-construction approach; rather it emphasises realisation by people that open defecation is harmful to their health; and therefore they should build and use toilets. The entire programme is focussed on promoting elimination of open defecation. In order to build capacities to address open defecation, a number of trainings have been conducted for key stakeholders such as State officials, Collectors, Zilla Panchayat chairpersons to equip them with skills in behaviour change. The States have been suggested to adopt community led and community-driven approach for behaviour change. Techniques like 'Triggering' are being used, along with other ways of interpersonal communication. The PRIs, NGOs, youth groups, women, children and other opinion makers are being actively involved.

A World Bank support project has also been approved that will incentivise the States on the basis of *inter alia*, reduction in open defecation.

(d) and (e) The SBM(G) guidelines provide that the suggested approach is community led and community saturation approach focusing on collective behavioural change. However, given the socio-cultural diversity in India, the Government of India does not prescribe any one approach, and the States are free to choose any approach that is best suited to them.

Utilisation of funds released under SBM-G

1518. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States have not fully utilised the funds released under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBMG) during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to advise the States to fully utilise the funds released under SBM-G;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised during the last 2 years as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A number of steps have been taken to ensure that there are no unutilized funds. The implementation bottlenecks have been removed, and a number of trainings held to build capacities at the grassroot level. There is also an inbuilt provision in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines, regarding reduction in eligibility for further fund release in subsequent year, should there be higher unspent balance, which brings financial discipline. In fact, many of the States incurred higher expenditure than available funds (through higher State share or other means) to continue the momentum of the programme in 2015-16.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised during last two years

States/UTs	(₹ in crore)			
	2014-15		2015-16	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83
Gujarat	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47

Source: Integrated Management Information System, SBM-G, MDWS

Dumping of e-waste

1519. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) whether the volume of dumping of e-waste in the country has increased during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the e-waste (Management) Rules, 2015 for better management of e-waste, have been notified and given effect to;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor and by when the rules are expected to be notified; and
- (e) what other measures are taken for collection and channelizing of electronic waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not inventorized the generation of e-waste in the country in recent times and the import of e-waste for disposal and dumping is not permitted under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. However, as per the United Nations University report, 17 lakh ton of e-waste was generated in the country in 2014.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management & handling) Rules, 2011 and notified e-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The Rules come into force from October, 2016 to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. The new Rules provide for multiple measures to facilitate setting up of dismantling / recycling facilities for e-waste. These include simplified procedure of authorization which is now on the basis of Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board, responsibility upon State Governments to earmark and allocate space / shed for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities in the existing and upcoming industrial parks, estate and industrial clusters, to undertake industrial skill development and putting in place measures for safety and health of the workers engaged in e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, modified extended producer responsibility for setting up of producer responsibility organizations, e-waste exchange and target based approach to facilitate collection and recycling,

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 producers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste.

India's INDCs targets

1520. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) set ambitious renewable energy targets mainly in terms of solar and wind energy;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) how these targets have been proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), India has indicated that / it will achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF). The contributions under INDC have to be achieved by 2030.

India has set renewable power deployment target of 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar and 60 GW from wind energy.

- (c) The revised Tariff Policy, notified by the government on 28 January 2016 has several provisions aimed at accelerating deployment of renewable energy in the country, including, *inter alia*, provisions for (a) 8% solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) by the year 2022; (b) Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants; (c) bundling of renewable power with power from plants in case of fully depreciated power plants whose Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have expired; and (d) exemption of renewable energy from inter-state transmission charges. The Government has also issued guidelines for long term growth of RPOs for non-solar as well as solar energy.

Death of workers in quartz crushing industries

1521. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that thousands of workers in quartz crushing industries have died due to silicosis in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise and district-wise in case of Gujarat;

(c) whether Government would ban quartz crushing industries due to damage to environment and large scale death of workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of workers affected by Silicosis during the period 2012-2014 as reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment is given in the Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Labour and Employment has also informed that one worker in Vadodara and 24 workers in Godhra, Panchmahal district of Gujarat have died due to silicosis in quartz crushing industries during the period 2012-2014.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

(d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has inspected 16 operational quartz crushing industries in Godhra, Gujarat and found that the industries are not complying with the prescribed norms. CPCB has, therefore, issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, to the Gujarat State Pollution Control Board to implement the recommendations of the inspection report.

Statement

State-wise details of workers affected by Silicosis during 2012 to 2014

Sl. No.	States	Disease	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5.	Chandigarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	NCT of Delhi	-	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	States	Disease	2012	2013	2014
9.	Goa	Silicosis	Nil	1	Nil
10.	Gujarat	Silicosis	1	Nil	11
		Pneumoconiosis (silicosis)	12	Nil	Nil
		Silico tuberculosis	Nil	1	Nil
11.	Haryana	-	, Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	Nil	Nil	
14.	Jharkhand	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Kerala	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Karnataka	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Maharashtra	Silicosis	Nil	Nil	4
19.	Manipur	-	Nil	Nil	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Odisha	Silicosis	Nil	1	7
		Silico-Tuberculosis	Nil]	Nil
23.	Puducherry	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	
25.	Rajasthan	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Tamil Nadu	Silicosis - Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	Nil	Nil
		Milary TB with Industrial Bronchitis suspected Silicosis	1	Nil	Nil
		Bilateral Cystic Bronchiectasis suspected Silicosis	1	Nil	Nil
27.	Telangana	-	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	States	Disease	2012	2013	2014
28.	Tripura	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Uttarakhand	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil
31.	West Bengal	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		16	4	22	

Note: .. : Not Received

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Water and air pollution from thermal power stations

†1522. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the present status of water and air pollution from thermal power stations, the estimated number of people affected by them and the arrangements made for protecting the health of such people, State-wise and power station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has reported that all the 164 coal based thermal power plants have provided pollution control systems for control of air and water pollution. However, 19 thermal power plants were found to be not complying with the prescribed norms. CPCB has issued directions to the non-compliant thermal power plants. State-wise and power station-wise information on the number of people affected by thermal power plants is not available with CPCB/Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The steps taken to control pollution from thermal power stations include the following:

- (i) Prescribed stricter Particulate Matter (PM) emission limits of 30 milligram per normal cubic meter (mg/Nm³) for new power plants to be commissioned from 01.01.2017, 50mg/Nm³ for plants commissioned during 01.01.2004 to 31.12.2016, and 100mg/Nm³ for plants commissioned prior to 31.12.2003 as against the existing limit of 150 mg/Nm³;
- (ii) Prescribed Emission limits of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Mercury for the first time vide Notification dated 07-12-2015;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Prescribed specific water consumption limits of 2.5 cubic meter per megawatt hour (m^3/MWh) for new power plants to be commissioned from 01.01.2017 with achievement of zero liquid discharge, $3.5\text{m}^3/\text{MWh}$ for existing cooling tower (CT) based plants within two years and mandating installation CT in those plants where once through cooling system is installed with a view to achieve higher Cycle of Concentration (COC) and limit of $3.5\text{m}^3/\text{MWh}$ within two years;
- (iv) Stipulated installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system for control of SO_2 emission in seven plants located at Dahanu, Trombay, Ratnagir, Vindhyachal, Bongaigaon, Mundra and Udipi;
- (v) Mandated the use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants located 500-1000 kilometers from coal mine / urban area / critically polluted area;
- (vi) Mandated 100% flyash utilization vide notification dated 03.11.2009 within five years for existing plants and 4 years for new plants from the date of commissioning;
- (vii) Implementation of cleaner power generation technologies like Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion, Atmospheric Fluidized Bed Combustion, Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion, Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle, Super Critical technology etc.

Checks on lakes and waterbodies in Bengaluru

1523. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Wili the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether given that under Section 4 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, solid waste dumping and discharge of untreated wastes and effluents is prohibited, the Regulatory Authority has conducted any recent checks and received appropriate response from the Karnataka Government on lakes and waterbodies in Bengaluru;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) further, as required under Section 4(4) of the Rules, whether the State has carried out classification and detailed Environmental Impact Assessment of wetlands as required; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) Discharge of untreated wastes and effluent from industries, cities and towns as well as dumping of solid waste in wetlands is prohibited under Rule 4(iv) and (v) of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010. Also, as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, no landfill is to be permitted within any wetland. The Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority has identified 34 wetlands in Bengaluru city, however, no specific Environmental Impact Assessment study has been conducted by them for these wetlands.

Initiatives to check pollution

1524. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main initiatives taken to check various kinds of pollution;
- (b) whether there has been any improvement,, during the last two years, in India's ranking in Global Environment Performance Index (EPI);
- (c) if not, what further initiatives the Ministry proposes to take in future; and
- (d) how frequently the Central Pollution Control Board revises the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) and what is the criterion for revising CEPI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The main initiatives taken by the Government to check various kinds of pollution *inter alia* include the following:-

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes;
- (vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;

- (viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;
- (x) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;
- (xi) Notification of Construction and Demolition. Waste Management Rules;
- (xii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (xiii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (xiv) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (xv) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (xvi) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for prevention of pollution from various sources including switching over to Natural Gas by industries, wherever feasible;
- (xvii) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries;
- (xviii) Revision of emission standards including thermal power plants, cement plants etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Yale University, United States has reported that India's ranking in Global Environment Performance Index (EPI) improved by 14 points from 155th rank in 2014 to 141st rank at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer at (b) above.

(d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi had carried out a comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 prominent industrial clusters based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index

(CEPI) criteria and identified 43 industrial clusters as Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters during 2009-10. Subsequently in 2011 and 2013, CPCB has carried re-assessment of CEPI considering the action plans prepared and implemented by the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees concerned for improving the environmental quality in these areas. In order to bring in more objectivity and effectiveness in the process of calculating CEPI score, a new criteria was evolved in 2016 based on quality of air and water pollutants generated, hazardous waste generated and consumption of resources. CPCB has initiated action to re-assess the CEPI scores on the basis of the new criteria.

Fire in landfill sites in Mumbai and NCR

1525. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently fire engulfed the landfill sites in Mumbai and the National Capital Region which spewed toxins causing severe air pollution affecting the people living in the vicinity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Incidents of fire were reported at Deonar dumping ground, Mumbai in January and March, 2016, and at Ghazipur and Bhalswa landfill sites, National Capital Region (NCR) in April, 2016. The officials Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) conducted a site inspection at Deonar dumping ground. Ghazipur and Bhalswa landfill sites were inspected by a Committee comprising officials from Delhi Pollution Control Committee and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) in Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) around Deonar dumping site, Mumbai after the fire incident was found above the permissible limit by MPCB.

The measures taken by the Government for environmentally sound management of dump sites and garbage disposal include directions by MPCB to the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai to undertake remedial action for scientific closure of the landfill, arrangements for venting / flaring / utilization of the methane gas from the

dumps, spray of environment friendly deodorant to control odour, composting of organic waste etc. The suggested measures for scientific management of dump sites in NCR include installation of waste to energy plants, composting facilities, setting up of gas extraction plants, implementation of fire prevention plan etc.

Getting rid of filth and pollution from wastes

†1526. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the programme formulated to make efforts undertaken to get the country rid of filth and pollution from wastes more effective and the status of implementation thereof; and
- (b) the present status of fixing of responsibility and financial management for implementing Government policy for creating a healthy atmosphere by making land, water and air pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Comprehensive revision of Waste Management Rules for solid waste, plastic waste, biomedical waste, hazardous waste and electronic waste, and notification of construction and demolition waste management Rules during March April, 2016. These Rules emphasizes waste minimization, source segregation, resource recovery for recycling and reuse, extended producer responsibility, involvement of waste pickers and self help group, enhanced scope for waste reuse / recycle in different application like usage in road, waste to energy, waste to oil etc., stringent standards for pollutants from waste treatment and disposal facility, fine for littering of waste etc., so as to ensure environmentally sound management of waste and minimise adverse impact on the environment.

The Government has taken a series of steps to address issues related to water pollution, air pollution, industrial pollution, improper waste disposal etc. The major steps being taken by the Government to control pollution inter alia include the following:—

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes;
- (vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;
- (x) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (xi) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (xii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (xiii) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (xiv) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- (xv) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries;
- (xvi) Preparation of action plan for sewage management and restoration of water quality in aquatic resources by State Governments;
- (xvii) Implementation of National River Conservation Plan for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers and undertaking conservation activities including education and awareness creation, community participation, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development;
- (xviii) Implementation of schemes for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), promotion of waste minimization strategies, Capacity Building

for Industrial Pollution Management, setting up of Treatment and Disposal Facilities for hazardous and biomedical waste, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants etc.

(xix) Re-categorisation of industries based on the pollution potential.

(b) The revised waste management Rules prescribe definite roles for stakeholders more explicitly including the roles for waste generators, local bodies, State Government, State Pollution Control Boards, Central Ministries and Central Pollution Control Board. To supplement financial resources for implementation of these waste management Rules, the local bodies have been empowered to levy user charges for the services rendered and spot fine for the default. All manufacturers and brand owners have been made responsible for collection and channelization of waste through Extended Producers Responsibility and provisioning for necessary financial assistance to local bodies. Further, the shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity are required to register with local body on payment of plastic waste management fee. The industrial projects have to meet the expenditure for the installation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Effluent Treatment Plants.

These rules were sent to the concerned Central Ministries and all the State Governments for effective implementation.

Pollution of Manjeera and Nakka Vagu

1527. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that river Manjeera and a rivulet, Nakka Vagu that merges with Manjeera are being polluted with the release of effluents from nearby factories in the Sangareddy area of Medak district in Telangana;

(b) whether the polluted river waters have created a drinking water problem; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has reported that there is no industrial effluent discharge into Nakka Vagu rivulet and Manjeera river at present. Manjeera River and Nakka Vagu

rivulet receive domestic discharge from adjoining towns. The CPCB, based on the drinking water quality criteria with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand, has identified polluted river stretches at Manjeera River (from Gowdicharla to Nakka Vagu) and Nakka Vagu rivulet (from Gandilachapet to Sevalal Thanda).

(c) Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) has carried out a comprehensive study on polluted river stretch of Nakka Vagu with CPCB funding in the year 2012. Since the main source of pollution is domestic sewage, notices have been issued by TSPCB to authorities concerned to construct Sewage Treatment Plants.

Areas covered by dense forests

1528. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of areas covered by dense forests;
- (b) the details thereof during the last ten years;
- (c) whether any forest land has been got converted into non-forest land during that period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Forest cover of the country is assessed biennially and published as India State of Forest / Report (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As per India State of Forest Report-2015, the forest cover of the country is 7, 01,673 square kilometers. The forest cover is divided into three classes namely Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). As per this classification, the total dense forest cover is 4,01,278 square kilometers including VDF and MDF. The area figures of Dense Forest Cover for last ten years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) During last ten years, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted approval for diversion of 24,52,88 hectare of forest land in 11,580 cases under Section - 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various developmental activities. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Status of Dense Forests# in last ten years States/UTs-wise as per India
State of Forest Reports (ISFRs)*

States/UTs	(Area in square Kilotmeters)				
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
	Dense Forests	Dense Forests	Dense Forests	Dense forests	Dense Forests
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	25577*	27227*	27092*	26929*	13468
Arunachal Pradesh	52414	52447	52387	52242	52105
Assam	13019	13019	12848	12789	12709
Bihar	3479	3479	3511	3627	3624
Chhattisgarh	39200	39074	39074	39018	38998
Delhi	577	56.6	56	56.14	64.09
Goa	1135	1121	1128	1128	1122
Gujarat	5625	5625	5607	1596	5596
Haryana	490	490	484	480	479
Himachal Pradesh	9607	9607	9605	9605	9605
Jammu and Kashmir	13275	12900	12900	12900	12876
Jharkhand	12489	12489	12507	12254	12251
Karnataka	21958	21958	21956	21956	21844
Kerala	10853	10853	10836	10930	10824
Madhya Pradesh	41654	41654	41626	41553	41531
Maharashtra	29573	29573	29551	29490	29459
Manipur	6175	6175	6881	6822	6652
Meghalaya	9911	9911	10208	10138	10033
Mizoram	6385	6283	6220	6038	5996
Nagaland	6171	6171	6224	6034	5991
Odisha	28467	28467	28426	28340	28493
Punjab	733	733	736	736	735

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	4522	4522	4520	4496	4502
Sikkim	2661	2661	2661	2661	2660
Tamil Nadu	13142	13269	13269	13147	13462
Telangana	0	0	0	0	13225
Tripura	4881	4811	4795	4750	4722
Uttar Pradesh	6189	6189	6185	6173	6255
Uttarakhand	18927	18927	18929	18896	18356
West Bengal	7631	7631	7630	7117	7120
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6167	6167	6177	6167	6371
Chandigarh	11	11	11	11.02	15.45
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114	114	114	114	80
Daman and Diu	1	0.62	0.62	1.87	7.22
Lakshadweep	16	16.71	17.18	17.18	17.22
Puducherry	13	34.1	35.37	35.23	29.68
GRAND TOTAL	402522	403666	404207.2	402247.4	401278

Dense Forests include VDF and MDF Areas.

* From 2007-2013 Telangana area figures is included in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-II

State-wise details of area approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Central Government for various developmental activities during the last ten years and current year (01.01.2005 to 20.07.2016)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Grand Total	
		No. of Cases	Total Land Diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	33	166.679
2.	Andhra Pradesh	167	10121.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	115	5693.6
4.	Assam	105	999.417

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	123	4335.93
6.	Chandigarh	16	54.6058
7.	Chhattisgarh	192	15599
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	19.9494
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	12	38.2465
11.	Goa	39	1458.89
12.	Gujarat	566	9065.37
13.	Haryana	2310	2776.52
14.	Himachal Pradesh	842	5529.99
15.	Jharkhand	192	15839.8
16.	Karnataka	219	8644.74
17.	Kerala	35	282.886
18.	Madhya Pradesh	366	18679.1
19.	Maharashtra	361	12432.6
20.	Manipur	17	2168.72
21.	Meghalaya	19	384.358
22.	Mizoram	5	459.255
23.	Odisha	213	21027
24.	Punjab	2422	59071.5
25.	Rajasthan	274	11524
26.	Sikkim	210	1451.01
27.	Tamil Nadu	80	817.711
28.	Telangana	94	11355.5
29.	Tripura	144	6239.4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	575	6244.56
31.	Uttarakhand	1745	11927.7
32.	West Bengal	43	874.508
TOTAL		11580	245288.00

Environment Supplement Plan

1529. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Environment Supplement Plan has come into force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it is likely to be legally enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) A draft Notification was published on 10-5-2016 inviting comments from public and the period for giving comments ended on 09-07-2016. The Ministry has not finalized the Notification. A precise time frame for completion of this exercise cannot be indicated at this stage in view of the large number of suggestions received and processes involved.

Death of elephants in Tamil Nadu

1530. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, in a span of just one month, around 7 elephants have died in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to study the causes of such frequent deaths of elephants in the region; and
- (c) the schemes/measures taken by Government, so far, in reducing the unnatural deaths of wildlife such as elephants in the region as well as for reducing the man animal conflicts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information received from State Government, six elephants have died in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu between 20.06.2016 to 06.07.2016.

- (b) The causes of elephant deaths in the region are natural deaths, train accidents, road accidents and bodily injuries.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to reduce death of wildlife such as elephants as well as mitigation of man animal conflicts are given below:

- (i) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'.
- (ii) The State has notified good elephant habitats as "Elephant Reserves", for better conservation and management of elephants. So far 29 Elephant Reserves have been established in 14 States.
- (iii) Elephant is included under Schedule-I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, to provide it highest degree of legal protection.
- (iv) A general advisory was issued jointly to all the railway zones and relevant States Governments suggesting measures to prevent collision of trains with wild elephants. Some of the important recommendations are given below:
 - (a) Clearance of vegetation on the sides of railway tracks.
 - (b) Underpasses/overpasses/girder bridges across vulnerable stretches of railway tracks to allow safe passage elephants.
 - (c) Signage boards at selected points to alert train drivers.
 - (d) Sensitization programmes for Train Drivers/Guards/Station Masters.
 - (e) Engagement of elephant trackers and communication with Station Masters.
 - (f) To keep Railway tracks free from food wastes, that attracts elephants.
- (v) A permanent coordination committee has been constituted jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Environment and Forests to share information and monitor the implementation of the advisory.
- (vi) Improvement of elephant habitat, including Elephant Reserves and Corridors is carried out regularly.
- (vii) Regular and extensive patrolling of forest areas and anti poaching measures by frontline field staff of the State Forest Departments.
- (viii) Trainings and awareness camps are organised regularly for local people for conservation of elephants and other wildlife.

- (ix) Local communities are organised into Joint Forest Management Committees/ Eco-development Committees for protection of elephant habitat, including elephant corridors.

Protection of endangered animals and birds in Puducherry

1531. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided adequate funds and infrastructure facilities to develop and improve the wild life, bird sanctuaries and zoological parks in the country to protect endangered animals and birds around Puducherry;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and disbursed during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to develop marine parks, zoological parks and birds sanctuaries in Puducherry; and
- (d) the various scientific and innovative measures taken by Government to protect marine habitat in the country particularly around Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Financial assistance has been provided for the protection of endangered animals and birds in Puducherry under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'(CSS-IDWH). Proposal for release of funds under CSS-IDWH was received for the year 2014-15 which the Ministry after examining released ₹ 12.00 lakhs to Puducherry. However, funds released during the last five years under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development and improvement of the wildlife and bird sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu, which is lying around Puducherry, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

No fund to develop and improve Zoological Parks in Puduchery was provided as no recognized zoos under Section 38 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 exists in Puduchery. However, financial assistance provided by the Central Zoo Authority in last five years to zoos in the State of Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Declaration of any area as a Protected Area is the mandate of concerned State/UT Government. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the States for the protection and conservation of the wildlife and its habitats under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(d) No specific scientific and innovative measures have been taken by the Government to protect marine habitat in the country particularly around Puducherry.

Details of funds released to Tamil Nadu under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) and 'Project Tiger' during the last five years

Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	IDWH	Project Tiger	IDWH	Project Tiger	IDWH	Project Tiger	IDWH	Project Tiger	IDWH	Project Tiger
Tamil Nadu	256.027	605.964	258.479	445.983	277.7918	763.255	280.626	864.316	3.261	1950.171

Financial assistance provided by the Central Zoo Authority in last five years to zoos in the State of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Zoo	Amount in Financial year (in Rupees)					purpose
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chennai Snake Park Trust, Chennai	2,12,200.00	-	-	-	-	Development work

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arignar Anna Zoological Park Vandalur, Chennai	50,84,916.00	65,16,000.00	65,16,000.00	57,65,000.00	71,27,000.00	Upkeep and maintenance of Rescue Centre housing Circus animals
3.	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust/ Centre for Herpetology, Mamallapuram	1,40,000.00	-	2,71,000.00	-	-	Development of Work
4.	Children's Park, Guindy Chennai	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00	-	-	-	Development of work
TOTAL		55,57,416.00	66,36,000.00	67,87,000.00	85,15,000.00	71,27,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL				3,46,22,416.00			

Pre-mature deaths due to air pollution

1532. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that close to 1.6 million pre-mature deaths take place per year in the country due to air pollution;
- (b) if so, what is the source of this information;
- (c) whether Government agrees with such a conclusion; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) "World Energy Outlook Special Report" on "Energy and Air Pollution" published by International Energy Agency reported that around 6.5 million deaths are attributed each year to poor air quality.

(c) and (d) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of diseases exclusively due to indoor and outdoor air pollution. However, Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity etc. of the individuals.

Permission of NTCA for Digging Tunnels

1533. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) had requested the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) on 30th September, 2014 for permission to use explosives to dig tunnels for Anakkayam small hydro project and that no reply was received in spite of reminders in 2015 and 2016, so, far;
- (b) whether, even though forest department has begun steps to cut down trees in the area, NTCA has not given permission to start tunneling work using explosives in that area; and
- (c) whether the Ministry would see that the sanction is expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No such request has been received from the Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEBL) in the said matter.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Environment clearance to Polavaram Project

1534. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Ministry for extension of environmental clearance to Polavaram Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any approval orders have been issued in this regard for uninterrupted construction of Polavaram Project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had issued "Stop Work Order" for the construction of Polavaram project in February, 2011. This "Stop Work Order" was kept in abeyance for a period of 6 months *vide* letter dated 27.2.2013. Thereafter, the "Stop Work Order" was kept in abeyance for another 6 months *vide* letter dated 1.1.2014. "Stop Work Order" was kept in abeyance further for a period of one year *vide* letter dated 3.7.2015.

**Relaxation of forest laws for roads, school buildings
and irrigation facilities**

1535. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to relax certain provisions of the forest laws for construction of pucca roads, school buildings etc. and to provide irrigation facilities in tribal dominated villages located in forests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, area-wise and State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply part (a) above, reply to part (b) does not arise.

Integration of NRCP in Ministry of WRRDGR

1536. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Secretariat had sought the comments of the Ministry to integrate the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (WRRDGR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has submitted the comments to the Cabinet Secretariat and whether this matter has been resolved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Expenditure Finance Committee, while considering the National Hydrology Project of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), recommended that to ensure an integrated approach at national level, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and the Directorate should be transferred from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to MoWR, RD&GR. Based on a reference in this regard from Finance Secretary, the Cabinet Secretariat sought comments of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The comments of this Ministry have been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat in February, 2016.

Schemes for environmental conservation

1537. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by Government for environmental conservation in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the environmental conservation is in a critical stage in various States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government for achieving sustainable development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry is implementing National River Conservation Programme, sub-schemes of Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-Systems, National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission, National Coastal Management Programme, National Mission on Himalayan Studies under Climate Change Programme under the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India.

(b) to (d) These schemes act as remedial measures for conservation of environment and sustainable development of various ecosystems. The umbrella Scheme on Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems through its different sub-schemes formulated for protection of corals, mangroves, biosphere reserves, wetlands and lakes conserve the natural resources and these eco-systems of the country. The sub-scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems aims at conservation of all aquatic eco-systems including lakes and wetlands of the country. National Afforestation Programme and Green India Mission contribute towards regeneration of degraded forests and their adjoining areas in the country. National River Conservation Programme facilitates in improving water quality of polluted stretches of rivers by preventing pollution loads reaching the rivers through various pollution abatement works. National Coastal Management Programme ensures livelihood security to fishing and other local communities to conserve and protect coastal stretches and promotes coastal development based on scientific principles. National Mission on Himalayan Studies aims at focusing on conservation of Himalayan Ecosystem and sustainable development of the Indian Himalayan Region. The Ministry also monitors implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and has been carrying out enabling activities and other obligations of the Convention. The programme aims at networking and forging strategic partnerships among relevant Scientific Institutions and stakeholders for enhancing knowledge data base and scientific inputs in reporting and revising desertification and land degradation. Collection, collation and storage of subject specific database on environmental issues for future retrieval and dissemination to all concerned for sustainable quality of life for future generations, is achieved through an Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Programme of the Ministry.

The funding under the Central Sector Schemes is 100 per cent from the Government of India. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as per the revised funding pattern from 2015- 16 onwards, the Government of India's share is 50 per cent for rest of India and 80 per cent for the North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States *i.e.* Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in environment sector. The share of the Government of India is 60 per cent for rest of India in the schemes related to forestry and wildlife and 90 per cent in respect of North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States.

Operational mines closed in Rajasthan

†1538. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

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

- (a) the number of operational mines in Rajasthan closed due to non-availability of environmental clearance;
- (b) whether the National Green Tribunal has sought suggestions from the State Governments before closing down the mines and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by Government to address the issue of job crisis likely to be faced by the workers due to such closure; and
- (d) whether Government is taking any steps to facilitate the process of environmental clearance so that the mining activities could be restarted in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) does not maintain details of operational mines in various States. However, the Government of Rajasthan has reported on 27th July, 2016 that nearly 25,000 leases/quarry licences are in operation and out of which nearly 19,000 were closed.

(b) State Government of Rajasthan was a party in the matter of Himmat Singh Shekhawat versus State of Rajasthan & Others [MA. No. 577 of 2016 in M.A. No. 24 of 2016 in Original Application No. 123 of 2014].

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Environmental clearance is granted as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. The Ministry, *vide* Notification dated 15.01.2016, for the first time, has delegated the Authority of Environmental Clearance up to 5 hectares of individual mining lease of minor minerals and 25 hectares in clusters to the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority- (DEIAA) headed, by the District Magistrate/ District Collector. A District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) has also been constituted. The Ministry has also notified the constitution of DEIAA and DEAC, *vide* Notification SO No. 190 (E) dated 20.01.2016. The Ministry has further clarified the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and issued the amendments in the EIA Notification, 2006 on 01.07.2016 for mining of minor minerals, in situation of a large number of leases or quarry licenses of very small size in contiguous area.

Floods in Himalayan region

1539. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the destruction caused by floods in the Himalayan region in 1970, 2013 and 2014 was due to excessive deforestation;

(b) if so, Government's plan to plant trees in the deforested areas of the Himalayas; and

(c) the types of programmes run by Government to create environmental awareness among youth of the country including these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) There are many causes of floods in Himalayan region such as heavy precipitation, silting in river beds, obstruction of river channel, cloud burst and deforestation.

(b) The treatment of degraded forest areas of the Himalayas is being taken up under various schemes of States/UTs and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes through States/UTs, such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Apart from CSS, various schemes for plantation are being taken up by States/UTs.

(c) The 'Environment Education, Awareness and Training (EEAT)' scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was launched in the Financial Year 1983-84 with the basic objective to promote environment awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. The objectives of the scheme are achieved through the implementation of four programmes namely National Green Corps, National Environment Awareness Campaign, Seminars/Workshops and National Nature Camping Programme. Under these programmes financial assistance is provided to various organisations for undertaking activities and awareness campaigns for protection of environment in the country.

Effect of rise in sea water

1540. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has paid attention to the Global Environment Report of United Nations, according to which Mumbai and Kolkata would be most affected due to rise in sea level due to climate change and it could pose danger to nearly 4 crore people;
- (b) if so, whether Government is formulating any plan to deal with this situation; and
- (c) if so, by when this plan would be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) published a report titled "Global Environment Outlook GEO-6: Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific", in 2016. It has indicated that by the 2050, some Asian cities including Kolkata and Mumbai will be at risk due to sea level rise affecting about 40 million people in India.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes National Missions in several areas including solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry (Green India Mission), agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat includes, inter alia, scheme on smart cities. NAPCC also includes initiative on coastal zone management.

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was published in 2011. Its aim is to protect livelihoods, preserve ecology and promote economic activity in coastal areas.

Further, the Government with the assistance of the World Bank, has initiated a project titled 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other non-climatic parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave.

Poaching of one horned rhinoceros

1541. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a continuous rise in the poaching of one horned rhinoceros in the Kaziranga National Park and other national parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) whether the persons responsible for poaching have been punished, so far;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what efforts are being made by Government to stop the killing of one horned rhinos in Kaziranga National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Poaching of one-horned rhinoceros has been reported in the Kaziranga National Park and other national parks in Assam and West Bengal. However, as reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, there has been no poaching of rhinos in Uttar Pradesh during last three years. Rhinos are found in the State of Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Details of poaching of one-horned rhinoceros in Assam and West Bengal during the last three years, as reported by the state governments, is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	41	32	21
2.	West Bengal	Nil	6	2

(c) and (d) As informed by the State Government of Assam, a total of 226 persons were arrested during the last three years of which 6 persons were convicted. With respect to the State Government of West Bengal, person responsible for poaching of rhinos have been booked under various section of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(e) The steps taken for protection of one-horned rhinoceros in Kaziranga National Park is given below:

- (a) A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Rhino Task Force has submitted its report and suggested actions for control of poaching etc.).
- (b) In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Special Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- (c) Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
- (d) CBI investigation in rhino poaching cases handed over by the State of Assam.
- (e) Supporting health insurance to field staff- Approved by the technical committee of the NTCA to constitute a revolving fund for ₹ 20 Lakhs which shall be reimbursed on a case to case basis.
- (f) Forest officers are given power for using fire arms under Section 197 (2) of CrPc in Assam.
- (g) Installation of 24x7 hours electronic eye surveillance system to monitor the wild animals and other related issues in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Anti Rhino Poaching Task Force was constituted, headed by Additional Director General of Police, STF, Assam.

Identification of wetlands

1542. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether wetlands help in flood mitigation and ground water recharge;
- (b) whether wetlands alone support 20 per cent of the known range of bio-diversity in the country;
- (c) whether wetlands are losing to the demands of real estate; and
- (d) the reasons for not identifying wetlands in the country during the last five years despite their ecological importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The wetlands are a big life support systems for variety of aquatic, marine and terrestrial *flora and fauna*. They help in control of flood and waste water treatment as well as recharging of aquifers. However, no confirmed data is available regarding percentage of biodiversity supported by wetlands.

(c) Rapid urbanization and various developmental activities along with other anthropogenic pressures are adversely impacting a few wetlands in the country.

(d) The Ministry has, so far identified 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP)/NPCA). In order to conserve wetlands and lakes in an integrated manner, all the States/ Union Territories have been directed to constitute the State Wetlands / Lakes Authorities. They have been advised to give high priority for identifying new wetlands for conservation, delineation of their boundaries and development of integrated management plans for their conservation and restoration. Further, to regulate certain activities within the identified wetlands, the Government of India has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010.

Death of spotted deer in National Zoological Park

1543. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the number spotted deer died in recent rabies attack in the National Zoological Park, Delhi;

(b) why vaccination was not provided on time and why precautions were not taken to isolate healthy deer, from other animals;

(c) whether any enquiry was made by the Central Zoo Authority to find out the reasons and to take remedial measures; and

(d) how many spotted deer are in healthy condition in Delhi zoo and whether vaccination process is over for them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) 33 number of spotted deer have died of rabies in the National Zoological Park since January, 2016.

(b) Pre-exposure prophylactic vaccination is provided to flagship species such as tiger, lion, leopard etc. This practice of pre-exposure prophylactic vaccination is not followed as a management practice in zoo for deers because transmission of this disease from one animal to other within enclosures is not possible.

(c) As soon as it came to the notice of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) that the scientists of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar have found samples of dead spotted deer at National Zoological Park (NZP), New Delhi, positive to Rabies, the CZA sought an action taken report and also the future course of action to be taken by the NZP. NZP was advised to take action in consultation with the IVRI. Also the IVRI was requested to depute a team of Scientists to visit the NZP and provide technical inputs. The Member Secretary, CZA along with Evaluation and Monitoring Officer and Evaluation and Monitoring Assistant of the CZA carried out an inspection of the NZP and suggested specific measures, important among these include:

- (a) Convening meeting of the Health Committee of the NZP in order to take appropriate technical guidance.
 - (b) Installation of CCTV in the feeding/retiring cell as well as of the paddock area of the enclosure to identify the feral animal species responsible for the spread of disease.
 - (c) Filling foot bath at the entrance to the enclosure with appropriate concentration of the disinfectant.
 - (d) Vaccination of all staff involved with upkeep and management for Rabies.
 - (e) Zoological information Management System (ZIMS) of V which the NZP is a member, be utilized as a tool to get the expert advise from zoos abroad on disease diagnosis and treatment of animals.
- (d) Based on manifestation of symptoms, 80 spotted deer appear to be in healthy condition. Further, all these have been administered first dose of vaccine against rabies.

Mangrove vegetation in Sunderban delta

1544. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a change in the mode of mangrove vegetation in Sunderban delta of West Bengal;

- (b) whether this change is having an impact on the Royal Bengal tiger population;
- (c) whether this change is having an impact on the people of the area who depends on fishing and jungle products for their livelihood; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report 2015, published by Forest Survey of India, the mangrove cover in the districts of West Bengal where Sunderban delta is situated is 2,106 sq. km. Compared with 2013 assessment, there has been a net increase of 9 sq. km. in the mangrove cover.

(b) to (d) As per the information received from the State Government of West Bengal, no such study has been carried out.

Existence of forest, green belts and water bodies

1545. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that forest, green belts and water bodies mentioned in revenue records do not exist on ground as such;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to recurrent either the revenue records or restore areas, as mentioned in revenue records, to match the ground reality; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No such information/report has been received in the Ministry.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Tigers in Jim Corbet National Park

1546. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of tigers have increased in the Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand and if so, the total number of tigers, as in June, 2015;
- (b) whether Government is having any plan to frame better schemes to preserve these tigers;

- (c) whether Government is providing extra funds to preserve tigers there; and
- (d) if so, the total extra amount contributed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in India, 2014, total number of tigers in the Corbett Tiger Reserve is 215 (169-261 range). The Corbett Tiger Reserve has had a stable tiger population for the past 5 years which is the highest in any single protected area across the country. As the area is already functioning at its biological carrying capacity, an increase in tiger numbers is not expected.

(b) to (d) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of initiatives for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals, and the same are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

All tiger reserves are funded under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger based on the Annual Plan of Operations as per prescriptions of the Tiger Conservation Plan and subject to compliance of various statutory requirements. Funding assistance given under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last three years, *inter alia*, including State of Uttarakhand, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Steps taken by Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tiger and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or, where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

Administrative steps

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative: standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
7. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand) & Orang National Park (Assam) have been declared / notified as 48th & 49th Tiger Reserves. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).
9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved

in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39788.12 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (31250.45 sq.km.) of all the 49 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as "Project Tiger" and "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as

a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
20. The 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference (3 AMC) was organized in New Delhi from 12-14 April 2016. Inspired by the statement of Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, during this conference that "conservation of tigers is not a choice, it is an imperative", to achieve the concrete results of ensuring the conservation of tigers in the wild and their habitats by 2022, the representatives of the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries resolved to:
 - Accelerate implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP)/ National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) and agreed actions from the above-mentioned declarations, review and update priority and differentiated action plans, and track progress through mutual and systematic reporting and evaluation.
 - Align development and tiger conservation in a mutually complementary manner by re-orienting development strategies to mainstream the concerns of tiger conservation, such as by integrating tiger and wildlife safeguards in infrastructure at the landscape level, developing partnerships with business groups, and strong engagement with local stakeholders.
 - Leverage funding and technical support from international organisations, bilateral and multilateral financial institutions, foundations, civil society organisations, private sector, and climate funds, in addition to TRC governments.
 - Recognise and enhance the importance of tiger habitats by promoting them as providing ecosystem services, as engines of economic growth and helping to address climate change.

- Emphasize recovery of tiger populations in areas with low tiger densities and restoration in areas from which they have been extirpated by using successful programmes of tiger reintroduction and rehabilitation of their habitats and prey.
- Strengthen co-operation at the highest levels of government to combat wildlife crime, address the demand for tiger products, and increase formal and informal transboundary coordination.
- Enhance knowledge sharing and capacity development for all stakeholders and increase the use of technology, including smart tools, monitoring protocols, and information systems, to improve management effectiveness.

Other Miscellaneous Steps

21. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF): The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 60% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
22. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
23. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, re introduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a

unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding, The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has been very successful.

28. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
29. All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014:- The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226 (lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 49 tiger reserves in 18 States).
30. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE): A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
31. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
35. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.

36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
37. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
38. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
39. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
40. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
41. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded / straying tigers / tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.

Recent Steps

43. On completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand), central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
44. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management. Similar exercise is being done for 10 more tiger reserves.
45. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and now has plan to extend to other tiger reserves too.
46. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
47. A Rhino Task Force has suggested measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
48. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

50. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
52. A joint report with Nepal and Bangladesh has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai are landscape.
53. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/ reporting system in tiger reserves.
54. Guidelines for security audit of the tiger reserves have been finalised and is getting validated.
55. Tiger rich areas outside tiger reserves are being monitored or bestowing CA|TS certification.

Statement-II

Details of funding assistance given under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last three years, inter alia, including State of Uttarakhand, State-wise

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States	2013-14 Released	2014-15 Released	2015-16 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.7804	184.141	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	757.1705	658.426	429.53900
3.	Assam	808.9665	1509.389	1425.4130
4.	Bihar	285.0898	317.096	223.55051
5.	Chhattisgarh	583.056	609.827	398.94500
6.	Jharkhand	251.168	199.080	47.98470
7.	Karnataka	2016.0318	1565.773	1378.19440
8.	Kerala	489.296	517.5351	396.60100
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.734	4335.118	1421.00700
10.	Maharashtra	3453.3483	3425.524	3923.07890

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mizoram	233.68	232.189	187.98450
12.	Odisha	786.9	707.391	544.80052
13.	Rajasthan	512.848	627.192	1257.80800
14.	Tamil Nadu	763.255	864.316	1950.17128
15.	Uttarakhand	384.045	391.19 1	683.98538
16.	Uttar Pradesh	525.876	760.928	624.54630
17.	West Bengal	348.516	596.882	376.50781
18.	Goa	2.05	0.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	214.81920
TOTAL		17,228.81133	17,502.00	15,484.9365

Setting up of e-waste management plant

1547. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up an e-waste management plant in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any report on e-waste account of the country and the estimates for the next ten years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action proposed in consultation with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No, Sir. However, there are 151 e-waste dismantling /recycling registered units in private sector located in 13 States in the country having combined capacity of 4.46 lakh metric tons per annum.

(b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board in 2005, the generation of e-waste in the country was assessed as 1. 46 lakh ton which was estimated to exceed 8 lakh ton by 2012. As per the United Nations University report, 17 lakh ton of e-waste was generated in the country in 2014.

(c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has set up Skill Council for Green Jobs, which has been given the mandate to cover the subject of e-waste from Skill Development point of view. Skill Council for Green Jobs has started the Occupational

Mapping, Skill Gap Analysis and identification of Job Roles in the e-waste sector. The Skill Council for Green Jobs is assigned with the responsibility for preparation of a Qualification Pack of 'E-Waste Handler' on a fast track mode.

Parking of new vehicles in Delhi

1548. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cars are parked on narrow streets of residential colonies in the capital as the car owners do not have parking space inside their houses which create a lot of problem for the resident of Delhi and many persons have died due to fight over parking space;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to make it compulsory for car buyers to submit a map of parking space at the time of registration of their vehicles and also an affidavit that they would not use public space for parking their vehicles; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Government is aware about the problems being faced by the people of residential colonies in the capital as a large number of car owners do not have their parking space. However, presently there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry to make it compulsory for car buyers to submit a map of parking space at the time of registration of their vehicles and an affidavit that they would not use public space for parking their vehicles. Section 117 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) vests powers to determine places at which motor vehicles may stand with the State Governments. Section 138(e) of MV Act empowers State Government to maintain and manage parking places and stands and the fees, if any, which may be charged for their use.

National symposium on mining

†1549. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had organized a national symposium on mining;

(b) the States from which mining officers were present therein;

(c) the suggestions made by representatives and the reaction of Government thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether some representatives complained about not getting timely permission from Forest and Revenue Departments for mines of limestone and Copper;

(e) whether concerns were also raised about the interference of China in every field of India; and

(f) whether at present industrialists do not get the permission to set up the industry even after allocation of mines and if so, the steps being taken by Government for improving the condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (b) The Ministry of Mines had organized a 'National Conclave on Mines and Minerals' jointly with the State Government of Chhattisgarh and Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI) at Raipur on 4th and 5th July, 2016. It was organized to provide an effective platform to showcase the recent policy initiatives by the Government of India in the mining sector to realize its optimum potential for the sustainable development of the country. The officers from the Department of Mining and Geology of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tamil Nadu were present in the Conclave. About 700 participants from the mining and allied metal & cement industries, industry associations and other stakeholders from government and private sector participated in the conclave.

(c) Besides technical sessions on specific topics, detailed deliberations took place on National Mineral Exploration Policy, initiatives being taken by the Ministry of Mines, various policies and regulations governing mining industry, raw material availability for steel industry, etc. During these sessions, the participants gave wide range of suggestions on various topics/ themes taken up for discussions in the National Conclave and the Ministry's officials clarified the issues and responded to the suggestions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Some participants raised the issue of not getting timely permissions/approvals from Forest and Revenue Departments of the State Governments. Concerns were also raised about impact of China's slowdown of economy on Indian mining industry.

(f) Some participants also raised the issue of not getting timely permission to start mining and set up industry after allocation of mines. To address this issue, the Ministry takes up such issues with the concerned State Governments, Ministries and agencies of Central Government to expedite issuance of various clearances and approvals required for setting up of mining industry in the country.

Support of World Bank group to Indian solar projects

1550. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank group, under an agreement signed with International Solar Alliance consisting of 121 countries led by India, has committed to provide \$ 1 billion support to Indian solar energy projects;
- (b) whether the World Bank supported projects include solar roof-top technology, infrastructure for solar parks, creation of transmission grids for solar energy; and
- (c) whether India aims to collaborate with global agencies and mobilise around \$ 1 trillion of investment in solar energy by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

- (a) No specific agreement has been signed for US \$ 1 billion with International Solar Alliance (ISA). However, different proposals have been prepared by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for World Bank group.
- (b) On 30 June 2016, the World Bank has signed an agreement for a Line of Credit of US \$ 625 million with State Bank of India for Solar rooftop projects.
- (c) India aims to collaborate with the global agencies including the Green Climate Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and New Development Bank etc. for low cost financing of solar energy projects. The investment requirement for solar capacity addition target of 100 GW by the year 2022 has been estimated at US \$100 billion. However, estimation of investment requirement till 2030 will depend on the solar deployment by that year.

Wind solar hybrid policy

1551. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to formulate any wind-solar hybrid policy for near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how it would help in strengthening the energy security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government has formulated draft National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy with the objective to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV system for optimal and efficient utilization of transmission infrastructure and land, reducing the variability in renewable power generation and thus achieving better grid stability.

Further, the Policy aims to encourage new technologies, methods and way-outs involving combined operation of wind and solar PV plants.

(d) Solar and wind being almost complementary to each other, hybrid of two technologies would help in minimizing the variability apart from optimally utilizing the infrastructure including land and transmission system and thus strengthening the energy security of the country.

Waste to energy plants

1552. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many waste-to-energy plants have been installed till now and in which States;

(b) how successful these plants has been in dealing with garbage problem and generating energy;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more and more such plants, especially in urban areas, where the problem of garbage is quite large and the demand for energy is high; and

(d) how effective the Waste-to -Wealth Scheme has proved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Two Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) to Energy Plants with a cumulative an installed capacity of 19.0 MW are currently operational, as per details given in Statement-I (*See below*). The plant at Okhla, Delhi has an installed capacity of 16 MW and is processing 1950 MT MSW per day while the plant at Solapur, Maharashtra has an installed capacity of 3 MW and is processing 75 MT of sorted organic MSW per day.

(c) Yes, Sir, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing a Programme for setting up of 5 pilot projects on Energy Recovery from MSW and provide Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of ₹ 2.0 crore per Mega Watt with an upper

limit of ₹ 10.0 crore per project for projects on power generation from MSW. In addition to this, Ministry of Urban Development has launched "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019 and provide CFA upto 20% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant for projects on solid waste management, including waste to energy.

(d) 31 projects of cumulative capacity of 241.80 MW are currently under construction and 21 projects of cumulative capacity of 163.5 MW are in various stages of tendering under Swachh Bharat Mission as per details given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of waste to energy plants currently operational in the country

Sl. No.	Project promoters	Location	Capacity (MW) Technology	Project cost (₹ in crores)	Present status
1.	M/s. Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Private Ltd. (TOWMCL) Jindal ITF Centre, 28 Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	Old NDMC Compost plant, New Okhla tank, Delhi	16 Combustion & Processing 1950 MTMSW per day	188.28	Commissioned in January 2012
2.	M/s Solapur Bio-Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd., CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai	Solapur, Maharashtra	4 Biomethanation and processing 75 MW of sorted organic MSW per day	40.89	Commissioned in July 2013

Statement-II

A. Waste to Energy Plants under Construction

Sl. No.	State	Name of city/town	Proposed capacity (MWe)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	12
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	5

1	2	3	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem	5
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	15
11.	Bihar	Patna	12
12.	Gujarat	Surat	11.5
13.	Gujarat	Rajkot	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.7
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	11
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	8
17.	Karnataka	Bengaluru, Karnataka	12
18.	Kerala	Kochi	10
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	8
20.	Maharashtra	Pune	7
21.	Maharashtra	Thane	10
22.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11.5
23.	Manipur	Imphal	1
24.	New Delhi	Kidwai Nagar	1.6
25.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar & Cuttack	11.5
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	8
27.	Punjab	Bathinda	8
28.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	8
29.	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	11
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	6
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10
TOTAL			241.8

B. Waste to Energy Plants under Tendering

Sl. No.	State	Name of city/town	Proposed capacity (MWe)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	15
2.	Assam	Guwahati	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	15
6.	Haryana	Karnal	3.5
7.	Haryana	Sonepat	5
8.	Haryana	Bandhmadi	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	6.5
10.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	9.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	3.5
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	15
16.	Rajasthan	Kota	5
17.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	3
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata	22.5
TOTAL			163.5

National Biogas and Manure Management Plan

1553. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any plan as National Biogas and Manure Management Plan (NBMMP);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the manner in which it would promote clean energy and the details of financial and infrastructural framework therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for setting up of family type biogas plants in rural and semi-urban areas of the country. A target of 1,00,000 biogas plants has been fixed for the current year. The State-wise details of targets allocated is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The family type biogas plants generate clean gaseous fuel particularly for cooking and meeting lighting needs and replaces use of fuel wood, avoid cutting of trees thereby reducing pressure on forests. Biogas plants help in reducing emission of Green House Gases (GHGs). A budget allocation of ₹ 142.00 crore has been provided for the Biogas Programme for the current year, 2016-17.

The other infrastructural frame work for trainings, publicity and information dissemination including technical assistance for setting up of such biogas plants is available from the Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) located in IITs/ Universities across the country and also from the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/ Departments and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

Statement

State-wise Physical Targets under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for the year 2016-17 for Family Type Biogas Plants

Sl. No.	Name of the States/KVIC/ BDTCs	Total target allocated (in Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100
3.	Assam	9000
4.	Chhattisgarh	3050
5.	Goa	100
6.	Gujarat	2500
7.	Haryana	1000

Sl. No.	Name of the States/KVIC/ BDTCs	Total target allocated (in Nos.)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	100*
10.	Jharkhand	200
11.	Karnataka	10000
12.	Kerala	2850
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8000
14.	Maharashtra	14500
15.	Meghalaya	200
16.	Mizoram	500
17.	Nagaland	300
18.	Odisha	4000
19.	Punjab	5000
20.	Sikkim	250
21.	Tamil Nadu	300
22.	Telangana	12300
23.	Tripura	400
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1100
25.	Uttarakhand	1400
26.	KVIC, Mumbai	8000 [#]
27.	BDTC, IIT Guwahati (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal)	500
28.	BDTC, MPUAT, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	1000
29.	BDTC, IIT Delhi(UK, UP, Delhi and Haryana)	500
30.	BDTC, UAS, Bengaluru (Karnataka)	1000
31.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana (Punjab, HP and J&K)	1500
TOTAL		100000

* Subject to refund of outstanding amount of previous years lying with the State Govt.

[#] For KVIC, Mumbai national target 8000 {6500 (5700 Gen.+800 NEZ) and 1500 SCP target}

Note: Not exceeding the targets over 10% of the total as given in the last column

Off-grid and concentrated solar projects in Maharashtra

1554. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government and the Maharashtra Governments have agreed to implement off grid and concentrated solar project in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how the industries in the State are likely to benefit from these solar projects; and
- (d) what are the prospects for Konkan region under these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) Government of Maharashtra has declared the Comprehensive Policy on Decentralize Off-Grid Energy Production from the New & Renewable Energy Sources (Non-Conventional Energy Resources)-2016 on 11th February, 2016.
- (c) Industries can install solar projects and generate their clean energy which may also be economical in the long run.
- (d) Policy will be applicable for the entire state of Maharashtra.

Generation of new and renewable energy

†1555. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of new and renewable energy, in megawatts, generated in the country during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the sources from which the energy was generated;
- (b) the target set for generation of renewable energy in the country in the current year and the amount of success achieved in this regard;
- (c) the comparative advantages and disadvantages of wind and solar energy;
- (d) the efforts made by Government to enhance co-operation in the renewable energy sector; and
- (e) the prospective plans of Government for development of renewable energy sector with regard to Bihar and Jharkhand?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The source-wise installed generation from various renewable energy sources during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as follows:

(in MW)			
Source	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Wind	2083	2312	3423
Solar	962	1112	3019
Small Hydro Power	171	251	218
Bio Power	424	427	400
TOTAL	3640	4102	7060

(b) An achievement of 1465.25 MW (upto 30-6-2016) has been reported against an annual target of 16600 MW set for the generation of renewable energy in the country during 2016-17.

(c) The comparative advantages and disadvantages of Wind and Solar Energy are as follows:

- Solar power is generated during day time only whereas in case of wind, the power is generated as & when the wind is available.
- Solar projects requires larger footprint as compared to wind projects. Further, after installation of the wind projects, only a small footprint of land is used and the remaining land could be used for other purposes. This is not the case in solar projects.
- After installation, solar PV projects require water regularly for cleaning purposes, whereas the wind projects do not require water at all.
- The average capacity utilization factor in case of wind is higher as compared to solar projects.

(d) The efforts made by the Government to increase the cooperation in the renewable energy sector includes the launching of International Solar Alliance (ISA) jointly with France on 30th November 2015 in sideline function of COP 21 in Paris, which provides a common platform for cooperation among 121 solar resource rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn including India. The Paris declaration on ISA announced on the occasion, *inter-alia*, provides for collective ambition to undertake innovative and concerted efforts with a view to reducing the cost of finance and cost of technology for immediate deployment of competitive solar generation assets in ISA member countries. Besides this, Ministry of

New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with 32 countries for extending mutual technical cooperation, collaborations and sharing of experiences for the development of renewable energy sector.

(e) The prospective plans of Government for development of renewable energy sector for Bihar and Jharkhand are given in the Statement.

Statement

The prospective plans for the development of renewable energy in the state of Bihar and Jharkhand

1. Bihar

- Installation of 6000 nos. of 1kWp of Solar Power Plant for all districts of Bihar is under process for implementation.
- Installation of 3300 Solar Pumps for various districts of Bihar
- Power Purchase Agreement for 398 MW of Solar Power Plants being installed in Bihar has already been signed with various developers/ organizations.
- Electrification of 214 villages through off grid solar power plants.
- Installation of 125 MW solar rooftop grid connected projects under capex/resco model.
- Installation of 534 Solar High Mast street lights in Primary Health Centers in various blocks of Bihar.
- New comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy for Bihar is under process of finalization.

2. Jharkhand

As per Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy, the prospective plans are as under:

- Installation of 2650MW Solar Power projects.
- 68 sites of Small Hydel projects have been identified for feasibility study and Request for Proposal (RFP) for 14 sites having an aggregate capacity of 126 MW is proposed to be invited during 2016-17.

Solar power generation in West Bengal

1556. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released, persons benefited and progress attained under various projects by the Ministry including development of Solar Parks, development of Solar Power Plants on canal banks/tops, solar projects for defence

establishments, solar power projects for CPSUs as well as roof-top solar installation, etc. during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that despite having tremendous potential for solar power generation, West Bengal possesses less than 2 percent of the total commissioned capacity in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of some of the Ministry of New and Renewable energy (MNRE) major programmes, including the schemes cited, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. West Bengal has estimated solar power potential of about 6260 MW. The grid-connected solar power projects of about 12 MW have been commissioned in West Bengal till 30.06.2016.

(c) In order to promote the development of solar power projects in West Bengal, the Government has sanctioned a 500 MW capacity solar park in West Bengal in East Medinipur, West Medinipur and Bankura districts.

Statement

Details of major programmes and schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

A. Scheme for development of Solar Parks

Under the Scheme, so far, approvals have been accorded to 34 Solar Parks of aggregate capacity of 20,000 MW planned to be set up in 21 States. Grant of ₹ 650 Cr. has been released to Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) till date.

Funds allocated: ₹ 4050 Cr.

Funds released:

Details of funds released under the Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Scheme for Development of Solar Parks And Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects		
		2014-15 (Cr. ₹)	2015-16 (Cr. ₹)	2016-17 (as on 30.6.16) (Cr. ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.09	102.42	0.50
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.25	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.25	0.00
5.	Gujarat	2.75	30.36	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.25	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.25	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.25
9.	Karnataka	0.25	100.00	80.00
10.	Kerala	0.00	2.25	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	36.25	30.00
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.75	5.00
13.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.25	0.00
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.25	0.00
15.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.25
16.	Punjab	3.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	33.44	74.91	0.00
18.	Telangana	2.75	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.25	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2.75	18.23	0.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.25	0.00
22.	Others	1.73	2.88	1.15
TOTAL		172.75	370.29	117.15

B. Scheme for development of solar power plants on canal banks/tops

Projects allotted:

State-wise Allocation of 50 MW Canal-Top Solar PV projects

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency in the State	Capacity for which in-principle approval has been given (MW)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	1 MW canal-top
2.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	10 MW canal-top

1	2	3	4
3.	Karnataka	Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL)	10 MW canal-top
4.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	2 MW canal-top
5.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	20 MW canal-top
6.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	1 MW canal-top
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department	6 MW canal-top
TOTAL			50 MW canal-top

State-wise allocation of 50 MW Canal-Bank Solar PV projects

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency in the State	Capacity for which in-principle approval has been given (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	5 MW canal-bank
2.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	15 MW canal-bank
3.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	1 MW canal-bank
4.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	19 MW canal-bank
5.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL)	10 MW canal-bank
TOTAL			50 MW canal-bank

Funds allocated: ₹ 228 crores**Funds released:**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Canal Top and Canal Bank Solar PV Scheme	
		2015-16 (Cr. ₹)	2016-17 (as on 30.06.16) (Cr. ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.08	1.82
2.	Gujarat	10.50	10.32
3.	Karnataka	4.82	3.39

1	2	3	4
4.	Kerala	1.50	1.21
5.	Punjab	12.00	3.00
6.	Uttarakhand	6.30	6.30
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2.83	0.00
8.	West Bengal	3.00	4.80
9.	Others	0.43	0.31
	TOTAL	43.46	31.14

C. Scheme for solar projects for defence establishments

Funds allocated: ₹ 750 Crores

Projects sanctioned:

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Capacity allocated (MW)
1.	Ordnance Factory Board, Kolkata	7.00
2.	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	150.00
3.	Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)	25.00
4.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nashik	15.00
5.	Department of Defence	150.00
6.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	5.00
	TOTAL	352 MW

Funds released: ₹ 378.75 lakhs released as on 25.07.2016

D. Scheme for solar power projects for CPSUS

Projects Sanctioned:

Under the above Scheme, as on 30.06.2016, the entire 1000 MW capacity has been allocated to following 16 CPSUs/Government Organisations.

Sl. No.	Name of PSU/Government Organisation	Capacity sanctioned (MW)
1	2	3
1.	NTPC Limited	680.00
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	16.50
3.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	5.00
4.	Coal India Ltd.	200.00

1	2	3
5.	NHPC Limited	50.00
6.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO)	5.00
7.	GAIL (India) Ltd	12.89
	Under Ministries/Departments Quota @ 1 MW each	
8.	(i) Scooters India Limited	1.00
9.	(ii) Sambhar Salts Limited	3.00
10.	(iii) Dadra Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation Limited	3.00
11.	(iv) PEC Limited	1.00
	(v) Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS),	1.00
12.	New Delhi	
13.	Paradip Port Trust	10.00
14.	Cement Corporation of India	6.00
15.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Limited	4.00
16.	National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management	2.00
	(NIFTEM)	
	TOTAL	1000.39

Projects Commissioned:

Out of the total sanctioned capacity of 1000.39 MW, a capacity of 206.50 MW has already been commissioned so far. Details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSU	Capacity Commissioned (MW)
1.	NTPC Limited	200.00
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	6.50
	TOTAL	206.50

Funds allocated under CPSU scheme: ₹ 1000 Crores**Funds released:****Details of Central Financial Assistance released by Solar Energy Corporation of India under the Scheme for solar projects for CPSUs**

2015-16 (Crore ₹)	2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016) (Crore ₹)
128.75	173.00

(E) Solar Rooftop Scheme

This scheme is aimed at promoting development of solar PV roof-top plants

Central Financial Assistance under the scheme:

CFA is 30% of the benchmark for general and 70% CFA for NE and Special Category States for Government projects.

Project Commissioned:

So far, 315.8 MWp grid connected solar roof-top systems have been installed in the country as on 30.06.2016. State-wise breakup is as follows:

State-wise installed capacity of grid connected solar roof-top systems

Sl. No.	State	Capacity Commissioned (as on 30.06.2016) (MWp)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.1
2.	Assam	0.1
3.	Bihar	0.6
4.	Tamil Nadu	50.0
5.	Chandigarh	8.0
6.	Gujarat	37.0
7.	Punjab	33.4
8.	Jharkhand	0.4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.0
10.	Haryana	18.3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.2
12.	Kerala	1.2
13.	Karnataka	18.0

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.1
15.	Maharashtra	11.7
16.	Mizoram	0.1
17.	Odisha	0.9
18.	Delhi	29.5
19.	Rajasthan	6.2
20.	Chhattisgarh	18.8
21.	Telangana	15.9
22.	Uttarakhand	6.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17.8
24.	West Bengal	2.6
A	SUB TOTAL	287.2
B	Others (Railways, Delhi Metro, Airport Authority of India, Other PSUs etc.)	28.6
	TOTAL (A+ B)	315.8

Funds allocated:

₹ 5000 crore has been approved upto year 2019-20 for implementation of grid connected solar rooftop and small power plants. However, no separate State-wise budgetary allocation is being made.

Funds released:

An amount of ₹ 356.22 crore has been released under the "Grid Connected Rooftop Solar and Small Solar Power Plants programme" in last three years and current year. State-wise break-up is as follows:

State-wise details of funds released, during last 3 years and current year for grid connected solar rooftops

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015 -16	Year 2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016)	Total
		Released amount	Released amount	Released amount	Released amount	Released amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2.41	3.87		6.28
2.	Chhattisgarh			3.6		3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Delhi			5.76		5.76
4.	Gujarat	1.03		4.5		5.53
5.	Goa			1.44		1.44
6.	Haryana			3.6		3.6
7.	Kerala			4.68		4.68
8.	Madhya Pradesh			1.24		1.24
9.	Odisha			2.88		2.88
10.	Punjab			9.22		9.22
11.	Rajasthan			4.26		4.26
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.51		8.23		8.74
13.	Telangana			3.08		3.08
14.	Uttarakhand		0.01	22.13		22.14
15.	Uttar Pradesh			5.86		5.86
16.	West Bengal			3.09		3.09
17.	Chandigarh	0.62	6.12	9.79		16.53
18.	Manipur			0.91		0.91
	SUB- TOTAL	2.16	8.54	98.14		108.84
19.	PSU/Government Departments/ Banks			18.52	48.13	66.65
20.	Solar Energy Corporation of India			128	50	178
21.	Capacity Building programme			2.73		2.73
	TOTAL	2.16	8.54	247.39	98.13	356.22

(F) Solar PV Off-Grid Scheme

Funds released:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Off-Grid SPV Scheme			
		2013-14 (Cr. ₹)	2014-15 (Cr. ₹)	2015-16 (Cr. ₹)	2016-17 (as on 30.06.16) (Cr. ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.29	32.05	103.68	0.21
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.28	2.61	0.57	0.00
4.	Assam	3.04	0.57	4.39	1.89
5.	Bihar	3.50	6.48	15.41	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	11.15	30.14	33.27	5.71
7.	Delhi	0.00	1.02	1.24	0.00
8.	Goa	0.07	16.89	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0.07	16.89	17.96	0.00
10.	Haryana	0.00	6.24	19.22	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20.98	16.28	41.00	14.53
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.97	19.15	43.94	8.21
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	6.51	15.51	0.00
14.	Karnataka	8.40	8.34	0.66	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	23.70	9.65	0.00
16.	Lakshadweep	6.45	0.00	3.75	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	15.70	0.41	0.00
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	34.31	24.42	0.00
19.	Manipur	3.69	1.47	11.60	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	5.02	5.73	3.12	5.20
21.	Mizoram	3.94	7.02	7.53	2.90
22.	Nagaland	4.25	3.50	5.55	5.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Odisha	0.00	12.94	1.95	0.00
24.	Puducherry	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
25.	Punjab	2.03	10.24	8.24	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	12.48	114.89	200.63	0.00
27.	Sikkim	8.20	1.41	0.28	1.46
28.	Tamil Nadu	20.29	29.39	82.62	0.00
29.	Telangana	0.00	22.32	15.02	0.00
30.	Tripura	0.00	1.13	3.47	0.00
31.	Uttarakhand	40.57	1.15	25.10	1.18
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0.17	44.81	38.51	0.00
33.	West Bengal	0.00	1.67	0.34	0.00
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	2.76	0.00	0.00
35.	Others	0.00	0.00	204.40	3.79
36.	Channel Partner	0.00	0.00	60.75	0.00
TOTAL		195.84	497.56	1004.19	50.86

(G) Small Hydro Programme (SHP)

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing financial assistance for development of Small Hydro Power Projects to State Government Nodal Departments/Agencies and also to private developers.

State-wise achievement of SHP projects during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	2.2	2	9.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.7	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	1.4	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	85.005	9	69.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	9	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	98	10	88
13.	Kerala	2	10.5	2	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	8	3	4.45
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	1.2	6	13.5
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	34.5	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0.1	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		35	251.605	34	218.6

Funds released:*Funds released under Small Hydro Programme (₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.13	4.41
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.06
3.	Gujarat	0.00	15.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	20.80	22.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.77	27.20
6.	Karnataka	5.76	9.58
7.	Kerala	7.51	13.79
8.	Maharashtra	2.05	1.50
9.	Manipur	0.10	0.00
10.	Meghalaya	1.25	4.50
11.	Mizoram	0.05	2.10
12.	Nagaland	5.28	1.80
13.	Odisha	0.00	0.10
14.	Punjab	2.73	0.00
15.	Sikkim	1.40	0.05
16.	Uttarakhand	10.18	2.19
TOTAL		107.99	105.04

Identification of districts under BRGF

†1557. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines prescribed for identification of backward districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);
- (b) the number of districts included under BRGF in Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of funds allocated under BRGF to the State and its utilisation;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure total utilisation of funds; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the number of districts in the State which received funds under BRGF, since 2010, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The backward districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) were selected on the basis of rank of backwardness on chosen parameters relating to income deprivation, health and education status, social backwardness and infrastructural inadequacy.

(b) 12 districts of Maharashtra namely Ahmednagar, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Nanded, Nandurbar and Yavatmal were included under the BRGF.

(c) An amount of ₹ 1562.30 crore was released to Maharashtra under BRGF Programme since its inception and the State has reported utilisation of ₹ 1318.83 crore as on 27.07.2016.

(d) The utilisation of funds under the BRGF is regularly monitored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through various documents *viz.* periodical physical and financial progress reports, utilisation certificates, audit reports of statutory auditors, etc., submitted by the State Governments. Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at the District Level and Social Audit and inspection at the Panchayat levels. The utilisation is also reviewed at the Ministry level in the meetings of State Panchayati Raj Secretaries. All the States implementing the BRGF including Maharashtra have been advised to utilise the funds under BRGF expeditiously and submit full utilisation certificates to this Ministry.

(e) Details of funds released to the 12 districts of Maharashtra from 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The BRGF Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government from the year 2015-16 onwards.

Statement

Details of district-wise and year-wise fund released in respect of Maharashtra

		(Amount in ₹ crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Ahmednagar	33.75	34.85	34.85	26.93.	32.33
2.	Amravati	26.54	15.87	28.05	19.28	25.71

Sl. No.	Name of District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3.	Aurangabad	25.71	26.08	20.54	27.53	25.33
4.	Bhandara	16.68	6.57	19.73	14.83	13.75
5.	Chandrapur	24.60	24.86	24.86	20.67	21.09
6.	Dhule	20.59	20.47	20.47	7.61	19.39
7.	Gadchiroli	24.23	14.66	24.44	22.38	21.82
8.	Gondia	18.04	17.69	17.69	18.93	0.00
9.	Hingoli	16.93	16.48	16.48	15.77	11.39
10.	Nanded	25.99	26.39	17.47	24.91	16.01
11.	Nandurbar	18.68	18.39	18.39	17.98	17.15
12.	Yavatmal	27.21	27.72	18.00	20.00	25.84
		278.95	250.03	260.97	236.82	229.81
	Capacity Building	12.00	5.06	6.94	10.00	6.33
	TOTAL	290.95	255.09	267.91	246.82	236.14

Budget allocation for the Ministry

1558. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to either close the Ministry of Panchayati Raj or to merge it with the Ministry of Rural Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No proposal has been mooted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to either close the Ministry or to merge it with the Ministry of Rural Development.

Funds to States for schemes/programmes

1559. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and sanctioned to and utilised by States for various schemes/programmes by the Central Government during each of the last three years, State-wise especially in Haryana;

- (b) whether the Central Government has fixed any criteria and prescribed norms to the State Governments for utilisation of funds;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj, till 2014-15, was implementing two major schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The State-wise (including Haryana) and year-wise details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised during each of the last three years under RGPSA and BRGF are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below). The District Component of BRGF has been delinked from budgetary support of Central Government *w.e.f.* 2015-16.

(b) to (e) Under RGPSA, the funds are released to States/UTs on the basis of Annual Plans in accordance with the norms of the programme subject to unspent balances as well as utilisation certificates received from them. Cost Norms have been formulated for utilisation of funds of the scheme, and incorporated in the guidelines of the scheme. The State level implementing agencies have to utilise the funds as per guidelines of the scheme and also to comply with the specific observations of Central Executive Committee (CEC) in respect of the State plans. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) monitors the implementation of programme through progress reports, audit reports, periodic communications, etc. to ensure proper utilisation of funds under the programme.

The Development funds released under BRGF were to be utilised for filling critical gaps vital for development or any purpose coming within the items that are devolved to the local bodies as listed in the Constitution. However, the use of funds for construction of religious structures, structures in the premises of religious institutions, construction of welcome arches or similar such activities was prohibited under the programme guidelines. Besides periodical reviews, the implementation of the programme was subject to physical and financial audit at the end of the financial year. The projects/works so taken up were also open to social audit.

Statement-I
Details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs against State Annual Plans under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	(₹ in Crore)								
		Amount of Central Share sanctioned and released during 2013-14			Amount of Central Share sanctioned and released during 2014-15			Amount of Central Share sanctioned and released during 2015-16		
		Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Central Share Utilised	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Central Share Utilised	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Central Share Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	33.30	16.65	10.05	88.39	26.04	-	39.48	17.08	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83.20	41.60	41.60	108.30	24.19	23.97	20.66	12.50	10.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh*	19.39	8.71	8.19	20.82	7.72	4.42	2.78	0	0
4.	Bihar	17.23	8.61	0	144.23	63.67	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.96	25.73	23.18	70.75	11.40	11.40	29.68	14.64	10.42
6.	Gujarat**	69.93	31.65	18.87	28.27	1.06	8.14	10.36	0	0
7.	Goa							2.45	1.06	
8.	Haryana*	15.07	2.93	2.24	43.42	18.78	8.00	21.81	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41.57	15.84	4.76	38.69	15.26	20.44	13.12	2.48	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	18.89	9.45	0	34.28	8.58	0	5.25	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	32.90	16.45	15.83	35.94	16.20	14.36	23.89	9.49	0
12.	Karnataka	51.09	25.56	25.56	120.10	46.80	46.74	77.76	32.71	0
13.	Lakshadweep							3.30	1.65	
14.	Kerala	33.16	16.58	15.58	45.26	14.49	0.19			0
15.	Manipur	3.20	1.60	1.60	10.83	5.42	5.02	10.80	5.40	2.73
16.	Madhya Pradesh	87.65	42.83	42.83	123.60	37.46	0	25.83	10.80	0
17.	Maharashtra	166.34	83.17	6.23	160.70	34.76	60.75	69.55	4.50	0
18.	Mizoram	-	-	0	4.98	2.48	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha*	57.46	28.73	24.28	87.38	32.92	0	19.59	0	0
20.	Punjab	21.73	7.97	r 0	5.52	0	7.97	5.39	2.69	0
21.	Rajasthan	48.19	15.45	15.45	33.63	11.56	7.51	19.12	4.48	0
22.	Sikkim	6.30	3.15	1.97	13.33	6.85	5.99	2.51	1.26	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	116.27	58.14	58.08	40.58	20.16	20.16	18.27	8.96	0

24.	Tripura	15.67	9.09	9.09	12.01	2.36	2.08	5.20	1.3540	0
25.	Telangana	69.28	34.64	34.64	115.69	29.94	29.94	26.81	13.13	9.23
26.	Uttarakhand	13.99	5.47	1.29	35.12	13.04	14.35	12.59	3.09	2.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	94.28	42.37	14.07	65.38	0	0	139.53	11.00	0
28.	West Bengal	16.45	8.23	0	77.16	27.71	0	25.54	9.91	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	2.18	1.09	0	0	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	3.02	1.51	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	0.2929	0
TOTAL		1186.50	560.60	375.39	1569.56	481.45	291.43	631.85	168.47	35.78

Note: (*) During 2015-16, funds could not be released to States due to unspent balance exceeding releasable amount.

(**) Funds could not be released due to shortage of funds.

Statement-II

Status of BRGF funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years (as on 22.07.2016)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14				2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Allocation	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475.10	325.62	253.87	136.09	43.80	4.03	BRGF Programme	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.86	0.00	0.00	18.05	15.35	14.95	delinked from	
3.	Assam	249.39	76.40	76.40	226.64	139.41	58.63	budgetary	
4.	Bihar	877.80	485.80	177.15	796.93	206.52	0.00	support of	
5.	Chhattisgarh	345.83	192.56	186.56	313.96	218.26	0.00	the Central	
6.	Gujarat	140.48	42.87	38.07	127.53	65.07	0.00	Government	
7.	Haryana	38.98	26.41	20.62	35.42	12.98	0.00	w.e.f. 2015-16	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.09	27.79	24.19	35.52	11.92	0.00		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.58	20.40	4.41	81.43	45.67	0.00		
10.	Jharkhand	470.89	40.85	0.00	427.73	281.75	0.00		
11.	Karnataka	159.41	71.22	71.22	144.63	46.53	7.05		

12.	Kerala	44.73	0.00	0.00	40.61	29.20	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	712.99	279.21	140.88	647.20	221.22	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	356.10	246.82	239.49	322.95	236.14	0.00
15.	Manipur	53.20	39.83	39.83	48.36	36.76	34.89
16.	Meghalaya	50.15	32.41	16.85	45.60	2.56	0.00
17.	Mizoram	30.91	25.36	25.36	28.12	24.39	22.59
18.	Nagaland	76.79	9.12	9.12	69.87	60.87	0.47
19.	Odisha	437.01	283.63	148.40	396.83	179.46	0.00
20.	Punjab	21.60	0.00	0.00	19.62	14.87	13.97
21.	Rajasthan	370.28	62.30	62.30	335.84	211.45	13.14
22.	Sikkim	17.66	8.68	6.55	16.05	12.32	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	150.41	94.42	65.85	136.49	42.42	0.00
24.	*Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.49	89.42	4.99
25.	Tripura	16.53	13.04	13.04	15.03	12.63	12.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	853.17	273.35	210.63	774.36	346.86	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	57.25	22.79	13.03	52.02	2.53	0.00
28.	West Bengal	344.81	99.12	93.74	312.65	226.64	0.00
TOTAL		6500.00	2800.00	1937.56	5900.00	2837.00	187.34

* Telangana carved out from Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

Cut in budget allocations for the Ministry

1560. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with a drastic cut in budget allocations, the Ministry is floundering over empowering Panchayats nation-wide, with crucial schemes, BRGF and RGPSA discontinued and more than 54,000 Gram Panchayats functioning without office premises;

(b) whether, with much efforts and pressure, RGPSA was revived partially under the new Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan with an allocation of ₹ 655 crore; and

(c) how Government proposes to bolster grassroot democracy in the country, with a weakened and fund-starved Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech for year 2016-17 announced the launch of a new restructured scheme namely Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to help Panchayati Raj Institutions to develop governance capabilities to deliver on sustainable development goals. Funds to the tune of ₹ 725 crore towards the above scheme have been made available. Availability of these funds for the restructured scheme of RGSA provides opportunity to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for making renewed efforts for strengthening and empowering the Panchayati Raj Institutions including through use of technological interventions. Further, under the Fourteenth Finance Commission award, funds to the tune of ₹ 200292.20 crore for the period 2015-2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats for delivery of basic services which will improve the financial condition of Gram Panchayats and empower them to accelerate the development of civic infrastructure and delivery of basic services. The construction of Panchayat Ghars is primarily the responsibility of State Governments which can be constructed using resources under the State Sector Schemes and through pooling of funds available under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Improved methodology for defining poverty line

1561. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conclusion, with regard to improved methodology for defining the poverty line in the country has been reached;

- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating by when it would be announced;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to formulate permanent solution for fixing poverty line by applying cost inflation index to keep it realistic and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog *vide* order dated 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The report of the Task Force has been submitted to Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th July, 2016. The Task Force in its report has, *inter alia*, recommended that an expert committee be set up to arrive at an informed decision on the level at which the poverty line should be set.

Electricity connection in electrified villages

†1562. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages electrified and the number of villages yet to be electrified in the country till 2013-14; and
- (b) the total number of villages electrified in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the total number of new connections provided in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Against the target of 1,11,998 un-electrified villages, cumulatively 1,08,280 un-electrified villages have been electrified in the country under rural electrification component as on 31.03.2014.

(b) The number of villages electrified and number of BPL connections released are as under:-

Year	Number of villages electrified	Number of BPL households electrified
2014-15	1405	7,59,377
2015-16	7108	14,39,144

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Industrial power consumption in West Bengal

1563. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial power consumption has decreased in West Bengal during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the details of industrial consumption during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The industrial power consumption in West Bengal has increased from 11399.84 Million Units (MU) during 2005-06 to 18564.41 MU during 2014-15.

The details of end sales of electricity to industrial consumers in West Bengal furnished by the State power utilities and published in Central Electricity Authority's annual publication "All India Electricity Statistics - General Review" for the last ten years is as under:-

Year	Industrial Power Consumption (MU)
2005-06	11399.84
2006-07	12388.44
2007-08	12908.90
2008-09	14323.59
2009-10	18566.19
2010-11	17272.95
2011-12	18229.22
2012-13	18525.54
2013-14	18652.39
2014-15	18564.41

Losses due to electricity theft

†1564. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has incurred huge revenue losses every year due to electricity theft;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether majority of cases of electricity theft have been found in industrial sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether effective steps have been taken by the Central Government to check electricity theft and these steps had yielded positive results during the last two years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) State-wise details regarding cases of electricity theft registered, cost of such energy loss and penalties imposed as reported by the States to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Controlling theft of electricity is the responsibility of Power Distribution Companies and their respective States. Their reports to CEA do not contain consumer specific information.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Power has made several interventions such as IT enablement of distribution infrastructure, feeder metering, feeder segregation and monitoring of AT&C loss trajectories through various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to enable States to improve their systems so that energy loss including those due to theft are reduced. As per an Impact Assessment Report of Power Finance Corporation (PFC) conducted over 76 urban areas in January, 2016, 86% towns showed improvements in AT&C losses, including loss due to theft and pilferage, by 1% to 54%.

*Statement**Information regarding Theft cases of Electricity filed/registered in Special Courts from States/UTs*

State/UT	Year	Number of cases where inspection was carried out (Nos.)	Number of cases where theft of electricity was detected (Nos.)	Estimated quantity of electrical energy considered as theft in above cases for the period (MU)	Estimated cost of such energy (₹ Crores)	Number of cases where penalties were imposed (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Assam						
Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.						
	2013-14	1790	203	2.93	2.05	203
	2014-15	3000	388	6.16	4.3	388
2. Chhattisgarh						
CSPDCL						
	2013-14	294363	10892	55.75	27.97	10834
	2014-15	272925	8145	42.83	32.55	8108
3. Gujarat						
DGVCL, Surat						

	2013-14	190161	12804	40.57	26.37	12804
	2014-15	214783	11756	46.36	30.13	11756
MGVCL						
	2013-14	399429	8274	11.61	9.11	25
	2014-15	357866	13035	22.53	16.17	51
UGVCL						
	2013-14	812981	7513	17.88	6.23	0
	2014-15	756762	6480	16.69	7.08	0
Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.						
	2013-14	2006433	58908	62.63	43.22	10
	2014-15	1463826	51889	87.99	46.21	7
4. Goa						
Goa Electricity Department						
	2013-14	2345	28	0.3	0.3	28
	2014-15	2715	84	0.8	0.94	85
5. Himachal Pradesh						
Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Ltd.						
	2013-14	115557	250	0.18	5.96	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Karnataka	2014-15	110707	260	0.26	3.05	260
	2013-14	279968	65822	123.12	57.19	54496
	2014-15	204776	54100	125.24	57.86	42676
Bangalore Electricity Supply Company						
	2013-14	117253	32047	111.62	43.31	32047
	2014-15	101984	33805	114.75	45.56	33805
Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Company						
	2013-14	23333	647	0.03	0.44	647
	2014-15	23286	766	1.41	1.8	766
Mangalore Electricity Supply Company						
	2013-14	90613	12246	0.43	0.56	12246
	2014-15	14949	229	0.25	0.44	229
Hubli Electricity Supply Company						
	2013-14	25347	2598	2.35	3.02	2598
	2014-15	28634	2083	2.57	2.65	2083
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company						
	2013-14	23422	18284	8.69	9.85	6958
	2014-15	35923	17217	6.26	7.41	5793

7. Kerala

Kerala State Electricity Board Limited

2013-14	21758	386	2.74	3.15	386
2014-15	31369	895	5.12	8.63	895

8. Rajasthan

Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.

2013-14	30506	7590	NA	31.03	7590
2014-15	61083	15560	NA	63.3	15560

Ajmer Electricity Distribution Nigam Ltd.

2013-14	106323	34363	154.02	64.99	3358
2014-15	120700	41768	197.72	85.22	3084

Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.

2014-15	109870	74330	200.22	112.74	282
2015-16	138286	92496	219.99	136.05	169

9. Meghalaya

Meghalaya Power Distribution Company Ltd.

2013-14	2861	1166	0.26	0.59	819
2014-15	4568	1048	0.21	0.34	686

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Mizorm						
Power & Electricity Department						
	2013-14	63615	221	0.013	0.036	33
	2014-15	13795	101	0.026	0.024	46
11. Nagaland						
Department of Power						
	2013-14	3524	1288	0.773	0.031	1288
	2014-15	1234	909	0.279	0.11	909
12. Tamil Nadu						
Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited						
	2014-15	533323	18532	20.15	49.89	18530
	2015-16	603665	15455	21.88	49.79	15447
13. West Bengal						
CESC Ltd. Kolkata						
	2013-14	392716	35946	18.11	12.93	3643
	2014-15	447650	78706	11.77	14.68	4637
West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.						
	2013-14	23265	6233	23.328	27.994	2790
	2014-15	26132	6205	28.677	37.63	3186
14. UT of Delhi						

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	2013-14	26031	23751	74.47	111.7	16622
	2014-15	39539	36139	103.59	179	30582
BSES Yamuna Power Limited	2013-14	15291	14182	31.18	60.84	10630
	2014-15	23380	22838	58.59	116.8	18254
TATA Power-DDL	2013-14	18457	9226	38.49	46	8226
	2014-15	20211	8491	37.56	51	7380
15. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
Power Distribution Corporation	2013-14	27	0	0	0	0
	2014-15	19	1	0.03	0.0175	1
16. UT of Puducherry	2013-14	2271	7	0.18	0.31	7
	2014-15	2610	3	0.068	0.057	3
17. UT of Chandigarh						
Chandigarh Electricity Department	2013-14	1177	65	0.82	0.88	65
	2014-15	1879	62	NA	1.43	62

Source: CEA.

Savings due to LED bulb

1565. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if all 770 million bulbs are replaced with LEDs, India would save 100 billion units in power consumption and ₹ 14,000 crore every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this direction and the results yielded, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The LED programme aims to replace 770 million incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs by March, 2019 and is expected to result in an estimated energy savings of 100 billion units per year. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is playing an important role, as a catalyst, in promoting LED lights, while several other suppliers are also carrying out the same. The Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) is a voluntary programme which is being implemented by EESL, a joint venture company of four Power Sector PSUs and is based on the sustainable business model where the cost of the efficient lighting is repaid by consumer from saving in the energy bill.

As on 27.07.2016, about 13.71 crore LED bulbs have been distributed by EESL which will result in an estimated savings of 14,636 million kWh per year and ₹ 5851 crore annually. In addition, approximately, 8.0 crore LED bulbs have been reportedly distributed by other suppliers.

Amending the Electricity and the Energy Conservation Acts

1566. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to amend the Electricity Act and also the Energy Conservation Act in view of India's commitment at the recently held Paris Climate Summit;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has started initiatives to amend the above laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no need to amend the Electricity Act, 2003 or the

Energy Conservation Act, 2001 in view of India's commitment in the recently held Paris Climate Summit.

However, prior to Paris Climate Summit, an exercise had already been initiated to amend the Electricity Act, 2003, which, *inter alia*, includes provisions for promotion of renewable energy with the objectives to promote energy security.

Electrification of villages

1567. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to electrify all villages by 2018;
- (b) how many villages are yet to be electrified; and
- (c) what is the specification of an electrified village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, as on 01.04.2015. Out of these, 9,134 villages have been electrified as on 24.07.2016 and the remaining un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018.

(c) According to Rural Electrification Policy, 2006, a village is defined as electrified, if:-

- (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists;
- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and
- (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

Mini power plants

1568. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to install mini power plants in each State to augment power generation; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has announced a scheme for development of Small Hydro Power Projects (SHPs) upto 25 MW capacity including Micro Hydel Projects (MHPs). Allotment of SHPs/MHPs is under the purview of the concerned State Governments. So far, 1069 SHP/MHP with the capacity of 4304.26 MW have been installed in the country. The State-wise list of projects installed is given in Statement-I (*See below*). MNRE is providing technical and financial support for installing SHPs/MHPs to both Government and Private Sector. The detail of the scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of Small Hydro Projects

(Upto 25 MW) (as on 30.06.2016)

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	387	978.4	71	232.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	677	1341.38	152	104.605
3.	Assam	119	238.69	6	34.11
4.	Bihar	93	223.05	29	70.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	200	1107.15	10	76
6.	Goa	6	6.5	1	0.05
7.	Gujarat	292	201.97	6	16.6
8.	Haryana	33	110.05	9	73.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	531	2397.91	179	793.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	1430.67	39	156.53
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.05
12.	Karnataka	834	4141.12	165	1217.73
13.	Kerala	245	704.1	29	198.92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	820.44	11	86.16
15.	Maharashtra	274	794.33	64	346.175

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.45
17.	Meghalaya	97	230.05	4	31.03
18.	Mizoram	72	168.9	18	36.47
19.	Nagaland	99	196.98	12	30.67
20.	Odisha	222	295.47	10	64.625
21.	Punjab	259	441.38	54	170.9
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.85
23.	Sikkim	88	266.64	17	52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	21	123.05
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251	460.75	9	25.1
27.	Uttarakhand	448	1707.87	101	209.32
28.	West Bengal	203	396.11	24	98.5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7.91	1	5.25
TOTAL		6474	19749.44	1069	4304.255

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance for installation of Small Hydro Projects/Micro Hydro Projects by Government of India

I. Support to new SHP projects in the Private, Co-operative, Joint Sector

Category	Above 0.1 MW - 25 MW
N. E. Region, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 1.5 crore/MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project
Other States	₹ 1.00 crore/MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project

II. Support to new SHP projects in the Government/State Sector

Areas	Up to 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW and upto 25 MW
N.E. States, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 75,000 per KW	₹ 7.5crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project
Other States	₹ 35,000 per KW	₹ 3.5 crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project

III. Central financial assistance for Watermills and Micro Hydel Projects Watermills

Category of Watermill	Amount of Central financial assistance
Mechanical output only	₹50,000/- per Watermill
Electrical output (up to 5 kW) or both mechanical and electrical output (up to 5 kW)	₹ 1,50,000/- per Watermill
Micro Hydel Projects (All States)	₹ 1,25,000/-per kW

Revival of gas-based power plants

1569. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to revive the gas-based power plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any subsidies and tax concessions are being offered to these plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of power plants which are being given revival packages across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government of India has sanctioned a scheme to supply imported spot Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) in 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the stranded gas-based power plants as well as for plants receiving domestic gas upto the target Plant Load Factor (PLF) selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme provides for financial support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF). The scheme further envisages sacrifices to be made collectively by all stakeholders, including the Central and the State Governments by way of exemptions from applicable taxes and levies/duties on the incremental RLNG being imported for the purposes.

The waivers provided under the scheme are as under:—

- (i) Customs duty waiver on imported LNG;
- (ii) Waiver of Value Added Tax, Central Sales Tax, Octroi and Entry Tax;
- (iii) Reduction in pipeline tariff charges, regasification charges and marketing margin;

- (iv) Exemption from transmission charges and losses for stranded gas based power projects.

The Scheme is under implementation *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2015.

The list of plants eligible under the scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) List of Stranded gas-based capacity

Sl. No	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Name of the State
1	2	3	4
Central Sector			
1.	Ratnagiri (RGPPL-Dhabhol)	1967	Maharashtra
	Total (CS)	1967	
State Sector			
2.	Pragati CCGT-III	750	Delhi
3.	Dhuvaran CCPP(GSECL)	112	Gujarat
4.	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	374	Gujarat
5.	Pipavav CCPP	702	Gujarat
6.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	376.3	Gujarat
7.	Hazira CCPP Ext	351	Gujarat
	Total (SS)	2665.3	
	Total (Public)	4632.3	
Private Sector			
1.	Vatwa CCPP (Torrent)	100	Gujarat
2.	Rithala CCPP (NDPL)	108	Delhi
3.	Essar CCPP **	300	Gujarat
4.	UNOSUGEN CCPP	382.5	Gujarat
5.	DGEN Mega CCPP	1200	Gujarat
6.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh
7.	GMR - Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	220	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK)	220.5	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
9.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Sriba Industries	30	Andhra Pradesh
13.	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh
15.	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh
16.	GMR Vemagiri Exp.	768	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Kondapalli Exp St-III	742	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Samalkot Exp	2400	Andhra Pradesh
19.	CCGT By Panduranga	116	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Gas Engine By Astha	35	Telangana
21.	Kashipur Sravanthi St-I and II	450	Uttarakhand
22.	Beta Infratech CCGT	225	Uttarakhand
23.	Gama Infraprop CCGT	225	Uttarakhand
24.	CCGT by Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	388	Maharashtra
TOTAL (PVT)		9673	
TOTAL		14305.3	

• *Note* that out of total 515 MW capacity, 300 MW electricity is being supplied to grid and balance 215 MW is used as captive generation.

(B) List of plants receiving domestic gas

Sl. No	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Name of The State
1	2	3	4
1.	NTPC, Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana
2.	NTPC, Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan
3.	NTPC, Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh
4.	NTPC, Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh
5.	NTPC, Gandhar (Jhanore)	657.39	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
6.	NTPC, Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat
	TOTAL (CS)	3657.65	
7.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi
8.	Pragati CCGT-III	750	Delhi
9.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi
10.	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan
11.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	106.42	Gujarat
12.	Hazira CCPP (GSEG)	156.1	Gujarat
13.	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	144	Gujarat
14.	Uran CCPP (Mahagenco)	672	Maharashtra
	TOTAL (SS)	2758.92	
	TOTAL (Public)	6416.57	
1.	Trombay CCPP (TPC)	180	Maharashtra
2.	Baroda CCPP (GIPCL)	160	Gujarat
3.	Godavari (Spectrum)	208	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Jegurupadu CCPP (GVK)	235.4	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Kondapalli CCPP (LANCO)	350	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Peddapuram (BSES)	220	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Peguthan CCPP (GTEC)	655	Gujarat
9.	Sugen CCPP (Torrent)	1147.5	Gujarat
	TOTAL (Pvt.)	3427.9	
	GRAND TOTAL	9844.47	

Power situation in the country

1570. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power deficit during 2015-16 in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether, as per the Central Electricity Authority, power generation in the country was in surplus than the demand during 2016-17;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the basis of such a claim;
- (e) the details of power generation capacity in the country, as on date; and
- (f) the details of actual power generation, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The power deficit in the country, during 2015-16, in terms of energy and peak deficit was 2.1% and 3.2% respectively. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for the year 2016-17 published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), surplus power is anticipated for about 1.1% in terms of energy and 2.6% in terms of peak during 2016-17 in the country. The details of the anticipated power supply position in the country for the year 2016-17 is given below:

Energy (MU)		Peak (MW)	
Requirement	1,214,642	Demand	165,253
Availability	1,227,895	Met	169,503
Surplus	13,253	Surplus	4,250
% age surplus	1.1%	% age surplus	2.6%

(d) The LGBR for the year 2016-17 was prepared by the CEA based on the consultation and submission of data by the generation companies and the distribution utilities.

(e) The installed capacity in the country, as on 30.06.2016 is 3,03,118 MW, the details of which are given below:

Thermal (MW)	Nuclear (MW)	Hydro (MW)	Renewable Energy Sources (RES) (MW)	Total (MW)
211641	5780	42848	42849	3,03,118

(f) The actual power generation in Mega Watt is as per the demand of power in the system which keeps on varying from time to time. The actual power generation in the country in terms of energy *i.e.* Million Units (MU) during the current year 2016-17 (April to June 2016), was 2,95,512 MU.

Statement
State-wise details of power supply position for 2015-16

State/System/ Region	Energy					Peak			
	April, 2015 - March, 2016					April, 2015 - March, 2016			
	Requirement		Availability		Surplus/Deficit(-)	Peak Demand		Peak Met	
	(MU)	2	(MU)	3		(MW)	6	(MW)	7
1	2	3	4	5	(%)	8	9	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,607	1,607	0	0		342	0		0
Delhi	29,626	29,583	-43	-0.1		5,846	0		0.0
Haryana	47,506	47,437	-69	-0.1		9,113	0		0.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,821	8,758	-63	-0.7		1,488	0		0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	16,572	14,037	-2,535	-15.3		2,544	-386		-15.2
Punjab	49,687	49,675	-12	0.0		10,852	0		0.0
Rajasthan	67,417	67,205	-212	-0.3		10,961	0		0.0
Uttar Pradesh	106,351	93,033	-13,318	-12.5		16,988	-2,485		-14.6
Uttarakhand	12,889	12,675	-214	-1.7		2,034	0		0.0
Northern Region	340,476	324,009	-16,467	-4.8		54,474	-3,852		-7.1
Chhattisgarh	25,649	25,309	-340	-1.3		3,932	-175		-4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	103,544	103,540	-4	0.0	14,495	14,448	-47	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	62,374	62,374	0	0.0	10,902	10,902	0	0.0
Maharashtra	141,817	141,361	-456	-0.3	20,973	20,594	-379	-1.8
Daman and Diu	2,337	2,337	0	0.0	307	307	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	5,925	5,925	0	0.0	740	740	0	0.0
Goa	5,120	5,119	-1	0.0	583	552	-31	-5.3
Western Region	346,768	345,966	-802	-0.2	48,640	48,199	-441	-0.9
Andhra Pradesh	50,436	50,366	-70	-0.1	7,400	7,391	-9	-0.1
Telangana	50,254	49,948	-306	-0.6	6,854	6,849	-5	-0.1
Karnataka	64,302	60,971	-3,331	-5.2	10,202	9,508	-694	-6.8
Kerala	23,318	23,194	-124	-0.5	3,977	3,856	-121	-3.1
Tamil Nadu	97,276	96,586	-690	-0.7	14,190	14,171	-19	-0.1
Puducherry	2,437	2,429	-8	-0.3	368	352	-16	-4.3
Lakshadweep#	48	48	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	288,025	283,494	-4,531	-1.6	40,030	39,875	-155	-0.4
Bihar	23,961	23,659	-302	-1.3	3,735	3,484	-251	-6.7
DVC	18,437	18,234	-203	-1.1	2,814	2,794	-20	-0.7

Jharkhand	7,735	7,561	-174	-2.2	1,153	1,153	0	0.0
Odisha	26,762	26,600	-162	-0.6	4,091	4,091	0	0.0
West Bengal	47,359	47,194	-165	-0.3	7,905	7,885	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	399	399	0	0.0	109	109	0	0.0
Andaman - Nicobar#	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	124,654	123,646	-1,008	-0.8	18,169	18,056	-113	-0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	626	591	-35	-5.6	139	135	-4	-2.9
Assam	8,762	8,272	-490	-5.6	1,491	1,378	-113	-7.6
Manipur	840	810	-30	-3.6	168	167	-1	-0.6
Meghalaya	1,833	1,725	-108	-5.9	400	377	-23	-5.8
Mizoram	471	455	-16	-3.4	102	101	-1	-1.0
Nagaland	755	739	-16	-2.1	140	138	-2	-1.4
Tripura	1,202	1,146	-56	-4.7	300	269	-31	-10.3
North-Eastern Region	14,488	13,735	-753	-5.2	2,573	2,367	-206	-8.0
ALL INDIA	1,114,408	1,090,850	-23,558	-2.1	153,366	148,463	-4,903	-3.2

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Agreement signed between India and Bangladesh

1571. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has signed any agreement with Bangladesh or any other South Asian country in order to enhance electricity generation and also to enhance the export of power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government has any such proposal in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) India has not signed any specific agreement with Bangladesh to enhance electricity generation or to enhance export of power. However, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on "Cooperation in Power Sector" on 11.1.2010.

India has signed a bilateral agreement with Government of Nepal on "Electric Power Trade, Cross-Border Transmission Interconnection and Grid Connectivity" on 21.10.2014 and with the Royal Government of Bhutan concerning "Cooperation in the field of Hydroelectric Power" on 28.7.2006.

Besides, SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity) has also been signed, by all the SAARC member States, comprising Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, on 27.11.2014.

Electricity supply and connections in electrified villages

†1572. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the average hours of power supply in villages which were electrified during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise; and
- (b) whether the number of electrified houses in such villages is very small and if so, the average number of houses which have electricity connections and which do not have electricity connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity to the consumers which were electrified during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in a State/UT is within the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them.

(b) Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including RE component, free electricity connections are provided to all the eligible BPL households and access of electricity is created for APL households. Cumulatively, free electricity connections to 2.40 crore BPL households have been released in the country under the scheme as on 30.06.2016. In addition to above, electricity connections to APL Households are provided by the respective State Power Utilities.

Status of hydro power generation

1573. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of hydro power in the total energy mix of the country has fallen consistently from 51 per cent in 1962-63 to about 15 per cent, at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the private sector's share in hydro power generation is negligible; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to enhance hydro power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. As the total installed capacity has grown by 52 times from base of 1962-63, percentage share of hydro power in the total energy mix of the country has decreased from 51% in year 1962-63 to 14% during the year 2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016) as detailed below:-

Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Installed Capacity of Hydro (MW)	Share of Hydro (%)
1962-63	5,801	2,936	51
2016-17 (upto 30.06.2016)	3,03,118	42,848	14

(b) The private sector's share in hydro power generation is 7.28% i.e. 3120 MW out of 42,848 MW as on 30.06.2016.

(c) A number of remedial measures have been undertaken by the Government to incentivise the developers *viz.* provision of debt financing of longer tenure under National Electricity Policy, option of charging lower rate of depreciation *vis-a-vis* Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) norms, extending cost plus tariff regime for public and private sector hydro projects upto 15.08.2022, excluding hydro power from Renewable Purchase Obligation etc.

Initiatives to conserve electricity

1574. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by Government to conserve electricity;
- (b) whether any mechanism exists to ensure efficiency in domestic, agricultural and commercial sectors of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any energy audit during the last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure implementation of the mechanism developed to conserve electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The following initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to put in place a mechanism to ensure energy efficiency/conervation in domestic, agricultural and commercial sectors of the country:

- (i) Standards and Labeling programme for appliances to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving and thereby the cost saving potential of the relevant marketed product.
- (ii) Labeling of energy efficient agriculture pumpsets upto a connected load of 15 KW.
- (iii) Prescription of Specific energy consumption norms for energy intensive industries notified as designated consumers and implemented through Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme.
- (iv) Formulation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for energy efficiency improvement in commercial buildings.

- (v) Design-guidelines for energy efficiency in multi-storied residential buildings.
- (vi) Demand Side Management (DSM) in Municipal, Household, Agriculture and Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) sectors.
- (vii) Promotion of energy efficient LED lamps through DSM based Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) & Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP).
- (viii) Promotion of Energy Efficient Fans and Agriculture pumpsets.

(d) and (e) Government has not conducted any energy audit in the last three years. However, the Government has issued notification for mandatory energy audits in Designated Consumers (DCs) *vide* S.O. 1378 (E) on 27th May, 2014 wherein all DCs are required to get energy audit of their facilities done as per the methodology specified in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency Regulation, 2010.

Coal stocks at thermal power plants

1575. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether thermal power plants have sufficient stocks of coal to meet the current requirement and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of thermal power plants which had to be shut down for short period due to shortage of coal during the last two years; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to the thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The thermal power plants have sufficient stocks of coal to meet the requirement of coal for power generation. As on 26th July, 2016, the coal stock position reported by the power utilities was 30.72 Million Tonnes (MT), which is sufficient to run the power plants for 23 days.

(b) None of the thermal power plants had to be shut down due to coal shortage during the last two years. During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto June, 2016), none of the power plants have reported loss of generation due to coal shortage.

(c) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to the thermal power plants:

- (i) Multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to enhance production of domestic coal. A road map has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance coal production level to 1 Billion Tonnes (BT) by the year 2019-20 to meet the coal requirement.
- (ii) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the highest level in the Government so that generation of power plant is not affected due to shortage of coal.
- (iii) Coal blocks have been allotted to Central/State power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.

Power shortage

1576. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) which are the States which have power shortage for commercial as well as domestic purposes;
- (b) what is the total power requirement of Odisha and what is the shortfall;
- (c) how the State is presently managing its shortfall; and
- (d) what suggestions and help, the Central Government would provide to the States including Odisha to overcome their shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity to the various consumers including commercial and domestic consumers, is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility.

Consumers category-wise details including that of commercial and domestic consumers are not compiled in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). However, as per information given by States/UTs to the CEA, the State-wise details of the overall power supply position during the current year 2016-17 (April to June, 2016) also showing the deficit States, is given in the Statement (*See* below). During the current year 2016-17 (April - June, 2016), the total energy requirement of Odisha was 7,186 Million Units and the peak demand was 4012 MW. There is no shortage of power in Odisha. To meet the requirement of electricity in Odisha, the Central Government has allocated 1750 MW from various Central Generating Stations to Odisha.

(d) The following steps have been taken to ensure adequate power supply to the power deficit States/UT including Odisha in the country:

- (i) During the Twelfth Plan (2012-17), capacity addition of about 86,565 MW from conventional sources and about 19,500 MW from renewable sources have been achieved till 30th June, 2016.
- (ii) Adequate supply of the domestic coal to power plants has been ensured. The growth of domestic coal supply to power plants has been around 6.2% during 2015-16. As on 24.07.2016, the coal stock in the power plants is 31.3 Million Tonnes (MT), which is sufficient for 23 days of operation of power plants as against the normative stock of 21 days. At present, there is no power station with critical coal stock.
- (iii) During the 12th Plan (2012-17), 89,813 ckm of transmission lines and 2,66,033 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed till 30th June, 2016.
- (iv) Government of India has taken an initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (v) Two new schemes have been launched by the Government of India (GoI), namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) 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) GoI has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- (vii) Central Government has notified Ujjawal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of DISCOMs.
- (viii) GoI has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (ix) GoI has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for stranded gas based generation.

*Statement**State-wise details of overall Power Supply Position for 2016-17*

State/System/ Region	Energy					Peak			
	April, 2016- March, 2016					April, 2016- March, 2016			
	Requirement		Availability		Surplus/Deficit(-)	Peak Demand		Peak Met	
	(MU)	2	(MU)	3		(MW)	6	(MW)	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Chandigarh	489	489	0	0	361	361	0	0	0
Delhi	9,413	9,397	-16	-0.2	6,308	6,260	-48	-0.8	-0.8
Haryana	12,611	12,611	0	0.0	8,763	8,763	0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	2,169	2,156	-13	-0.6	1,330	1,330	0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,403	3,600	-803	-18.2	2,478	2,102	-376	-15.2	-15.2
Punjab	14,081	14,081	0	0.0	10,972	10,972	0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	17,190	17,168	-22	-0.1	9,906	9,906	0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	28,155	27,256	-899	-3.2	16,081	15,501	-580	-3.6	-3.6
Uttarakhand	3,405	3,380	-25	-0.7	2,020	1,945	-75	-3.7	-3.7
Northern Region	91,917	90,139	-1,778	-1.9	52,726	51,086	-1,640	-3.1	-3.1
Chhattisgarh	6,164	6,140	-24	-0.4	3,875	3,851	-25	-0.6	-0.6

Gujarat	28,292	28,292	0	0.0	14,724	14,708	-16	-0.1
Madhya Pradesh	15,428	15,427	-1	0.0	8,145	8,111	-34	-0.4
Maharashtra	36,650	36,613	-37	-0.1	20,057	20,021	-36	-0.2
Daman and Diu	595	595	0	0.0	304	304	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1,524	1,524	0	0.0	781	781	0	0.0
Goa	1,271	1,269	-2	-0.2	497	496	-1	-0.3
Western Region	89,925	89,862	-63	-0.1	45,369	44,957	-412	-0.9
Andhra Pradesh	13,162	13,127	-35	-0.3	7,576	7,361	-215	-2.8
Telangana	12,043	12,039	-4	0.0	6,935	6,894	-41	-0.6
Karnataka	16,291	16,063	-228	-1.4	9,980	9,551	-428	-4.3
Kerala	6,296	6,277	-19	-0.3	4,132	3,996	-135	-3.3
Tamil Nadu	27,375	27,367	-8	0.0	14,823	14,823	0	0.0
Puducherry	677	676	-1	-0.1	371	368	-3	-0.7
Lakshadweep#	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	75,845	75,549	-296	-0.4	40,752	40,472	-280	-0.7
Bihar	6,848	6,705	-143	-2.1	3,662	3,638	-24	-0.7
DVC	4,626	4,599	-27	-0.6	2,562	2,562	0	0.0
Jharkhand	2,040	2,034	-6	-0.3	1,498	1,498	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	7,186	7,184	-2	0.0	4,012	4,012	0	0.0
West Bengal	13,175	13,128	-47	-0.4	8,073	8,049	-24	-0.3
Sikkim	124	124	0	0.0	112	112	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar#	60	45	-15	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	34,000	33,775	-225	-0.7	18,642	18,596	-46	-0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	165	160	-5	-3.0	141	139	-2	-1.4
Assam	2,221	2,092	-129	-5.8	1,511	1,458	-53	-3.5
Manipur	171	163	-8	-4.7	152	151	-1	-0.7
Meghalaya	392	392	0	0.0	311	311	0	0.0
Mizoram	119	116	-3	-2.5	88	88	0	0.0
Nagaland	168	164	-4	-2.4	119	119	0	0.0
Tripura	423	412	-11	-2.6	275	273	-2	-0.6
North-Eastern Region	3,659	3,498	-161	-4.4	2,487	2,475	-12	-0.5
ALL INDIA	295,344	292,822	-2,522	-0.9	152,974	149,971	-3,003	-2.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Incentives for hydel projects of more than 25 MW capacity

1577. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hydel projects of up to 25 MW capacity are being given incentives by treating them under renewable energy sources;
- (b) what are the reasons for not giving incentives to hydel projects with more than 25 MW capacity; and
- (c) whether it is one of the reasons for slackness in the development of Hydel projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Central Government is extending financial support to the developers of Small Hydro Power Projects upto 25 MW capacity by treating them under renewable energy sources. However, at present, there is no provision of incentives for hydel projects above 25 MW capacity. The High Capital Cost, Land Acquisition Issues, Environment and Forest Clearances, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Issues, Inadequate Infrastructural facilities, in remote hydro project locations, Law and Order/Local issues are major issues identified for slackness in the development of hydel projects in the country. However, grant of the incentives to hydro projects having capacity above 25 MW could help the development of these projects to some extent.

Power generation capacity

†1578. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power generation capacity in the Central, State and private sectors;
- (b) the percentage of power generation from the different sources in the country during the last three years;
- (c) the targets fixed and achieved in power generation from different sources during 2015-16; and
- (d) the details of growth in power generation in different parts of the country during the last three years and the steps being taken to meet the rising demand of power in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The power generation capacity in the Central, State and Private Sectors is as under:

(As on 30.06.2016)

Sector	Installed Capacity (in MW)
Central	76296.76
State	101825.94
Private	124995.51
TOTAL	303118.21*

* Including a capacity of 42,848.43 MW from Renewable Energy Sources (RES).

(b) The percentage of power generation from different sources in the country during the last three years is as under:

Source	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Actual Generation		Actual Generation		Actual Generation	
	(MUs)	% of total generation	(MUs)	% of total generation	(MUs)	% of total generation
Thermal	792477.11	81.94	878320.01	83.76	943787.70	85.19
Nuclear	34227.79	3.54	36101.54	3.44	37413.62	3.38
Hydro	134847.52	13.94	129243.68	12.32	121376.75	10.96
Bhutan	5597.90	0.58	5007.74	0.48	5244.21	0.47
Import						
TOTAL	967150.32	100.00	1048672.97	100.00	1107822.28	100.00

Note: Includes plants 25 MW and above capacity.

The power generation from Renewable energy sources in the country during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

(In Million Units)

Year	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Other	Total
2014-15	33768.303	4599.025	3159.846	11784.657	8059.505	413.597	61784.933
2015-16	33029.39	7447.92	3727.21	12953.29	8354.51	268.53	65780.85
2016-17 (up to May, 2016)	6363.40	2080.42	701.58	1526.59	1186.64	155.88	12014.50

Note: As per information received from State Load Dispatch Centres (SLDCs).

(c) The targets fixed and achieved in power generation from different sources during 2015-16 is as under:

Source	2015-2016	
	Target (MUs)	Achievement (MUs)
Thermal	966700.0	943787.70
Nuclear	38000.0	37413.62
Hydro	128000.0	121376.75
Bhutan Import	4800.0	5244.21
RES	70000.0	65780.85
TOTAL	1207500.0	1173603.13

(d) The details of growth in power generation in different parts of the country during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). To meet the rising demand of power, as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the capacity addition target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources have been planned during 12th Five Year Plan. Against this target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources, 86,565.72 MW has been achieved till 30.06.2016.

Statement

Region-wise State-wise Generation during last three years (with % growth)

Region	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Generation (MU)	% growth	Generation (MU)	% growth	Generation (MU)	% growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR	BBMB	12125.01	10.78	10599.78	-12.58	11818.9	11.50
	Delhi	8637.67	-19.58	8722.83	0.99	6206.1	-28.85
	Haryana	26374.22	3.77	28748.61	9	22247.14	-22.61
	Himachal Pradesh	21680.66	6.64	23319.13	7.56	27087.49	16.16
	Jammu and Kashmir	12426.79	-0.47	14485.02	16.56	15136.15	4.50
	Punjab	20731.49	-5.5	22960.9	10.75	23342.89	1.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rajasthan	45851.36	8.23	54185.92	18.18	53947.35	-0.44
	Uttar Pradesh	111843.01	7.18	111901.74	0.05	111329.53	-0.51
	Uttarakhand	11025.01	-11.37	11439.22	3.76	12765.92	11.60
	TOTAL NR	270695.22	3.71	286363.15	5.79	283881.47	-0.87
WR	Chhattisgarh	70930.12	4.13	79710.57	12.38	89513.29	12.30
	Goa	241.32	-1.67	12.61	-94.77	0	-100.00
	Gujarat	97198.69	6.82	105538.54	8.58	104917.26	-0.59
	Madhya Pradesh	59646.87	17.66	75212.47	26.1	95740.5	27.29
	Maharashtra	94699.94	2.78	107309.21	13.31	117244.43	9.26
	TOTAL WR	322716.94	6.8	367783.4	13.96	407415.48	10.78
SR	Andhra Pradesh	45526.85	-3.16	45245.42	-0.62	58230.59	28.70
	Karnataka	49364.51	12	50163.29	1.62	47553.25	-5.20
	Kerala	9249.8	34.69	8034.17	-13.14	6653.34	-17.19
	Puducherry	256.97	11.36	102.14	-60.25	227.59	122.82
	Tamil Nadu	62210.7	15.86	71418.41	14.8	76406.83	6.98
	Telangana	39152.87	-0.78	40901.97	4.47	36868.2	-9.86
	TOTAL SR	205761.7	7.54	215865.4	4.91	225939.8	4.67
ER	Andaman Nicobar	171.49	26.27	153.76	-10.34	182.85	18.92
	Bihar	14939.36	1.58	18272.27	22.31	20827.01	13.98
	DVC	28115.29	6.99	25551.11	-9.12	28029.93	9.70
	Jharkhand	14345.18	24.52	14621.88	1.93	15933.67	8.97
	Odisha	46212.19	9.43	51332.44	11.08	57221.8	11.47
	Sikkim	2945.38	13.44	3345.29	13.58	3551.92	6.18
	West Bengal	46069.88	-1.62	49742.02	7.97	46946.62	-5.62
	TOTAL ER	152798.77	5.89	163018.77	6.69	172693.8	5.93
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	980.94	-20.89	1109.48	13.1	1280.25	15.39
	Assam	4365.22	3.88	4299.84	-1.5	4522.12	5.17
	Manipur	639.84	10.24	372.44	-41.79	536.64	44.09
	Meghalaya	981.61	26.7	863.15	-12.07	1035.99	20.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Nagaland	245.71	15.17	165.15	-32.79	163.14	-1.22
	Tripura	2366.49	66.07	3824.44	61.61	5109.38	33.60
	TOTAL NER	9579.81	13.56	10634.5	11.01	12647.52	18.93
Import	Bhutan (Import)	5597.9	16.76	5007.74	-10.54	5244.21	4.72
	TOTAL (Import)	5597.9	16.76	5007.74	-10.54	5244.21	4.72
	GRAND TOTAL	967150.34	6.04	1048672.96	8.43	1107822.28	5.64

Closure of coal based power plants

1579. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of coal based power plants have been shut down in the recent past in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government not to build coal based plants in water stressed regions, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) State-wise list of coal based power plants shut down in the country during the recent past (from April to June, 2016) along with the reasons thereof is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Coal based Thermal Power Plants are set up keeping in view the availability of land, water, fuel etc. Allocation of water for Thermal Power Projects is done by Water Resources Department of the concerned State Government, where the project is located after due diligence, taking into consideration the drinking water, other human needs and irrigation/agricultural requirement etc. of the State.

Statement

State-wise List of Coal based Power Plants with zero generation in recent past

(April to June, 2016)

State	Sector	Name of Utility	Name of the Station	Capacity as on 30.06.2016	Outage Reason
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Central	BRBCL	Nabi Nagar TPP	250	Generator Transformer problem

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	State	BSEB	Barauni TPS	210	Renovation and Modernization / Life Extension
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	ACB	Swastik Korba TPP	25	Low Schedule
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	VESPL	Katghora TPP	35	No FSA/PPA not signed
Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	VVL	Salora TPP	135	No FSA/PPA not signed
Delhi	State	IPGPCL	Rajghat TPS	135	Low Schedule
Gujarat	Pvt.	TOR. POW. (UNOSUGEN)	Sabarmati (C Station)	60	Low Schedule
Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli TPS	1380	Raw Water Shortage
Maharashtra	Pvt.	AMNEPL	Mihan TPS	246	Low Schedule
Maharashtra	Pvt.	GEPL	GEPL TPP Ph-I	120	Uneconomical Operation
Maharashtra	Pvt.	Rattan India	Nasik (P) TPS	270	PPA not signed
Maharashtra	Pvt.	IEPL	Bela TPS	270	Uneconomical Operation
Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Amarkantak	40	Capital Maintenance

Electrical infrastructure in villages

1580. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no electrical infrastructure exists even today in many villages which have been classified as 'electrified' villages in Government records; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) According to Rural Electrification Policy, 2006, a village is defined as electrified, if

(i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists;

- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and
- (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

A village is reported to be electrified by the States, if it fulfills the above mentioned norms. However, the level of infrastructure may vary in different habitations of the same village.

Electrification of villages in Rajasthan

†1581. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages in Rajasthan covered under electricity supply; and
- (b) the action plan formulated by Government to supply electricity to remaining villages and 'Dhanis' in desert areas of the State which are deprived of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As reported by the Government of Rajasthan, there were 495 un-electrified census villages in the State, as on 1st April, 2015. The remaining census villages are electrified through on/off grid method.

(b) All un-electrified census villages are targeted to be electrified before May, 2018. Beside electrification of un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of electrified villages and system strengthening, as proposed by the State Government, have been sanctioned. This will enable access of electricity to 'Dhanis' also in addition to the census villages.

Power generation in North-Eastern States

1582. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has urged that State Governments should strictly monitor the power projects to ensure the achievement of power generation targets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the Central Government has given special consideration to North Eastern States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of power projects sanctioned for those States, State-wise; and
- (f) the amount sanctioned and released for these power projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Monitoring of power projects (except Central Generating Station) to ensure power generation targets is the responsibility of the respective State/State Power Utilities. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) for the purpose of power generation and allocating power therefrom to them. The Central Government monitors the power projects of the CPSUs.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has given special consideration to the power generation in North Eastern States. In this regard, as per information furnished by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO), two gas based power stations and one hydro power project of NEEPCO, located in the North Eastern States, were given special consideration by the Central Government. In case of gas based power stations, the concession on the gas price to the tune of 40% has been extended under Administered Price Mechanism (APM) to 291 MW Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBP) in Assam and 135 MW Agartala Gas Turbine Combine Cycle Power Plant (AGTCCP) in the State of Tripura. The gas price is charged at 60% of market price upto the quantity of 1 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) for AGBP and 0.75 MMSCMD for AGTCCP. In case of hydro power project, the ongoing Tuirial HEP (60 MW), Mizoram has been sanctioned grant of ₹ 300 crores by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and a subordinate loan of ₹ 291.96 crores.

(e) and (f) As regards hydro- electric generation, the hydro-electric projects aggregating to 22,874 MW at an estimated cost of ₹ 171061 crores have been accorded concurrence by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) since 2002. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As regards thermal power generation, after the enactment of the Electricity Act 2003, clearance/sanction from the CEA is not required for thermal power projects. As

such, no specific information is available regarding thermal power projects sanctioned for North Eastern States and the total amount sanctioned and released for these projects in North Eastern States. However, six thermal power units/modules aggregating to 1103.1 MW have been commissioned during the 12th Plan in the North-Eastern States. Further, five thermal units/modules aggregating to 625.5 MW are presently under construction in the North-Eastern States for benefits during 12th Plan period and beyond. The details along with the latest project cost, expenditure is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Hydro Electric Schemes Concurred/Appraised by the
CEA since 2002-03*

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Installed Capacity (MW)		Estimated, Cost (₹ cr) Price Level
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Subansiri Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000	6608.68 (12/2002)
2.	Tipaimukh	Manipur	6x250	1500	5163.86(12/2002)
3.	Loktak Downstream (**)	Manipur	2x33	66	867.77(10/2006)
4.	Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110	553.25(6/2007)
5.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	12x250	3000	15886.39 (11/2007)
6.	Demwe Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	5x342+1x40	1750	13144.91*
7.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	2x60	120	728.54 *
8.	Lower Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	9x300	2700	19990.74*
9.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh	2x60	120	848.22 *
10.	Nyamjang Chhu	Arunachal Pradesh	6x130	780	6115.6*
11.	Kolodyne Stage-II	Mizoram	4x115	460	5188.13 (10/2010)
12.	Tawang Stage-I	Arunachal Pradesh	3x200	600	4824.01 (5/2010)
13.	Tawang Stage-II	Arunachal Pradesh	4x200	800	6112.3 (5/2010)
14.	Tato-II	Arunachal Pradesh	4x175	700	5616.20*
15.	Gongri	Arunachal Pradesh	2x72	144	1436.27 (Comp.)
16.	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	4x125	500	5532.63 (Comp.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Etalin	Arunachal Pradesh	10x307+ 1x19.6 + 1x7.4	3097	25296.95 (compl.)
18.	Talong londa	Arunachal Pradesh	3x75	225	2172.88 (Compl.)
19.	Naying	Arunachal Pradesh	4x250	1000	9301.11 (Comp.)
20.	Siyom	Arunachal Pradesh	6x166.7	1000	12100 (Comp.)
21.	Dikhu	Nagaland	3x62	186	1994.74 (Comp.)
22.	Kalai-II	Arunachal Pradesh	5x190+ 1x190+ 1 x60	1200	14199.64 (Comp.)
23.	Kynshi-I	Meghalaya	2x135	270	3154.37 (comp.)
24.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	3x80	240	1614.35 (comp.)
25.	Tato-I	Arunachal Pradesh	3x62	186	1493.55 (comp)
26.	Lower Kopili	Assam	2x55+1x5+ 2x7.5	120	1115.91
TOTAL (26 Nos.)				22874	171061.00

* Completion cost

(**) CEA declined revalidation and asked the Project developers to submit the fresh DPR with updated features and revised cost estimates.

Statement-II

Details of Commissioned/Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in North-Eastern States during 12th Plan

Sl. No.	State	Project Name/ Impl. Agency/ EPC or BTG	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Status	Latest cost (in crores)	Expenditure In crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP/ NTPC/ BHEL(Central Sector)	U-1	250	Commis- sioned	6749.18	5989
			U-2	250	Under construction		
			U-3	250	Under construction		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	Namrup CCGT/ APGCL/BHEL (EPC) (State Sector)	GT ST	70 30	Under Under construction construction	693.73	462.5
3.	Tripura	Monarchak CCPP/NEEPCO/ BHEL (EPC) (Central Sector)	GT	65.4	Commissioned	1007.68	990.54
			ST	35.6	Commissioned		
4.	Tripura	TripuraGas/ OTPC/BHEL (EPC) (Central Sector)	Module-1 Module-2	363.3 363.3	Commissioned Commissioned	3429.00	3717.6
5.	Tripura	Agartala/ NEEPCO/ THERMAX (EPC) (Central Sector)	ST-1 ST-2	25.5 25.5	Under Under construction Commissioned	382.41	343.88
			Sub-total	1103.1	Commissioned		
			Sub-total	625.5	Under construction		
TOTAL				1728.6			

Meeting of BRICS working group on energy saving and energy efficiency

1583. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of BRICS working group on energy saving and energy efficiency was held recently at Visakhapatnam to discuss green energy and maximize energy efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether promoting LED lighting and solar power was advised and if so, the action proposed by Government to distribute LED lights at subsidized rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The meeting of the Working Group on Energy Saving and

Improvement of Energy Efficiency of BRICS countries was held on 4th-5th July, 2016 at Visakhapatnam. During the meeting, representatives of the BRICS countries made presentations on the overview of energy efficiency and conservation in their respective countries. Best practices relating to energy efficiency/conservation in the BRICS countries were also shared in the meeting of the Working Group. Discussions were held on a Draft Joint Statement, Action Plan and Terms of Reference of the Working Group. A site visit was also organized for the members of the Working Group to showcase the LED Street Lighting in the city of Visakhapatnam.

(c) Promotion of LED lights was discussed. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four Power Sector PSUs, offered to assist BRICS Countries in implementing programmes similar to Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) and LED street lighting. However, no action was proposed to distribute LED lights at subsidized rates.

Electrical infrastructure for electrified villages

1584. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electrical infrastructure on the basis of which Government deems a village electrified;

(b) the process deployed in ascertaining whether a village is electrified and whether the assessing experts deems the presence of electrical infrastructure as electrification of the village;

(c) whether at least 10 per cent of households in each of the villages deemed electrified have access to electricity; and

(d) the number of electrified villages that have witnessed power theft during 2015-16 and the measures institutionalized by Government to check the intermediate power theft during its transmission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is defined as electrified, if

- (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists;
- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and

- (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

Based on above definition, State/DISCOM reports a village as electrified.

(d) As per the latest information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the number of cases of power theft is given at in the Statement (*See below*) Checking the power theft is the responsibility of the State and/or Distribution Companies. Government of India helps the States in developing their systems to reduce the power theft.

Statement

Number of cases where power thefts were detected during the period 2014-15

State /UT		Number of cases where inspection was carried out (Nos.)	Number of cases where theft of electricity was detected (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.	3000	388
2. Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	272925	8145
3. Gujarat	DGVCL, Surat	214783	11756
	MGVCL	357866	13035
	UGVCL	756762	6480
	Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.	1463826	51889
4. Goa	Goa Electricity Department	2715	84
5. Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Ltd.	110707	260
6. Karnataka		204776	54100
	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	101984	33805
	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Company	23286	766
	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company	14949	229

1	2	3	4
	Hubli Electricity Supply Company	28634	2083
	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company	35923	17217
7. Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited	31369	895
8. Rajasthan	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	61083	15560
	Ajmer Electricity Distribution Nigam Ltd.	120700	41768
	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	109870	74330
9. Meghalaya	Meghalaya Power Distribution Company Ltd.	4568	1048
10. Mizoram	Power & Electricity Department	13795	101
11. Nagaland	Department of Power	1234	909
12. Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited	533323	18532
13. West Bengal	Cesc Ltd. Kolkata	447650	78706
	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.	26132	6205
14. UT of Delhi	Bses Rajdhani Power Limited	39539	36139
	BSES Yamuna Power Limited	23380	22838
	Tata Power-DDL	20211	8491
15. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Power Distribution Corporation	19	1
16. UT of Puducherry		2610	3
17. UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh Electricity Department	1879	62

Progress of peripheral expressway around Delhi

†1585. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana where the construction work of peripheral expressway, proposed to be constructed around Delhi, has been stalled along with the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether expected support in construction of the expressway is not being extended by the above States and the details of steps being taken to tackle law and order and land acquisition problems; and

(c) the details of progress in construction work of the expressway and by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Work of Eastern Peripheral Expressway has commenced in six packages in September 2015. State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are providing adequate/ necessary support in implementation of works. The present progress is about 4%. The Scheduled completion date of the project is March, 2018.

Construction of National Highways

1586. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometres of National Highways have been constructed since May, 2014;

(b) the details and the number of surveys conducted, if any, for construction of new roads since then and in which States; and

(c) what is the per year target, so far, for construction of National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) 12155 km of National Highways (NHs) have been construction since May, 2014.

(b) About 8955 km State Highways have been declared as NHs, which may be taken up for construction after preparation of feasibility reports on the basis of survey conducted on these NHs as per the requirement of feasibility studies.

(c) The target fixed for construction of NHs in current financial year is 15000 km.

Bharatmala project

1587. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start the Bharatmala Pariyojana from March, 2017 for a total distance of 7,000 kilometres of road network, connecting Eastern and Western India;

- (b) whether the coastal Andhra Pradesh is a part of this network;
- (c) in what way Bharatmala Pariyojana would benefit the backward areas of Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of proposals therefor, routes identified and involvement of Andhra Pradesh therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has formulated "Bharatmala" Pariyojana with a view to improve the road connectivity to coastal / border areas, backward areas, religious places, tourist places, construction / rehabilitation / widening of about 1,500 major bridges and 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) / Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs and improvement of newly declared NHs providing connectivity to District Head Quarters. Development of road infrastructure enhances the overall development of the area besides giving boost to tourism in the country including Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Bharatmala Pariyojana is yet to be approved.

Construction of Chennai-Kanyakumari highway

1588. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to build 5,000 km. of highways during the next two fiscal years on the basis of Hybrid Annuity Model;
- (b) whether proposed Chennai-Kanyakumari four-lane highway is a part of this scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Sir. Mode of implementation is decided on a case to case basis.

(b) No Sir. The existing road from Chennai to Kanyakumari has already been improved to four lane standards.

(c) Does not arise.

Status of road projects in Punjab

1589. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of under construction road projects in Punjab, as on date;

- (b) the reasons for the delay, if any; and
- (c) by when the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. As on date, 34 National Highway projects are under construction in the State of Punjab. The list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Construction of 7 National Highway projects are delayed in Punjab and the reasons for the delay and likely date of completion of individual work is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of National Highway projects under construction in the State of Punjab as on date

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Name of Projects	Status (As on date)
1	2	3	4
NHAI Projects			
1.	95	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to Four Laning divided carriageway with paved shoulders of Ludhiana-Talwandi Bhai Section (Existing Chainage from 85+980 to km. 92.000) of NH-95 (Length=6.020 km.) in the State of Punjab on EPC Mode	85% work has been completed and work is in progress.
2.	1	Improvement of Amritsar bypass by construction additional structure and service roads on NH-I between km 448+510 to km. 473+068 (length 25 km.) in the state of Punjab	Work recently commenced and is in progress
3.	95	4-laning of Ludhiana to Talwandi Section of NH-95 from km 92.00 to km 170.00 (length 78 km) in the State of Punjab to be executed on BOT (Toll) on DBFOT basis under NHDP Phase-III	75% work has been completed and work is in progress

1	2	3	4
4.	1	2-lane to 6-laning of Jalandhar-Amritsar section of NH-I km 387.100 to km. 407.100 (length 20 km.) in the State of Punjab under NHDP Phase-II to be executed on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) made.	39.50% work has been completed and work is in progress
5.	22	Construction of flyover in Derabassi town from km. 29.830 to km. 30.970 of NH-22 (Ambala-Chandigarh section) in the State of Punjab on EPC mode.	100% completed (1.14 km.) + minor works remains which are under construction
6.	21	4-laning of Kharar-Kurali section from km 15.765 to km. 29.900 of NH-205 (Old NH-21) including proposed Kurali bypass in the State of Punjab under NHDP Phase-III on EPC mode.	Work is under construction (15% work completed)
7.	21	4-laning of Chandigarh-Kharar Section from Sector-39 (Round about) at Chandigarh (km. 0.000) to Kharar (km. 10.185) of NH-21 in the State of Punjab on EPC mode under NHDP Phase V.	Work is under construction (at initial stage)
8.	1	Six Laning of Panipat to Jalandhar Section of NH-1 from km. 212.00 to km. 387.100 in the State of Punjab on BOT (TOLL) on DBFOT Pattern.	(Total length 175.100 km) (Completed Length 168.60 km) and Balance in 6.5 km
National Highways (Original) Projects			
9.	15	Construction of approaches to ROB in lieu of level crossing No. SPL-1/299/14-15 at km 287.950 crossing Delhi-Bathinda-Ferozepur Railway line on NH-15	Work in progress.
10.	20	4-laning in km 0.150 to km 5.500 (Pathankot to Mamoon Chowk) of NH-20	Work in progress.
11.	70	Construction of service lane 5.5 m c/w from km 38.20 to 39.00 in Hoshiarpur city on NH-70	Work in progress. .
12.	10	Construction of bridge on Ditch drain at km 413.400 on NH-10	Work in progress.

1	2	3	4
13.	64E	Construction of H/L bridge 5 span 50.91m over Lisara drain at village Sangar crossing at km 21.948 and H/L bridge of 6 span 67.91m over Lisara Drain at village Patharala km 36.720 of NH-64E	Work in progress.
14.	10	Construction of proposed Bridge on Sabuana Drain at km 418.30 onNH-10	Work in progress.
15.	15	Providing Service Lanes on NH 15 (New NH-62) section Abohar-USmankhera road from km. 389.400 to 391.100 passing through Kallarkhera Sale Tax Barrier	Work in progress.
16.	95	Construction of ROB in Eplacement of existing L Xing No.A-54/E-2 at km. 198.050 at Ferozepur.	Work in progress.
17.	703	Widening to 2 lane with PS of Nakodhar-Moga-Barnala-Mansa-Junir-Sardulgarh km. 200.950 to 221.850 and km. 227.750 to 234.620	Work in progress.
18.	703 A	Widening 7.00 m to 10.00 m Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi-Gidderpindi in km. 48.490 to 60.860	Work in progress.
19.	10	Construction of 2mtr span culvert in km. 358.470 and 360.230 section Malout - Abohar.	Work in progress.
20.	254	Up-gradation for Rampura-Maur section of NH-254 in km. 82.40 to 104.20	Work in progress.
21.	10	Widening of bridge over Sirhind Feeder km./RD.333.780 section Lambi - Malout	Work in progress.
NHDP-IV A Projects			
22.	71	4-laning of Sangrur to Dogal Kalan section of NH-71 from km. 181.805 to km. 211.390	Work in progress.
23.	71	4-laning of Dogal Kalan to Punjab/ Haryana border section of NH-71 from km. 211.390 to km. 238.695	Work in progress.

1	2	3	4
24.	64	4-laning of Sangrur and Dhanauala Bypass	Work in progress.
25.	64	4-laning of Patiala Bypass on EPC mode	Work in progress.
26.	64	4-laning of Patiala Bypass to start of Sangrur Bypass section of NH-64 from km. 64.570 to 106.170	Work in progress.
27.	64	4-laning of end of Sangrur Bypass to Tapa from km. 116.950 to 138.030 and Km. 142.950 to 168.00	Work in progress.
28.	64	4-laning of Tapa-Bathinda section of NH-64 from km. 168.00 to 209.405	Work in progress.
29.	64	4-laning of Zirakpur-Rajpura section of NH-64 from km. 0.00 to 28.100	Work in progress.
30.	64	4-laning of Rajpura-Patiala section of NH-64 from km. 28.100 to 50.00	Work in progress.
31.	15	4-laning of Amritsar-Taran Tran-Hariker section of NH-15 from km. 112.575 to 158.350	Work in progress.
32.	15	4-laning of Hariker Bypass section of NH-15 from km. 158.350 to 166.925	Work in progress.
33.	15	4-laning of Hariker-Zira-Faridkot section of NH-15 from km. 166.925 to 221.380	Work in progress.
34.	15	4-laning of Faridkot-Kotkapura-Bathinda section of NH-15 from km. 221.380 to 287.615	Work in progress.

Statement-II

List of delayed National Highway projects in the State of Punjab indicating the reasons for the delay and likely date of completion

Sl. No.	Delayed Project	Reasons for delay	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4
NHAI Projects			
1.	4-laning of Ludhiana to Talwandi Section of NH-95 from km. 92.00 to km. 170.00 (length 78 km.) in the State of Punjab to be executed on BOT (Toll) on DBFOT basis under NHDP Phase-III	Default by concessionaire.	20.12.2016

1	2	3	4
2.	2-lane to 6-laning of Jalandhar-Amritsar section of NH-1 km. 387.100 to km. 407.100 (20 km.) in the State of Punjab under NHDP Phase-II to be executed on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) made	Default by Contractor.	31.03.2017
3.	Six Laning of Panipat to Jalandhar Section of NH-1 from km. 212.00 to km. 387.100 in the State of Punjab on BOT (TOLL) on DBFOT Pattern	The work was at standstill for almost 2½years because of litigation.	Balance work likely to be completed by Dec. 16 except for 1 km. length in Phagwara Town as elevated corridor is proposed in the stretch.
National Highway (Original) Projects			
4.	Construction of service lane 5.5 m c/w from km. 38.20 to 39.00 in Hoshiarpur city on NH-70	Delayed due to tree cutting stopped by Hon'ble NGT order.	31.10.2016
5.	Construction of bridge on Ditch drain at km. 413.400 on NH-10	Delayed due to NOC from Army which is now received and work in progress.	31.12.2016
6.	Construction of proposed Bridge on Sabuana Drain at km. 418.30 on NH-10	Delayed due to NOC from Army which is now received and work in progress.	31.12.2016
7.	Providing Service Lanes on NH 15 (New NH-62) section Abohar-Usmankhera road from km. 389.400 to 391.100 passing through Kallarkhera Sale Tax Barrier	Delayed due to tree cutting stopped by Hon'ble NGT order.	30.09.2016

Compensation for land acquired for NH-45C

1590. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquisition for the new alignment of NH-45C on the Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur section has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of compensation paid to farmers/owners of land in this section, as per Government's norms and guidelines;

(c) whether the quantum of compensation has been fixed for the land belonging to villages in Cuddalore district in Tamil Nadu and by when the compensation is likely to be paid; and

(d) the reasons for non-payment of compensation to farmers/owners of land belonging to Pinnalur and Miralur villages in Cuddalore district in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Land Acquisition Notification under section 3(D) for 422.720 Ha. of land has been published out of total 439.890 Ha. Compensation for the land to be acquired is fixed by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) appointed by Government of India. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has approved ₹70.02 crore towards compensation awarded so far.

(c) and (d) The award declared by the competent authority for the villages in Cuddalore District including Pinnalur Village is not in accordance with "Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013" and NHAI has requested CALA to review the award and fix the compensation as per the norms. Award of 16 land owners in Miralur Village has been passed by CALA and compensation amount of ₹90.16 lakh is released by NHAI.

Road Asset Management System

1591. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up an independent body to measure road quality and bringing the entire National Highways network under Road Asset Management System;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a time-frame has been set up to conclude these tasks;
- (d) whether Government has asked States Governments to computerise and integrate all check posts besides using drones for monitoring efficiency; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The Government is contemplating on setting up a dedicated Centre of Excellence as part of Ministry-Industry Initiative for management of information related to Roads and Bridges. This body will formulate the work procedure for conducting various activities under Asset Management.

Bidders for projects on BOT mode

1592. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several projects bid out on the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode have failed to find bidders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what are the main steps taken for increasing liquidity in road sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, bids on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) (Toll) were not forth coming few years back due to the following reasons:-

- (a) major highway developers had capacity constraints including over-leveraged financials due to excessive exposure to infrastructure projects including highways and
- (b) lack of availability of debt products to suit the sector and some banks reaching the ceiling as per sectoral exposure norms.

To ameliorate the shortage of equity and improve liquidity, Government took several steps in the last two years, by allowing Securitization of future cash flows, Deferment of Premium in stressed highway projects, Harmonious Substitution in financially stressed highway projects and 100% Equity Divestment after two years of construction for all highway projects under PPP mode.

Creation of automated driving test centres

1593. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a proposal for creation of automated driving test centres in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds requested therefor; and
- (d) the response of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) A proposal for setting up of Institute of Driving Training and Research at Darsi, Prakasam Dist., Andhra Pradesh has been received in this Ministry and the same has been approved by the Ministry with the total cost ₹ 18,51,00,000/- in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. However, the financial obligation on the part of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways will be limited to ₹ 16,34,50,000/- inclusive of all taxes.

Blacklisted companies

†1594. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some companies into the business of road construction had been blacklisted by the Ministry on account of several irregularities;
- (b) if so, the names of such companies; and
- (c) the names of such companies on which penalty was imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Effect of BS-VI norms on automobile companies

1595. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there would be huge economic burden on automobile companies due to implementation of Bharat Stage-VI norms by 2020;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the estimates of such economic burden likely to be faced by automobile companies; and

(c) whether Government would take any action to ease the burden of automobile companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that there would be an economic burden on automobile companies to implement Bharat Stage - VI norms by 2020.

There are no available estimates of the economic burden to be faced by automobile companies.

The equivalent BS-VI norms are being adhered to by these companies in some countries specially developed countries of the world. As of now there is no proposal for easing financial burden of the automobile companies.

IT-based plan for handle free movement of cargo

1596. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on an IT based plan to make cargo movement across States hassle free and to get all the permissions with the click of a mouse;

(b) whether the Central Government has completed the exercise of consulting the State Governments before going ahead since the success of such a plan is highly dependent on the interest taken by them; and

(c) the details of manner in which the plan would work to get the maximum support of the State Governments to make it a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) For seamless movement on National Highways, an IT based cashless payment mechanism *i.e.* Electronic Fee Collection (EFC) system has been rolled out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. EFC system is operational on over 340 Fee Plazas on National Highways across the country. Besides, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also implemented an IT based National Permit System in all States/Union Territories with effect from 08.05.2010 to facilitate inter-state seamless movement of goods carriages.

Chardham highway project

†1597. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to start 900 km. long Chardham highway project in Uttarakhand;
- (b) by when this project is scheduled to be completed;
- (c) the total cost estimated to be incurred on this project;
- (d) whether any new alignment has been prepared so that the pilgrims may not face any risk in case of natural calamity;
- (e) if so, whether there is any provision for constructing helipad in Chardham alignment so that the pilgrims trapped and facing difficulty may be rescued and taken to safe places; and
- (f) the details of helipads proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry has undertaken preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder of National Highways to provide connectivity to Chardham from Rishikesh leading to Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath including Tanakpur - Pithoragarh Section with an estimated Project cost of ₹ 11700 crore and targeted for completion by 2020.

(d) Yes Sir, some of the New Alignments/Bypasses/Tunnels/Viaducts are proposed to avoid landslide prone areas, sinking zones etc. to improve the safety of road users.

(e) and (f) There is no provision for construction of helipad in the above mentioned estimated cost. However, adequate number of informatory sign boards would be installed to highlight the location of existing helipads along the National Highways leading to Chardham.

Payment of compensation for Varanasi-Lucknow stretch on NH-56

†1598. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the compensation for land acquired for four laning of Varanasi-Lucknow stretch of National Highway No. 56 in Uttar Pradesh is being paid to the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

farmers in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; and

(b) the number of complaints/applications received from farmers under the provisions of Awards in the Act regarding irregularities in payment of compensation in district Sultanpur and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 58 Arbitration cases have been filed by affected land owners in Sultanpur district of NH-56 with Arbitrator/DM-Sultanpur for increasing the rate of compensation from the rate awarded by the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA).

New alignment of NH-45C on Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur section

1599. DR. V. MAITREYAN:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in laying of new alignment of NH-45C on the Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur section;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time limit for completion of the said project in a time bound manner; and

(d) whether Government has set timeframe for completion of arterial road between Chennai and Thanjavur to avoid inconvenience to lakhs of passengers passing through this stretch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The project of widening of Vikravandi - Kumbakonam - Thanjavur section of NH-45C is included in NHDP Phase-IV. Initially there was proposal to widen the stretch from Vikravandi to Meensuruti to 4-lane configuration and the balance stretch from Meensuruti to Thanjavur as 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration. It is now proposed to widen the entire stretch (165 Km.) to 4-lane configuration considering the present traffic and expected increase. The main reason for the delay in implementation of the project is the delay in acquisition of land.

(c) The work is likely to be awarded in 2016-17 after completion of 90% of the required land and scheduled to be completed in a period of 2½ years from the date of start.

(d) At present, the road from Chennai (Tambaram) to Vikravandi (NH-45) is already 4-laned and feasibility study for 6 laning of Tambaram - Tindivanam stretch is in progress.

Meeting of empowered group of All India Transport Ministers

1600. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the empowered group of All India Transport Ministers has recommended the improvement in trauma care and the creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board at the national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to upgrade existing trauma centres with super speciality facility/open new trauma care centres with super speciality in accident prone regions of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds allocated to meet the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Group of Minister (GoM), constituted by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, have recommended to expedite the implementation of the scheme relating to setting up of trauma care centres. The GoM have also recommended the constitution of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB) at the national level expeditiously. The Government is taking action for implementation of the direction of GoM.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing the scheme namely "Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways" since Eleventh Five Year Plan with overall objective of bringing down preventable deaths because of road accidents to 10% by developing a pan India trauma care network in which no trauma victim has to be transported for more than

50 kilometres and a designated trauma care facility is available at every 100 km. of the National Highway. 9 hospitals have been identified for trauma care facilities in the State of Himachal Pradesh under the aforesaid scheme. So far, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has approved 5 hospitals as trauma care centre and released ₹ 17.09 crore.

Satellite Township Ring Road around Bengaluru

1601. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has submitted any proposals seeking assistance for execution of complete Satellite Township Ring Road (STRR) around Bengaluru;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether NHAI has received a further proposal from the State Government to change the alignment along this stretch, as NHAI has already taken up the proposed four laning of the stretch between Dobaspet to Hoskote on STRR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of flyover on Cuttack-Paradip highway

1602. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construction a flyover on Cuttack-Paradip highway in Kandarpur to ease the traffic; and

(b) if so, the details and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Cuttack-Jagatsinghpur- Balikuda-Naugaon was declared National Highway (NH 55) on 17.09.2015. Preparation of DPR

for upgradation of this part of National Highway is in progress. Based on outcome of DPR, Road Over Bridge (ROB) in place of existing level crossing near Kandarpur may be constructed.

Grid of National Highway corridors

1603. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to prepare a grid of National Highway (NH) corridors across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether most of the roads in the corridors are single or two lanes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government prepares to convert them into four lanes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to improve road connectivity in each corridors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The total length of NHs in the country is about 1,03,519 km. State roads are declared as new NHs from time to time keeping in view the requirements of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Further, decision for upgradation of existing NHs to 4-lane standards are taken depending upon the traffic density, terrain type, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up depending upon *inter-se* priority, traffic density and availability of funds. The Ministry has taken up development of NHs/roads under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), etc.

The Ministry has taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to improve the road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, tourist places, construction/rehabilitation/widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs, improvement of newly declared NHs providing connectivity to District Head Quarters, road connectivity towards integration with Sagarmala, Connectivity Improvement Program for Char-Dham (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunothri and Gangotri in Uttarakhand) etc., under proposed new programmes. However, these programmes are yet to be formally launched.

Dilapidated National Highways

†1604. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of National Highways in the country which are in dilapidated conditions and require urgent repair;
- (b) whether repairing work of these National Highways is getting delayed and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of proposals received for repairing these National Highways from different States including Madhya Pradesh; and
- (d) whether any actions have been taken regarding these proposals during the last three years and the current financial year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and NHs are generally kept in traffic worthy condition. 57 proposals amounting to ₹ 1059 crore have been received for repairing and maintenance of National Highways from various States including Madhya Pradesh in the current financial year out of which 31 proposals amounting to ₹ 230 crore have been sanctioned by the Ministry so far. The details of proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Statement**Details of proposals received for repair and maintenance of NHs during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2016-17 (till June' 16)			2015-16			2014-15			2013-14		
		Received		Sanctioned	Received		Sanctioned	Received		Sanctioned	Received		Sanctioned
		Nos.	Cost (cr.)		Nos.	Cost (cr.)		Nos.	Cost (cr.)		Nos.	Cost (cr.)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	18	149.6	18	27	165.88	9	58	420.00	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	16.86	0	2	54.86	1				2	15.61	2
3.	Assam	3	23.14	0	16	111.78	11	24	152.00	13	30	125.38	28
4.	Bihar	2	16.28	2	14	91.67	13	11	80.23	11	44	424.54	44
5.	Chandigarh							1	14.07	1	1	13.63	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	6	49.00	5	6	24.80	4	28	162.42	23
7.	Goa				1	5.42	1	7	52.99	7	11	77.14	11
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	30	212.00	24	30	232.69	30	34	211.47	26
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	13	73.58	13	10	36.58	10	7	45.13	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	13	76.63	13	8	36.15	8	18	123.74	18
11.	Jammu and Kashmir				2	13.99	2	2	11.65	2			
12.	Jharkhand	3	14.67	0	10	104.15	8	8	59.15	8	21	150.00	17
13.	Karnataka	0	0	0	16	124.92	22	16	97.00	16	30	204.00	28

14.	Kerala				15	85.37	15	80.02	9	91.75	9	91.75	26	188.19	24	173.62	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0		2	4.43	5	19.41	5	15.25	16	101.76	13	48.99	
16.	Maharashtra	21	125	21	125	40	223.77	40	223.77	31	300.00	31	294.70	26	250.89	20	185.98
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	3	20.19	1	4.18	5	41.71	4	28.55	1	5.79	1	5.79
18.	Meghalaya					17	208.49	6	61.65	6	85.94	3	55.15	10	43.89	8	34.73
19.	Mizoram	5	109.24	0	0	8	113.74	5	80.46	6	83.98	3	49.51	4	79.03	4	77.84
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	13.89	3	14.21	9	60.40	9	60.40	9	50.15	8	43.72
21.	Odisha	6	622.67	0	0	16	81.76	10	46.06	14	124.51	7	36.91	29	160.00	27	141.01
22.	Puducherry					2	12.71	1	1.74	1	2.75						
23.	Punjab	8	81.75	8	77.48	14	85.5	14	81.67	8	51.62	8	51.62	21	101.03	21	98.02
24.	Rajasthan	6	47.69	0	0	4	46.91	4	32.69	25	157.40	25	132.00	55	287.25	54	260.53
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	30	236.07	30	221.48	12	157.84	12	157.84	25	198.00	21	158.07
26.	Telangana					14	86.16	14	85.52	5	43.00	8	68.32				
27.	Tripura	1	1.73	0	0	9	51.63	10	57.68	2	15.49	2	15.75				
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	20	174.16	19	148.00	23	121.51	23	171.09	50	458.97	50	434.83
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	9	50.12	9	50.12	9	55.47	8	48.00	14	58.76	14	58.78
30.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	7	60.17	7	52.48	12	93.98	8	93.98	10	150.00	10	119.81
TOTAL		57	1059.03	31	214.31	352	2618.24	321	2128.39	332	2469.95	284	2130.85	580	4106.774	535	3504.47

Treating road accident deaths as murder

1605. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring forward a legislation providing for treatment of road accident deaths as murders; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry at present.

National Green Highways Mission

1606. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the plantation drive on one lakh km. of highways under the National Green Highways Mission would create jobs for 10 lakh youth and prove to be a game changer for the rural economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of areas of National Highways covered under this programme;
- (c) whether Government has kick started the initial plantation drive on 1,500 km. of National Highways at a cost of about ₹300 crore;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to extend it to all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Sir, creation of jobs for local people is one of the objectives of the Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015. Tree plantation and its maintenance along the National Highways is continuous process and are done as per concession agreements/contracts.

Progress of National Highway projects

†1607. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highway projects sanctioned during the last three years and the amount proposed to be spent thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the present status of all these projects and the progress thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the pace of construction and repairing of highways is very slow and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) 1229 numbers of projects amounting to ₹ 59499.49 crore have been sanctioned for the development of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and are at different stages of construction.

- (c) No Sir.

Plan for Agartala-Kolkata bus service

1608. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any plans to initiate Agartala-Kolkata bus service through Bangladesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) An agreement between India and Bangladesh for starting regular bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka (Bangladesh) was signed on 6th June 2015. The inaugural bus service was flagged off from Dhaka on the same day and regular bus services on the route were started thereafter.

Road safety guidelines for construction of roads

1609. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any existing set of guidelines of road safety based on which roads are constructed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken if the road design has been found to be faulty;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Guidelines related to safety in design, construction and maintenance of roads are covered in various Indian Roads

Congress codes and standards. These are adopted for the design, construction and maintenance of National Highways. Road Safety Audits are also conducted for identifying and rectifying the safety concerns at different stages like DPR stage, during construction stage, pre-opening stage etc. Indian Roads Congress code IRC:SP:88-2010 "Manual on Road Safety Audits" contains guidelines on carrying out Road Safety Audits at different stages. Road Safety Audits are conducted as part of the highway development projects on EPC/BOT modes or as separate stand alone activities in case of other modes. Guidelines on Road Safety Audits are also issued from time to time by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Deficiencies in road design are identified during review/scrutiny of the detailed project reports by highway authorities, through proof checking, through road safety audits etc., and are rectified appropriately. Actions where found appropriate are taken as per the contract conditions in case of deficiencies in the design, construction and maintenance of highways.

Separate lane for emergency vehicles in metro cities

1610. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to mark and/or to set up a third lane on roads for emergency vehicles in the metro cities of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposals that have been received from the State Governments and of necessary funding therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Rule 10 of Rules of Road Regulations, 1989 under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, every driver shall, on the approach of a fire service vehicle or of an ambulance allow it free passage by drawing to the side of the road. Implementations of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Central Motor Vehicles Rules comes under State Government/UTs.

Condition of National Highways in Assam and NE States

1611. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the present deplorable condition of National Highways in Assam and North Eastern States namely NH-15, NH-37 and NH-44;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the worsening condition of these highways; and
- (c) the details of funds released for maintenance of above highways during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Madam, in Assam, there are damaged portions of National Highway of length 12.63 km. on NH No.15 (Old NH

No.52), 5.37 km. on Silchar - Jiribam section NH No.37 (old NH No.53), and 50.175 km. on NH No.06 and NH No.08 (old NH No.44).

(b) The works for the development and improvement of these stretches have been sanctioned, however, execution have been hampered due to heavy rainfall, landslides and non-availability of qualified contractors except for 1.63km on NH No. 15 (old NH No.52), where estimates have been received.

(c) The details of the total fund released for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the State of Assam during 2014-15 and 2015-16, are ₹47.38 crore and ₹ 71.17 crore respectively.

Construction of highways by foreign companies

†1612. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese company is willing to construct National Highways and it is in touch with the Ministry in this regard, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of foreign companies and the length of National Highways, in kilometres built by them during the last five years and the number of cases in which deficiencies were reported to the Ministry; and

(c) whether, as per the standards for road construction, companies with small capitals can not take up the road construction work but big companies, after getting tender, are allowed to get this work done through such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes sir. Many Chinese companies are participating in bidding of National Highway projects. The details of projects awarded to/participated by Chinese companies during the last five years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of projects awarded to foreign companies during last five years alongwith length constructed/to be constructed is given in Statement-II (*See* below). No major deficiency has been reported to Ministry in the works executed by foreign companies. Concession/contract agreement of PPP and EPC projects provides for remedial measures for deficiencies identified and notified by the Independent Engineer/ Authority Engineer.

(c) Yes Sir. Contract agreement for EPC project provides for subcontracting of work upto specified percentage of work. In case of PPP project, concessionaire execute the work through EPC contractor as per provisions of concession agreement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of projects awarded to/participated by Chinese companies during the last five years

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No.	Length	Completed Length	Funded By	Present Status	Cost (₹ in crs)	Agency	Nationality of Agency	Start Date	Completion date as per contract	Likely date of completion	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Srinagar to Banihal	1A	67.76	37	Annuity	Under Implem entation	1100.7	Ramkey Infra and JPTEG	Indian- China (JV)	Jun-2011	Jun-2014	Dec-2016	Jammu Kashmir
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15) (Approved length 45.6)	7	45.05	45.05	ADB	4 LANED	243.64	CGGC-SOMA (JV)	China- Indian JV	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Nov-2010	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40.35	40.35	ADB	4 LANED	194.8	CGGC-SOMA (JV)	China- Indian JV	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Jan-2011	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	41.35	41.35	ADB	4 LANED	208.46	CGGC-SOMA (JV)	China- Indian JV	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Jan-2011	Andhra Pradesh

5.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-II/ C-14)	7	42	42	ADB	4	LANED	205.92	CGGC- SOMA (JV)	China- Indian JV	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Nov-2010	Andhra Pradesh
6.	2-Laning with PS Motihari- Raxaul (Approved Length 67 km.)	28A	68.79	35.84	BOT	Under Implem- entation		375.09	Tantia- Jiangsu (JV)	Indian- China (JV)	Oct-2011	Apr-2014	Mar-2017	Bihar
7.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 km.)	11	51.84	51.84	BOT	Under Implem- entation		267.81	RIL-AAA- JTEG Consortium	Indian- China	Aug-2010	Feb-2013	Jul-2016	Rajasthan
8.	Panvel-Indapur	17	84	28.3	BOT	Under Implem- entation		942.69	Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd.- Mahavir Road & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.- China State Construction Engg. Hongkong Ltd.	Indian- China	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Dec-2016	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 km.)	59	117.6	117.42	BOT	Under Implemen-entation	1008.5	ESSEL Infra & CR-18 Consortium	Indian-China	Dec-2010	Jun-2013	Aug-2016	Gujarat
10.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissure section	47	30	0	BOT	Under implemen-tation	617	KMC Construction Ltd.-CR18G Consortium	Indian-China	Feb-2010	Oct-2013	Mar-2017	Kerala
11.	Nizamabad-Jagadapur section	63 (Old NH-16)	19	0	EPC	M/s Qingdao Construction Engineering Group Corporation Limited participated in bidding process			China	-	-	-	Telangana

Statement-II*Details of projects awarded to foreign companies during the last five years*

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No.	Length	Completed Length	Funded By	Present Status	Cost (₹ in crs.)	Agency	Nationality of Agency	Start Date	Completion date as per contract	Likely date of completion	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	76	WB	4 LANED	467.93	Progressive Construction Ltd.-Sunway Berhad (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Sep-2010	Uttar Pradesh [55]/Bihar [21]

2.	Tuticorin Port	7A	47.2	47.2	SPV	4 LANED	182.25	Transstroy-OJSC(JV)	Indian-Russian	Apr-2010	Apr-2012	Feb-2013	Tamil Nadu
3.	Gorhar-BarwaAdda (TNHP/V-C)	2	78.75	78.75	WB	4 LANED	399.745	Progressive Construction Ltd.-Sunway Berhad (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV	Sep-2001	Mar-2005	Sep-2010	Jharkhand
4.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	77	WB	4 LANED	372.4	Centrodors troy Russia	Russian	Mar-2001	Oct-2004	Sep-2010	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	26.5	26.5	NHAI	4 LANED	221.82	Italian Thai Dev. Projects Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Mar-2013	West Bengal
6.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	54.7	ADB	4 LANED	229.91	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.	South Korean	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Mar-2013	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.88	42.88	ADB	4 LANED	239.19	Continental Engg. Corporation	Taiwan	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Jan-2011	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	40	ADB	4 LANED	243.38	Continental Engg. Corporation	Taiwan	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Dec-2010	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	26.42	26.42	NHAI	4 LANED	250.39	ITD- CemIndia (JV)	Thailand- Indian JV	May- 2006	Nov- 2008	Apr- 2016	Rajasthan
10.	Gwalior - Jhansi	75	80	52.78	Annuity	Under Implem- entation	604	DSC-Apollo consortium	Indian - UK JV	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	-	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5]
11.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	44	ADB	4 LANED	203.43	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.	South korean	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Mar-2013	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	54	ADB	4 LANED	251.03	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.	South Korean	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Jan-2015	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	0	NHAI	Under Implem- entation	281.31	Hyundai eng. Cons. Co. Ltd. -M/s Gammon India Ltd.	Korean -Indian JV	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	May-2017	Rajasthan
14.	Lalitpur- Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	55	ADB	4 LANED	225	IJM Corporation	Malaysian	Apr- 2006	Oct- 2008	May- 2012	Madhya Pradesh

15.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	26	ADB	4 LANED	151.3	Ssangyong Engineering Const. co.	South Korean	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2012	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Construction of Flyover at km.544.650 including ROB, Service Roads, Footpath for RCC drains on urban link to Nagpur-Raipur road	6	6.94	0	NHAI	Under Implem entation	649.5	Gannon dunkerley & Co. Ltd-SMS Infrastructure Ltd.	Indian - Indian	-	-	-	Maharashtra
17.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	68.2	68.2	ADB	4 Laned	451.97	Sunway Construction Ltd.	Malaysian	Oct- 2005	Apr- 2008	Feb- 2011	Uttar Pradesh
18.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	17.2	NHAI	4 LANED	557	Suncon - Soma (JV)	Malaysian -Indian	Aug- 2007	Feb- 2010	Jul- 2015	Kerala
19.	Gagodar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15, 8A	90.3	90.3	ADB	4 LANED	479.54	Daelim Industrial Corp. Ltd.- Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. (JV)	Korean- Indian JV	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Feb-2012	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	6/8 Laning of Road port connectivity JNPT phase II-Construction of NH-348-PKG3	348	11.09	0	SPV	Under Imple-entation	505	Jai Kumar Infra Projects Lid and J.M. Mhatre Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Indian - Indian	-	-	-	Maharashtra
21.	Construction of Karalphata Interchange from 3.600 to km. 6.073 of NH4B & from 5.300 to km. 7.422 (Old SH-54) Pkg-1	4B & 348	10.59	0	SPV	Under Imple-entation	531.13	Jai Kumar Infra Projects Lid and J.M. Mhatre Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Indian - Indian	-	-	-	Maharashtra
22.	Construction of Gavanphata Interchange from 14.740 to km. 15.894 (Old SH-54) Pkg-2	4B & 348	18.27	0	SPV	Under Imple-entation	593.26	Jai Kumar Infra Projects Lid and J.M. Mhatre Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Indian - Indian	-	-	-	Maharashtra
23.	Six Laning of Kamrej -	8	16.25	0	EPC	Under Imple-entation	425.6	State Construction	Ukraine - Indian	-	-	-	Gujarat

Chalthan	entation	Integrated Works of Administrative Department of Verkhona Rada of Ukraine and Unique Construction											
24.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	192.4	72.43	BOT	Under Imple-entation	2848	Isolux-Soma Consortium	Spain-Indian	Sep-2011	Mar-2014	Apr-2017	Bihar [135]/Uttar Pradesh [57. 4]
25.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	216.1	BOT	Under Imple-entation	1673.7	Emirates Trading Agency LLC-KMC Construction Ltd.	Dubai-Indian	Apr-2009	Oct-2011	Jul-2016	Haryana [64. 3]/Rajasthan [161.3]
26.	Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	238.63	BOT	Under Imple-entation	1693.75	IRB Infrastructure Developers Ltd.-Deutsche Bank AG	Indian-Singapore	Feb-2009	Aug-2011	Dec-2016	Gujarat [118. 2]/Maharashtra [120.77]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Chikaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	67.7	67.7	BOT	6 Laned	572.3	IJM Corporation Berhad-IDFC Ltd.	Malaysian-Indian	May-2009	Oct-2011	Jul-2015	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 km.)	5	67	61.1	BOT	Under Implementation	1047	SREI-Simplex-Galfar Consortium (Shree Jagannath Expressway pvt. Ltd.)	Indian-Dubai	Dec-2011	Jun-2014	Mar-2017	Odisha
29.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane)	1	291	289.5	BOT	Under Implementation	2288	Isolux Corsan Concessionaires Sa-Corsan Corviam Constructions SA - Soma Enterprise Ltd.	Spain-Indian	May-2009	Nov-2011	Dec-2016	Haryana [116]/ Punjab [175.1]
30.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	58, 72	80	41.15	BOT	Under Implementation	754	ERA-SIBMOST	Indian - Russian	Sep-2011	Mar-2013	Dec-2016	Uttar Pradesh [21]/ Uttaranchal [59]
31.	Haridwar-	72	39	16.26	Annuity	Under	478	ERA-	Indian -	Nov-2011	Oct-2013	Sep-2016	Uttaranchal

Dehradun (Approved Length 69)					Implem- entation		SIBMOST (JV)	Russian	
32. Ghaziabad- Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	91	126	122	BOT	Under Implem- entation	1141	SREI - PNC- GALFAR Consortium	Indian - Dubai	Jul-2016 Uttar Pradesh
33. Tirupati- Tiruthani- Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 km.)	205	124.7	100.93	BOT	Under Implem- entation	571	Transstroy- OJSC Consortium (JV)	Indian- Russian	Dec-2017 Tamil Nadu [61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23]
34. MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	88.79	88.79	BOT	4 LANED	835	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. - Laing-Sadbhav Consortium	Indian- UK	Mar-2013 Maharashtra
35. Gujarat/ Maharashtra Border-Surat- Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	129.9	BOT	Under Implem- entation	1509.1	Isolux-Soma Consortium (JV)	Spain- Indian	Dec-2016 Gujarat
36. Kishangarh- Ajmer-Beawar	8	92.25	92.25	BOT	4 LANED	795	Isolux-Soma Consortium	Spain- Indian	Apr-2016 Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
37.	4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	8D	123.45	99.5	BOT	Under Implem-entation	828	IDFC-PLUS Expressway Berhad Consortium	Indian-Malaysian (JV)	Mar-2012	Sep-2014	Oct-2017	Gujarat
38.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 km.)	9	110.05	110.05	BOT	4 Laned	1110	Navinya Buildcon-Atlantia Spa (JV)	Indian-Italy	Nov-2009	Mar-2012	Apr-2015	Maharashtra
39.	Sitapur - Lucknow	24	75	75	BOT	4 LANED	322	Apollo (UK)-JLI(UK)-DSC (Indian) - LOR (UK) Consortium	UK - Indian JV	Jun-2006	Jun-2009	Jan-2012	Uttar Pradesh
40.	Bareilly - Sitapur (Approved Length 134 km.)	24	151.2	54.5	BOT	Under Implem-entation	1046	ERA-SIBMOST	Indian-Russian	Mar-2011	Sep-2013	Dec-2016	Uttar Pradesh
41.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	134	90.27	Annuity	Under Implem-entation	485	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium Ltd.	Indian-Russian	Sep-2011	Aug-2013	Dec-2017	Tamil Nadu

42.	Aurang - Raipur	6	43.485	43.485	BOT	4 Laned	190	Apollo (UK)- JLI (UK) - DSC (Indian)- LOR(UK) Consortium	UK- Indian JV	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Jun-2015	Chhattisgarh
43.	2-Laning of Krishnagiri- Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 km.)	66	176.51	112.02	Annuity	Under Implem- entation	624	Transstroy (I) Ltd. Corporation Transstroy OJSC Consortium	Indian- Russian	Apr-2012	Apr-2014	Dec-2016	Tamil Nadu
44.	Two Laning of Trichy- Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 km.)	210 & 67	110.37	91.7	Annuity	Under Implem- entation	374	Transstroy Ltd-OJSC Consortium	Indian- Russian	May-2011	May-2013	Dec-2017	Tamil Nadu
45.	2-Lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur- Salasar Section	65	154.14	15.38	BOT	Under Implem- entation	530.07	Galfar Engineering and Contracting SAOG	Oman	Feb- 2014	Aug- 2016	Aug- 2016	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
46.	2-Laning with PS of Bhilwara-Ladpura section	758	67.75	61.77	NHAI	Under Implementation	240.1	Zignego Company Inc-GHV (India) Pvt. Ltd. (JV)	USA-Indian	Mar-2014	Mar-2016	Sep-2016	Rajasthan
47.	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	74	77.2	42.33	BOT	Under Implementation	605.84	Galfar Engineering and Contracting SAOG	Oman	Mar-2014	Aug-2016	Aug-2016	Uttarakhand [74.0]/Uttar Pradesh [3.2]
48.	Bankura-Purulia section	60A	83.562	39.5	World Bank	Under Implementation	322	Shel-Assignia	India-Spain	04.09.2015	02.03.2018	02.03.2018	West Bengal
49.	Madhugiri-Mulbagal (Lot-I)	234	56.53	12.22	World Bank	Under Implementation	122.02	Shel-Assignia	India-Spain	20.07.2015	18.07.2017	18.01.2018	Karnataka

Widening of Dwarka-Somnath highway

†1613. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NHAI has any plan to widen the Dwarka-Somnath road and if so, whether there is any plan to make this road of six lane instead of four lane as Dwarka and Somnath are major pilgrimage centres;
- (b) the proposed time-frame for completion of the said road; and
- (c) the proposed time-frame to convert Kodinar to Veraval section and Bhavnagar to Talaja section in Gujarat into four lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. Dwaraka to Somnath section of NH-8E is proposed to be developed to 2 lane with paved shoulder/ 4 laned under NHDP-IV.

(b) Feasibility study for the above stretch is under progress. Time frame for completion of above stretch can not be indicated at this stage.

(c) The work of 4 laning of Kodinar to Veraval section of NH-8E has been awarded on 26.07.2016. Concession Agreement for 4 laning of Bhavnagar to Talaja section of NH-8E has been signed on 19.07.2016. These 2 stretches are likely to be 4 laned by July 2019.

Achievement of road construction target by NHAI

†1614. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NHAI has not been able to meet the scheduled target of per day road construction;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of target of per day road construction fixed by NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) National Highways Authority

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India (NHAI) has constructed a length of 2000 kms. National Highway during the last fiscal against its target of 2167 kms. Few projects have been delayed due to various reasons including land acquisition, utility shifting, delay in obtaining statutory clearances, litigations and financial problems of the concessionaires etc. Finance Minister, in his budget speech, has stated that the pace of completion of road projects will be nearly 10,000 kms. in 2016-17.

Assets created under MGNREGA

1615. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total valuation of assets created under MGNREGA annually between 2012 and 2016;
- (b) the details of assets created for the purpose of irrigation and water conservation during the above period under MGNREGA; and
- (c) the details of irrigation assets created under MGNREGA and the funds allocated in the drought-affected and irrigation deprived regions during 2015-16, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The valuation of assets are not done under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

(b) As per Management Information System (MIS), State/ UT-wise details of assets created for the purpose of irrigation and water conservation between 2012 and 2016 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per Management Information System (MIS), State/ UT-wise details of assets created for the purpose of irrigation between 2012 and 2016 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds for programme implementation are released to the States including drought affected and irrigation deprived States as per the agreed to Labour Budget and shelf of projects. State-UT-wise details of amount released under the MGNREGS during 2015-16 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of assets created for the purpose of irrigation and water conservation between 2012 and 2016*

Sl. No.	States	Completed Works														
		2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 as on 27/07/2016		
		Micro Irrigation Works	Water Conservation and Harvesting		Micro Irrigation Works	Water Conservation and Harvesting		Micro Irrigation Works	Water Conservation and Harvesting		Micro Irrigation Works	Water Conservation and Harvesting		Micro Irrigation Works	Water Conservation and Harvesting	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	56	1	50	3	15	0	15	0	0	0				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44718	57207	118893	9394	16365	5255	113	38640	121	25600					
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	23	4	9	0	121	3	2	0					
4.	Assam	942	998	563	626	398	460	395	361	94	42					
5.	Bihar	8316	7382	5795	7112	1981	2443	3423	3303	1156	913					
6.	Chhattisgarh	2683	12175	947	5531	443	4920	722	4762	4990						
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Goa	0	2	0	6	3	5	1	7	0	0
10.	Gujarat	225	7771	121	2421	184	3178	114	1629	28	613
11.	Haryana	2795	1440	2095	1090	2430	849	1654	571	203	82
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3269	10335	3605	10413	2477	6057	2239	5513	662	1973
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5788	4179	5714	3434	3603	1382	8177	3630	1089	547
14.	Jharkhand	628	53112	656	29478	1081	19003	1262	17906	1459	34155
15.	Karnataka	4901	15909	5714	13288	5441	17385	5282	20684	1623	5863
16.	Kerala	11686	30500	6849	23893	11612	34851	14139	33965	4884	10708
17.	Lakshadweep	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	466	72340	265	28431	404	24360	159	18187	48	7682
19.	Maharashtra	816	27413	538	10646	530	14844	363	17576	131	7695
20.	Manipur	499	853	285	185	215	71	623	381	218	116
21.	Meghalaya	105	629	63	472	40	287	77	409	125	140
22.	Mizoram	15	137	22	107	69	261	57	369	8	63
23.	Nagaland	190	391	84	155	93	76	189	231	0	0
24.	Odisha	610	10648	561	12153	349	4908	733	5323	482	5981

25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	S	0	0
26.	Punjab	535	135	508	60	381	61	929	129	335	33
27.	Rajasthan	7395	23925	3149	9305	2788	7205	2901	6071	651	1877
28.	Sikkim	74	57	63	123	66	185	47	147	8	85
29.	Tamil Nadu	11111	16480	5510	8900	6070	11777	7910	9114	2635	2850
30.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	1025	179	5643	6829	8030	18448
31.	Tripura	8077	12645	10008	14713	10813	16708	15799	9263	1061	1277
32.	Uttar Pradesh	13479	25302	11120	15622	9364	12638	13798	26805	3026	4791
33.	Uttarakhand	2157	4052	2260	2560	1232	1210	1474	1690	282	432
34.	West Bengal	8523	46375	7518	28900	6085	25324	9278	25402	5515	14411
TOTAL		140010	442462	192930	239072	85554	215954	97622	258923	34433	151367

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of amount released under MGNREGS during 2015-16*

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central Release 2015-16
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	307380.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4395.10
3.	Assam	87830.06
4.	Bihar	102412.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	106341.30
6.	Gujarat	30598.72
7.	Haryana	12470.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39610.32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55801.83
10.	Jharkhand	97879.90
11.	Karnataka	99155.27
12.	Kerala	152633.88
13.	Madhya Pradesh	236732.20
14.	Maharashtra	123834.73
15.	Manipur	25532.29
16.	Meghalaya	22182.56
17.	Mizoram	28517.36
18.	Nagaland	26665.95
19.	Odisha	147941.05
20.	Punjab	24533.37
21.	Rajasthan	269583.23
22.	Sikkim	8623.44
23.	Tamil Nadu	547037.47
24.	Telangana	182484.92

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	135894.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	269569.44
27.	Uttarakhand	45076.65
28.	West Bengal	471174.20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1035.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Goa	246.82
33.	Lakshadweep	11.85
34.	Puducherry	1292.57
TOTAL		3664479.70

Withdrawal of RFCTLARR Bill

1616. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decision to withdraw the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Bill, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, when this Bill is likely to be withdrawn and what would be the best alternative policy to supplement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Meeting of NMC on Polavaram dam

1617. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1886 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 2016 and state:

(a) whether the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) has called a meeting to discuss the plight of dalits, tribals and farmers of Pydipaka and Ramiahpetta due to denial of due benefits under the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 at Polavaram dam;

(b) whether any interim relief would be given to help them obtain permanent employment and other benefits;

(c) whether a team was sent to enquire into their plights and it did not meet the petitioners on these issues; and

(d) if so, whether Government would send a fresh team to enquire into their plights on this specific issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) National Monitoring Committee considered various issues relating to Polavaram project in all its four meetings held so far. In September 2015, in a report furnished by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, based on a report received by it from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, it was reported that the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 have been implemented. Polavaram project is under administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, which is the appropriate forum for farmers and tribals to represent their grievances.

Achievements of the Ministry

1618. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last two years;

(b) whether a presentation before the Prime Minister has been made about the Ministry's last two years achievements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) where the Ministry has fallen short of its target and where it has excelled;

(e) the targets set for the coming three years and the roadmap to achieve the same;

(f) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and the suggestions made to overcome them; and

(g) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Department of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The details of achievements made during last two years under different programmes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (g) In order to review the performance of various programmes including Housing for All, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, presentations were made by the NITI Aayog before the Hon'ble Prime Minister. In the meeting, *inter alia*, it has been decided to increase the pace of construction of rural houses, strong monitoring and strengthening of Management Information System etc.

During the review of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission, it was noted that there is inadequate data on financial impact and livelihood diversification: skewed and low bank credit linkages; slow federation of village organizations etc. Accordingly, it was suggested to expand livelihood opportunities in each block, promotion of medicinal plants, integrate Aadhaar numbers of NGO promoters in DAY-NRLM database, build database of State-wise trained resource persons, assess economic improvement of Self Help Group members, develop 1-2 bank correspondents per panehayat, compile and share successful business models across State Rural Livelihoods Missions etc.

Key issues discussed about PMGSY include quality monitoring and maintenance, rising cost and completion time of new roads. Suggestions to improve the implementation of PMGSY include Rural Road Maintenance Policy, Community Based Maintenance, training of contractor /engineer, improvement in DPR quality; and new technology to reduce the time required for construction of new roads.

Core areas of focus of the Ministry in the coming three years are 'Housing for All by 2022' by constructing 1 crore houses in the next three years, enhancing the pace

of rural road connectivity by advancing the completion target of PMGSY substantially from March 2022 to March 2019, financial inclusion and promotion of livelihoods under DAY-NRLM and skilling of 6 lakh rural youths in the next three years.

Statement

Details of achievement made during the last two years under various programmes

(a) Physical progress under MGNREGA (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Household provided		Persondays generated	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.97	35.95	1555.87	1986.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.36	1.82	19.05	50.64
3.	Assam	9.67	15.13	210.89	495.10
4.	Bihar	10.36	15.49	352.73	701.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.48	21.76	555.79	1014.65
6.	Gujarat	5.13	5.57	181.52	225.51
7.	Haryana	2.18	1.69	61.65	48.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.53	4.23	190.73	177.08
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.32	6.53	120.90	316.39
10.	Jharkhand	11.11	11.27	453.28	586.50
11.	Karnataka	10.95	12.37	433.70	599.21
12.	Kerala	13.80	15.06	588.72	741.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27.89	27.02	1172.10	1237.72
14.	Maharashtra	11.60	12.75	613.88	763.50
15.	Manipur	4.69	4.74	101.17	75.33
16.	Meghalaya	3.51	3.68	167.35	199.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.94	43.60	132.92
18.	Nagaland	4.05	4.17	89.93	218.76
19.	Odisha	14.68	19.98	534.84	894.53
20.	Punjab	2.89	4.74	64.60	144.19
21.	Rajasthan	36.85	42.21	1685.46	2341.22
22.	Sikkim	0.57	0.65	24.13	43.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.58	60.53	2679.65	3686.75
24.	Telangana	24.63	25.51	1047.27	1412.07
25.	Tripura	5.82	5.70	511.76	538.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39.16	54.59	1312.72	1830.63
27.	Uttarakhand	4.56	5.45	147.50	224.29
28.	West Bengal	51.20	61.11	1697.08	2865.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.13	0.06	5.11	1.45
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	0.00	NR	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	0.00	NR	0.00
32.	Goa	0.07	0.06	1.72	1.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.03
34.	Puducherry	0.30	0.33	3.78	5.62
TOTAL		413.97	482.10	16628.59	23561.07

(b) State/UT-wise physical progress made under NRLM (in numbers)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15						2015-16					
		Social mobilisation of SHGs		Total Number of SHGs provided RF		Total Number of SHGs provided CIF		Social mobilisation of SHGs		Total Number of SHGs provided RF		Total Number of SHGs provided CIF	
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000	15354	0	0	0	0	0	11467	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	8450	10271	7895	16096	1760	3805	11305	13682	15600	13298	9150	8620
3.	Bihar	46200	41245	22400	16689	22400	15914	22551	107695	0	51884	42872	51072
4.	Chhattisgarh	4160	5797	2640	4887	2080	3252	12960	10152	6300	7446	5352	4893
5.	Goa												
6.	Gujarat	19283	4651	4751	2635	3168	1165	9443	26329	4000	5458	3050	1330
7.	Jharkhand	10846	9017	8863	7309	4468	5276	14107	10900	12099	8586	11912	8374
8.	Karnataka	9000	12698	4500	1680	900	957	9000	11611	3333	262	0	3708
9.	Kerala	5300	2140	3700	3029	444	950	0	2954	0	853	0	871
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20000	16527	12000	11010	13000	9857	37500	42650	30000	24071	19000	11879
11.	Maharashtra	18000	16971	5734	8856	2200	2878	48655	17013	24587	10283	4920	2282
12.	Odisha	32910	11205	4740	4842	6636	400	85900	6835	7120	4824	57210	6294
13.	Rajasthan	4080	932	3100	869	1800	221	5496	23249	0	3315	2200	1716

14.	Tamil Nadu	41770	10745	10000	7107	4814	0	5350	10672	7500	4062	7650	2624
15.	Telengana	2000	12600	0	0	0	0	0	6622	1840	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6980	3741	4187	2003	3512	106	12522	20852	150	8461	0	2577
17.	West Bengal	30500	3928	26500	4761	1000	0	0	12758	21057	8106	3431	1770
18.	Haryana	2500	2342	1260	1407	1000	659	1270	1093	730	716	0	268
19.	Himachal Pradesh	434	785	300	256	150	0	300	630	300	344	150	164
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	8640	3803	7200	3158	4500	3114	20250	3675	20250	3579	20250	3437
21.	Punjab	600	572	520	402	250	366	800	1235	890	949	806	338
22.	Uttarakhand	650	548	200	158	50	0	500	717	340	411	200	245
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	336	0	202	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Manipur	360	0	360	0	180	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	550	134	490	0	490	0	650	618	450	135	165	13
26.	Mizoram	725	288	135	404	174	0	1117	51	400	39	0	0
27.	Nagaland	1645	630	429	664	218	0	1700	39	0	414	0	60
28.	Sikkim	108	0	54	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tripura	680	152	1130	87	566	0	1040	913	602	620	0	244
30.	Puducherry							220	0	326	0	500	0
	TOTAL	279707	187076	133290	98309	75814	48920	303086	344412	157874	158116	188818	112779

(c) Physical target and Achievement under FMAY (unites in Nos.)

	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		Houses targetted	Houses constructed	Houses targetted	Houses constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76330	46722	65976	27491
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2017	110	1357	1
3.	Assam	183171	99704	123193	68049
4.	Bihar	280255	493874	236271	276204
5.	Chhattisgarh	42889	27274	36158	23696
6.	Goa	586	1093	495	0
7.	Gujarat	34105	65355	28753	40266
8.	Haryana	34771	7196	29314	12924
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4688	1620	2635	3094
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13484	1736	7579	1979
11.	Jharkhand	49701	30681	41901	25054
12.	Karnataka	94995	104098	80087	155627
13.	Kerala	59060	46448	49792	50858
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115186	45465	97109	8638
15.	Maharashtra	188319	45082	158763	121354
16.	Manipur	4658	1248	3133	96
17.	Meghalaya	8433	10076	5672	822
18.	Mizoram	1293	276	870	378
19.	Nagaland	1480	1114	996	631
20.	Odisha	160610	11474	135403	274658
21.	Punjab	56750	1911	47844	0
22.	Rajasthan	101015	92069	85162	64749
23.	Sikkim	1834	1538	1234	208
24.	Tamil Nadu	53429	28869	45044	26712
25.	Telangana	65160	57437	56748	84242

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	9550	23056	6423	6037
27.	Uttar Pradesh	425299	220739	358551	152162
28.	Uttarakhand	11443	4196	6432	7700
29.	West Bengal	432803	182128	364877	348491
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	867	148	609	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	223	0	157	0
32.	Daman and Diu	60	0	43	0
33.	Lakshadweep	22	0	16	0
34.	Puducherry	412	0	549	0
TOTAL		2514898	1652737	2079146	1782121

(d) State-wise number of beneficiaries reported under different schemes of NSAP (in numbers)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206205	986893
2.	Bihar	5251784	5504127
3.	Chhattisgarh	864590	839609
4.	Goa	2201	1648
5.	Gujarat	520371	565000
6.	Haryana	209803	272781
7.	Himachal Pradesh	111804	114744
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	302	150840
9.	Jharkhand	1082697	1225878
10.	Karnataka	1507750	5087348
11.	Kerala	1759514	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2045879	2421730
13.	Maharashtra	1272214	1261873
14.	Odisha	2126918	2110709
15.	Punjab	0	134125
16.	Rajasthan	1442070	951419

Sl. No	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
17.	Tamil Nadu	2110807	2367195
18.	Telangana	858500	641202
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4192938	4704870
20.	Uttarakhand	274351	283998
21.	West Bengal	2888060	2457080
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4761	35970
23.	Assam	973692	973675
24.	Manipur	0	71938
25.	Meghalaya	68800	66617
26.	Mizoram	28521	29816
27.	Nagaland	63880	54963
28.	Sikkim	23687	19489
29.	Tripura	193389	5740
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	813	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	5839
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	NCT Delhi	509611	541164
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	28082	75965
TOTAL		31623994	33964245

(e) Physical Achievement under PMGSY

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)	No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394	595.13	104	849.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	546.58	31	512.67
3.	Assam	284	869.81	179	477.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar (RWD)	1728	3414.79	2088	3682.79
5.	Bihar (NEA)	430	217.13	14	47.30
6.	Chhattisgarh	975	2648.14	521	1859.48
7.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	82	1892.16	34	1670.68
9.	Haryana	0	633.39	0	318.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	85	484.96	37	755.31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	108	934.66	53	488.11
12.	Jharkhand	769	1750.32	749	1346.24
13.	Karnataka	6	627.68	1	831.23
14.	Kerala	5	345.74	5	363.94
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1278	5180.92	1087	4453.23
16.	Maharashtra	33	499.97	71	892.13
17.	Manipur	32	300.01	33	543.82
18.	Meghalaya	11	44.59	22	193.29
19.	Mizoram	1	48.60	2	136.54
20.	Nagaland	0	215.30	0	129.00
21.	Odisha	1287	3842.68	1065	3779.98
22.	Punjab	31	737.46	0	545.00
23.	Rajasthan	1254	3233.33	798	2420.75
24.	Sikkim	13	120.92	48	344.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	14	1965.28	0	318.38
26.	Telangana	0	0.00	62	514.83
27.	Tripura	78	239.42	57	352.12
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2000.34	99	5032.15
29.	Uttarakhand	71	714.62	91	1191.06
30.	West Bengal	1860	2232.88	407	2398.48
GRAND TOTAL		10830	36336.81	7658	36449.36

(f) Candidates trained under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4846	4013
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	1654	5010
5.	Bihar	9547	8248
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2073	11007
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0
11.	Gujarat	7564	9894
12.	Haryana	1291	13409
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15011	18609
15.	Jharkhand	2690	10326
16.	Karnataka	129	12426
17.	Kerala	0	5255
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2943	13883
20.	Maharashtra	0	2091
21.	Manipur	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	NCT Delhi	0	0
26.	Odisha	12342	28959
27.	Puducherry	0	261

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16
28.	Punjab	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	3404	23143
30.	Sikkim	0	304
31.	Tamil Nadu	16985	25054
32.	Telangana	0	3554
33.	Tripura	0	305
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3423	69070
35.	Uttarakhand	0	1588
36.	West Bengal	2218	3983
TOTAL		86,120	270,392

New name and norms for IAY

1619. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms for allotment and the quota of houses to various States has been changed after renaming of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) if so, the details of new norms and quota for the States;

(c) whether the quota for Kerala has been reduced drastically;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the quota in general sector for that State has been completely cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, To pursue the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022' as envisioned by the Government, the Union Cabinet approved restructuring of the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G) on 23rd March, 2016. The salient features of the scheme are:

(i) Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

- (ii) Enhancement of unit assistance from ₹ 70,000 to ₹1.20 lakh in plain areas and from ₹ 75,000 to ₹1.30 lakh in NE States/hilly States/difficult areas/ LWE districts.
- (iii) The minimum house size enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to 25 sq.mt. including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- (iv) Provision of toilets at ₹ 12,000 from Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or any other dedicated financing source.
- (v) 90/95 days unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above unit assistance cost.
- (vi) Identification of beneficiaries using Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) data. The identification and selection of beneficiaries shall be done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from SECC 2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters.
- (vii) If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan from Financial Institutions for an amount upto ₹ 70,000.
- (viii) Setting up of National Technical Support Agency at national level to provide technical support in achieving the target set under the project.

The beneficiaries that are to be covered under the scheme of PMAY(G), comprise of all houseless households and households living in zero/one/two room houses with kutchra roof and kutchra wall as per SECC 2011. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Priority to the beneficiaries within the list will be assigned to houseless followed by 0, 1 and 2 room kutchra house, automatic inclusion and exclusion of households fulfilling certain criteria and households on the basis of socio economic deprivation parameters are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The targets under PMAY-G for the year 2016-17 are given at the Annexure-II.

(c) to (e) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), funds were allocated to the States in accordance with a pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage as per latest Census data and 25% weightage to the poverty ratio of the State and physical targets were arrived at accordingly. Consequently, the targets for the State of Kerala were fixed to 59,060 housing units for the year 2015-16.

For the State of Kerala, universe of eligible beneficiaries under SECC 2011 is 1,71,006 and on the basis of housing deprivation the tentative targets for the State are

42,431 for three years 2016-17 to 2018-19. The annual targets for Kerala State for the year 2016-17 is 24,341 units. The category-wise breakup of target is 14,605 for SC/STs and 9,736 for Minorities for the current financial year. The State Governments have been advised to communicate surrender of target/change/of category-wise targets to the Government of India.

Statement-I

Details of beneficiaries to be covered under PMA(G) Scheme

Exclusion Process

Step 1: Exclusion of pucca houses- All households living in houses with pucca roof and/or pucca wall and households living in houses with more than 2 rooms are filtered out.

Step 2: Automatic Exclusion- From the remaining set of households, all households fulfilling any one of the 13 parameters listed below are automatically excluded:

1. Motorised two/three/four wheeler/fishing boat
2. Mechanised three/four wheeler agricultural equipment
3. Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of ₹ 50,000 or above
4. Household with any member as a Government employee
5. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government
6. Any member of the family earning more than ₹ 10,000 per month
7. Paying income tax
8. Paying professional tax
9. Own a refrigerator
10. Own landline phone
11. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment
12. 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons
13. Owning at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one irrigation equipment.

Criteria for automatic inclusion

1. Households without shelter
2. Destitute/living on alms

3. Manual scavengers
4. Primitive Tribal Groups
5. Legally released bonded labourer

Socio economic deprivation parameters - Equal weightage

6. No adult member between the ages of 16 and 59
7. Female headed households with no adult male member between 16 and 59
8. Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member
9. Households with no literate adult above 25 years
10. Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

Statement-II

List of Houses targated under PMAY-G for the year 2016-17

Sl. No	States	Physical target (nos. in units)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56111
2.	Bihar	476715
3.	Chhattisgarh	174119
4.	Goa	761
5.	Gujarat	84924
6.	Haryana	19106
7.	Jharkhand	172588
8.	Karnataka	69576
9.	Kerala	24341
10.	Madhya Pradesh	335036
11.	Maharashtra	172264
12.	Odisha	296127
13.	Punjab	18293
14.	Rajasthan	187094
15.	Tamil Nadu	131831
16.	Telangana	38097
17.	Uttar Pradesh	430065

Sl. No	States	Physical target (nos. in units)
18.	West Bengal	326338
19.	Himachal Pradesh	3644
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	12724
21.	Uttarakhand	8120
NE States		
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	6754
23.	Assam	164245
24.	Manipur	8459
25.	Meghalaya	12732
26.	Mizoram	3593
27.	Nagaland	6840
28.	Sikkim	1957
29.	Tripura	17741
UTs		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	157
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	227
32.	Daman and Diu	40
33.	Lakshadweep	57
34.	Puducherry	321
TOTAL		3260997

Persons provided employment under MGNREGA

†1620. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who had registered their names for getting employment under MGNREGA, Statewise;

(b) whether all such persons had got employment; and

(c) if not, the number of days of employment provided per capita annually under MGNREGA during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), the cumulative number of job cards issued to households (HHs) under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme. State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under the MGNREGA during the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA during each of the last two years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of job cards issued under MGNREGA, State/UT-wise details of households provided employment under MGNREGA in last two years along with average days of employment provided per household under the scheme during each of the last two years

Sl. No.	States	No. of HH issued job cards (In lakh)	No. of HHs provided employment (In lakh)		Average Days	
			2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.89	32.97	35.95	47	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.06	1.36	1.82	14	28
3.	Assam	45.63	9.67	15.13	22	33
4.	Bihar	131.96	10.36	15.49	34	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.38	17.48	21.76	32	47
6.	Gujarat	35.30	5.13	5.57	35	40
7.	Haryana	8.11	2.18	1.69	28	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.74	4.53	4.23	42	42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.12	3.32	6.53	36	48
10.	Jharkhand	38.05	11.11	11.27	41	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Karnataka	56.16	10.95	12.37	40	48
12.	Kerala	31.18	13.80	15.06	43	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	73.68	27.89	27.02	42	46
14.	Maharashtra	78.31	11.60	12.75	53	60
15.	Manipur	5.37	4.69	4.74	22	16
16.	Meghalaya	4.84	3.51	3.68	48	54
17.	Mizoram	1.86	1.94	1.94	22	69
18.	Nagaland	4.25	4.05	4.17	22	52
19.	Odisha	66.52	14.68	19.98	36	45
20.	Punjab	11.98	2.89	4.74	22	30
21.	Rajasthan	99.70	36.85	42.21	46	55
22.	Sikkim	0.85	0.57	0.65	43	67
23.	Tamil Nadu	84.47	56.58	60.53	47	61
24.	Telangana	64.09	24.63	25.51	43	55
25.	Tripura	6.06	5.82	5.70	88	94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	162.32	39.16	54.59	34	34
27.	Uttarakhand	11.12	4.56	5.45	32	41
28.	West Bengal	122.65	51.20	61.11	33	47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.35	0.13	0.06	38	25
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.32	0.07	0.06	24	18
33.	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.005	0.001	26	22
34.	Puducherry	0.69	0.30	0.33	13	17
TOTAL		1304.15	413.97	482.10	40	49

NR = Not Reported

Village adopted under SAGY

1621. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) launched on the 11th October, 2014 by the Prime Minister has got its desired momentum;

(b) if so, the details of adopted villages by the Members of Parliament (MPs), so far, and their status; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to persuade the remaining MPs to actively take part in SAGY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Village Development Plan(VDP) for every identified GP/village is prepared locally based on the local context, potential and needs and with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty. The activities for development of the first set of Adarsh Grams are going on as per the VDPs.

(b) The details of adopted villages by the Members of Parliament (MPs) till 25.07.2016 under SAGY, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). While the activities for development of the first set of Adarsh Grams are going on, the Ministry of Rural Development have documented one hundred and one good initiatives in the Adarsh Grams on the initiatives taken up by Hon'ble Members of Parliament(MPs) and brought out in the form of "SANKALAN". The purpose is to share the best practices in the SAGY gram panchayats and widely disseminate the stories that will inspire other MPs and Adarsh Grams to initiate similar activities. A link to "SAGY-Sankalan" is available on the website of the Scheme www.saanjhi.gov.in under the heading "Good Practices". State-wise details of some of the other success stories reported from SAGY Gram Panchayats are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Ministry has developed a 35 point indicators as "Panchayat Darpan" to monitor the progress of the SAGY Gram Panchayats. The progress of work for different sector specific interventions is being captured and updated on-line through the website of the Scheme by the/implementing authorities.

(c) The Minister (Rural Development) has been personally writing to Members of Parliament, who have yet to identify Gram Panchayats to be developed into Adarsh Grams, requesting them to do the needful. The implementation of the Programme is being reviewed by the Minister (RD) through meetings with the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, District Collectors and State Government officials at regional locations. So far reviews have taken place in respect of 18 States.

Statement-I**A. List of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) - Phase I**

Sl. No.	State	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayat/ Village identified Under SAGY
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Sh. Bishnu Pada Ray	South Andamans	Ferrargunj
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Ravindra Babu Pandula	East Godavari	Pulletikurru
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao (Avnathi)	Visakhapatnam	Duddupalem
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. J.C. Divakar Reddy	Anantapur	Peddavadugur
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Geetha Kothapalli	East Godavari	Maredumilli
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Shram Malyadri	Prakasam	Ramakuru
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Venkateswara Rao Maganti	Krishna	Pedagonnuru
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Jayadev Galla	Guntur	Ananthavarappadu
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Kristappa Nimmala	Anantapur	Somaghatta
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy	YSR.	Murarichintala
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Narasimham Thota	East Godavari	Burugupudi
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Renuka Butta	Kurnool	Nagalandinne
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao	Krishna	Kankatava

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri S.P.Y. Reddy	Kurnool	Allur
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao	Guntur	Dharmavaram
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju	West Godavari	Mahadevapatnam
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy	SPSR Nellore	Kampasamudram
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Yerram Venkata Subbareddy	Prakasam	Daddawada
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Murali Mohan Maganti	West Godavari	Nandigudem
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Midhun Reddy	Chittoor	Sodam
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu	Srikakulam	Santhabommali
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Vara Prasad Rao Velagapalli	SPSR Nellore	Chillakur
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Srinivas Kesineni	Krishna	Gollamandala
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati	Visakhapatnam	Pedanagamayyapalem
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati	Vizianagaram	Dwarapudi
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. K. Chiranjeevi	West Godavari	Perupalem South
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Jesudasu Seelam	Guntur	Varagani
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Y. S. Chowdary	Krishna	Ponnavaaram
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman	West Godavari	PedamainavaniInnka
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Thota Seetharama Lakshmi	West Godavari	Pedakapavaram

31.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar	SPSR Nellore	Nemoor
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Captain T. Subarami Reddy	Vizianagaram	Latchampeta
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Renuka Chowdhury	Khammam	Jeelacheruvu
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. Ninong Ering	East Siang	Takitalung-I
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. Kiren Rijiju	West Siang	Yigi Kaum-I
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri Mukut Mithi	Lower Dibang Valley	Mayu-II
37.	Assam	Sh. Biren Singh Engti	Karbi Anglong	Namati
38.	Assam	Shri Sirajuddin Ajmal	Barpeta	Kalgachia
39.	Assam	Shri Badruddin Ajmal	Dhubri	Kuchimara Jordanga
40.	Assam	Shri Rameswar Teli	Tinsukia	Langkashi
41.	Assam	Sh. Bijoya Chakravarty	Kamrup	Sapakhali Tezpur
42.	Assam	Sh. Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	Jorhat	Kachukhat
43.	Assam	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	Golaghat	Gondhkoroi
44.	Assam	Shri Radheshyam Biswas	Hailakandi	Matijuri - Paikan
45.	Assam	Shri Naba Kumar Sarania (Hira)	Baksa	No-4 Tamulpur
46.	Assam	Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	Dhemaji	Kemi Jalem
47.	Assam	Shri Ramen Deka	Nalbari	Balitara
48.	Assam	Shri Rajen Gohain	Nagaon	Dakhin Jajial

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Assam	Shri Sushmita Dev	Cachar	Lakhinagar
50.	Assam	Shri Ram Prasad Sarmah	Sonitpur	2 No. Sootea
51.	Assam	Sh. Manmohan Singh	Kamrup	Paschim Bekeli
52.	Assam	Sh. Pankaj Bora	Kamrup	Rani
53.	Assam	Sh. Sanjay Singh	Kamrup	Dakhin Bholagaon
54.	Assam	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita	Kamrup	Arimatta
55.	Assam	Shri Biswajit Daimary	Baksa	Naokata
56.	Assam	Smt. Naznin Faruque	Nagaon	Niz Chalchali
57.	Assam	Shri Santiuse Kujur	Udalguri	Kalikhola
58.	Bihar	Shri Taslimuddin	Araria	Aurahi East
59.	Bihar	Shri Raj Kumar Singh	Bhojpur	Gundi East
60.	Bihar	Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	Gaya	Kespa
61.	Bihar	Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	Banka	Kolhasar
62.	Bihar	Shri Bhola Singh	Begusarai	Simaria-I
63.	Bihar	Shri Shailesh (Bulo Mandal) Kumar	Bhagalpur	Ismaipur Paschimi Bhitha
64.	Bihar	Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Baraura
65.	Bihar	Shri Kirti (Jha) Azad	Darbhanga	Narma Navnagar

66.	Bihar	Shri Hari Manjhi	Gaya	Bakraur
67.	Bihar	Shri Janak Ram	Gopalganj	Khara Azam
68.	Bihar	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Vaishali	Akbar Malahi
69.	Bihar	Shri Arun Kumar	Jehanabad	Dharaud
70.	Bihar	Shri Chirag Paswan	Jamui	Dahiyari
71.	Bihar	Shri Birendra Kumar Choudhary	Madhubani	Nabani
72.	Bihar	Shri Upendra Kushwaha	Rohtas	Amiawar
73.	Bihar	Shri Tariq Anwar	Katihar	Nimaul
74.	Bihar	Choudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser	Saharsa	Sitanabad North
75.	Bihar	Shri Asrarui Haque Mohammad	Kishanganj	Ekra
76.	Bihar	Shri Rajesh Ranjan (Pappu Yadav)	Saharsa	Sahuriya
77.	Bihar	Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav	Madhubani	Bankata
78.	Bihar	Shri Janardan Singh Sigrwal	Saran	Bareja
79.	Bihar	Smt. Veena Devi	Patna	Tartar
80.	Bihar	Shri Ajay Nishad	Muzaffarpur	Jajuara West
81.	Bihar	Sh. Kaushalendra Kumar	Nalanda	Nanand
82.	Bihar	Shri Giriraj Singh	Nawada	Khanwan
83.	Bihar	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	Pashchim Champaran	Siswa Saraiya

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Bihar	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	Patna	Sonmai
85.	Bihar	Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha	Patna	Bidhipur Narauli
88.	Bihar	Shri Santosh Kumar	Purnia	Chandi
87.	Bihar	Sh. Radha Mohan Singh	Purbichamparan	Jamunia
88.	Bihar	Shri Ramchandra Paswan	Samastipur	Kubauli Ram
89.	Bihar	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	Saran	Sitab Diyara
90.	Bihar	Shri Chhedi Paswan	Rohtas	Malhipur
91.	Bihar	Shri Rama Devi	Purbichamparan	Ghorasahan South
92.	Bihar	Shri Ram Kumar Sharma Kushwaha	Sitamarhi	Bariyarpur
93.	Bihar	Sh. Om Prakash Yadav	Siwan	Ziradei
94.	Bihar	Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan	Supaul	Saroza Bela
95.	Bihar	Shri Nityanand Rai	Vaishali	Bahuara
96.	Bihar	Shri Rama Kishore Singh	Muzaffarpur	Ghosaut
97.	Bihar	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	Pashchim Champaran	Belahawa Madanpur
98.	Bihar	Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani	Muzaffarpur	Pilkhil Gay Patti
99.	Bihar	Sh. Harivansh	Rohtas	Baksara
100.	Bihar	Sh. Mahendra Prasad	Jehanabad	Okari

101.	Bihar	Shri Ali Anwar Ansari	Patna	Nohsa
102.	Bihar	Shri Bashistha Narain Singh	Buxar	Bairia
103.	Bihar	Shri C.P. Thakur	Patna	Gonpura
104.	Bihar	Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi	Gaya	Kolauna
105.	Bihar	Shri R. K. Sinha	Patna	West Manpura
106.	Bihar	Shri Ram Nath Thakur	Samastipur	Bazidpur
107.	Bihar	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Patna	Alawal Pur
108.	Bihar	Shri Sharad Yadav	Madhepura	Balam Gadiya
109.	Bihar	Smt. Kakhashan Perween	Bhagalpur	Shahjangi
110.	Bihar	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Patna	Lakhani Bigha
111.	Chhattisgarh	Smt. Kirron Kher	Chandigarh	Sarangpur
112.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Dinesh Kashyap	Bastar	Chapka
113.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Lakhn Lal Sahu	Mungeli	Hathanikala
114.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu	Durg	Machandur
115.	Chhattisgarh	Smt. Kamla Devi Patle	Janjgir-Champa	Jawalpur
116.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Vikram Usendi	Kanker	Chote Kapshi
117.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Banshilal Mahto	Korba	Tilkeja
118.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Chandu Lal Sahu	Dhamtari	Charra

1	2	3	4	5
119.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	Raigarh	Bhakurra
120.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Ramesh Bais	Raipur	Giroud
121.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Abhishek Singh	Rajnandgaon	Gotatola
122.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi	Surguja	Karnha
123.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Mohsina Kidwai	Gariyaband	Kulhadighat
124.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Motilal Vora	Durg	Mohlai
125.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Nand Kumar Sai	Jashpur	Jorandajhariya
126.	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Ranvijay Singh Judev	Jashpur	Bataikela
127.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Bhushan Lal Jangde	Baloda Bazar	Purgaon
128.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dudhani
129.	Daman and Diu	Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel	Daman	Pariyari
130.	Delhi	Shri Maheish Girri	East Delhi	Delhi East (Chilla Sarodha)
131.	Delhi	Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi	North West Delhi	Qutub Garh
132.	Delhi	Shri Manoj Kumar Tiwari	North East Delhi	Delhi North East (Sabhapur)
133.	Delhi	Dr. Udit Raj	North West Delhi	Delhi North West (Jaunti)
134.	Delhi	Shri Ramesh Bidhuri	South Delhi	Delhi South (Bhatti)

135.	Delhi	Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh	South West Delhi	Delhi Southwest (Jhorodakalan)
136.	Delhi	Shri Janardan Dwivedi	North Delhi	Delhi North (Ibrahimpur)
137.	Delhi	Shri Parvez Hashmi	South Delhi	Aali
138.	Goa	Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	North Goa	Ibrampur
139.	Goa	Shri Advocate Narendra Keshav Sawaikar	South Goa	Cola
140.	Goa	Shri Shantaram Naik	South Goa	Rachol
141.	Gujarat	Shri Pares D. Rawal	Gandhi Nagar	Jakhora-Rajpur
142.	Gujarat	Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	Ahmadabad	Barejdi
143.	Gujarat	Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya	Amreli	Akala
144.	Gujarat	Shri Dilip Patel	Anand	Rinza
145.	Gujarat	Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	Banas Kantha	Panthawada
146.	Gujarat	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	Surat	Haripura
147.	Gujarat	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	Bharuch	Avidha
148.	Gujarat	Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal	Bhavnagar	Fariyadka
149.	Gujarat	Shri Ramsinh Patalyabhai Rathwa	Panch Mahals	Dhinkva
150.	Gujarat	Smt. Jsvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	Dohad	Mundha
151.	Gujarat	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Ahmadabad	Bakrana

1	2	3	4	5
152.	Gujarat	Sh. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	Jamnagar	Jambuda
153.	Gujarat	Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudasama	Junagadh	Sasan
154.	Gujarat	Shri Vinod L. Chavda	Kachchh	Suvai
155.	Gujarat	Shri Devusinh Jesingbhai Chauhan	Ahmadabad	Vahelal
156.	Gujarat	Smt. Jayshreeben Kanubhai Patel	Mahesana	Panchot
157.	Gujarat	Shri Chandrakant Raghunath Patil	Navsari	Chikhali
158.	Gujarat	Shri Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh Chauhan	Panch Mahals	Sansoli
159.	Gujarat	Shri Liladharbhai Khodaji Vaghela	Patan	Roda
160.	Gujarat	Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajibhai Radadiya	Rajkot	Raydi
161.	Gujarat	Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya	Morbi	Bagathala
162.	Gujarat	Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod	Sabar Kantha	Jashvantgadh
163.	Gujarat	Shri Darshana Vikram Jardosh	Surat	Saras
164.	Gujarat	Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara	Surendranagar	Fatepur
165.	Gujarat	Shri Ranjanben D. Bhatt	Vadodara	Shihora
166.	Gujarat	Shri K. C. Patel	Valsad	Goima
167.	Gujarat	Dr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Bhavnagar	Ugamedi
168.	Gujarat	Sh. Arun Jaitley	Vadodara	Karnali

169.	Gujarat	Sh. Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel	Junagadh	Govindpara
170.	Gujarat	Shri Ahmed Patel	Narmada	Dumkhal
171.	Gujarat	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Banas Kantha	Pasvadal
172.	Gujarat	Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia	Anand	Bechari
173.	Gujarat	Shri Pravin Somabhai Rashttrapal	Porbandar	Sodhana
174.	Gujarat	Shrishambhuprasadji Tundiya	Surendranagar	Janivadla
175.	Gujarat	Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad	Surendranagar	Kholadiad
176.	Gujarat	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Anand	Magharol
177.	Gujarat	Shri Madhusudan Devram Mistry	Sabar Kantha	Golvada
178.	Haryana	Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	Yamunanagar	Khadri
179.	Haryana	Shri Dharambir Bhalaram	Mahendragarh	Dongra Ahir
180.	Haryana	Shri Krishan Pal	Faridabad	Tilpat
181.	Haryana	Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Rewari	Bolni
182.	Haryana	Shri Dushyant Chautala	Jind	Makhand
183.	Haryana	Ms. Ashwini Kumar	Karnal	Mohidpur
184.	Haryana	Shri Raj Kumar Saini	Kaithal	Sanghan
185.	Haryana	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	Jhajjar	Islamgarh
186.	Haryana	Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori	Sirsa	Gudia Khera

1	2	3	4	5
187.	Haryana	Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik	Sonipat	Datauli
188.	Haryana	Kumari Selja	Ambala	Dheen
189.	Haryana	Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap	Karnal	Bhadson
190.	Haryana	Shri Shadi Lal Batra	Rohtak	Anwal
191.	Haryana	Sh. Prabhu Suresh Prabhakar	Rohtak	Nindana Khas
192.	Haryana	Sh. Birender Singh	Jind	Khatkar
193.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Una	Dehlan Lower
194.	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Shanta Kumar	Chamba	Parchore
195.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma	Kullu	Manali
196.	Himachal Pradesh	Prof. Virender Kashyap	Solan	Jagjit Nagar
197.	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Jagat Prakash Nadda	Bilaspur	Deoli
198.	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Viplove Thakur	Kangra	Masroor
199.	Himachal Pradesh	Smt. Bimla Kashyap Sood	Shimla	Thadi
200.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Mehbooba Mufti	Shupiyan	Melhura
201.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Muzaffar Hussain Baig	Kupwara	Laderwan
202.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Jugal Kishore Sharma	Jammu	Mathwar
203.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Thupstan Chhewang	Leh Ladakh	Hanu

204.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Tariq Hameed Karra	Ganderbal	Manigam
205.	Jammu and Kashmir	Captain Jitendra Singh	Samba	Sangwali
206.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad	Doda	Barthi
207.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Saif-Ud-Din Soz	Baramulla	Kalayban
208.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri G. N. Ratanpuri	Pulwama	Newa
209.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Mir Mohammad Fayaz	Kupwara	Halmatpora A
210.	Jharkhand	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh	Chatra	Kaandinagar
211.	Jharkhand	Sh. Pashupati Nath Singh	Dhanbad	Ratanpur
212.	Jharkhand	Shri Shibu Soren	Dumka	Ranga
213.	Jharkhand	Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey	Dhanbad	Mairanawatand
214.	Jharkhand	Sh. Nishikant Dubey	Godda	Boha
215.	Jharkhand	Sh. Jayant Sinha	Hazaribagh	Jarba
216.	Jharkhand	Sh. Bidyut Baran Mahato	East Singhbhum	Bangurda
217.	Jharkhand	Shri Kariya Munda	Ranchi	Parasi
218.	Jharkhand	Sh. Ravindra Kumar Ray	Girdih	Gadi
219.	Jharkhand	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	Gumla	Bishunpur
220.	Jharkhand	Shri Vishnu Dayai Ram	Palamu	Kishunpur
221.	Jharkhand	Sh. Vijay Kumar Hansdak	Sahebganj	Taljhari

1	2	3	4	5
222.	Jharkhand	Sh. Ram Tahal Choudhary	Ranchi	Hahap
223.	Jharkhand	Shri Laxman Giluwa	West Singhbhum	Bila
224.	Jharkhand	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu	East Singhbhum	Bhalki
225.	Jharkhand	Sh. Parimal Nathwani	Ranchi	Baram
226.	Jharkhand	Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	Palamu	Kekar Garh
227.	Jharkhand	Shri Sanjiv Kumar	Dhanbad	Tundi
228.	Jharkhand	Shri Prem Chand Gupta	Koderma	Chopnadih
229.	Jharkhand	Shri M. J. Akbar	Gumla	Palkot North
230.	Karnataka	Sh. Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar	Bagalkot	Cholachagud
231.	Karnataka	Sh. P. C. Mohan	Bengaluru Urban	Kannuru
232.	Karnataka	Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda	Bengaluru Urban	Somanahalli
233.	Karnataka	Shri Doddaalahalli Kempegowda Suresh	Tumkur	Madikehalli
234.	Karnataka	Shri Ananth Kumar	Bengaluru Urban	Ragihalli
235.	Karnataka	Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi	Belgaum	Muthnal
236.	Karnataka	Shri B. Steeramulu	Bellary	Thambralli
237.	Karnataka	Shri Bhagwanth Khuba	Bidar	Gorta B

238.	Karnataka	Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	Bijapur	Makhanapur
239.	Karnataka	Shri Rangaswamy Dhruvanarayana	Mysore	D.B. Kuppe
240.	Karnataka	Dr. M. Veerappa Moily	Bangalore Rural	Agalakuppe
241.	Karnataka	Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri	Belgaum	Shiradawad
242.	Karnataka	Shri B.N. Chandrappa	Chitradurga	Gangasamudra
243.	Karnataka	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel	Dakshin Kannad	Balpa
244.	Karnataka	Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara	Davangere	Mustur
245.	Karnataka	Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi	Dharwad	Harobelowadi
246.	Karnataka	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	Yadgir	Konkal
247.	Karnataka	Shri H.D. Devegowda	Hassan	Channangihalli
248.	Karnataka	Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa Udasi	Gadag	Yalavatti
249.	Karnataka	Shri K.H. Muniyappa	Kolar	Gatta Kamadena Hally
250.	Karnataka	Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi	Raichur	R.H.Colony
251.	Karnataka	Shri C.S. Puttaraju	Mandya	T.S. Chatra
252.	Karnataka	Shri Prathap Simha	Mysore	Karimuddanaha Ili
253.	Karnataka	Shri Bhagavanthraya Venkatesh Naik	Raichur	Jagirvenkatapur
254.	Karnataka	Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa	Udupi	Keradi
255.	Karnataka	Shri S.P. Muddahanumegowda	Tumkur	C hikkadaalavat ta

1	2	3	4	5
256.	Karnataka	Km. Shobha Km Karandlaje	Chikmagalur	Daradahalli
257.	Karnataka	Shri Anant Kumra Dattatreya Hegde	Uttar Kannad	Kangod
258.	Karnataka	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Belgaum	Janwad
259.	Karnataka	Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda	Kolar	Tayalur
260.	Karnataka	Sh. D. Kupendra Reddy	Hassan	Kabbali
261.	Karnataka	Sh. Rangasayee Ramakrishna	Bengaluru Urban	Rajanukunte
262.	Karnataka	Shri Aayanur Manjunatha	Shimoga	Thammadihalli
263.	Karnataka	Shri K. Rahman Khan	Ramanagara	Kunchugaranahalli
264.	Karnataka	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	Bangalore Rural	Yaliyuru
265.	Karnataka	Shri Oscar Fernandes	Udupi	Shiruru
266.	Karnataka	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Bagalkot	Mangalore
267.	Karnataka	Shri Basavaraj Patil	Gulbarga	Kukkunda
268.	Karnataka	Smt. B. Jayashree	Tumkur	Gulur
269.	Kerala	Shri K. C. Venugopal	Alappuzha	Aryad
270.	Kerala	Shri Parayamparanbil Kuttappan Biju	Palakkad	Pallassana
271.	Kerala	Shri Anirudhan Sampath	Thiruvanantha Puram	Anjuthengu
272.	Kerala	Shri Innocent	Thrissur	Kodassery

273.	Kerala	Prof. Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas	Ernakulam	Kottuvally
274.	Kerala	Shri (Adv.) Joice George	Idukki	Idukki -Kanjikuzhy
275.	Kerala	Smt. P.K.Sreemathi Teacher	Kannur	Kuttiattor
276.	Kerala	Shri P. Karunakaran	Kasaragod	Kinanoor Karindalam
277.	Kerala	Shri N.K. Premachandran	Kollam	Alayamon
278.	Kerala	Shri Jose K. Mani	Kottayam	Neendoor
279.	Kerala	Shri M. K. Raghavan	Kozhikode	Unnikulam
280.	Kerala	Shri E. Ahamed	Malappuram	Pulpatta
281.	Kerala	Sh. Suresh Kodikunnil	Alappuzha	Thakazhi
282.	Kerala	Shri M. B. Rajesh	Palakkad	Pudur
283.	Kerala	Shri Anto Antony	Pathanamthitta	Kadampanadu
284.	Kerala	Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	Malappuram	Nannambra
285.	Kerala	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	Thiruvanantha Puram	Kottukal
286.	Kerala	Shri C. N. Jayadevan	Thrissur	Thanniyam
287.	Kerala	Shri Ramachandran Mullappally	Kozhikode	Chengottukavu
288.	Kerala	Shri M. I. Shanavas	Wayanad	Kaniambetta
289.	Kerala	Dr. K.N. Balagopal	Kollam	Panayam
290.	Kerala	Dr. T.N. Seema	Thiruvanantha Puram	Kallikkadu

1	2	3	4	5
291.	Kerala	Sh. P.J. Kurien	Pathanamthitta	Naranamoozhy
292.	Kerala	Sh. Vayalar Ravi	Alappuzha	Kadakkarappally
293.	Kerala	Shri A.K. Antony	Alappuzha	Thaicattussery
294.	Kerala	Shri C.P. Narayanan	Kozhikode	Kottur
295.	Kerala	Shri Joy Abraham	Kottayam	Melukavu
296.	Kerala	Shri M.P. Achuthan	Thiruvananthapuram	Aryanad
297.	Kerala	Shri P. Rajeeve	Ernakulam	Udayamperur
298.	Kerala	Shri Abdul Wahab	Malappuram	Karulai
299.	Lakshadweep	Sh. Faizal P.P. Mohammed	Lakshadweep District	Kalpeni
300.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat	Seoni	Gopalganj
301.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Jyoti Dhurve	Betul	Chikali
302.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Bhagirath Prasad	Bhind	Soni
303.	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Alok Sanjar	Bhopal	Tara Sewaniya
304.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Kamal Nath	Chhindwara	Bisapurkala
305.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	Damoh	Bandakpur
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Manhor Untwal	Agar-Malwa	Sudwas
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Savitri Thakur	Dhar	Bikhron

308.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrac Scindia	Ashoknagar	Kasbarnaj
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Shivpuri	Sirsod
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Uday Pratap Singh	Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Ms. Sumitra Mahajan (Tai)	Indore	Potlod
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Rakesh Singh	Jabalpur	Kohla
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Nagendra Singh	Panna	Maheba
314.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan	East Nimar	Arud
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Subhash Patel	Barwani	Khajuri
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	Mandla	Kapa
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Sudheer Gupta	Mandsaur	Balagura
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Anoop Mishra	Morena	Padhawali
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Rodmal Nagar	Rajgarh	Sandawta
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	Ratlam	Raoti
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Janardan Mishra	Rewa	Hardua
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav	Sagar	Baroda Sagar (P)
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Ganesh Singh	Satna	Aber
324.	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Dalpat Singh Paraste	Shahdol	Kelmaniya
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Riti Pathak	Sidhi	Karwahi

1	2	3	4	5
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Virendra Kumar	Tikamgarh	Gor
327.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Chintamani Malviya	Ujjain	Bichhadod Kalsa
328.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt Sushma Swaraj	Dewas	Aajnas
329.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Chandan Mitra	Neemuch	Bhadbadia
330.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	Ujjain	Nanded
331.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Anil Madhav Dave	Sehore	Jahanpur
332.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Prabhat Jha	Jhabua	Harinagar
333.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Prakash Javadekar	Satna	Paldev
334.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	Ratlam	Barkhedakala
335.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Najma A. Heptulla	Bhopal	Phandakalan
336.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Meghraj Jain	Agar-Malwa	Chhapariya
337.	Maharashtra	Sh. Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi	Ahmednagar	Kambi
338.	Maharashtra	Shri Sanjay Shamraodhotre	Akola	Keliwali
339.	Maharashtra	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	Amravati	Yavli Shahid
340.	Maharashtra	Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire	Aurangabad	Adgaon (P)
341.	Maharashtra	Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule	Pune	Dapodi
342.	Maharashtra	Shri Pritam Gopinathrao Munde	Beed	Pohner

343.	Maharashtra	Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole	Bhandara	Bagheda
344.	Maharashtra	Shri Kapii Moreshwar Patil	Thane	Sonale
345.	Maharashtra	Sh. Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	Buldhana	Karmoda
346.	Maharashtra	Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	Chandrapur	Chandankheda
347.	Maharashtra	Shri Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	Dhule	Gondur
348.	Maharashtra	Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan	Nashik	Awankhed
349.	Maharashtra	Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete	Gadchiroli	Yeoli
350.	Maharashtra	Shri Raju Alias Devappa Anna Shetti	Kolhapur	Perid
351.	Maharashtra	Shri Rajeev Shankarrao Satav	Nanded	Dudhad
352.	Maharashtra	Shri At. (Nana) Patil	Jalgaon	Bhoras Bk
353.	Maharashtra	Shri Raosaheb Patil Danve	Jalna	Rajur
354.	Maharashtra	Shri Shrikant Eknath Shinde	Thane	Nagaon
355.	Maharashtra	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	Kolhapur	Rajgoli Khurd
356.	Maharashtra	Shri Sunil Baliram Gaikwad	Latur	Ansarwada
357.	Maharashtra	Shri Vijaysinh Mohite Patil	Solapur	Tulshi
358.	Maharashtra	Shri Shrirang Chandu Barne	Raigad	Bandhapada
359.	Maharashtra	Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty	Palghar	Gorhe
360.	Maharashtra	Shri Poonam Mahajan	Palghar	Charoti

1	2	3	4	5
361.	Maharashtra	Shri Kirit Jayantilal Somaiya	Raigad	Chinchoti
362.	Maharashtra	Sh. Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar	Ratnagiri	Asud
363.	Maharashtra	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	Sindhudurg	Naradave
364.	Maharashtra	Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale	Palghar	Dhakti Dahanu
365.	Maharashtra	Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	Nagpur	Pachgaon
366.	Maharashtra	Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan	Nanded	Rohimpalgaon
367.	Maharashtra	Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit	Nandurbar	Kahatul
368.	Maharashtra	Shri Hemant Tukaram Godse	Nashik	Anjaneri
369.	Maharashtra	Shri Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad	Osmanabad	Kasgi
370.	Maharashtra	Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga	Palghar	Dhanoshi
371.	Maharashtra	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	Parbhani	Kehal
372.	Maharashtra	Shri Anil Shirole	Pune	Vadgaon-Shinde
373.	Maharashtra	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	Raigad	Diveagar
374.	Maharashtra	Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane	Nagpur	Ridhora
375.	Maharashtra	Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Sindhudurg	Shivapur
376.	Maharashtra	Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse	Jalgaon	Hated Bk.
377.	Maharashtra	Shri Sanjay (Kaka) Ramchandra Patil	Sangli	Aarawade

378.	Maharashtra	Shri Udayanraje Pratap Singhraje Bhonsle	Satara	Kondave
379.	Maharashtra	Sh. Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande	Ahmednagar	Malunja Budruk
380.	Maharashtra	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	Pune	Karandi
381.	Maharashtra	Shri Sharadkumar Maruti Bansode	Solapur	Yeoti
382.	Maharashtra	Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare	Thane	Pimpri
383.	Maharashtra	Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas	Wardha	Taroda
384.	Maharashtra	Ms. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	Washim	Saykheda
385.	Maharashtra	Captain Vijay Jawaharlal Darda	Yavatmal	Bhari
386.	Maharashtra	Sh. Ajay Sancheti	Nagpur	Wagdara
387.	Maharashtra	Sh. Avinash Pande	Nagpur	Bajargaon
388.	Maharashtra	Shri D.P. Tripathi	Pune	Murti
389.	Maharashtra	Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain	Jalgaon	Deulgaon
390.	Maharashtra	Shri Majeed Memon	Pune	Tikekarwadi
391.	Maharashtra	Shri Piyush Goyal	Ratnagiri	Golavali
392.	Maharashtra	Shri Praful Patel	Gondia	Pathari
393.	Maharashtra	Shri Rajeev Shukla	Palghar	Hamrapur
394.	Maharashtra	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Aurangabad	Verul
395.	Maharashtra	Shri Ramdas Athawale	Palghar	Umroli

1	2	3	4	5
396.	Maharashtra	Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade	Pune	Jambut
397.	Maharashtra	Shri Sanjay Raut	Kolhapur	Sonavade
398.	Maharashtra	Smt. Rajani Patil	Beed	Lahuri
399.	Maharashtra	Smt. Vandana Chavan	Pune	Sudumbare
400.	Maharashtra	Shri Husain Umar Dalwai	Ratnagiri	Rampur
401.	Maharashtra	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	Thane	Kharad
402.	Maharashtra	Shri Sharad Govindrao Pawar	Satara	Enkul
403.	Maharashtra	Sh. Amar Shankar Sable	Ratnagiri	Sheegavan
404.	Maharashtra	Shri Ashok S. Ganguly	Pune	Gulunche
405.	Maharashtra	Ms. Anu Aga	Satara	Shivthar
406.	Maharashtra	Shri Bhalchandra Mungekar	Sindhudurg	Mithbav
407.	Manipur	Shri Thokchom Meinya	Imphal West	Ngairangbam
408.	Manipur	Shri Thangso Baite	Churachandpur	Kangvai
409.	Manipur	Maulana Abdul Salam	Thoubal	Hayel Hangoon
410.	Meghalaya	Shri Vincent H. Pala	Jaintia Hills	Shangpung Mission
411.	Meghalaya	Shri Purno Agitok Sangma	North Garo Hills	Chenggalma
412.	Meghalaya	Smt. Wansuk Syiem	East Khasi Hills	Lewrynghep

413.	Meghalaya	Sh. K. T.S. Tulsi	RI Bhoi	Myrdon Mawtari
414.	Mizoram	Sh. C. L. Ruala	Serchhip	Khawla lung
415.	Mizoram	Sh. Ronald Sapa Tlau	Serchhip	Chhiahtlang
416.	Nagaland	Shri Neiphiu Rio	Dimapur	Selouphe
417.	Nagaland	Shri Khekiho Zhimomi	Dimapur	Ikishe
418.	Odisha	Shri Ladu Kishore Swain	Ganjam	Barida(A)
419.	Odisha	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	Baleswar	Kalika
420.	Odisha	Shri Prabhas Kumar Singh	Bargath	Sukuda
421.	Odisha	Dr. Sidhant Mohapatra	Ganjam	Kesaripada
422.	Odisha	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	Bhadrak	Purusandha
423.	Odisha	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Khordha	Pariorada
424.	Odisha	Sh. Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	Balangir	Budabahal
425.	Odisha	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Nayagarh	Karabara
426.	Odisha	Dr. Kulamani Samal	Jagatsinghapur	Bagoi
427.	Odisha	Dr. Rita Tarai	Jajapur	Bhubaneswarpur
428.	Odisha	Sh. Arka Keshari Deo	Kalahandi	Sindhipadar
429.	Odisha	Smt. Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh	Kandhamal	Bilabadi
430.	Odisha	Shri Baijayant Jay Panda	Kendrapara	Golarahat

1	2	3	4	5
431.	Odisha	Ms. Sakuntala Laguri	Kendujhar	Machhalo
432.	Odisha	Shri Jhina Hikaka	Koraput	Pitaguda
433.	Odisha	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	Koraput	Baligam
434.	Odisha	Shri Pinaki Misra	Puri	Malatipatpur
435.	Odisha	Sh. Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	Sambalpur	Sarda
436.	Odisha	Shri Jual Oram	Sundargarh	Gurundia
437.	Odisha	Captain Anubhav Mohanty	Cuttack	Urali
438.	Odisha	Shri A.U. Singh Deo	Balangir	Sarasnal
439.	Odisha	Shri A.V. Swamy	Nuapada	Kuliabandha
440.	Odisha	Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra	Khordha	Dhauri
441.	Odisha	Smt. Sarojini Hembram	Mayurbhanj	Sanbhundu
442.	Odisha	Shri Ranjib Biswal	Jagatsinghapur	Palasol
443.	Odisha	Shri Kalpataru Das	Jajipur	Sundaria
444.	Odisha	Shri Baishnab Parida	Jajipur	Mangalapur
445.	Odisha	Shri Bhupinder Singh	Kalahandi	Borapadar
446.	Puducherry	Shri R.Radhakrishnan	Pondicherry	Karayamputhur
447.	Puducherry	Shri P. Kannan	Pondicherry	Sellipet

448.	Punjab	Captain Amarinder Singh	Amritsar	Dhaul Kalan
449.	Punjab	Sardar Prem Singh Chandumajra	S.A.S Nagar	Daon
450.	Punjab	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	Muktsar	Maan
451.	Punjab	Prof. Sadhu Singh	Moga	Fatehgarh Korotana
452.	Punjab	Shri Harinder Singh Khalsa	Fatehgarh Sahib	Chunni Kalan
453.	Punjab	Sh. Sher Singh Ghubaya	Fazilka	Dhandi Kadim
454.	Punjab	Shri Vinod Khanna	Gurdaspur	Talibpur Pandori
455.	Punjab	Sh. Vijay Sampla	Hoshiarpur	Budhabar
456.	Punjab	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary	Jalandhar	Gannapind
457.	Punjab	Sardar Ranjit Singh Brahmputra	Tarn Taran	Mundapind
458.	Punjab	Shri Ravneet Singh	Ludhiana	Isewal
459.	Punjab	Sh. Dharam Vira Gandhi	Patiala	Marori
460.	Punjab	Shri Bhagwant Mann	Sangrur	Benra
461.	Punjab	Sh. Avinash Rai Khanna	Hoshiarpur	Adamwal
462.	Punjab	Sh. Balwinder Singh Bhunder	Mansa	Kot Dharmu
463.	Punjab	Shri Ashwani Kumar	Gurdaspur	Bathwala Hardo
464.	Punjab	Shri Naresh Gujral	Jalandhar	Dhina
465.	Punjab	Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	Sangrur	Galabri

1	2	3	4	5
466.	Punjab	Dr. Manohar Singh Gill	Tam Taran	Alladinpur
467.	Punjab	Smt. Ambika Soni	Rupnagar	Ghanauli
468.	Rajasthan	Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	Ajmer	Kalesara
469.	Rajasthan	Mahant Chand Nath	Alwar	Rodwal
470.	Rajasthan	Shri Manshankar Ninama	Banswara	Savaniya
471.	Rajasthan	Shri Sona Ram Choudhary	Barmer	Baitu Bhopji
472.	Rajasthan	Shri Bahadur Singh Koli	Bharatpur	Pathena
473.	Rajasthan	Sh. Subhash Chandra Baheria	Bhilwara	Bankra
474.	Rajasthan	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Bikaner	Bikampur
475.	Rajasthan	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	Chittorgarh	Nagari
476.	Rajasthan	Prof. Rahul Kaswan	Churu	Bhanin
477.	Rajasthan	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	Jaipur	Barapadampura
478.	Rajasthan	Sh. Nihal Chand Chauhan	Ganganagar	Mirjewala
479.	Rajasthan	Shri Ramcharan Bohara	Jaipur	Bhapura
480.	Rajasthan	Col. (Retd) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Jaipur	Dhankya
481.	Rajasthan	Sh. Devjimansingram Patel	Jalore	Hotigaon
482.	Rajasthan	Shri Dushyant Singh	Jhalawar	Bhalta

483.	Rajasthan	Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat	Jhunjhunu	Gada Khera
484.	Rajasthan	Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	Jaisalmer	Ramdeora
485.	Rajasthan	Dr. Manoj Rajoria	Dholpur	Ganhaidi
486.	Rajasthan	Sh. Om Birla	Kota	Doti
487.	Rajasthan	Sh. C.R. Chaudhary	Nagaur	Chawandiya
488.	Rajasthan	Shri P.P. Chaudhary	Pali	Busi
489.	Rajasthan	Shri Hariom Singh Rathore	Rajsamand	Tasol
490.	Rajasthan	Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati	Sikar	Chala
491.	Rajasthan	Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunpuria	Tonk	Kantoli
492.	Rajasthan	Shri Arjunlal Meena	Udaipur	Toda
493.	Rajasthan	Sh. Abhishek Manu Singhvi	Jalore	Mandoli
494.	Rajasthan	Sh. Ashk Ali Tak	Sikar	Beswa
495.	Rajasthan	Sh. Ram Narain Dudi	Jodhpur	Khangata
496.	Rajasthan	Sh. V.P. Singh Badnore	Bhilwara	Daulatgarh
497.	Rajasthan	Shri Bhupender Yadav	Ajmer	Salemabad
498.	Rajasthan	Shri Narendra Budania	Churu	Loonas
499.	Rajasthan	Shri Vijay Goel	Alwar	Taseeng
500.	Rajasthan	Shri Ram Jethmalani	Jaipur	Banar

1	2	3	4	5
501.	Rajasthan	Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya	Jodhpur	Kalyansingh KI Sid
502.	Sikkim	Shri Prem Das Rai	South District	Kitam Manpur
503.	Sikkim	Shri Hishey Lachungpa	North District	Tingvong
504.	Tamil Nadu	Shri G. Hari	Vellore	Thandalam
505.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Elumalai Vellaigounder	Tiruvannamala I	Palli
506.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Vijay Kumar S.R.	Kanchipuram	Kodur
507.	Tamil Nadu	Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu	Tiruvallur	Thamaraipakkam
508.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Jayakumar Jayavardhan	Kanchipuram	Ottiambakkam
509.	Tamil Nadu	Shri M. Chandrakasi	Ariyalur	Keelapalur
510.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Nagarajan P.	Coimbatore	A.S.Kulam
511.	Tamil Nadu	Shri A.Arunmozhithevan	Cuddalore	Pothiramangalam
512.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Anbumani Ramadoss	Dharmapuri	Mottankurichi
513.	Tamil Nadu	Shri M.Udhayakumar	Dindigul	Ragalapuram
514.	Tamil Nadu	Shri S.Selvakumara Chinnayan	Tiruppur	Kokkampalayam
515.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. K. Kamaraj	Villupuram	Ka. Alambalam
516.	Tamil Nadu	Shri K. Maragatham Kumaravel	Kanchipuram	Orathi
517.	Tamil Nadu	Smt. Pon Radhakrishnan	Kanniyakumari	Muthalakurichi

518.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai	Karur	Palaviduthi
519.	Tamil Nadu	Shri K. Ashok Kumar	Krishnagiri	Jawalagiri
520.	Tamil Nadu	Shri R. Gopalakrishnan	Madurai	Chettikulam
521.	Tamil Nadu	Shri R. K. Bharathi Mohan	Thanjavur	Thirumangalak Udi
522.	Tamil Nadu	Shri K. Gopal	Nagapattinam	Akkaraipettai
523.	Tamil Nadu	Shri P. R. Sundaram	Namakkal	Thinnanur Nadu
524.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Gopalakrishnan Chinnaraj	The Nilgiris	Kodanad
525.	Tamil Nadu	Shri R. P. Marutharajaa	Perambalur	Siruvachur
526.	Tamil Nadu	Shri C. Mahendran	Tiruppur	Gudimangalam
527.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Anwhar Raajhaa	Virudhunagar	Aviyur
528.	Tamil Nadu	Shri V. Panneer Selvam	Salem	Sanarapatti
529.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Pr. Senthilnathan	Sivagangai	Thirumanavayal
530.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Krishnan Narayanasamy Ramachandran	Kanchipuram	Vallakottai
531.	Tamil Nadu	Smt. Vasanthi M.	Tirunelveli	Viswanathaperi
532.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Parasuraman K.	Thanjavur'	Ottangadu
533.	Tamil Nadu	Shri R. Parthipan	Theni	Rasingapuram
534.	Tamil Nadu	Shri J. Jayasingh Thiagaraj Natterjee	Thoothukkudi	Nagalapuram
535.	Tamil Nadu	Shri P. Kumar	Tiruchirappalli	Thayanur

1	2	3	4	5
536.	Tamil Nadu	Shri K.R.P. Prabakaran	Tirunelveli	Pethanadarpatty
537.	Tamil Nadu	Shri V. Sathyabama	Erode	Pariyur
538.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal	Tiruvallur	Arungulam
539.	Tamil Nadu	Shri R. Vanaroja	Tiruvannamalai	Melravanthavadi
540.	Tamil Nadu	Shri B. Senguttuvan	Vellore	Agaramcheri
541.	Tamil Nadu	Shri S. Rajendran	Villupuram	Thiruvakkarai
542.	Tamil Nadu	Shri T.Radhakrishnan	Virudhunagar	Saminatham
543.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	Sivagangai	Maravanamgalam
544.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. K.P. Ramalingam	Namakkal	Karumanur
545.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. T.K. Rangarajan	Villupuram	Veerapandi
546.	Tamil Nadu	Shri K. R. Arjunan	Dharmapuri	Arakasanahalli
547.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Paul Manoj Pandian	Kanniyakumari	Thovalai
548.	Tamil Nadu	Shri S.Muthukaruppan	Kanniyakumari	Madhavalayam
549.	Tamil Nadu	Shri S. Thangavelu	Tirunelveli	Vadakkupudur
550.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Tiruchi Siva	Tiruvarur	Engan
551.	Tamil Nadu	Smt. Sasikala Pushpa	Dharmapuri	Pudhupatti
552.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Navaneethakrishnan A.	Dharmapuri	Chinnakuppam

553.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Selvaraj A.K.	Dharmapuri	Basuvapuram
554.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Rabi Bernard A.W.	Dharmapuri	Gendanahalli
555.	Tamil Nadu	Smt Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	Thoothukkudi	Srivenkatesapuram
556.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Lakshmanan Ramamoorthy	Dharmapuri	Haledharmapuri
557.	Tamil Nadu	Shri T. Rathinavel	Dharmapuri	Annamalahalli
558.	Tamil Nadu	Smt. Vijila Sathyananth	Dharmapuri	Konanginaikanahalli
559.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Maitreya V.	Dharmapuri	Palavadi
560.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. K. Parasara	Ramanathapuram	Thiruppullani
561.	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar	Nagapattanam	Anaimelagaram
562.	Telangana	Sh. Nagesh Godam	Adilabad	Patnapur
563.	Telangana	Shri Boora Narsaiah Goud	Nalgonda	Redla Repaka
564.	Telangana	Sh. Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	Rangareddy	Nagasamunder
565.	Telangana	Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli	Karimnagar	Veernapally
566.	Telangana	Shri Ponguleti Srinivasa Reddy	Khammam	Gangaram
567.	Telangana	Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik	Warangal	Narayanapuram
568.	Telangana	Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy	Mahbubnagar	Mogala Madaka
569.	Telangana	Shri Ch. Malla Reddy	Rangareddy	Dundigal
570.	Telangana	Sh. Kotha Prabhakar Reddy	Medak	Lakdaram

1	2	3	4	5
571.	Telangana	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	Mahbubnagar	Amaravai
572.	Telangana	Shri Sukender Reddy Gutha	Nalgonda	Chinthakunta
573.	Telangana	Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla	Nizamabad	Kandakurthi
574.	Telangana	Shri Balka Suman	Adilabad	Gudem
575.	Telangana	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Warangal	Annaram
576.	Telangana	Shri Srihari Kadiyam	Warangal	Inole
577.	Telangana	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Nizamabad	Kowlas
578.	Telangana	Sh. Devender Goud T.	Rangareddi	Harshaguda
579.	Telangana	Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu	Warangal	Edunuthula
580.	Telangana	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao	Warangal	Govindaraopeta
581.	Telangana	Shri Gundu Sudharani	Warangal	Neerukulla
582.	Telangana	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Nalgonda	Marriiguda
583.	Telangana	Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao	West Godavari	K.S. Ramavaram
584.	Tripura	Shri Jitendra Chaudhury	Dhalai	Kathalbari
585.	Tripura	Shri Sankar Prasad Datta	Sepahijala	Dhanirampur
586.	Tripura	Smt. Jharna Das Baidya	West Tripura	I C Nagar
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Prof. Ram Shankar	Etah	Pilkhatra

588.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Devendra (<i>Alias</i>) Bhole Singh	Kanpur Nagar	Tikwapur
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Satish Kumar Gautam	Aligarh	Baharabad
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Shyama Charan Gupta	Allahabad	Baidvar Kalan
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Hari Om Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar	Usaraha
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rahul Gandhi	Rae Bareilly	Jagdishpur2
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	Amroha	Chakanwala Mustkam
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Dharmendra Kumar	Bareilly	Rondhi Mustqil
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	Azamgarh	Tamauli
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	Budaun	Durgpur Jarifnagar
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Baghpat	Paladi
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Sushree Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phoolle	Bahraich	Matehi Kalan
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Bharat Singh	Ballia	Ojhawalia
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	Banda	Katara Kalinjar
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Kamlesh Paswan	Deoria	Kaparvar
602.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Priyanka Singh Rawat	Barabanki	Budhnai
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Bareilly	Rahpura Jagir
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Harish Dwivedi	Basti	Amodha Khas
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Virendra Singh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	Kaulapur

1	2	3	4	5
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Bharatendra Singh	Muzaffarnagar	Sukartal Khadar
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhola Singh	Bulandshahr	Bhopatpur
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Chandauli	Jarkhor Kala
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Kalraj Mishra	Deoria	Pyasi
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Rekha Arun Verma	Kheri	Dhakhaura
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Jagdambika Pal	Siddharth Nagar	Bharat Bhari
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajveer (Raju Bhaiya) Singh	Kasganj	Aurangabad
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey	Etawah	Mahewa
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Lallu Singh	Faizabad	Tindauli
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mukesh Rajput	Etah	Amroli Ratn Pur
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	Fatehpur	Parsetha
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Choudhary Babulal	Agra	Pusenta
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Mahesh Sharma	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Neemka
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Vijay Kumar Singh	Ghaziabad	Mirpur Hindu
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Manoj Kumar Sinha	Ghaziipur	Dullahpur
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar	Mau	Dumaranw
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Kirti Vardhan Singh	Gonda	Laxmanpur Lalnagar

623.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Yogi Adityanath	Gorakhpur	Jangle Aurahi
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunwar Pushendra Singh Chandel	Mahoba	Pipra Maaf
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Anshul Verma	Hardoi	Munder
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Diwakar	Hathras	Ahbaranpur
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	Jalaun	Hardoi Gujar
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Krishn Pratap Singh	Jaunpur	Burhupur
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadhvi Uma Bharati Sushree	Lalitpur	Pawa
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Hukum Singh	Saharanpur	Sukheri
631.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	Gonda	Semra Shekhpur
632.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Dimple Yadav	Kannauj	Saidpur Sakri
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Murl Manohar Joshi	Kanpur Nagar	Singhpur Kachhar
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar	Kaushambi	Samsabad
635.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ajay (Teni) Misra	Kheri	Ray Pur
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajesh Pandey	Kushi Nagar	Gopal Garh
637.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Neelam Sonker	Azamgarh	Lohra
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajnath Singh	Lucknow	Benti
639.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ram Charitra	Jaunpur	Aara
640.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Pankaj Chowdhary	Maharajanj	Barhara Meer

1	2	3	4	5
641.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Tejpratap Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Sagarnagar
642.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Hemamalini	Mathura	Rawal Bangar
643.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Meerut	Bhagwanpur Chittawan
644.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel	Mirzapur	Dadri
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Anju Bala	Hardoi	Tejpur
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kaushal Kishore	Lucknow	Aungmye Saura
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar	Moradabad	Sahas Puri
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	Muzaffarnagar	Rasoolpur Jatan
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Yashwant Singh	Bijnor	Begraipur
650.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya	Allahabad	Jaitwardih
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	Pilibhit	Gularia Bhoopsingh
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh	Pratapgarh	Shahbari
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	Rae Bareilly	Urwa
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Nepal Singh	Rampur	Hardaspur Kotra
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Chhotelal	Sonbhadra	Nagawa
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Raghav Lakshampal	Saharanpur	Khushalpur
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ravindra Kushawaha	Ballia	Kushhar

658.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Satya Pal Singh	Sambhal	Lahraban
659.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Sharad Tripathi	Sant Kabeer Nagar	Sande Khurd
660.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Krishna Raj	Shahjahanpur	Nawada Darobast
661.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Daddan Mishra	Shravasti	Jaychandpur Katghara
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajesh Verma	Sitapur	Mira Nagar
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	Sultanpur	Vallipur
664.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Swami Sakshiji Maharaj	Unnao	Tikargarhi
665.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Narendra Modi	Varanasi	Jayapur
666.	Uttar Pradesh	Kumari Mayawati	Lucknow	Mall
667.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Munquad Ali	Meerut	Behrora
668.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Naresh Agrawal	Hardoi	Behta Sadhai
669.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Veer Singh	Moradabad	Didaura
670.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Akhilesh Das Gupta	Siddharth Nagar	Buddikhas
671.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ambeth Rajan	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Ranoli Latifpur
672.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Brijlal Khabri	Jalaun	Kailia
673.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Rathera
674.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Jugul Kishore	Kheri	Kaluwa Moti
675.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Rampur	Rampura Bujurg

1	2	3	4	5
676.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap	Hapur	Arifpur
677.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Pramod Tiwari	Pratapgarh	Padmakapur
678.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajaram	Azamgarh	Lahunva Khurd
679.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajpal Singh Saini	Muzaffarnagar R	Barsu
680.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Vinay Katiyar	Faizabad	Baraon
681.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad	Banda	Sandi
682.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Jaya Bachchan	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	Bhalla
683.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kiranmay Nanda	Sitapur	Kachuri
684.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Salim Ansari	Mau	Chakra
685.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Avtar Singh Karimpuri	Hapur	Sarawani
686.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Manohar Parrikar	Amethi	Barauliya
687.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri P L Punia	Barabanki	Tera Daulatpur
688.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Satish Sharma	Rae Bareilly	Sareni
689.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Fatma Tazeen	Rampur	Kasiya Kunda
690.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ravi Prakash Verma	Kheri	Punarbhu Grant
691.	Uttarakhand	Sh. Ajay Tamta	Bageshwar	Suphi
692.	Uttarakhand	Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri AVSM	Rudra Prayag	Dewali Bhanigram

693.	Uttarakhand	Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank	Haridwar	Gordhanpur
694.	Uttarakhand	Sh. Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Udam Singh Nagar	Sarpuda
695.	Uttarakhand	Shrimati Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	Uttar Kashi	Baun
696.	Uttarakhand	Sh. Mahendra Singh Mahra	Champawat	Raulmel
697.	Uttarakhand	Sh. Manorama D Sharama	Chamoli	Lambagar
698.	West Bengal	Shri Babul Supriya (Babul Supriyo) Baral	Bardhaman	Dendua
699.	West Bengal	Shri S.S. Ahluwalia	Darjeeling	Hatighisa
700.	West Bengal	Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman	Jalpaiguri	Churabhandar
701.	West Bengal	Shri Sultan Ahmed	Howrah	Ban Ban
<i>B. List of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) - Phase II</i>				
Sl. No	State	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati	Visakhapatnam	Palavalasa
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Geetha Kothapalli	Visakhapatnam	Ananthagiri
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Shram Malyadri	Guntur	Perali
4.	Ananra Pradesh	Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati	Vizianagaram	Mugada
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao (Avnithi)	Visakhapatnam	Tallapalem
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy	YSR.	Dorasanipalli

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Yerram Venkata Subbareddy	Prakasam	Ganapavaram
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Vara Prasad Rao Velagapalli	Spur Nellore	Kanupur Bit-1
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Captain T. Subbarami Reddy	Vizianagaram	Kallepalli
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Y. S. Chowdary	Guntur	Palaparru
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Nimla Sitharaman	West Godavari	Thurputallu
12.	Assam	Shri Badruddin Ajmal	Goalpara	Khalisavita
13.	Assam	Sh. Bijoya Chakravarty	Goalpara	Maj Jakhili
14.	Bihar	Shri Chhedi Paswan	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Hata
15.	Bihar	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Vaishali	Alipur Hata
16.	Bihar	Shri Rama Kishore Singh	Vaishali	Kanhauli Vishanparsa
17.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	Jashpur	Pandarsili
18.	Gujarat	Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal	Bhavnagar	Ranparada (Kharana)
19.	Gujarat	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	Tapi	Chikhavav
20.	Gujarat	Dr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Bhavnagar	Sonpuri
21.	Gujarat	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Patan	Kalyana
22.	Gujarat	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Valsad	Udwada
23.	Haryana	Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Gurgaon	Ucha Majara

24.	Haryana	Sh. Birender Singh	Jind	Mandi Kalan
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Hamirpur	Anu
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Jagat Prakash Nadda	Mandi	Dehar (Snr)
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Tariq Hameed Karra	Ganderbal	Manigama
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Captain Jitendra Singh	Doda	Khellani
29.	Jharkhand	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	Lohardaga	Araiya
30.	Jharkhand	Sh. Nishikant Dubey	Deoghar	Dindakoli
31.	Jharkhand	Shri Vishnu Dayai Ram	Gathwa	Madheya
32.	Jharkhand	Sh. Ravindra Kumar Ray	Hazaribagh	Parasi
33.	Jharkhand	Sh. Jayant Sinha	Hazaribagh	Peto
34.	Jharkhand	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu	East Singhbhum	Mohlishole
35.	Jharkhand	Sh. Parimal Nathwani	Ranchi	Chutu
36.	Karnataka	Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara	Davangere	Mallapura
37.	Karnataka	Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa Udasi	Haveri	Chinnamulagunda
38.	Karnataka	Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi	Koppal	Navali
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	Sehore	Bayan
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	Ujjain	Badagaon
41.	Maharashtra	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	Amravati	Kalamkhar

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Maharashtra	Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse	Jalgaon	Khirdi Kh
43.	Maharashtra	Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire	Aurangabad	Palkhed
44.	Maharashtra	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	Kolhapur	Kasaba Tarale
45.	Maharashtra	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Thane	Sapgaon
46.	Maharashtra	Shri Raju Alias Devappa Anna Shetti	Kolhapur	Bubnal
47.	Maharashtra	Shri Anil Shirole	Pune	Kasari
48.	Maharashtra	Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas	Wardha	Pardi
49.	Maharashtra	Shri D.P. Tripathi	Pune	Shirsuphal
50.	Maharashtra	Shri Majeed Memon	Pune	Shind
51.	Maharashtra	Smt. Vandana Chavan	Pune	Khor
52.	Maharashtra	Sh. Rajkumar Nandlal Dhoot	Aurangabad	Gadhepimpalgaon
53.	Odisha	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	Baleswar	Srijang
54.	Odisha	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Cuttack	Mangarajpur
55.	Odisha	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	Nabarangpur	Bhamini
56.	Odisha	Shri Baijayant Panda	Kendrapara	Singhagan
57.	Odisha	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Khordha	Patapursasana
58.	Odisha	Smt. Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh	Kandhamal	Belaghar

59.	Rajasthan	Shri P.P. Chaudhary	Jodhpur	Kherapa
60.	Rajasthan	Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	Ajmer	Lamba
61.	Rajasthan	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	Pratapgarh	Lalgarh
62.	Rajasthan	Shri Bahadur Singh Koli	Bharatpur	Mahuwa
63.	Rajasthan	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Bikaner	Toliyasar
64.	Rajasthan	Sh. Devji Mansingram Patel	Sirohi	Thandi Beri
65.	Rajasthan	Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati	Sikar	Abhyapura
66.	Rajasthan	Sh. C.R. Chaudhary	Nagaur	Phardod
67.	Rajasthan	Shri Bhupender Yadav	Ajmer	Bhanwta
68.	Sikkim	Shri Prem Das Rai	East District	Latukchuchenpheri
69.	Sikkim	Shri Hishey Lachungpa	North District	Ringhim Nampatam
70.	Telangana	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Warangal	Sannur
71.	Telangana	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Medak	Jharsangam
72.	Telangana	Sh. Devender Goud T.	Rangareddi	Kandukur
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Choudhary Babulal	Agra	Bateshwar
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Hapur	Harsinghpur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Harish Dwivedi	Basti	Agauna
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	Sultanpur	Malhipur

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Shyama Charan Gupta	Allahabad	Semri Ta. Purva
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti	Fatehpur	Rampur
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Swami Sakshiji Maharaj	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaorasi Gramin
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	Chitrakoot	Hanna Binaika
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ajay (Teni) Misra	Kheri	Kharahani
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Narendra Modi	Varanasi	Nagepur
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Varanasi	Siwo
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Hari Om Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar	Hiri Pakriya
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mukesh Rajput	Farukhabad	Khimsay Pur
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Priyanka Singh Rawat	Barabanki	Dinpanah
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Mahesh Sharma	Bulandshahr	Olendha
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Meerut	Rasulpur Zahid
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Lallu Singh	Faizabad	Ajana
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajveer Raju Bhaiya Singh	Etah	Kartala
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Manoj Kumar Sinha	Ghazipur	Nayakdih
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	Amroha	Karanpur Mafi
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Anju Bala	Kanpur Nagar	Sihura Dara Shikoh

94.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar	Mau	Chakki Musadahi
95.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Bharat Singh	Ghazipur	Derhgawan
96.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajesh Verma	Sitapur	Khanpur
97.	Uttar Pradesh	Kumari Mayawati	Lucknow	Parehata
98.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Naresh Agrawal	Hardoi	Manpur
99.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Sambhal	Buknala
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri P L Punia	Barabanki	Dataoli Chanda
101.	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Salim Ansari	Mau	Rekwardih
102.	West Bengal	Shri Babul Supriya (Babul Supriyo) Baral	Bardhaman	Alladi
103.	West Bengal	Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman	Coochbehar	Bagdogra-Fulkadabri

Statement-II*State-wise details of some success stories reported from SAGY Gram Panchayats*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Success Story domain
1.	Jharkhand	Skill Training to Youth, Sanitation, and Animal Husbandry
2.	Kerala	Organic Farming Special medical camp for Scheduled tribe people
3.	Meghalaya	Child Labour Free, Community Leadership programme and Sanitation
4.	Maharashtra	Soil and Water Conservation activities, Training to Masons, Construction of mud road through 'shramdan', Construction of recharge wells, Farm Road Facilities in village market, Public infrastructure - Construction of Village road and starting a bus service, Renovation of school building, Distribution of school bags in primary schools and anganwadis and LED lamps for internal village road
5.	Karnataka	Free Solar Lantern Distribution to the artisans
6.	Punjab	SAGY Village to be Open Defecation Free
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Liquor preparation stopped and reduction in liquor consumption
8.	Gujarat	Education, Sanitation and observing YOGA day in the village to make villagers more health conscious
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Agriculture Marketing
10.	Chhattisgarh	Well equipped Anganwadi renovated from local financial support

Survey of Government land

†1622. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made to know the total Government land available in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of Government land in urban and rural areas, State/Union territory-wise;

(c) whether any Government land has been encroached upon and if so, the details thereof, State /UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken to recover the encroached land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) There is no centralized data base available that contains records of all Government/Governmental lands (and areas encroached therefrom) held by 29 State Governments, 7 Union Territories and various Central Ministries/ Departments. With land and its management being a subject included in entry No. 18 and 45 of the list II (State list) of 7th Schedule of the Constitution, the responsibility of the management of all lands including Governmental lands rests with the respective State Governments.

Beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana

1623. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) who are the people benefitting out of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- (b) the number of houses allotted to the beneficiaries thereunder in Odisha; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The rural households belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category are benefitted under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

(b) 1,35,403 houses were allotted to Odisha Under IAY in the year 2015-16.

(c) To pursue the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022', as envisioned by the Government, the Union Cabinet approved re-structuring of the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G) under which it is proposed to construct one crore house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The target for Odisha is fixed to 2,96,172 housing units for the year 2016-17.

Census of BPL population

1624. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the parameters used to conduct the last BPL census;

(b) the outcome thereof along with the number of BPL households identified in the census, State/Union Territory-wise and district-wise;

(c) the salient features of various schemes being implemented/proposed to be implemented by Government on the basis of this census; and

(d) the details of facilities Government is contemplating/has decided to provide to States including most backward States like Jharkhand, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development launched the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 in the country to identify beneficiaries household with specific socio-economic characteristics across the country to determine eligibilities and entitlements for different Central Government Schemes. Ranking of Households is made through a three-step process involving 13(thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. SECC 2011 data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.36 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.54%) of rural households on the basis of seven criteria.

(c) and (d) The SECC data is being used to select beneficiaries for various rural development programmes of this Ministry using the list of automatically included households and households reporting on 1-7 deprivation in the SECC-2011 in each Panchayat as per requirement of the programmes. The Department of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country including Jharkhand through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Performance of PMGSY in Kerala

1625. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of progress made in construction of roads in Kerala under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Under PMGSY, 1,431 road works for constructing/ upgrading 3,357.94 km road length with a total cost of ₹ 1,519.64 crore were sanctioned to Kerala. Central Share to the tune of ₹ 1,046.44 crore has been released to the State. The State has reported that 1,106 road works have been completed by constructing/upgrading 2,555.58 km road length and expenditure to the tune of ₹ 1,129.82 crore has been incurred as on 31.5.2016.

Performance of SAGY

1626. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Members of Parliament (MPs) are yet to adopt a village under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
- (b) what has been the fund allocation for this scheme, so far, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any performance evaluation of SAGY and whether it has been instrumental in developing the villages adopted;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government has allowed MPs to adopt a second village under SAGY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Primarily, the goal of SAGY is that each Member of Parliament should develop three Adarsh Gram by March, 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2014. The number of Members of Parliament (MPs) who are yet to adopt a village under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is as under:

Phase-I	:	94
Phase-II	:	691
Total	:	785

(b) SAGY is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/Behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. In pursuance of above, the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. So far different Ministries/Departments have made changes in 21 of their Programme/Scheme guidelines. A number of State schemes are required to be converged with this scheme for maximising benefit. This would require the guidelines of State Schemes/Programmes to be suitably amended to give automatic and mandatory priority to the GPs selected under SAGY. The States/UTs have been requested to do the needful in this regard. However, as a onetime assistance, in the Financial Year 2014-15, the States had been given funds at the rate of ₹ 50,000/- for each SAGY Gram Panchayat to be used by the Collectors/DMs for meeting administrative expenses. In the Financial Year 2015-16, the States/UTs have been given varied amounts as a one-time financial assistance for hiring resource persons and meeting administrative expenses at the State/UT level under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

(c) and (d) While the activities for development of the first set of Adarsh Grams are going on, the Ministry of Rural Development have documented one hundred and one good initiatives in the Adarsh Grams on the initiatives taken up by Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) and brought out in the form of "SANKALAN". The purpose is to share the best practices in the SAGY Gram Panchayats and widely disseminate the stories that will inspire other MPs and Adarsh Grams to initiate similar activities. A link to "SAGY-Sankalan" is available on the website of the scheme www.saanjhi.gov.in under the heading "Good Practices". State-wise details of some of the other success stories reported from SAGY Gram Panchayats are at given in the Statement. [Refer to Statement-II appended to USQ no.1621 part (b)]. The Ministry has developed a 35 point indicators as "Panchayat Darpan" to monitor the progress of the

SAGY Gram Panchayats. The progress of work for different sector specific interventions is being captured and updated on-line through the website of the scheme by the implementing authorities.

(e) Yes Sir, all the Members of Parliament have been requested by the Ministry through a D.O. letter written by the Minister (Rural Development) to adopt the second village under SAGY to be developed as Adarsh Grams.

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA

1627. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the delay in terms of percentage, in payment of wages to the individuals under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for the years 2015 and 2016; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The percentage of delayed payment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to the workers in States/UTs during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 27.7.2016) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of percentage of delayed payment under MGNREGA to the workers in States/UTs during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 27.7.16)

Sl. No.	States	%age of Delayed Payment	
		2015-16	2016-17 as on 27.07.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.36	6.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.84	91.82
3.	Assam	79.86	37.97
4.	Bihar	84.79	73.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.30	85.11
6.	Goa	69.31	53.50

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	65.56	58.12
8.	Haryana	70.02	36.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.07	66.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.99	76.84
11.	Jharkhand	28.91	23.84
12.	Karnataka	69.30	47.12
13.	Kerala	80.45	25.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.37	61.67
15.	Maharashtra	65.27	54.80
16.	Manipur	17.93	21.06
17.	Meghalaya	99.23	56.48
18.	Mizoram	20.87	0.00
19.	Nagaland	83.83	NR
20.	Odisha	62.89	58.57
21.	Punjab	86.03	49.63
22.	Rajasthan	54.64	19.88
23.	Sikkim	57.17	21.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	68.26	79.49
25.	Telangana	31.70	10.92
26.	Tripura	43.76	28.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79.84	67.50
28.	Uttarakhand	75.52	28.31
29.	West Bengal	82.71	38.13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.80	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	38.32	NR
34.	Puducherry	79.78	95.02
	National Average	62.41	44.05

NR = Not Reported

Unemployment in rural areas

†1628. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed youth is increasing continuously in the rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any special scheme to provide employment to the youth in rural areas and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of unemployed persons provided jobs by Government during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Department of Rural Development has not conducted any study/survey for assessing the number of unemployed youths in rural areas of the country. However, The Department of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to provide unskilled wage employment in the rural areas of the country. The Act guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The State/UT-wise number of households provided employment and persondays of employment generated during last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

The Department is also implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for strengthening livelihoods security and promoting self-employment and Deen Dayal Upadhyay- Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a sub scheme of DAY-NRLM, to promote skilled wage employment in the rural areas of the country. During 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 numbers of rural youths trained under DDU-GKY were 201019, 86120 and 270392 respectively.

Statement

State/UT-wise No. of households provided employment and Persondays generated under MGNREGA

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of HH provided employment			Persondays generated		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.40	32.97	35.95	2994.70	1555.87	1986.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	1.36	1.82	36.56	19.05	50.64

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	12.62	9.67	15.13	298.47	210.89	495.10
4.	Bihar	20.59	10.36	15.49	862.35	352.73	701.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.12	17.48	21.76	1298.94	555.79	1014.65
6.	Gujarat	5.79	5.13	5.57	230.30	181.52	225.51
7.	Haryana	3.25	2.18	1.69	117.88	61.65	48.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.39	4.53	4.23	282.50	190.73	177.08
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.58	3.32	6.53	338.12	120.90	316.39
10.	Jharkhand	11.39	11.11	11.27	436.22	453.28	586.50
11.	Karnataka	14.50	10.95	12.37	718.86	433.70	599.21
12.	Kerala	15.24	13.80	15.06	866.03	588.72	741.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29.09	27.89	27.02	1229.48	1172.10	1237.72
14.	Maharashtra	11.44	11.60	12.75	517.36	613.88	763.50
15.	Manipur	4.55	4.69	4.74	113.23	101.17	75.33
16.	Meghalaya	3.64	3.51	3.68	215.88	167.35	199.71
17.	Mizoram	1.78	1.94	1.94	133.65	43.60	132.92
18.	Nagaland	4.08	4.05	4.17	183.80	89.93	218.76
19.	Odisha	17.10	14.68	19.98	711.82	534.84	894.53
20.	Punjab	4.12	2.89	4.74	134.68	64.60	144.19
21.	Rajasthan	36.15	36.85	42.21	1838.56	1685.46	2341.22
22.	Sikkim	0.63	0.57	0.65	44.03	24.13	43.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	62.68	56.58	60.53	3677.23	2679.65	3686.75
24.	Telangana	-	24.63	25.51	-	1047.27	1412.07
25.	Tripura	5.91	5.82	5.70	521.61	511.76	538.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49.95	39.16	54.59	1753.60	1312.72	1830.63
27.	Uttarakhand	3.97	4.56	5.45	165.62	147.50	224.29
28.	West Bengal	61.33	51.20	61.11	2296.34	1697.08	2865.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.13	0.06	8.03	5.11	1.45
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.05	0.07	0.06	1.15	1.72	1.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.03
34.	Puducherry	0.39	0.30	0.33	8.45	3.78	5.62
TOTAL		479.30	413.97	482.10	22035.58	16628.59	23561.07

Implementation of PMAY-G

†1629. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a plan to convert one crore of 'Kutchha' houses into concrete homes under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for Madhya Pradesh under this plan and the details of progress made, so far, in this direction;

(d) whether necessary policy measures have been taken by Government to ensure the total transparency and impartiality and to identify the hundred per cent real beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Indira Awaas Yojana has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY -G). Under PMAY-G, it is proposed to construct one crore houses in rural areas in the country over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The detail of year-wise targets and expenditure to be incurred by Central Government is given as under:

(units in nos. & ₹ in crore)		
Year	House to be targeted	Expenditure to be incurred by Central Government
2016-17	33,00,000	27,052
2017-18	33,50,000	27,462
2018-19	33,50,000	27,462

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Under PMAY-G the target for Madhya Pradesh are fixed to 3,35,036 housing units for the year 2016-17. State Government has informed that selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G has been finalised.

(d) and (e) Identification of beneficiaries is made on the basis of objectively verifiable parameters reflecting housing and socio economic deprivation as per SECC 2011. The universe of eligible beneficiaries comprises of all houseless households and households living in zero/one/two room houses with kutchra roof and kutchra wall as per SECC 2011.

Allocation of funds to Haryana under MGNREGA

1630. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount allocated by the Central Government under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to Haryana during the last two years;
- (b) the amount of beneficiaries under MGNREGA in the State, district-wise; and
- (c) the funds likely to be advanced to the State Government under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programmes hence no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) ₹ 16715.29 lakh and ₹12470.72 lakh was released to Haryana during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

(b) Districts-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under MGNREGA in Haryana during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Central funds are released to the States/UTs including Haryana on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds.

Statement

District-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under MGNREGA in Haryana

Haryana

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of HHs provided employment (In Nos)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Mahendragarh	12080	4438
2.	Sirsa	22579	23238
3.	Ambala	5908	2656
4.	Mewat	6144	7079
5.	Bhiwani	15300	14812
6.	Faridabad	1146	582
7.	Fatehabad	15620	23013
8..	Gurgaon	1320	932
9.	Hisar	38807	30385
10.	Jhajjar	8407	2339
11.	Jind	12634	11666
12.	Kaithal	9510	6141
13.	Karnal	19093	12176
14.	Kurukshetra	8047	5641
15.	Palwal	5766	4180
16.	Panchkula	5572	3061
17.	Panipat	5444	3334
18.	Rewari	1648	1172
19.	Rohtak	6842	4081
20.	Sonipat	6420	2513
21.	Yamunanagar	9627	5285
TOTAL		217914	168724

MSMEs established under SAGY

1631. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established during the 1st phase of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), State-wise; and
- (b) the impact of such enterprises on village economy and employment in SAGY villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reclamation of wasteland in Delhi

1632. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any creative measures for reclamation of waste land in Delhi so that it can be converted into arable land;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development implemented three area development programmes, *viz.*, Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. The above three programmes were integrated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons. The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) has now been amalgamated as the Watershed Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16. As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008 (Revised Edition-2011), the period for completing PMKSY (Watershed Development) projects is between 4-7 years.

As on 30.06.2016, a total of 8214 watershed projects have been sanctioned under the scheme covering an area of 39.07 million ha. and an amount of ₹ 12821.66 crore has been released as Central assistance to various States. These projects are in different stages of implementation. This scheme is not being implemented in any of the Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

MoU between GAIL with Paradip Port Trust

1633. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MoU which was signed between Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) with Paradip Port Trust (PPT) on 26th October, 2013 to set up a floating storage, regasification unit, floating off shore, jetty, off-shore pipeline, on-shore pipeline, receiving and metering facilities and LNG re-gasification terminal at Paradip Port would expire on 26th October, 2016;

(b) whether PPT would renew the MoU with GAIL in order to continue the above mentioned projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Requisite clearance and approvals are being expedited in connection with the proposal.

Agricultural employment for rural workers

1634. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many days of agricultural employment is given to the rural workers throughout the country;

(b) how many of them are agricultural workers; and

(c) how many of the rural workers are getting minimum wages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the information shared by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, the data is not available with National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). However, from the results of the latest Employment-Unemployment

survey (EUS), conducted during its 68th round (July, 2011 - June, 2012), it was estimated that in rural areas, on an average in a week, number of person-days in current daily status (cds) engaged in agricultural sector was 1141.18 million.

(b) As per the information available from the results of the latest Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS), it was estimated that number of workers in rural areas in usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) engaged in agricultural sector was 198.16 million.

(c) The NSSO does not maintain a record of number of rural workers getting minimum wages in the country.

Revival of Buckingham canal network

1635. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made plans to revive the old Buckingham canal and other canals which were operational prior to 1950;
- (b) the details of studies that have been done to revive this canal network;
- (c) whether funds have been allocated for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details of plans and schedules to revive the network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Buckingham Canal and irrigation canals from Kakinada to Pedaganjam integrated with Godavari and Krishna rivers have been declared as National Waterway-4 (NW-4).

Based on the financial viability and support from the concerned State Governments, NW-4 will be developed in a phased manner. This also includes irrigation canals from Kakinada to Vijayawada and the stretch of Krishna river from Muktyala to Vijayawada.

The following studies pertaining to the Buckingham and Irrigation canals of NW-4 have been undertaken:

- (i) Detailed Project Report (DPR) by M/s WAPCOS in 2010.
- (ii) Detailed Hydrographic surveys during 2013-15
- (iii) Project Development Consultancy (PDC) for development of NW-4 in PPP mode through M/s Feedback Infra Pvt. Ltd during 2015-16.

A sum of ₹ 4.50 crore has been allotted in 2016-17 for development of NW-4.

Modernisation and increasing capacity of major ports

1636. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for modernisation and increasing the capacity of major ports along with the cargo handling capacity in the country;

(b) whether Government is considering to provide road and rail connectivity to ports for the enhancement of cargo handling capacity for the next three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing more investments in shipping industry's overall development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Modernisation and increasing the capacity of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects to modernise/upgrade to increase capacity of the ports and also to bring them to the international standards through construction and modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment and mechanisation of cargo handling system at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels at major ports. With the increasing capacity of Major Ports the traffic will also gradually increase.

(b) and (c) To enhance the port-connectivity (for both major and non-major ports) to country's production and consumption centres, more than 80 connectivity projects have been identified under the Sagarmala Programme at an estimated infrastructure investment of more than ₹ 2 lac crore. This includes last mile road and rail connectivity infrastructure to the ports, freight expressways, heavy haul rail project to transport coal, new pipelines for transporting crude and petroleum products, development of prioritized inland waterways and new multi-modal logistics hubs.

Infrastructure in shipping sector

1637. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand/develop the infrastructure in shipping sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the details of schemes proposed/under implementation; and

(c) the locations identified/proposed to be developed under the said schemes along with the financial implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Government of India has embarked on the Sagarmala Programme with the aim to promote port-led development in the country. The concept of the Sagarmala Programme was approved by the Cabinet on 25th March, 2015.

As part of the Sagarmala Programme, a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the comprehensive development of India's coastline and maritime sector has been prepared. As part of the National Perspective Plan, more than 150 projects have been identified across the areas of Port Modernization and New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port-led Industrial Development and Coastal Community Development.

This includes capacity expansion at existing ports, development of new ports, enhancement of road and rail connectivity to major and non-major ports, heavy haul rail corridor project, freight expressways, development of multi-modal logistics hubs, promotion of coastal shipping and inland waterways, development of Coastal Economic Zones and port-linked industrial clusters, development of fishing harbours and coastal community skill development programs.

These projects are expected to mobilize more than ₹ 4 lac crore of infrastructure investment, double the share of domestic waterways (inland and coastal) in the modal mix, generate logistic cost savings of ₹ 35,000-40,000 crore per annum, boost merchandize exports by USD 110 Billion and enable creation 1 crore new jobs, including 40 lac direct jobs, in the next 10 years.

Maritime India Summit

1638. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the first Maritime India Summit was held recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of issues that have been discussed in the Summit;
- (d) how the Summit would help in increasing the port capacity from 140 crore tonnes to 300 crore tonnes by 2025; and
- (e) what would be the potential employment opportunities that could be created due to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first ever Maritime India Summit was held during 14-16 April, 2016 in Mumbai. The Summit was attended by more than 5000 delegates including many from foreign countries and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Delegates from 42 countries and 203 exhibitors from across the world had participated in the summit and the exhibition. A total of 141 Business Agreements including MoUs, Letters of Intent and Concession Agreements were signed during the Maritime India Summit-2016. These Agreements entail investments of approximately ₹83,000 crore. The sessions in the Summit were addressed by several Union and State Ministers, Ministers from foreign countries, officials, industry leaders and experts.

(c) Issues concerning the Indian maritime sector were deliberated upon during the thematic sessions spread over two days. These Sessions included:

- Promoting Port Led Development in India.
- Shipbuilding, Ship repair and Ship breaking.
- Opportunities in Maritime states.
- Presentations by Maritime Nations.
- Skill development through maritime education and training.
- Inland Water Transportation, Coastal Shipping.
- Cruise shipping and Lighthouse Tourism.
- Hinterland Connectivity and Multimodal Logistics.
- Opportunities in International Shipping and Maritime Financing.
- Island Development and Aquatic resources.
- Maritime security and counter-piracy.

(d) and (e) The Maritime India Summit, 2016 helped highlight opportunities for investors and developers in projects related to port modernization, port mechanization, establishment of new ports, inland waterways and shipbuilding, repair and ship recycling which will also create substantially new capacity in the ports and generate significant number of employment opportunities in the Indian Port Sector and Maritime Sector.

Augmenting fleet and capacity of SCI

1639. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of fleet of vessels of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) at present;
- (b) what is the current tonnage capacity of SCI; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to augment the fleet and the tonnage capacity of SCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Sir, Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) owns a fleet of 68 vessels at present with total tonnage capacity of 5.847 million dead weight tonnage (DWT).

(c) As delivery of new vessels usually takes 2-3 years and it is opportune time to take advantage of prevailing low asset prices, SCI has taken a considered view to purchase vessels from first hand owners to augment the fleet and the tonnage capacity.

Development of inland waterways

1640. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of inland waterways available in the country, at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to encourage inland waterways system and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of inland waterways proposed to be developed during the next three years, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the extant policy of Government regarding construction of National Waterways Transport Grid which was supposed to cover primarily five national waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Under the National Waterways Act, 2016, 111 inland waterways,

have been declared as National Waterways (NWs). The details of the 111 NWs, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) A major step taken to exploit the potential of inland waterways in the country is that, 106 new waterways have been declared as NWs under the National Waterways Act, 2016 in addition to five existing National Waterways. Besides, for capacity augmentation of NW-1 on River Ganga, from Haldia to Varanasi the 'Jal Marg Vikas' Project is being implemented with the technical and financial support of the World Bank at a total cost of ₹4,200 crore. The project is scheduled to be completed in six years period. Under this project, various sub-projects such as fairway development and construction of multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia are being implemented. On NW-2, river Brahmaputra, Ro-Ro services have started and a construction has commenced for ship repair facility at Pandu (Guwahati).

(c) The development of the new NWs is being undertaken in a phased manner. In the first phase, development of six NWs has been taken up. These are NW-4 (Kakinada Puducherry Canal along with Krishna and Godavari rivers), NW-5 (East Coast Canal with Brahmani and Mahanadi Delta), NW-16 (Barak), NW-37 (Gandak), NW-40 (Ghagra River) and NW-58 (Kosi).

(d) The funds in the form of grants are allocated for development of Inland Water Transport to the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). IWAI allocates funds NWs-wise depending on the developmental activities being planned for a NW. Since NW-1 passes through four States viz; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, it is difficult to indicate allocation State-wise. The NW-wise allocation of funds is given below:

		(₹ in crore)		
	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
NW-1	UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	76.74	184.35	203.40
NW-2	Assam	72.80	80.88	67.00
NW-3	Kerala	17.85	12.67	10.38
NW-4	Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	4.50
NW-5	Odisha	-	3.00	6.84

(e) Since IWAI is already undertaking the sub-components of Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid (INWTG) on National Waterways-1 to 5 including Jal

Marg Vikas through normal budgetary support and external aid through multi-lateral funding, it has been decided that implementation of INWTG as a comprehensive project may not be pursued further. Only such projects which are viable and can be implemented are being considered on all the National Waterways declared by the National Waterways Act, 2016, through budgetary and external assistance.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of 111 - National Waterways

Sl. No.	National Waterways	Approximate Length (Km.)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	National Waterway-1	1620	UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	National Waterway-2	891	Assam
3.	National Waterway-3	365	Kerala
4.	National Waterway-4	2890	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana
5.	National Waterway-5	588	Odisha, West Bengal
6.	National Waterway-6	71	Assam
7.	National Waterway-7	96	West Bengal
8.	National Waterway-8	28	Kerala
9.	National Waterway-9	38	Kerala
10.	National Waterway-10	45	Maharashtra
11.	National Waterway-11	98	Maharashtra
12.	National Waterway-12	55	UP
13.	National Waterway-13	11	Tamil Nadu
14.	National Waterway-14	49	Odisha
15.	National Waterway-15	137	West Bengal
16.	National Waterway-16	121	Assam
17.	National Waterway-17	191	HP and Punjab
18.	National Waterway-18	73	Assam
19.	National Waterway-19	68	UP
20.	National Waterway-20	94	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
21.	National Waterway-21	139	Telangana Karnataka
22.	National Waterway-22	156	Odisha
23.	National Waterway-23	56	Odisha
24.	National Waterway-24	60	UP
25.	National Waterway-25	33	Goa
26.	National Waterway-26	53	J&K and Punjab
27.	National Waterway-27	17	Goa
28.	National Waterway-28	45	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway-29	135	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway-30	114	Assam
31.	National Waterway-31	110	Assam
32.	National Waterway-32	63	Assam
33.	National Waterway-33	61	Assam
34.	National Waterway-34	130	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway-35	113	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway-36	121	West Bengal
37.	National Waterway-37	300	Bihar and UP
38.	National Waterway-38	62	Assam and West Bengal
39.	National Waterway-39	49	Meghalaya
40.	National Waterway-40	340	Bihar and UP
41.	National Waterway-41	112	Karnataka
42.	National Waterway-42	518	UP
43.	National Waterway-43	10	Karnataka
44.	National Waterway-44	64	West Bengal
45.	National Waterway-45	650	Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan
46.	National Waterway-46	35	J and K
47.	National Waterway-47	131	West Bengal
48.	National Waterway-48	590	Rajasthan and Gujarat
49.	National Waterway-49	110	J and K

1	2	3	4
50.	National Waterway-50	43	Meghalaya and Assam
51.	National Waterway-51	23	Karnataka
52.	National Waterway-52	54	Karnataka
53.	National Waterway-53	145	Maharashtra
54.	National Waterway-54	86	UP and Bihar
55.	National Waterway-55	364	Tamil Nadu
56.	National Waterway-56	23	Jharkhand
57.	National Waterway-57	46	Assam
58.	National Waterway-58	236	Bihar
59.	National Waterway-59	28	Kerala
60.	National Waterway-60	77	West Bengal
61.	National Waterway-61	28	Meghalaya
62.	National Waterway-62	100	Assam
63.	National Waterway-63	327	Rajasthan
64.	National Waterway-64	425	Odisha
65.	National Waterway-65	81	West Bengal
66.	National Waterway-66	248	Gujarat
67.	National Waterway-67	94	Karnataka
68.	National Waterway-68	41	Goa
69.	National Waterway-69	5	Tamil Nadu
70.	National Waterway-70	242	Maharashtra, and Telangana
71.	National Waterway-71	27	Goa
72.	National Waterway-72	60	Maharashtra
73.	National Waterway-73	227	Gujarat
74.	National Waterway-74	78	Karnataka
75.	National Waterway-75	141	Tamil Nadu
76.	National Waterway-76	23	Karnataka
77.	National Waterway-77	20	Tamil Nadu
78.	National Waterway-78	265	Maharashtra and Telangana

1	2	3	4
79.	National Waterway-79	29	Andhra Pradesh
80.	National Waterway-80	125	Tamil Nadu
81.	National Waterway-81	35	Bihar
82.	National Waterway-82	72	Assam
83.	National Waterway-83	31	Maharashtra
84.	National Waterway-84	42	HP and J and K
85.	National Waterway-85	31	Maharashtra
86.	National Waterway-86	72	West Bengal
87.	National Waterway-87	212	Gujarat
88.	National Waterway-88	14	Goa
89.	National Waterway-89	46	Maharashtra
90.	National Waterway-90	29	Karnataka
91.	National Waterway-91	52	Maharashtra
92.	National Waterway-92	26	West Bengal
93.	National Waterway-93	62	Meghalaya
94.	National Waterway-94	160	Bihar
95.	National Waterway-95	111	Assam
96.	National Waterway-96	314	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
97.	National Waterway-97 (Sunderbans)	654	West Bengal
98.	National Waterway-98	377	Punjab and HP
99.	National Waterway-99	64	Tamil Nadu
100.	National Waterway-100	436	Maharashtra and Gujarat
101.	National Waterway-101	42	Nagaland
102.	National Waterway-102	86	Mizoram
103.	National Waterway-103	73	UP
104.	National Waterway-104	230	Telangana, Karnataka and AP
105.	National Waterway-105	16	Karnataka
106.	National Waterway-106	20	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4
107.	National Waterway-107	45	Tamil Nadu
108.	National Waterway-108	53	UP
109.	National Waterway-109	164	Maharashtra and Telangana
110.	National Waterway-110	1089	Haryana, UP and Delhi
111.	National Waterway-111	50	Goa

Development of coastal shipping

1641. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives taken to develop coastal shipping in the country;
- (b) whether any action plan has been drawn in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Government has taken the following main initiatives to develop the coastal shipping industry:

(i) moderating manning and technical requirements for vessels operating within Indian territorial waters through a river sea vessel notification; (ii) declaring the inland vessel limits for facilitating coastal trade operations; (iii) issuing coastal shipping rules for coastal vessels operating within-20 miles off the coast; (iv) advising major ports to introduce green channel for coastal cargo and priority berthing for coastal vessels; (v) exempting customs and Central Excise duty on bunker fuels (IFO 180 and IFO 380 CST) for use by coastal vessels carrying EXIM cargo or empty containers or domestic cargo between two ports in India; (vi) bringing abatement of service tax at 70% for coastal shipping at par with road and rail; (vii) simplification of customs procedures.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Shipping has prepared a vision document for "Coastal Shipping, Tourism and Regional Development" which envisages increasing the share of Coastal/Inland Water transportation, development of coastal shipping as part of an end to end logistic supply chain, integration of inland waterways with coastal routes and development of regional centres to generate cargo for coastal traffic.

(c) and (d) The details of the progress made is as follows:-

(i) For construction of exclusive berths for coastal vessels, the Government has launched a scheme for providing financial assistance up to 75% of the cost subject to maximum of ₹ 25 crores is in operation. Under the scheme till date 5 major ports have been provided financial assistance of ₹ 69.9 crores. (ii) To provide thrust in the transportation of automobile cargo through waterways, cabotage has been relaxed for Roll-on-Roll-off vessels, Hybrid Roll-On-Roll-Off, RO-RO-cum-Passenger, Pure Car Carriers, Pure Car and Truck Carriers etc. (iii) As part of the National Perspective Plan of Sagarmala Programme, coastal shipping potential of more than 80 MMTPA of coal has been identified. This potential is for despatch of coal from the mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited in Odisha to the coastal power plants in Southern and Western Maritime States of the country using the rail-sea-rail route. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted on 14th March, 2016 to develop a strategy and implementation roadmap for the coastal shipping of coal and other commodities/products.

Mechanisation of East Quay Berths at Paradip port

1642. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of mechanisation of East Quay (EQ) Berths-1, 2 and 3 at Paradip Port on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model; and

(b) the details of benefits of the project and the expected time-frame of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued for the project. In view of a writ petition filed in Hon'ble High Court of Odisha, the matter is subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha.

Improving operational efficiency and coast reduction by SCI

1643. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) is considering to buy fuel efficient ships replacing the old stocks;

(b) whether SCI has a fleet of 69 vessels, of which 17 are bulk carriers, 16 crude oil tankers and 14 product tankers and most of these are old;

(c) whether SCI has taken measures for improvement in operational efficiency and cost reduction;

(d) whether SCI further plans to focus on coastal and near coastal trade, expansion of break-bulk and project cargo business and optimization of equipment inventory; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) presently has a modern and fuel efficient fleet with an average age of 9.4 years, which is better than the Indian fleet average of 17.7 years and world average of 14.5 years. SCI owns a fleet of 68 vessels consisting of 16 Bulk Carriers, 16 Crude Oil Tankers, 14 Product Tankers, 2 Gas Carriers, 5 Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs), 5 Container Vessels, 9 Offshore Supply Vessels and 1 Passenger Vessel.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. SCI is reducing its costs by increasing operational efficiency and reducing breakdowns. It has taken several measures towards lowering fuel consumption by using fuel additives, trim optimization, slow steaming, hull cleaning and optimization of equipment inventory. SCI is maintaining its focus on coastal trade mainly in coastal crude transportation and transportation of coal to meet increased demand of power generation. SCI is also concentrating on increasing its presence on coastal and near coastal trade and has commenced a weekly container service on the East coast and West coast of India connecting to Persian Gulf. It has also restarted India-Myanmar shipping service. SCI also participates in the transportation of project cargo especially in the defence and power sector.

Development of river network

†1644. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to develop a river network on the lines of road-network;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the National Waterways Act, 2016, 111

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inland waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) in addition to the five existing NWs, across 24 States for utilizing them as an environment friendly and sustainable mode of transport.

Out of these 111 NWs, the following waterways are operational:

- (i) NW-1: Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia).
- (ii) NW-2: River Brahmaputra.
- (iii) NW-3: West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals.
- (iv) NW -68: Mandovi.
- (v) NW-97: Sundarbans waterways.
- (vi) NW-111: Zuari

The Jai Marg Vikas Project has been commissioned for capacity augmentation of NW-1 (river Ganga) from Haldia to Varanasi with an objective to facilitate movement of 1,500 - 2,000 tonne vessels. The project has been undertaken with the technical and financial support of the World Bank at an estimated cost of ₹ 4,200 crore. The project is scheduled to be completed in six years. Under this project, various sub projects include, fairway development and construction of multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia and a new navigation lock at Farakka. On NW-2 (river Brahmaputra) a Ro-Ro service has started and a ship repair facility is being constructed at Pandu (Guwahati).

Commencement of development of six more waterways is planned in this financial year. These waterways are NW-4 (Kakinada Puducherry Canal alongwith Krishna and Godavari Rivers), NW- 5 (East Coast Canal with Brahmani and Mahanadi Delta), NW-16 (Barak), NW-37 (Gandak), NW-40 (Ghagra River) and NW-58 (Kosi). The development of NW-4 and 5 has already been initiated and status is as below:

National Waterway - 4

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into between Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop the Kakinada- Puducherry canal system along with Krishna and Godavari rivers in Andhra Pradesh through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be formed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and IWAI. Feasibility studies, including delineation of land, have also been undertaken. The fairway stretch between Vijayawada and Muktiyala (87 Km) is being developed through dredging for which tenders have been floated by IWAI. This will help to move the cement required for construction of the new capital of Andhra Pradesh at Amravati.

National Waterway- 5

NW-5, with a total length of 588km, consists of river & canal portion *i.e* East Coast Canal. The development of river stretch of 333 km consisting of Brahmani, Kharsuan and Delta River Systems of Mahanadi & Brahmani has been taken up initially in two phases. The stretch (between Pankopal to Dhamra and Paradip port) of 203 km is being developed under the 1st phase. Fairway development which include dredging and setting up of terminal facilities at Pankopal, Paradip and Dhamra are under progress.

Inter linking of rivers

†1645. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would implement the Ken-Betwa river inter linking project;
- (b) the name of the States in which the studies on river linking projects are being carried out and the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and
- (c) whether foreign experts have also been consulted in river linking projects and how many States have applied for river linking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Ken-Betwa (K-B) Link Project Phase-I & Phase-II have been completed in April 2010 and January 2014 respectively. The implementation of K-B link project is dependent upon obtaining necessary statutory clearances and approvals.

(b) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared Pre-Feasibility Reports of the 30 links (16 links under Peninsular Component & 14 links under Himalayan Component) as identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP), of this Ministry, for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water. The status of river links identified under NPP along with States benefitted is given in the Statement (*See below*). The total expenditure likely to be incurred on interlining of rivers can only be estimated after completion of individual detailed project reports for all the proposed links.

(c) No, Sir. Foreign experts have not been consulted regarding river linking projects. NWDA has received 46 proposals of intra-state links that lies with the 9 States, *viz.* Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. Pre-Feasibility Reports of 36 intra-state links and DPRs of 2 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Status of river links identified under NPP along with the States benefitted*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefitted	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Telangana, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	Telangana & AP	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	Telangana	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Maharashtra, AP, Telangana & Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	-do-	—	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) Pennar (Somasila) link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu,	Andhra Pradesh,	Feasibility Report

Sl. No. Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
(Grand Anicut) link	Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	Completed
9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10. Ken-Betwa link (a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I (b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh -do-	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh	FR completed also DPR Phase-I completed in April 2010 & DPR Phase-II Completed in January 2014.
11. Parbati -Kalisindh- - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Gujarat	FR completed also DPR completed in August, 2015
13. Damanganga - Pinjal link	-do-	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	FR completed also 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 & Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	Bihar & 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 & Nepal	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarnati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR in progress

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
10.	Ganga (Farakka) - Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal & 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)	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	Assam, West Bengal & 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

Implementation of financial assistance in Goa

1646. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any schemes of the Ministry are being implemented in Goa;
- (b) if so, the names of those schemes;
- (c) since when these schemes are being implemented, the financial assistance given for the schemes and the targets achieved under those schemes; and
- (d) the areas in the State where these schemes are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per information available two Major Irrigation Projects were undertaken under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) being Implemented by MoWR, RD & GR namely Salauli and Tillari in the state of Goa. Salauli project was completed during 2006-07 and Tillari, an interstate major irrigation project with Maharashtra, is ongoing Project under AIBP at present. The details of central assistance provided, Districts benefited and Potential created under these projects are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition two schemes of Flood Management of Goa included under FMP of MoWR, RD & GR have been implemented. The names of the schemes are (i). Improvement of water way of Bicholim River in Bicholim taluk at an Estimated cost ₹8.84 Crore completed in 2010-11 (ii). Improvement of Water way of Valvanta River in Bicholim taluk at an estimated cost of ₹13.89 Crore completed in march 2012. An amount of ₹11.89 crore has been released so far during XI & XII Plan for these schemes. The detailed break up of year-wise release is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Both the schemes were implemented in Bicholim taluk area of Goa.

Statement-I

Details of Central assistance provided, districts benefited and potential created under major irrigation projects

Details of AIBP Projects of Goa State															(₹ in crore Potential in Th. Ha.)				Annexure -I	
Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Maj. /Med./ERM	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Basin/ River	District Benefited	Latest Estimated Cost of whole project	Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP Components	Cumulative CLA/Grant released upto 31.3.2016	Total Expenditure upto 31.3.2016	Ultimate Potential	Potential Target for AIBP upto 3/2015	Potential status Created under AIBP upto 3/2015	Inter state						
1	Goa	Salauli	Major	1997-98	Salauli	South Goa	160.00	29.69	17.75	26.52	14.11	9.30	9.30	completed on 2006-07						
2	Goa	Tillari	Major	2000-01	West flowing/ Tillari	North Goa	1051.69	818.73	255.42	810.04	14.52	14.52	11.17	ongoing	Inter state					
TOTAL							1211.69	848.42	273.17	836.56	28.63	23.82	20.47							

Statement-II
Detailed breakup of year-wise release provided to Goa under Flood Management Schemes
Financial Status of Flood Management Project (FMP) Schemes in State of Goa

Sl. No.	Scheme Code	State/Name of the scheme	Estimated Central Cost	Central Share	Central Assistance released during XIth & XIIth Plan										Amount of Fund Utilized of Central Share	Remarks
					CA Released in XIth Plan					CA Released in XIIth Plan						
					2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15				
1.	Goa-1	Improvement of water way of Bicholim river in Bicholim taluk	8.84	6.63	0	1.815	2.4075	2.4075	0	0	0	0	0	6.63	the works of the scheme has been completed during 2010-11. Full CA released during XIth plan in three instalments.	
2.	Goa-2	Improvement of water way of Valvanta River in Bicholim taluk	13.89	10.4175	0	0	0	3.35	0	2	0	0	0	5.35	The works of the scheme has been completed in March 2012 with lesser cost of ₹ 12.40 Cr. Thus the CA works out to be ₹ 9.30 Cr. Proposal for releasing the 2nd and final instalments/ reimbursement of ₹ 5.59 Cr.	

Enhancing capacity of head works at Harike

†1647. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether head works capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike is 15,000 cusecs while the design capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder happens to be 18,500 cusecs;

(b) whether by means of enhancing the capacity of head works at Harike, the capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder could be utilised in a better way; and

(c) whether Government proposes to advise Punjab Government to increase the head regulator's capacity from 15,000 cusecs to 18,500 cusecs regarding Indira Gandhi Feeder based at Harike so that wastage of water could be prevented during floods and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) As informed by Government of Punjab, the capacity of Head Regulator at Harike was fixed as 15000 cusecs in accordance with share of 8 MAF of Rajasthan during the inter-State meeting held on 30.01.1955. In view of this, any increase in the capacity of Harike Head Works, may not be appropriate.

(c) Since flood water contains more silt, it may not be feasible to utilise excess water during floods, as it may cause silting of canal.

Allocation of funds under AIBP to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

1648. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any cut in allocations for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh under AIBP during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan periods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) The Central Assistance (CA) is provided to the on-going projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of AIBP on receipt of the complete proposals from the States along with utilisation certificates and compliance on the conditions of release of CA. The project-wise and year-wise details of Central Loan Assistance (CLA)/(CA) released during XI and XII Plan for the States of Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). During XII Plan, very few CA proposals were received from the Governments of A.P. and Telangana and funds were released as per guidelines of AIBP.

Statement-I**Project-wise and year-wise details of CLA and CA released under AIBP during XI Plan for AP and Telangana**

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ ERM	Year of Inclusion under AIBP	Plan of Start	CA/CLA released during XI Plan					Total in XI Plan
					2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Andhra Pradesh										
1.	Yerrakalva Res.	Med.	2000-01	V	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Tadipudi LIS	Maj.	2006-07	X	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Pushkara LIS	Maj.	2006-07	X	13.969	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.969
4.	Gundlakdamma	Maj.	2005-06	IX	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Thotapaliy Barrage	Maj.	2005-06	X	24.640	11.950	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.590
6.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	Med.	2005-06	X	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Musurumilli	Med.	2007-08	X	35.180	27.770	0.000	22.792	0.000	85.742
8.	Madigedda	Med.	2001-02	V	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
									Total in XI Plan	136.301

Telangana										
1.	FFC of SRSP	ERM	2005-06	X	74.000	61.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	135.000
2.	SRSP St.II	ERM	2005-06	X	0.000	0.000	65.198	0.000	0.000	65.198
3.	Ralivagu	Med.	2006-07	X	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Gollavagu	Med.	2006-07	X	32.120	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	32.120
5.	Mathadivagu	Med.	2006-07	X	8.670	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.670
6.	Peddavagu	Med.	2006-07	X	0.000	0.000	55.400	0.000	0.000	55.400
7.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	Maj.	2006-07	X	405.000	0.000	180.000	0.000	256.131	841.131
8.	Neelwai	Med.	2006-07	X	15.550	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.550
9.	Sri Komaram Bheem	Med.	2006-07	X	109.830	27.930	0.000	0.000	0.000	137.760
10.	Palemvagu	Med.	2005-06	IX	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	Maj.	2007-08	X	233.140	269.870	662.661	0.000	0.000	1165.671
									Total in XI Plan	2456.500

Statement-II
Project-wise and year-wise details of CLA and CA released under AIBP during XII Plans for AP and Telangana

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ERM	Year of Inclusion under AIBP	Plan of Start	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total in XI Plan upto 2015-16	
					CA Demanded	CA Released	CA Demanded	CA Released	CA Demanded	CA Released	CA Demanded	CA Released	CA Demanded	CA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh														
1.	Yerrakalva Res.	Med.	2000-01	V	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Tadipudi LIS	Maj.	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Pushkara LIS	Maj	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Gundlakdamma	Maj.	2005-06	IX	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Thotapally Barrage	Maj.	2005-06	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	Med	2005-06	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Musurumilli	Med.	2007-08	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Madigedda	Med	2001-02	V	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000
												Total in XII Plan upto 2015-16	0.000	0.000
Telangana														
1.	FFC of SRSP	ERM	2005-06	X	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.	SRSP St.II	ERM	2005-06	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Ralivagu	Med.	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Gollavagu	Med	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Mamadivagu	Med	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Peddavagu	Med.	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	Maj.	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	125.000	112.500	250.000	177.828
8.	Neehvai	Med.	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	CA Proposal not received	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Sri Komaram Bheem	Med	2006-07	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Palemvagu	Med	2005-06	IX	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	Maj.	2007-08	X	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	-do-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total in XII Plan upto 2015-16											250.000	177.828	

Restoration of water bodies in rural areas

1649. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water conservationists have sounded an alarm about the vanishing water bodies in rural areas of the country due to encroachment or grabbing of water body for other uses even by Government authorities;
- (b) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, has taken steps to restore water bodies in rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken and the number of water bodies restored, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) conducts all India Census of Minor Irrigation Structures. As per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, 18485 water bodies in the rural area were permanently not - in-use for minor irrigation. Reasons given by states for water bodies not in use are encroachments, urbanisation, siltation, non-availability of water etc.

Works related to water resources development & management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

A pilot scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" was launched in January 2005 for implementation during the remaining period of Xth Plan.

Further, the Ministry of Water Resources launched a State Sector Scheme for Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies for implementation during XI Plan. The scheme of RRR of Water Bodies has been continued in XII Plan also.

Since X Plan, under RRR of Water Bodies scheme, total 11865 water bodies have been restored.

Ganga Flood Control Commission Patna

†1650. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna has prepared a scheme named Embankment and Anti-erosion Work along with construction of launching apron and porcupine stud on the left bank of river Gomati near Pipri village with an estimated cost of 1,543.14 lac with the aim of tackling the problem of flood and erosion by the river Gomati in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared for implementation of this scheme and the amount sanctioned/released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) A scheme namely "Project for anti erosion work for protection of river edge by launching apron and porcupine stud in length of 1990 m at group of villages Pipri etc. on the left bank of Gomti river in district-Sultanpur" for ₹ 1543.14 lakh was prepared by Irrigation Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. It was techno economically cleared by Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna on 28.06.2016 for obtaining investment clearance and implementation by State Government. The scheme envisages following works:

(i) Construction of bank pitching and launching apron along 1.99 km on the left bank of river Gomti near village Pipri Jamalpur etc in district Sultanpur, UP.

(ii) Porcupines studs in three rows (10mx15m) on launching apron each row having 5 porcupines.

The project aims at protection of 125 Ha of agricultural land and is likely to benefit a population of around 40000 in 13 villages.

(c) No proposal for funding has been received from the State Government for the above project.

Depleting ground water level

1651. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ground water levels in many parts of the country are fast depleting and also deteriorating qualitatively to a large extend;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to arrest this trend;
- (d) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to restore ground water level to a satisfactory level; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Ground water monitoring data of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for Pre-Monsoon 2016 (April/May), compared with decadal mean (2006-2015), indicates that out of total wells analyzed, around 65% of the wells are showing decline in ground water levels in various parts of the Country. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Ground water quality data generated by CGWB indicates that ground water has concentration of contaminants higher than the norms, prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards, in various parts of the Country, as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Contamination and Pollution Hazard	No. of States/UTs
1.	Arsenic	10
2.	Fluoride	20
3.	Nitrate	21
4.	Iron	26
5.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Chromium & Cadmium)	15

(c) to (e) Following steps have been taken by the Central Government to improve the ground water levels in the Country:

- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country.
- Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.

- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation", in priority areas.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.
- This Ministry has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. 'Jal Gram Yojana' component of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' envisages selection of two villages in every district, preferably 'over-exploited' or facing acute water scarcity, as 'Jal Grams' to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.

Statement

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation

(Pre-Monsoon 2016 (April/May) compared with decadal mean (2006-15))

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	547	236	43	308	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	10	71	4	29
3.	Assam	182	84	46	98	54
4.	Bihar	551	180	33	369	67
5.	Chandigarh	11	4	36	7	64
6.	Chhattisgarh	616	165	27	451	73
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	6	50	6	50
8.	Daman and Diu	10	2	20	8	80
9.	Delhi	115	26	23	89	77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Goa	70	41	59	29	41
11.	Gujarat	738	254	34	475	64
12.	Haryana	302	111	37	191	63
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95	36	38	59	62
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	83	37	142	63
15.	Jharkhand	212	86	41	126	59
16.	Karnataka	1380	415	30	949	69
17.	Kerala	1240	454	37	779	63
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1343	502	37	838	62
19.	Maharashtra	1487	437	29	1041	70
20.	Meghalaya	17	6	35	11	65
21.	Odisha	1103	395	36	705	64
22.	Puducherry	6	5	83	1	17
23.	Punjab	238	59	25	179	75
24.	Rajasthan	829	346	42	481	58
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	345	59	242	41
26.	Telangana	377	66	18	308	82
27.	Tripura	28	21	75	7	25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	629	95	15	534	85
29.	Uttarakhand	44	21	48	23	52
30.	West Bengal	899	310	34	589	66
TOTAL		13907	4801	34.52	9049	65.07

0.41% of wells are showing no change

Shortage of water

1652. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of expected water shortage in the country in the coming years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed by Central Water Commission as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). However, due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) had in its Report in 1999, estimated, that the total water requirement for different purposes for the year 2025 and 2050 would be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

In view of growing population, the per capita water availability in India is getting reduced year after year as given below:

Year	Population (in millions)	Per Capita water availability (in m ³ /year)
1951	361	5177
2001	1027	1820
2011	1210	1545
2025 (projected)	1394	1341
2050 (projected)	1640	1140

According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition.

(c) Several measures for meeting the present and future demands of water for different purposes are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water etc. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies etc.

Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has been formulated, which has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources in the country.

Jai Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16 to 2017-18) has been launched in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards as well as rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

Improved water use efficiency in different sectors such as in irrigation (through micro-irrigation, e.g., drip, sprinkler etc.), industry and households is being encouraged through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

This Ministry has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin Transfer of water. The implementation of NPP 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.

Setting up of WRDA

1653. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress, so far, on setting up of the Water Resources Development Authority (WRDA);

(b) what is the budgetary allocations for the same and how the rest of the money would be raised;

(c) the details of 23 irrigation projects which would be taken up in the first year; and

(d) since when these 23 projects have been pending and what is the deadline for their completion by WRDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) and (b) There is presently no proposal for setting up of Water Resources Development Authority (WRDA) by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during the financial year 2015-16 with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc.

Under PMKSY, 99 ongoing AIBP projects have been identified for completion upto December, 2019 in phases. Out of these, 23 projects (Priority-I) have been identified to be completed by 2016-17. Details of the 23 Priority-I irrigation projects, including their dates of inclusion in AIBP and the targeted dates of completion is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of 23 Priority-I projects including their dates of inclusion in AIBP and the target dates for completion

Sl. No.	Project Name	Year of inclusion in AIBP	Targeted date of completion	Targeted Irrigation Potential (Th.Ha.)	Irrigation Potential Created (Th. Ha.)	Balance Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
1.	Dhansiri	1996-97	March, 2017	86.37	53.26	33.11
2.	Champamati	1996-97	March, 2017	25	10.02	14.98
TOTAL				111.37	63.28	48.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir						
3.	Tral Lift	2000-01	March, 2017	6	4.44	1.56
4.	Prakachik Khows Canal	2007-08	March, 2017	2.262	1.5	0.762
5.	Restoration & Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	2011-12	March, 2017	50.749	45.233	5.516
TOTAL				59.01	51.17	7.84
Karnataka						
6.	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	2014-15	March, 2017	80.489	69.49	10.999
7.	Sri Rameswar Irrigation	2014-15	March, 2017	13.8	12.98	0.82
TOTAL				94.289	82.47	11.819
Madhya Pradesh						
8.	Sindh Project Phase II	1998-99	March, 2017	162.1	130.59	31.51
9.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase -I&II (km. 0 to km. 142)	1996-97	March, 2017	62.2	53.6	8.6
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase -III (km. 143 to km. 206)	2007-08	March, 2017	20.7	3	17.7
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)	2014-15	March, 2017	54.63	44.03	10.6
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-I (km. 16 to km 63)	2001-02	March, 2017	21.194	19.184	2.01
TOTAL				320.824	250.404	70.42
Maharashtra						
10.	Waghur	1996-97	March, 2017	38.57	15.992	22.578
11.	Bawanthadi (IS)	2004-05	March, 2017	27.708	18.17	9.538

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Lower Dudhna	2005-06	March, 2017	44.482	29.758	14.724
13.	Tillari	2005-06	March, 2017	6.57	5.005	1.565
14.	Lower Wardha	2006-07	March, 2017	63.333	18.764	44.569
15.	Lower Panzara	2009-10	March, 2017	6.785	3.566	3.219
16.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	2009-10	March, 2017	20.5	3.977	16.523
TOTAL				207.95	95.23	112.72
Manipur						
17.	Thoubal	1997-98	March, 2017	29.45	16.16	13.29
18.	Dolaithabi Barrage	2002-03	March, 2017	7.54	1.495	6.D45
TOTAL				36.99	17.66	19.34
Odisha						
19.	Lower Indra(KBK)	1999- 2000	March, 2017	35.87	18.5	17.37
Punjab						
20.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)	2002-03	March, 2017	23.33	18.73	4.6
21.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	March, 2017	68.62	61.6	7.02
TOTAL				91.95	80.33	11.62
Rajasthan						
22.	Narmada Canal	1998-99	March, 2017	245.88	239.17	6.71
Telangana						
Priority-I Projects						
23.	J. Chokha Rao LIS	2006-07	March, 2017	249	55.76	193.24
TOTAL (Priority-I)				1453.13	954	499

Plan for regular inspection, maintenance and rehabilitation of dam

1654. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan for regular inspection, maintenance and rehabilitation of dams across the country;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to identify dams which needed rehabilitation and to take appropriate action to ensure their safety and operational performances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) to (c) The dams are maintained and operated by dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments. Generally the dam owners carry out the inspection, maintenance and rehabilitation of their dams. However, Government of India with financial assistance from the World Bank has started the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) for rehabilitation of about 225 dam projects in seven States, namely Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

CGWB assessment of ground water level

1655. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water level assessment in the country every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) if not, when the last such assessment was done and what was the results thereof, State-wise;

(d) how the above assessment is done; and

(e) what impact the population explosion and industrialisation has on ground water level and remedial measures taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of ground water level monitored by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during the last three years are given in Statement-I to Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) CGWB measures groundwater levels four times a year (January, April/May, August and November), through a network of observation wells. State-wise groundwater data are collected by the Regional offices; compiled, processed and analysed at all India level and the findings along with data is shared with respective State Department.

(e) Groundwater is continuously being exploited due to growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation as a result of which groundwater levels in various parts of the country are declining. Following remedial measures have been taken by the Central Government to improve groundwater level in the country:

- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country.
- Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable groundwater legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation", in priority areas.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.
- This Ministry has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. 'Jal Gram Yojana' component of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' envisages selection of two villages in every district, preferably 'over-exploited' or facing acute water scarcity, as 'Jal Grams' to ensure optimum and sustainable utilization of water.

Statement-I**State-wise depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the period of Pre-Monsoon (2013)**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of wells showing depth to water level (in mbgl) in different ranges											
		0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	5.44	352	32.47	427	39.39	208	19.19	35	3.23	3	0.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.09	6	54.55	4	36.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	33	16.26	125	61.58	41	20.20	4	1.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	7	3.78	101	54.59	75	40.54	2	1.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	2	12.50	5	31.25	5	31.25	4	25.00	0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	2.25	135	20.27	384	57.66	116	17.42	16	2.40	0	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	40.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Delhi	1	0.81	30	24.19	32	25.81	31	25.00	16	12.90	14	11.29
9.	Goa	3	6.98	18	41.86	16	37.21	6	13.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Gujarat	25	3.42	108	14.75	255	34.84	248	33.88	86	11.75	10	1.37
11.	Haryana	12	3.79	59	18.61	88	27.76	95	29.97	57	17.98	6	1.89
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5	7.35	24	35.29	20	29.41	17	25.00	2	2.94	0	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	16.31	69	48.94	27	19.15	11	7.80	11	7.80	0	0.00

14.	Jharkhand	2	1.13	23	12.99	118	66.67	34	19.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Karnataka	62	5.31	193	16.52	511	43.75	383	32.79	19	1.63	0	0.00
16.	Kerala	63	7.42	253	29.80	378	44.52	148	17.43	6	0.71	1	0.12
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	0.93	140	12.95	481	44.50	392	36.26	55	5.09	3	0.28
18.	Maharashtra	45	4.48	165	16.43	500	49.80	263	26.20	30	2.99	1	0.10
19.	Meghalaya	3	11.54	21	80.77	2	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Manipur	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0	0.00	5	41.67	5	41.67	1	8.33	1	8.33	0	0.00
22.	Odisha	65	6.28	417	40.29	504	48.70	49	4.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Puducherry	1	14.29	5	71.43	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Punjab	10	4.41	32	14.10	56	24.67	76	33.48	52	22.91	1	0.44
25.	Rajasthan	14	1.61	82	9.44	188	21.63	247	28.42	173	19.91	165	18.99
26.	Tamil Nadu	18	3.88	119	25.65	191	41.16	124	26.72	12	2.59	0	0.00
27.	Tripura	3	10.00	15	50.00	12	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1.93	267	34.27	331	42.49	139	17.84	27	3.47	0	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	19	39.58	11	22.92	14	29.17	3	6.25	1	2.08
30.	West Bengal	29	2.59	295	26.34	461	41.16	286	25.54	49	4.38	0	0.00
TOTAL		526	4.21	3082	24.67	5125	41.03	2900	23.21	654	5.24	205	1.64

mbgl - metre below ground level

Statement-II

State-wise depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the period of pre-Monsoon (2014)		Number and percentage of wells showing depth to water level (in mbgl) in the Range of											
Sl. No.	Name of State	0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24	77	71	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	121	16.35	333	45.00	228	30.81	53	7.16	5	0.68	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7.69	8	61.54	2	15.38	2	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	24	14.63	102	62.20	35	21.34	3	1.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	14	3.81	188	51.23	152	41.42	13	3.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	4	25.00	3	18.75	4	25.00	4	25.00	1	6.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	23	4.13	125	22.44	290	52.06	104	18.67	12	2.15	3	0.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	3	30.00	6	60.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	4	33.33	7	58.33	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	4	3.45	28	24.14	32	27.59	26	22.41	14	12.07	12	10.34
11.	Goa	7	9.09	28	36.36	30	38.96	12	15.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	21	2.70	166	21.31	271	34.79	225	28.88	84	10.78	12	1.54
13.	Haryana	23	6.55	77	21.94	74	21.08	102	29.06	64	18.23	11	3.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	10.48	42	40.00	26	24.76	24	22.86	2	1.90	0	0.00

15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	24.19	119	47.98	43	17.34	15	6.05	11	4.44	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	4	1.68	40	16.81	166	69.75	28	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	120	8.67	352	25.43	545	39.38	351	25.36	16	1.16	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	103	9.32	323	29.23	475	42.99	188	17.01	15	1.36	1	0.09
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1.06	270	20.42	653	49.39	338	25.57	45	3.40	2	0.15
20.	Maharashtra	50	3.73	359	26.81	662	49.44	239	17.85	27	2.02	2	0.15
21.	Meghalaya	2	10.00	13	65.00	5	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0	0.00	2	28.57	4	57.14	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Odisha	106	8.01	596	45.02	596	45.02	26	1.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Puducherry	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Punjab	25	4.40	81	14.26	134	23.59	204	35.92	122	21.48	2	0.35
26.	Rajasthan	12	1.39	75	8.70	217	25.17	231	26.80	157	18.21	170	19.72
27.	Tamil Nadu	35	5.46	136	21.22	250	39.00	162	25.27	46	7.18	12	1.87
28.	Telangana	21	3.87	160	29.47	228	41.99	117	21.55	16	2.95	1	0.18
29.	Tripura	2	11.11	7	38.89	9	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	21	2.26	361	38.90	352	37.93	163	17.56	31	3.34	0	0.00
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	13	35.14	13	35.14	7	18.92	3	8.11	1	2.70
32.	West Bengal	40	4.19	272	28.51	395	41.40	208	21.80	39	4.09	0	0.00
TOTAL		891	5.96	4366	29.19	5908	39.50	2849	19.05	713	4.77	230	1.54

mbgl - metre below ground level

Statement-III*State-wise depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the period of Pre-Monsoon (2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number and percentage of wells Showing depth to water level (in mbgl) in the Range of									
		0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	47.67	39	45.35	5	5.81	1.	1.16	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	105	13.34	323	41.04	260	33.04	93	11.82	4	0.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7.69	5	38.46	5	38.46	2	15.38	0	0.00
4.	Assam	20	10.47	122	63.87	45	23.56	4	2.09	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	9	1.55	291	50.17	259	44.66	21	3.62	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	2	18.18	2	18.18	4	36.36	3	27.27
7.	Chhattisgarh	25	4.41	148	26.10	288	50.79	98	17.28	7	1.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	2	16.67	6	50.00	4	33.33	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	2	28.57	4	57.14	1	14.29	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3	2.63	24	21.05	30	26.32	30	26.32	17	14.91
11.	Goa	3	7.32	19	46.34	14	34.15	5	12.20	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	18	2.27	151	19.02	273	34.38	262	33.00	85	10.71
13.	Haryana	20	6.15	62	19.08	82	25.23	97	29.85	53	16.31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	13.79	37	42.53	13	14.94	20	22.99	5	5.75

15.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	31.08	99	44.59	36	16.22	10	4.50	8	3.60	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1	0.66	23	15.23	104	68.87	23	15.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	150	10.40	393	27.25	580	40.22	302	20.94	17	1.18	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	118	8.33	407	28.72	648	45.73	230	16.23	13	0.92	1	0.07
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20	1.47	200	14.68	629	46.18	438	32.16	61	4.48	14	1.03
20.	Maharashtra	46	3.00	290	18.90	762	49.67	402	26.21	31	2.02	3	0.20
21.	Meghalaya	2	11.76	13	76.47	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0	0.00	2	20.00	6	60.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
23.	Odisha	128	10.21	475	37.88	633	50.48	18	1.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Puducherry	0	0.00	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Punjab	17	2.48	99	14.43	150	21.87	237	34.55	183	26.68	0	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	27	3.26	95	11.49	189	22.85	210	25.39	147	17.78	159	19.23
27.	Tamil Nadu	65	10.96	174	29.34	216	36.42	107	18.04	25	4.22	6	1.01
28.	Telangana	13	2.31	87	15.45	235	41.74	198	35.17	28	4.97	2	0.36
29.	Tripura	4	14.29	17	60.71	7	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	31	4.11	259	34.35	298	39.52	144	19.10	22	2.92	0	0.00
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	16	43.24	8	21.62	12	32.43	1	2.70	0	0.00
32.	West Bengal	45	5.03	266	29.75	352	39.37	202	22.60	29	3.24	0	0.00
TOTAL		993	6.44	4145	26.90	6142	39.86	3176	20.61	740	4.80	214	1.39

mbgl - metre below ground level

Inclusion of water in Union List

1656. SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got suggestions from various quarters to include water in the Union List from the present Concurrent List;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has given any thought to such suggestions; and

(c) if not, how the Ministry is planning to address water disputes between the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Water is presently included in the State List of the Constitution. However, suggestions have been received from certain quarters to transfer the subject 'water' from the State List to the Union/Concurrent List.

The proposal to bring water in the Union/Concurrent List was earlier examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

(c) Water disputes between States are resolved through inter-State agreements or as per the decision of Inter State Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the provisions of Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (amended in 2002) under Article 262 of the Constitution of India.

Purity of Ganga water

1657. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has ever been conducted by any Government to check the purity of Ganga water;

(b) if so, the details of its findings; and

(c) what steps are suggested to remove the elements responsible for making the Ganga water dirty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) 10 real time monitoring stations have been installed in river Ganga and its tributary Yamuna by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Hydrology Project to monitor the quality of water of river Ganga. Further, CPCB monitors the quality of water at 57 monitoring stations along the river Ganga regularly. A proposal for installing 113 Real-time monitoring stations is under implementation. Tenders have been issued for supply of 36 real time monitors in the first phase.

In addition, NEERI has been sanctioned a project to study the special properties of the water of river Ganga, which includes analysis of the river water. The study by CPCB has concluded as under:

- Based on long term assessment of mean value of water quality data, it is observed that the stretch of river Ganga from its origin to Rishikesh and in the segment of Bihar is found to be largely within the prescribed limits with respect to BOD.
- While the stretch of Rishikesh Downstream to Garhmukteshwar and Kannauj Upstream to Trighat and few locations at West Bengal (Dakshineshwar, Uluberia and Diamond Harbour) exceeds the criteria in terms of BOD.
- Dissolved Oxygen and pH is meeting the criteria at almost all the monitoring locations while Faecal Coliform is not meeting the criteria at most of the monitoring locations from Kanpur Downstream onwards upto Diamond Harbour.

(c) Various types of pollution abatement schemes have been taken up to clean Ganga under Namami Gange Programme. These may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core Schemes include Interception and diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the river Ganga, creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage and creating infrastructure to treat industrial pollutants. Non-Core Schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating Public awareness and participation.

In addition, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to 5 State Pollution Control Boards on the main stem of Ganga for obtaining the action plan from the industries for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) standards. CPCB has also issued show cause notices under Section 5 of Environment (P) Act, 1986 to all Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in these five States.

Setting up an authority for management of river basins

†1658. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a conference on Jal Manthan has been organised of late and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is committed to set up an authority for paying attention towards the management of river basins in the event of arriving an understanding between the Governments of Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanism evolved towards water storage for the rivers getting dried up in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):
(a) Yes, Sir. A two day Conference, Jal Manthan-2, was organized by this Ministry at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 22-23 February, 2016 with the main theme "Integrated Approach for Sustainable Water Management". Ministers of the Central Government, Ministers of Water Resources / Irrigation of State Governments/UTs, senior officers of the Central and State Governments, eminent experts in the water sector, representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations etc. participated in this Conference. During the Conference, deliberations were held on various issues related to improved management of water resources, including expeditious completion of identified priority projects.

(b) and (c) In respect of 3 projects common to Bihar and Jharkhand namely North Koel Reservoir Project, Batane Reservoir Project and Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Project, both Government of Bihar and Jharkhand have agreed on 26/6/2006 that remaining works of common components of these projects shall be constructed, operated and maintained under the overall guidance of two tier committee consisting of officials of both the State Governments.

In addition to the above, Part IX of Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 provides for constitution of Ganga and Sone Management Board for administration, construction, maintenance and operation of projects on Ganga and Sone rivers and their tributaries.

(d) Several measures for protection of sources of water viz. rivers, lakes, tanks, ponds, wells etc. are undertaken by the respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programs viz. scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water-bodies, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems, National River Conservation Plan etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mapping of ground water level

†1659. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to go for mapping of ground water for water management throughout the country, in view of falling level of ground water and growing urbanization;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during Twelfth Plan, under the scheme of 'Ground Water Management and Regulation'. An area of 8.89 lakh sq.km. has been targeted for mapping during the plan with priority to water stressed areas. The aquifer mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. As on March, 2016, mapping of 2.28 lakh sq.km. area has been achieved.

- (c) In view of the reply to part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Cleanliness of holy water and un-interrupted flow of Ganga

1660. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that main objectives of programme "Namami Gange" is to have clean and continuous flow of holy water called "Swachh and Aviral Dhara";
- (b) if so, the details of programmes focussed on both the objectives separately, specifying towards cleanliness of holy water and un-interrupted flow of holy Ganga; and
- (c) the time targeted to achieve both the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The main objectives of "Namami Gange" programme is to have clean flow (Nirmal Dhara) and continuous flow (Aviral Dhara) of water in river Ganga.

(b) The Government is committed to maintaining continuous flow in the river Ganga. Efforts by the Government in this direction include discussions with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Power to ensure uninterrupted flow in river Ganga so that the river is neither fragmented nor loses its character throughout its length.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Various types of pollution abatement schemes are taken up by the Government for clean flow in river Ganga under Namami Gange Programme. These may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core schemes include Interception and Diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the river Ganga, creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage and creating infrastructure to treat industrial pollutants. Non-core schemes include providing Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating public awareness and participation.

In addition, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to 5 Ganga State Pollution Control Boards for obtaining the action plan from the industries for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) standards. CPCB has also issued show cause notices under Section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986 to all Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in 5-Ganga States.

- (c) The time target to achieve the objectives of Namami Gange is 2020.

Implementation of water policy

†1661. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is a State subject and on account of it, water policy/law enforced by the Central Government could not be implemented uniformly throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to include water in the Concurrent List, in order to implement water policy/law uniformly throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Water is a State subject as per Entry 17 of List II (State List) of Schedule VII to Constitution of India. However, as per Entry 56 of List I (Union List) of Schedule VII to the Constitution, the Union can intervene, when considered necessary in public interest, in respect of issues relating to inter-State rivers and river valleys. Necessary measures for implementation of different laws/policies relating to water are undertaken by the concerned authorities of the Central and State Governments as per the prescribed provisions.

(c) and (d) The proposal to bring water in the Union/Concurrent List was earlier examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2016-17

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2016-17, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2016-17.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि किस-किस चीज़ की डिमांड इन्होंने रखी है या इन्होंने केवल इसको lay कर दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सबको मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इन्होंने lay कर दिया है।

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILLS*

Disapproving the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 4 of 2016);

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016;

Disapproving the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 5 of 2016); and The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 4 of 2016), the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016, the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 5 of 2016), and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016, all together as per the decision. The time allotted is three hours, and we will strictly adhere to the time.

Now, Shri T. Subbarami Reddy to move the Resolution disapproving the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 4 of 2016).

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to move both the Resolutions.

*Discused together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please move the first one only. I have called you to move the first one only, that is, Resolution disapproving the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 4 of 2016).

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in the Business, both are listed together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. Both are to be discussed together but you have to move the first one, and, then the Bill will be moved. I will tell you the order. Please move the first one.

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 4 of 2016) promulgated by the President of India on 24th May, 2016."

Sir, I moved the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Ordinance as a matter of Parliamentary principle. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance was actually promulgated by the hon. President on 24th May, 2016. What I would like to say is that when the Monsoon Session was going to start in the month of July, I want the Minister to explain clearly as to what was the necessity for the Government to have this Ordinance issued. An Ordinance is supposed to be issued very, very precisely and distinctively. So, I want to seek an explanation from the Minister in this regard.

Sir, there is a Supreme Court judgement which was delivered in the last week of April, 2016. The Government sought clarifications from the Supreme Court and got the final decision on 3rd May, 2016. They could have formulated this legislation and come to the House in the Monsoon Session. I do not know why they opted for the Ordinance route. Let the Minister explain this. Sir, he has laid on the Table some explanations, which I am not convinced with.

Sir, I would also like to say that this Ordinance violates Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, which guarantee certain rights to religious and linguistic minorities. Private professional colleges like medical and engineering colleges which have been established under the minority category have their own right to decide their affairs. In this regard also, I want the Minister's explanation as to why it is violating Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution.

Sir, this Bill provides power to Medical Council of India to frame regulations with regard to the (i) authority designated with the conduct of the exams, (ii) manner of conducting the exams, and (iii) specifying languages, other than English and Hindi, in which the examinations may be conducted. It is not spelt out as to which language is being included along with English and Hindi for examination. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, why are you in a hurry? Three hours' time is there. I am the person who is moving this Resolution. I must get the opportunity to speak. We hardly get time to speak. Always other Members speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You were looking at my face. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you to speak. What else do you want? But you take only three minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I will take one minute more now.

That is why I have moved an amendment that candidates should be allowed to answer in the languages included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that the students who pass out with CBSE syllabus and ICSE syllabus are at an advantageous position and the students from the Southern region, with rural background will not have a level playing field. Many School Examination Boards are not the same as ISC or CBSE on whose syllabus NEET tests are being conducted.

Moreover, the Medical Council of India itself is reeked with a lot of controversies. Therefore, there should be provision for more transparency and fairness in the conduct of NEET examinations and there should be an expert body to oversee the conduct of the entrance test.

Then, recently, it appeared in the newspapers that a committee, headed by NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman, Arvind Panagariya, set up for recommending an overhaul of the Medical Council of India, suggested that it be replaced by a new regulatory body called Medical Education Commission, comprising eminent working professionals in the field of health, including from the private sector. Therefore, I want to know about this proposal as to what extent it has been considered. Even the Parliamentary Standing Committee in March, 2016, which submitted its report to Parliament, called for radical reforms in the Medical Council of India.

So, the hon. Minister may please clarify all these points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move the motion for the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I rise to move:

[Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda]

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Subbarami Reddy ji, you can move the second Resolution.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No.5 of 2016) promulgated by the President of India on 24th May, 2016."

Here also, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in the case of the Dental Council of India, which has been established by an Act of Parliament to administer dental education, dental profession and dental ethics is also not above controversy. There is a lot of demand for candidates to go for dental education all over the country due to its being a highly paying profession. Here also, the Government should see that more transparency and fairness is introduced in the conduct of examinations so that all deserving candidates get the admission.

Here again, I would like to know what was the necessity that in the month of May, you went for the President's approval. You could have waited for one-and-a-half months. In the month of July, the Monsoon Session was scheduled to be held. So, what was the necessity for this? I want to know this also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move the motion for consideration for the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, both the Resolutions have been moved and both the Bills have been moved. So, the House can now discuss all together, but voting will be separate. That's all. Now, Shri Narendra Budania.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मुझे the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 तथा the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ।

सर, आज हम यह बिल इसलिए लेकर आए हैं, ताकि देश में होने वाले मेडिकल एग्जाम्स में एकरूपता आए। यह बहुत अच्छा निर्णय है, लेकिन यह निर्णय कोई आज की सोच नहीं है। जब यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट थी, तब इस पर सोचा गया था कि देश के अंदर अच्छे डॉक्टर्स पैदा हों, अच्छे डेंटिस्ट्स पैदा हों, उनकी भर्ती प्रक्रिया पारदर्शी हो।

इस प्रकार का वातावरण यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया। उसके बाद मार्च, 2009 में एमसीआई ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी का गठन किया। उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने सारी जानकारी लेने के बाद, सभी विशेषज्ञों की राय लेने के बाद जून, 2009 में वह रिपोर्ट पेश की। महोदय, 2010 में केन्द्र सरकार के approval के बाद जब यह NEET का exam पूरे देश में समान रूप से लागू करने का निर्णय लिया जा रहा था, उसी वक्त सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह विवाद चला गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस वक्त उसके ऊपर रोक लगा दी। उसके बाद जब आपकी सरकार आयी और आपने यह निर्णय लिया कि पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए एक exam करने का जो यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट का निर्णय था, वह अच्छा था। आज आप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी सोच बहुत बढ़िया है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि हमारे देश में अच्छे डॉक्टर्स पैदा हों, अच्छे अस्पताल बनें, लोगों का अच्छा इलाज हो, सस्ता इलाज हो, उन्हें अच्छे तरीके से दवाइयाँ मिलें, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो डॉक्टर्स हमारे देश में बन रहे हैं, मैं उनमें कोई कमी नहीं निकाल रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं विशेष तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो private hospitals हैं, जो private medical colleges हैं, उनके अंदर जो भर्ती प्रक्रिया है, वह विचित्र प्रकार की है। आपने इसके माध्यम से कुछ रोकने की कोशिश जरूर की है। मैं private medical colleges के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि आज हमारे private medical colleges भी बहुत से अच्छे डॉक्टर्स निकालते हैं, देश को डॉक्टर्स देते हैं। कई बार देखने को मिला है कि सरकारी medical colleges में अच्छे टीचर्स नहीं हैं, पढ़ाने वाले नहीं हैं, प्रोफेसर्स नहीं हैं, एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं, लेकिन private medical colleges में हैं। ऐसी-ऐसी मशीनें हैं जो हमारे government medical colleges में नहीं हैं और private medical colleges में हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने में ढाई सौ करोड़ से लेकर तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए तक लगते हैं। जब इतना पैसा वे मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने में लगाते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उस पैसे को निकालने की भी कोशिश करते हैं। मंत्री जी, एक स्तर तक वे उस पैसे को निकालते हैं तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन लोगों से करोड़ों रुपए ले लिए जाते हैं, यानी दो-दो करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाते हैं, ढाई-ढाई, तीन-तीन करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाते हैं और उसके बाद वहां पर उनकी भर्ती करते हैं और वे डॉक्टर्स पैदा करते हैं। जो लोग डॉक्टरी में प्रवेश लेते हैं, वे इस लाइन के होते ही नहीं हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उनके पास पैसा होता है, इसलिए वे अपने बच्चों को सेट करने के लिए medical college में प्रवेश करवा देते हैं। उसके बाद वहां से जो लोग डॉक्टर बनकर निकलते हैं, वे क्या करेंगे? उपसभापति महोदय, हम डॉक्टर को भगवान मानते हैं, उन पर बड़ा विश्वास करते हैं कि वे भगवान के बराबर हैं, लेकिन जो लोग...

श्री उपसभापति: भगवान के बराबर कोई नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: उन्हें भगवान के बराबर मानते हैं। जब operation theatre में जाते हैं तो यह कहते हैं कि यही हमारे लिए भगवान हैं, लेकिन वे डॉक्टर्स, जो पैसा देकर इस प्रकार से भर्ती होकर आते हैं, तो क्या जो हम उन्हें भगवान मानते हैं, उनके ऊपर से विश्वास नहीं टूटेगा? निश्चित रूप से टूटेगा। यह भी देखने को मिला है...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उनका भगवान पैसा होता है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा, उनका भगवान पैसा होता है। अब वे लोग डॉक्टर बनकर आ जाते हैं, पैसा उनके पास होता है, डॉक्टर बनने के बाद वे सीधा private hospital खोलते हैं। अपना प्राइवेट अस्पताल खोलकर, जो पैसा उन्होंने भर्ती होने में दिया है, जो पैसा दिया है, उस पैसे को वे गरीब जनता से निकालते हैं। आप कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे ऐसी-ऐसी दवाइयां लिखते हैं, जिनकी मरीज को आवश्यकता नहीं है। वे बहुत महंगी दवाइयां लिखते हैं और उन दवाइयों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरा class fellow एक डॉक्टर है। उसके घर के सामने एक मेडिकल स्टोर की दुकान खुली है। मुझे पता लगा कि वह मेडिकल स्टोर वाला उसको एक लाख रुपये महीना देता है। मैंने पता लगवाया कि यह एक लाख रुपये महीना किस बात का देता है, तो पता लगा कि डॉक्टर वही दवाई लिखता है, जो उस मेडिकल स्टोर पर उपलब्ध है, वह वही दवाई लिखता है जिसके ऊपर उसको ज्यादा मार्जिन मिलता है। आज स्वतंत्र भारत के अंदर भी लोग इस तरह की बात सोचते हैं। हम लोग इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में रहते हैं। आज हमको इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, आज हम सब को मिलकर सोचना पड़ेगा कि कम से कम ऐसे प्रोफेशन को जो पवित्र माना जाता है, इसको और पवित्र करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि हम इसको पवित्र नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि लोगों का विश्वास हमारे ऊपर से उठ जाएगा।

मैं आपके पड़ोस की स्टेट की एक खबर पढ़ रहा था। देहरादून में एक व्यक्ति अपनी मां को इलाज के लिए अस्पताल में लेकर गया। वहां पर उसकी मां को भर्ती कर लिया गया, थोड़ी देर बाद उसने डॉक्टर से कहा कि मुझे सांस लेने में थोड़ी दिक्कत आ रही है, तो उसको चैक करने के बाद डॉक्टर ने कहा कि आपको आईसीयू में भर्ती करना पड़ेगा। मां के साथ-साथ उसे भी आईसीयू में भर्ती कर लिया। दो दिन आईसीयू में रखने के बाद उसे बताया गया कि आपको टी.बी. है। फिर टी.बी. के लिए उसका इलाज शुरू कर दिया। वह कैसे किसी प्रकार से अस्पताल से निकल कर बाहर आया और बाहर आकर उसने जांच कराई, तो पता लगा कि उसे किसी प्रकार की टी.बी. नहीं है। आप देखिए कि किस प्रकार से लूट मच रही है।

हमारे नरेश भाई फार्मासुटिकल पर एक शॉर्ट डिस्कशन लेकर आए थे, उसमें मैंने भी भाग लिया था। उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि हम प्राइवेट अस्पतालों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, हम बिल्कुल भी खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे जो लूट मचा रहे हैं, उसके खिलाफ हैं। आज जो लूट मचाने का लाइसेंस वे ले रहे हैं, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं। वे मरे हुए व्यक्ति को भी अस्पताल में एडमिट कर लेते हैं। अगर 100 रुपये का भी हिसाब बाकी रह जाता है, तो उसको बिना जमा कराए डेड बॉडी भी नहीं मिलती है। देखिए, यह कैसी विडम्बना है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप मेडिकल के ढांचे को सुधारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए ईश्वर आपको शक्ति दे। जो लोग इस प्रोफेशन को अपवित्र कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए ईश्वर आपको ताकत दे कि आप हमारे इस पवित्र प्रोफेशन को पवित्र बनाएं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, वे यूपीए के शासन में आए थे, अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट रोक नहीं लगाता, तो 2010 में ही ये

लागू हो जाता। इतने लम्बे समय के बाद आप फिर से इसको लेकर आए हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2016 और डेंटिस्ट्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2016 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल ऐक्ट, 1956 और डेंटिस्ट्स ऐक्ट, 1948 को संशोधित करने वाला कानून लाने के लिए मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को और भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, जगत प्रकाश नड्डा जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मेडिकल में प्रवेश के लिए छात्रों को देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जाकर कई प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में शामिल होना पड़ता है। इस विधेयक से सर्वाधिक लाभ उन छात्रों को होगा और उसके तीन उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से थे। जो multiplicity of examination होता है, वह न हो और यह NEET पूरी तरह से fair and transparent हो तथा किसी का exploitation न हो, इन तीन उद्देश्यों को लेकर इस विधेयक को लाने की कोशिश की गई है।

महोदय, छात्रों को मेडिकल में प्रवेश के लिए देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जाकर कई तरह की प्रवेश परीक्षाएं देनी पड़ती थीं और उन्हें मानसिक, शारीरिक एवं वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का भी सामना करना पड़ता था। वहीं प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों पर प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में धांधली के एक नहीं अनेक आरोप लगते थे। इन सारी चीजों को देखने के बाद एक कॉमन प्रवेश परीक्षा लेने का निर्णय लिया गया। यही इन सब समस्याओं का समाधान है, इसलिए इस विधेयक में संशोधन की बात की गई। क्योंकि देश में छात्रों की समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए, छात्रों की परेशानी न हो, उनको मानसिक, शारीरिक और आर्थिक संकट से भी उबारने की बात होनी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थाई समिति ने अपनी 92वीं रिपोर्ट में बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए थे। उन सुझावों के जो उद्देश्य थे, उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा 24 मई, 2016 को इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 2016 एवं डेंटिस्ट्स (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2016 लगाया गया था। यह इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल ऐक्ट, 1956 एवं डेंटिस्ट्स ऐक्ट, 1948 का संशोधन है। इस अध्यादेश को संसद के सत्र शुरू होते ही "मेडिकल काउंसिल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 एवं डेंटिस्ट (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016" के रूप में संसद के पटल पर रखा गया। नए कानून के अनुसार अब स्नातक और परास्नातक मेडिकल एडमिशन के लिए पूरे देश में एक uniform exam होगा। इसकी जरूरत लगातार लग रही थी और इसकी अनुशंसा उस 92वीं रिपोर्ट में दी गई है। इस अखिल भारतीय प्रवेश परीक्षा का नाम NEET रखा गया। चूंकि तमिलनाडु और पुडुचेरी में बारहवीं अंक के आधार पर नामांकन होता है, अतः इन राज्यों को केवल मेडिकल स्नातक में प्रवेश के लिए इस वर्ष के लिए रियायत दी गई है।

NEET की मेडिकल प्रवेश परीक्षा में पारदर्शिता होगी। यह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है कि पारदर्शिता और धांधली की अनेक शिकायतें आती थीं, इसलिए NEET Exam के माध्यम से पूरी तरह से पारदर्शिता दिखेगी और हम सबको यह लगेगा कि यह fair exam हुआ है, इसमें कोई धांधली नहीं हुई है और हम सब इस आरोप से बचेंगे। कई प्रवेश परीक्षाओं से छात्रों को एक exam, दो exam, State के exam तथा कई तरह के exam देने पड़ते थे। इनसे छात्रों को उन exams से मुक्ति मिलेगी और

[श्री प्रभात झा]

उनको सिर्फ एक exam ही देना पड़ेगा। परीक्षा प्रक्रिया से संबंधित विभिन्न अदालतों में चलने वाले मामलों में भी एक नहीं अनेक कमियां आएंगी। यदि लगता कोई चिंता का मामला हुआ, तो अदालत में चले गए, इन सब मामलों से मुक्ति का सिर्फ यही एक रास्ता था और उसका समाधान भी यही था। मेडिकल में दोषपूर्ण मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया से अयोग्य/अनुपयुक्त छात्रों के चयन पर प्रतिबंध लगेगा। जो अनेक आरोप लगते थे कि नम्बर बढ़ाए गए, इनका मूल्यांकन गलत किया गया है, इन सारी चीजों व ऐसी अनेक बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए, इस विधेयक में संशोधन किया गया है। मेडिकल प्रवेश परीक्षा के स्तर पर सुधार हो, ताकि लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो। जैसी डॉक्टर्स के बारे में पचासों बातें होती हैं, वे बातें न हों, इसलिए भी यह संशोधन बहुत जरूरी है। प्रवेश परीक्षा अपेक्षाकृत merit पर आधारित हो, इस बात का भी इसमें ध्यान रखा गया है। प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों द्वारा ली जाने वाली capitation fees में कमी आए, इसकी भी कोशिश की गई है। कुछ आशंकाएं हैं, जिनका विवरण अनिवार्य है।

अखिल भारतीय मेडिकल प्रवेश परीक्षा (NEET) किसी राज्य की आरक्षण नीति को प्रभावित नहीं करेगी। इस पर लोगों ने बहुत तरह से गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन इसमें बहुत स्पष्टता है। NEET की तरह राज्य कमेटीज द्वारा निर्धारित fee structure तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के कोटे के तहत निर्धारित सीट में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा ओबीसी के छात्रों को नामांकन में सुविधा और रियायत के पर्याप्त प्रावधान किए गए हैं। NEET से राज्य के 85 प्रतिशत एवं अखिल भारतीय के 15 प्रतिशत निर्धारित कोटे पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। राज्य अपने कोटे के तहत मेडिकल कैंडिडेट्स का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे। जहां तक परीक्षा के माध्यम का प्रश्न है, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी राज्यों से इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा गया है कि विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन भाषाओं में कितने छात्रों ने प्रवेश परीक्षा दी है। साथ ही बताएं कि किस आधार पर परीक्षा के भाषा माध्यम में भी संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान निकाला जाएगा और विचार किया जाएगा। जहां तक सिलैबस संबंधी आशंका का प्रश्न है, बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है, इस का भी निराकरण कर दिया गया है। मेडिकल काउंसिल, प्रवेश परीक्षा नहीं लेगी, सीबीएसई द्वारा मेडिकल स्नातक की परीक्षा ली जाएगी, जिस में केन्द्र एवं राज्य के बोर्ड - सभी को सिलैबल को समाहित किया जाएगा। इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 एवं डेंटिस्ट्स संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 को 19 जुलाई, 2016 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है।

महोदय मैं "नीट" का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मेडिकल काउंसिल विधेयक, 2016 एवं डेंटिस्ट्स संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 को राज्य सभा द्वारा एकमत से पारित किया जाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हूं, लेकिन मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह खाली एक साल के लिए है और अगर हम इसे turn down कर देंगे, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की व्यवस्था लागू हो जाएगी। एक साल बाद फिर भी आप इसे पास कराएंगे, तो एक साल बाद फिर वही व्यवस्था लागू होगी जोकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है। आप इसे एक साल के लिए इस कारण लाए क्योंकि आधे से ज्यादा राज्यों ने इस का विरोध किया। महोदय, 16 राज्यों ने इस

का विरोध किया और 15 राज्यों ने समर्थन किया है, फिर एक साल बाद इन के विरोध और पक्ष का क्या होगा? महोदय, राज्यों को आशंका है कि "नीट" लागू होने के बाद क्या होगा? बहुत से राज्य इस के खिलाफ नहीं थे, लेकिन बहुत से राज्यों द्वारा इस बात का विरोध किया गया कि उनकी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में पढ़े लोग क्या "नीट" परीक्षा qualify कर पाएंगे? हमारा उसमें आरक्षण रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा? स्टेट की थ्योरी उस में होगी या नहीं होगी? मैं आपसे पूछूंगा कि आपने प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को क्यों छोड़ दिया? आपको अगर "नीट" का बिल लाना था, तो बिल में सिर्फ सरकारी कॉलेजेज़ को ही क्यों लाए, सभी कॉलेजेज़ क्यों नहीं लाए? आप प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़, प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ - इन सब को ले आते?

महोदय, "नीट" कोई नया नहीं है। मुझे याद है 2002 में श्री केतन देसाई एमसीआई के चेयरमैन थे, उस समय "नीट" रिकमंड की गयी थी। उस समय सरकार उसे रोके रही। उनके यहां रेड वगैरह हुई, बाद में permission दे दी गयी। उसका प्रचार-प्रसार भी हुआ। उनके यहां बहुत सोना, चांदी निकला, लेकिन कुछ नहीं निकला और सीबीआई ने क्लोज़र रिपोर्ट दे दी। उस समय नर्सिंग काउंसिल के यहां भी रेड हुई थी, लेकिन उस समय नर्सिंग काउंसिल पर मुकदमा चलाने की sanction नहीं दी गयी, लेकिन एमसीआई के बारे में दी गयी। अभी यह प्रचार चल रहा है कि नीति आयोग एक रिपोर्ट दे रहा है, जिसमें वह कहता है कि एमसीआई को चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाए - एक यू0जी0 देखे, एक पी0जी0 देखे, एक admission देखे और एक ethics देखे। अब एक मेडिकल कॉलेज यू0जी0 का अच्छा, पी0जी0 का खराब, Ethics कहेगा कि इसे ban कर दो, तो यह experiment पहले भी हो चुका है। कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में एमसीआई भंग की गयी थी और 3 चेयरमैन बनाए गए थे, लेकिन वह experiment क्यों फेल हुआ और आपको फिर से एमसीआई गठित करनी पड़ी? मैं तो आप से कहता हूं कि आप एमसीआई को क्यों दोष देते हो? एमसीआई एक्ट में सारी पॉवर्स सरकार को हैं। अब सरकार उसे लागू करे या न करे। आप एमसीआई एक्ट देख लीजिए, उसके गठन से लेकर मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ की मान्यता, मान्यता वापस लेना, पी0जी0 कमेटी बनाना, जिसमें आप 6 नॉमिनेट करेंगे और 3 इलैक्शन के माध्यम से आएंगे। इस तरह पी0जी0 कमेटी पूरी आपके हाथ में है और पीजी की सीट्स रिकमंड नहीं हो रही हैं। अभी प्रभात झा जी बोल रहे थे। सब लोग निजी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को दोषी बना देते हैं, लेकिन आज भी आपके पास 20 लाख डॉक्टर्स की कमी है। अगर निजी क्षेत्र के medical colleges नहीं होते, तो शायद आपके पास डाक्टर्स भी नहीं होते। आज medical colleges की जो संख्या है, उस संख्या में देखें तो 412 में से 224 private colleges हैं और 188 सरकारी colleges हैं। प्रभात झा जी कह रहे थे कि private medical colleges ऐसे हो रहे हैं, वे तो ऐसे बोल रहे थे, जैसे मंत्री जी बोल रहे हों। एक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज कितना रुपया इनवेस्ट करता है? सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज में तो आप सरकार से सारी सब्सिडी दे देते हैं, लेकिन क्या आपको पता है कि निजी क्षेत्र के मेडिकल कॉलेज कितना रुपया खर्च करते हैं? आपने उनको अधिकार क्या दिया, ये अपनी फीस तक फ़िक्स नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि आपने फ़ीस कमेटी बना दी है। अगर आप मेडिकल क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको कहीं न कहीं निजी क्षेत्र पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस साल एमसीआई ने टोटल 51 medical colleges दिए हैं। इनमें से 30 colleges गवर्नमेंट के हैं और 21 colleges निजी क्षेत्र के हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि आप निजी क्षेत्र क्या, पूरे medical colleges से जो लड़के पास हों, उनसे एक एग्जिट एग्जाम भी ले लीजिए। क्या बुराई है? एग्जिट एग्जाम के लिए कोई मना तो नहीं करता है।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

आप एग्जिट एग्जाम कंपल्सरी कर दीजिए। इससे यह होगा कि आपको जो एक आशंका है कि कहीं क्वालिटी खराब न हो जाए, वह दूर हो जाएगी। जब रशिया या चीन से जो बच्चे डॉक्टरी पास करके आते हैं, एमसीआई उनका टेस्ट लेती है, तब आप यह टेस्ट यहाँ पर भी लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं? राम गोपाल जी बैठे हैं, इनकी कमेटी ने नीट को भी रिकमेंड किया था और एग्जिट एग्जाम को भी रिकमेंड किया था। ये बैठे हुए हैं। आप कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को क्यों नहीं मान लेते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह नीति आयोग चली गई है। मैं आपसे यह कहूँगा कि मेडिकल के क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा एक्सपेरिमेंट्स करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं तो आपसे यह भी कहता हूँ कि उस समय, जब कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में प्रपोजल आया था कि ग्रामीण मेडिकल एजुकेशन और शहरी मेडिकल एजुकेशन में अंतर कर दिया जाए, रूरल मेडिकल एजुकेशन का कोर्स चार साल का कर दिया जाए और शहरी मेडिकल एजुकेशन का पाँच साल का कर दिया जाए, उसको देखिएगा।

अभी भी यह स्थिति है कि जो डॉक्टर्स पास होते हैं, वे ग्रामीण अंचल में नहीं जाते हैं। ग्रामीण अंचल में मेडिकल का हाल बहुत खराब है। पीएचसी, सीएचसी या आपके प्राथमिक केंद्र हों, कोई डॉक्टर वहाँ जाना पसंद ही नहीं करता है। एक तरीके से सीएमओज की तो कमाई का धंधा हो गया है। आप या तो इसको कंपल्सरी कीजिए कि जो डॉक्टरी पास करेगा, वह पाँच साल तक गाँव में सेवा करेगा, यदि नहीं करेगा, तो एमसीआई उसको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देगी, या यह कर दीजिए, तभी लोग गाँव में सेवा करेंगे।

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा आबादी गाँव की है। ठीक है, आप कह रहे थे कि 2020 में पचास परसेंट आबादी शहरी हो जाएगी, लेकिन अभी भी गाँव की मेडिकल की जो हालत है, ऐसी है कि जो क्वैक्स होते हैं, उन्हें कुछ पता नहीं है, वे बेचारे ही गाँव की पूरी मेडिकल व्यवस्था चला रहे हैं। आप हैरान होंगे कि किस तरीके से गाँव के लोग जिंदा हैं? किसी के इंजेक्शन लगा देते हैं, मालूम पड़ा इंजेक्शन लगाना मालूम नहीं था, फोड़ा बन गया, हाथ काटना पड़ रहा है। यह हमारी गाँव की medical assistance, मेडिकल सहायता है। आप इस क्षेत्र को क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? आप इन सब बुराइयों से लड़ने के लिए बोल्ल हो जाइए। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है?

साउथ के एक सदस्य श्री रामदास जी थे - ठीक है, वैसे न बनिएगा, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने समझा था कि मिनिस्टर होकर कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाता है। उन्होंने यह जाना था कि Medical Council और medical education को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमने तो आपसे कई बार कहा कि आप एक बोल्ल स्टेप लीजिए, हम सभी आपके साथ हैं। मैं तो इस बिल के लिए कहता हूँ कि आप इसको परमानेंट क्यों नहीं करते हैं? क्या सारे आदेश न्यायालय के चलेंगे? सरकार के भी तो आदेश चलने दीजिए। एनजेएसी बना, एजेएसी चला गया, हम चुप होकर बैठ गए। आप इसमें भी एक साल बाद कह देंगे कि, "वही जो आदेश हुआ है, उसको लागू किया जाए।" फिर राज्य सरकारों का जो विरोध है, आप उसको कैसे पूरा करेंगे? आप इसको बता दीजिए कि आप इसको एक साल के लिए क्यों ला रहे हैं? आप इसको एक्सप्लेन कर दीजिएगा कि, why only for one year? आप क्यों नहीं, जो बिल बना है, उस ऑर्डिनेंस को एक एक्ट में परिवर्तित करते हैं, इसको हरदम के लिए लागू करते हैं? ऐसी राज्यों की भी अपेक्षा है।

बहुत से राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है। साउथ के तमाम राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है। जैसा मुझे मालूम है, उन राज्यों ने कहा है कि हम इसको अपने यहाँ पर नहीं लागू होने देंगे। तमिलनाडु राज्य तो अभी भी कहता है कि हम इसको अपने यहाँ पर नहीं लागू होने देंगे। तमिलनाडु की मुख्यमंत्री जी कहती हैं कि हम अपनी स्टेट में नीट को बिल्कुल पसंद नहीं करते हैं। यदि आप लागू करेंगे, हम तब भी लागू नहीं करेंगे। इस बात पर बहुत से राज्यों का stand बिल्कुल clear है। जब Union Public Service Commisison के exam की बात हो रही थी, जो इस हाउस में उठी थी, तब भी यह बात हुई थी कि regional language का क्या होगा? Regional language नहीं, बल्कि इसको national language का क्या होगा? अगर आपने इस पर विचार नहीं किया है, तो आपको इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप जो रिजल्ट चाहते हैं, मैं बिल्कुल इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि आप MCI को विभाजित करें। MCI को विभाजित करने से आपको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप उसे कंट्रोल कीजिए। घोड़े की सवारी में जब घुड़सवार अच्छा होता है, तो वह उसी हिसाब से चलता है। अगर आप अच्छे सवार हो जाएँगे, तो आप MCI से जो चाहेंगे, वह वही करेगी।

आज P.G. की सीटें कितनी कम हैं। आज कोई भी डॉक्टर MBBS के बाद बिना P.G. किए नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि जब तक वह P.G. न कर ले, उसकी value नहीं रहती। लेकिन ratio क्या है? मंत्री जी, आप इतना ही बता दीजिएगा कि P.G. की कितनी सीटें हैं, प्रति वर्ष कितने डॉक्टर्स निकलते हैं और कितना ratio है? अगर आप P.G. सीट का ratio कुछ कम कर देंगे, तो जो शिकायतें आती हैं, वे भी बंद हो जाएँगी और डाक्टर्स P.G. करके तैयार हो जाएँगे। आपके बहुत से डॉक्टर्स यहाँ सरकारी कॉलेजों में पढ़ाई करते हैं, आपसे सब्सिडी लेते हैं और डॉक्टर बनने के बाद तुरंत अमेरिका-इंग्लैंड चले जाते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं इस पर बंधन लगाते हैं कि जो यहाँ से पढ़ कर निकलेगा, उसे देश में इतने साल सेवा करनी पड़ेगी? हम सब्सिडी या एजुकेशन केवल इसलिए थोड़े ही न दे रहे हैं कि आप यहाँ पढ़ें और अमेरिका या लंदन चले जाएँ। अमेरिका में जितने भी विशेषज्ञ हैं, जितने भी अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं, सब हिन्दुस्तान के हैं। आप लंदन चले जाएँ, वहाँ की पूरी medical facility Indian doctors के हाथों में है। अगर सब जगह Indian doctors ही हैं, तो आप उन्हें कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में भी तो सेवा करने का अवसर दीजिए। इतना पैसा खर्च करके हम उन विशेषज्ञों के पास इलाज कराने जाएँ, इससे अच्छा है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में इलाज करें, तो इलाज अच्छा होगा। इससे क्वालिटी भी मिलेगी और हम जो चाहते हैं, वह मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप हमारी इन बातों पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

महोदय, अभी माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एक कमिटी बना दी, जो MCI के ऊपर बैठेगी। तीन सदस्यों की एक कमिटी बनी। अब यह नहीं समझ में आ रहा है कि वह कमिटी मेडिकल कॉलेज चलाएगी या आपकी MCI मेडिकल कॉलेज चलाएगी। कमिटी ने MCI को एक आदेश जारी कर दिया कि बिना हमसे पूछे कोई decision नहीं होगा, जो भी decision होगा, उसको एक बार हमसे verify करा लिया जाए। तब तो यह parallel दो व्यवस्थाएँ हो गईं। अब अगर मेडिकल कॉलेज वाला कोई बात कहना चाहे, तो वह किससे कहेगा? वह MCI से कहे या कमिटी से कहे? इसलिए आप इसको भी स्पष्ट कर दीजिए कि किसके क्या-क्या rights हैं, किसके क्या-क्या अधिकार हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा न हो कि समानांतर व्यवस्था चलने लगे। इससे एजुकेशन क्षेत्र को कहीं न कहीं और नुकसान होगा। हम सबका उद्देश्य है कि यह क्षेत्र आगे बढ़े। मैं यह कहूँगा कि अगर आपको प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज के बारे में यह आपत्ति है, यह ठीक है कि आप बहुत ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलना चाहते हैं, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

अच्छी क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी के ऊपर रोक न हो, लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि बहुत ज्यादा ऐसे कॉलेज खुल जाएँ, क्योंकि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ के सामने फैकल्टी की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। आप इन सब चीज़ों के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। मैं तो कहूँगा कि आप इस पर बैठक बुला लीजिए, बैठक करके इस पर राय ले लीजिए और उसके बाद कोई निर्णय ले लीजिए, तो आपको भी बहुत अच्छी राय मिल जाएगी और मेडिकल एजुकेशन के सेक्टर में जो कमियाँ हैं, वे कमियाँ दूर होंगी। इससे हिन्दुस्तान में जो 20 लाख डॉक्टर्स की कमी है, हम सब उस कमी को भी पूरा कर सकेंगे और हमें लगेगा कि आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ग्रामीण अंचल का व्यक्ति जो चाहता है, वह हम उसको दे सकें और हम इस देश की सेवा कर सकें। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन चीज़ों पर ध्यान दें और अगर आप हमारी बातों का उत्तर दे देंगे, तो बहुत सी चीज़ें स्पष्ट हो जाएंगी। मैं फिर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Bills. I thank hon. Amma for giving me this opportunity to speak on these Bills. I will remain a loyal worker of AIADMK and a loyalist to Amma.

Sir, this is a very important amending Bill because our country, India, is a Union of States. Subject to correction, Federalism is a basic feature of our Constitution. Now, these amending Bills are violating the basic feature of our Constitution. This is my first and foremost humble submission. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, there is already an Act in force, which is called the Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Act, 2006. This Act was given effect after receiving the assent of the President under Article 254, Clause 2 of the Constitution. This Act was enacted to protect the interest of students, particularly from the weaker sections and rural areas. Sir, that Act came into force in Tamil Nadu after getting the assent of the hon. President under Article 254 (2) of the Constitution. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, a transparent and fair procedure is followed for admission to medical seats. What is the necessity to bring this amendment? Exercising power is one thing. But I want to know whether it is necessary to bring this amendment at this juncture. That is to be looked into.

Sir, I would also like to draw the kind attention of this august House to List 1, Entry 44. I may be wrong, List 1, Entry 44 says, "Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities." So, by Entry 44 of List 1, the universities are not coming within the purview of the Union Government. This Parliament is lacking legislative competence to bring this amendment. Of course, the 42nd Constitution Amendment has brought the education subject, which was originally a State subject, to the Concurrent List. In the Concurrent List, List III, Entry 25, a later amendment is 42nd Amendment, which reads

as follows: "Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I, vocational and technical training of labour." So, my humble submission is that there is a conflict between Entry 44 of List I and Entry 25 of List III. Sir, our senior Advocate, Shri Abhishek Manu Singhvi is present here, he knows better than me; he should kindly enlighten the House. The hon. Health Minister must examine this issue legally because, according to me, from a layman's point of view, there is a conflict between Entry 44 of List I and Entry 25 of List III. As per one of the entries, the Parliament is excluded from making any law.

Sir, my next submission is this. There is this Notification dated 21st December, 2010, whereas this Ordinance was issued on 24.5.2016. On the basis of this Notification, dated 21st December, 2010, the Supreme Court was going on giving directions. The NEET Examination was held only as per the Notification dated 21st December, 2010, but whereas on the date of this Notification, this amendment which is now sought to be brought in was not in existence. So, on the date of this Notification dated 21st December, 2010, there is no legislative backing. So, without any legislative backing, this Notification was issued, and it was also enforced, which is illegal and unconstitutional.

Sir, further, I would like to draw the kind attention of the House that in Tamil Nadu, tenth standard examinations and Plus two examinations are very, very popular. The students are working very hard. The poor students are studying very well and securing highest marks under the firm hope that they would get medical seats. Even this year, 12 poor students have been admitted in medical seats, but they were not able to pay their fees. Hon. Chief Minister, Amma has paid all their fees. Sir, two students were admitted in engineering seats in Anna University, who were not able to pay their fees. Hon. Chief Minister, Amma has paid their entire fees. Why do I bring this fact to the august House? In Tamil Nadu, the rural poor students are getting the benefit of this enactment. Now, if you bring in the entrance test called National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test, then it will be arbitrary, unconstitutional, illegal and against public interest. There is no doubt about it. Because of the entrance test, only the coaching centres will flourish. The poor students can't make payment of ₹5 lakhs to ₹ 10 lakhs. Because of coaching centres, many poor students committed suicide in Rajasthan due to pressure to get more marks. They were all studying in very famous coaching centres.

One of the clauses reads as follows and it is very, very important: "All admissions to MBBS courses within the respective categories shall be based solely on marks obtained in the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test." So, the State Government examinations are of no use. They are only qualifying examinations. Their requirement is just to pass.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Whatever marks the candidate secures in NEET alone would be taken into account and admission given. If NEET can be enforced, then the Tamil Nadu Government can enforce the reservation policy. You are not showing any sympathy. We are not at the mercy of the Central Government. Getting reservation is our birthright. It is in practice. We are following it and it is in force. Because of this NEET, definitely, rural poor students will be affected. It is only for the elite students. Even the SCs/STs/OBCs will not at all get the benefit. The real, genuine and brilliant students will not get admissions in medical colleges. I very earnestly submit that because of this Amendment, only one year relaxation has been given, nothing more and nothing less. Only for this current academic year, they are not insisting upon it; that is all. But, the main provision is very clear—forever, NEET will be followed and NEET will be enforced.

Sir, NEET is based on the CBSE syllabus. The CBSE syllabus is not studied by the poor students of Tamil Nadu. They are all studying in Tamil medium. These poor students are studying in the State syllabus. How can the Central Government enforce the CBSE syllabus which is not taught universally in Tamil Nadu? How can it be the basis of conducting NEET in Tamil Nadu? This is against the principle of natural justice. It is arbitrary. You are spoiling the future of rural students, poor students. Kindly think over it. Please don't take it as a prestige issue. The Supreme Court, in the recent order giving directions to hold the NEET has stated: "It may, however, be clarified that by this order, hearing of petitions which are pending before this Court will not be affected." The other petitions pending before the Supreme Court for judicial adjudication will continue and, by this move, you are frustrating the judicial adjudication. Judicial review is one of the basic features of the Constitution. When the matter is pending for judicial adjudication before the competent Court of law, the Supreme Court, why should you bring in this Amendment? You are taking away the right of judicial review because of these two Bills.

My earnest, sincere and humble request to the Central Government is not to press for these two Amendment Bills. Don't enforce NEET as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Tamil Nadu is having a valid and fair procedure for admissions. Without any arbitration, a student can study in a medical college. There is no capitation fee. It is true that some private institutions are committing some mistakes, and for which there could be remedial steps. Don't penalize the poor, rural students of Tamil Nadu. Now, our hon. Chief Minister Amma stressed this point in the 11th meeting of the Centre-States Council held on 16.7.2016. As early as possible, education subject must be removed from the Concurrent List and it must be placed in the State List. For the time being, I humbly and earnestly

request the Central Government not to enforce NEET as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Thank you, Sir.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I was elected as a Member of this House one year and four months ago. In the last 16 months I have put supplementary questions and also raised in Zero Hour submissions, Special Mentions, etc., but today, Sir, is a special day as I am making my maiden speech. I am happy I am making my maiden speech at this time and I want to dedicate my maiden speech to the historic victory of *Ma Mati Manush* in Bengal exactly two months ago. Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to deliver some points on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Health care in India is in abysmal state. The Centre's share of total public expenditure on health has fallen over the last two years and India spends less of its GDP on health than some of the world's poorest countries. Only 1.6 per cent of the Budget is allocated for the medical sector. The Working Group on Tertiary Care Institutions for the Twelfth Five Year Plan says, 'nearly one million Indians die every year due to inadequate health care facilities. Seven hundred million people have no access to specialist's care and 80 per cent of specialists are working in urban areas.' The Indian Medical Association estimates that 45 per cent of the Indian medical practitioners, i.e. 17 lakh doctors, are unqualified and lack in formal training. Another key reason for poor health of Indians is the high proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure on health because of low insurance coverage and weak public health systems, which forces even poor people to visit private medical practitioners, and drives up average health costs. High healthcare costs often lead people to delay treatment, aggravating health problems. Now, coming to the introduction of the Bill, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016 provide a constitutional status to the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) examination. Hon. Minister, Shri J. P. Nadda said there were three main objectives behind the move: End the multiplicity of examinations, have fair and transparent examinations and adopt non-exploitative process. Now, I would like to point out some problems with the implementation of the same. First, healthcare infrastructure. The basic medical infrastructure is woefully unequipped in our country to support the population. As per the World Health Organisation, in the ratio between patient and doctor, India is lagging far behind developed countries. This needs to be addressed first and foremost before looking at other areas of reform. Second, State Consultation. All States do not conduct their ten plus two examinations at the same time. So, the examination will have to be held at such a time when ten plus two examinations are over all across the country and the students can get about 2-3 months to prepare. Cooperative federalism demands extensive interaction between the Centre and States so that all issues

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can be discussed at length. Third, regional language. Only 18 per cent of the students in this country are getting the opportunity of studying in English and the rest are studying in their mother tongue or in their regional languages. The language for examination should include all the languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Coming to syllabus disparity, Sir, in many parts of the country schools do not follow the same syllabus as CBSE schools does. Thus, this would create a disparity among the students appearing for a national exam. So, if the standard is of the CBSE syllabus then rural students and students from poorer socio-economic backgrounds will be unable to compete with urban elite students in common entrance examination. The syllabus should be at par throughout the country.

Sir, there is a need for multiple exam centres. In West Bengal, we have multiple centres all over the State — in every district covering nearly all subdivisions so that students can easily sit for exam at centres closer to their homes. The Centre must consider having more than one centre in every subdivision across the country where they can go and appear for this examination.

Sir, the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution places education on the Concurrent List for a reason. It ensures that States can employ their resources judiciously. Thus, for cooperative federalism to be practiced, States must be considered as equal shareholders. So, their recommendations must be heeded.

The MCI, the apex body, is tasked with regulation, monitoring of medical education and practice in India has been in the news for all the wrong reasons. The Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, Chaired by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, submitted its Report on the MCI on 8th March, 2016. It observed various instances of irregularities and corruption. It further stated that it has become a club of influential medical practitioners who act without any fear of governance and regulations. Thus, the MCI cannot be given the charge to hold these examinations; a different body needs to be constituted which would ensure taking care of all the factors like regional language, number of examination centres, time of holding examination, domicile and uniform syllabus for the whole country.

I would like to add by presenting the current initiatives taken by the West Bengal Government in terms of access to healthcare which the Centre must take as an example. Such policies must be implemented at the Central level to ensure better health services to people.

I am proud to say that in West Bengal, when the hon. Mamata Banerjee has become the Chief Minister as well as Health Minister, in the last five years, 109 Fair Price Medicine Shops have been opened, which give a discount ranging from 48 per cent to 77.2 per cent. Through them, over 2 crore people have been able to save ₹ 585 crores. Free indoor treatment is available to everyone at Government hospitals. Simultaneously, all the patients admitted there are being provided with free medication. Moreover, prescriptions through generic names of medicines are a must in Government hospitals. The institutional delivery rate has increased from 68 per cent to 90 per cent in the last four years, thus reducing the Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate, with IMR coming down from 31 to 27. The women are being brought from their homes in State ambulance. And, after check up after delivery they are being sent home in those ambulances. Sir, West Bengal is the only State where, at the sub-district level, besides installing CCUs/HDUs, patients are also treated free of cost. Over the last four years, 27,000 new beds have been added to the hospitals. Sir, 1355 medical seats have been increased, as a result 2,900 to 3,000 doctors and 3100 nurses have been employed.

While summing up my points, I would like to say:

(1) A common entrance examination might be helpful to avoid irregularity and corruption, but some important issues are to be addressed before the implementation of that; (2) The health service and hospital is the responsibility of the States. So, the opinion of the State Government should be considered before any change is attempted on this issue, otherwise there might be injustice to the rural people; (3) The Government health system in States, like, West Bengal is very effective and strong to effectively cater to the needs of the rural and underprivileged people. The physicians should be well-acquainted with the regional language and culture of the treating patients to deliver effectively. Hence, the NEET should be conducted in all the regional languages, mentioned in Schedule Eighth of the Constitution. Eighty-five per cent seats should be reserved for the students in their State of domicile; (4) After obtaining the degree from a particular State, and utilizing the infrastructure, the graduate and post-graduate physicians should serve that State for, at least, five years, failing which they should be asked to deposit penalty to the Government of that State before leaving to other States/ countries; (5) There should be uniformity in the syllabus in all the boards across the country, at least, in the science subjects. The students should be given opportunity to prepare in the same syllabus from class XI onwards, before they are instructed to appear for the NEET, which is presently only the CBSE-based; There should be regulations to limit the tuition fees by the private medical colleges, otherwise they might increase their charges to compensate the capitation fees.

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Before concluding, I would like to say that in view of the severe shortage of the doctors to meet the need, the Government hospitals, including the district hospitals, with large infrastructures should be considered to develop graduate and post-graduate courses similar to DNB courses, which has been very successful in West Bengal. Thus, the dependence on private medical colleges might be reduced; private medical colleges, which do not have such a huge infrastructure, clinical services, patients, etc., usually invest capital for their profit only. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

MS. DOLA SEN: Okay, Sir.

The ESI hospitals and railway hospitals, which already have huge infrastructures, should also be considered for development of this education system. Additional grants from the Central Government should be sanctioned to develop the infrastructure and system, instead of doing it merely from the contributions from the insured patients who are paying for their health only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for the maiden speech. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं 'the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016' और 'the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016', दोनों के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह भारत सरकार की तरफ से बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है। एक तो इससे सारे देश में एक साथ, एक तरह से exam होगा और बड़ी बात यह है, खासकर जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, वे दूर-दराज के इलाकों में नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं इस बिल के हक में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कई तरह की दिक्कतें हैं, जिनके बारे में मेंबर्स ने बताया, सदन में कई तरह की बातें उन्होंने रखीं। इस देश में जो एजुकेशन और हेल्थ है, इसे हम पूरी तरह से प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में सौंपते जा रहे हैं। सरकार के हाथ में जो शिक्षा है, वह घिसटते हुए बहुत ही बुरी हालत में पहुंच गयी है, यहां से वहां तक पूरा एजुकेशन सिस्टम बुरी हालत में है, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि भारत सरकार के हाथ में या राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में जो सरकारी medical colleges हैं, वे आज भी ठीक-ठाक तरीके से चल रहे हैं। उनके अंदर नियम और कानून हैं और जो लोग वहां से निकल रहे हैं, वे ठीक और अच्छे लोग हैं। मैं सभी सदस्यों के बयानों को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मैं इसके समर्थ में हूँ और इस पर ज्यादा विस्तार से नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन हमारे देश की कैसी हालत है कि 70 बरस होने वाले हैं, सारी पार्टियों के लोग यहां पर बोले हैं, वे अच्छे लोग हैं, समझदार लोग हैं, उन्होंने कई तरह की दिक्कतें ठीक-ठीक रखीं, लेकिन एक सबसे बड़ी बात जो है, वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में महात्मा जी और बाबा साहेब के बीच में जो समझौता हुआ, उससे हिन्दुस्तान की 80 फीसदी जनता को, जो सदियों से नीचे थे, विशेष अवसर देने का काम हुआ। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बात को नहीं कहता, लेकिन एक मेंबर

ने भी इस बारे में नहीं कहा। देश भर में लाखों लोग, खासकर जो पुराने medical college से पास हो गए, जो अपना निजी अस्पताल चला रहे हैं, उनके बेटे हों या अन्य कोई हों - इस देश में लाखों डॉक्टर्स हैं, जो सारे देश में तमाम तरह के काम करके लूटते हैं, वे सब लोग अपने बच्चों को इन medical colleges में डोनेशन देकर भर्ती करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह से आरक्षण के मामले में लोग हमला करते हैं, रोज कितने जुलूस निकल रहे हैं कि रिजर्वेशन हमें भी दो, लेकिन डोनेशन के मामले में एक आदमी नहीं है, जो कुछ बोले! क्या बात है कि सदन में एक आदमी इस पर नहीं बोला? यहां पर सारी पार्टियों के लोग बोले। उन्होंने क्यों नहीं कुछ कहा? Medical colleges में पैसे देकर, डोनेशन देकर जो बेईमान लोग डॉक्टर बन रहे हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्यों नहीं चिंता व्यक्त करते? हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे गरीब लोग exam देकर पास होते हैं। यह जान लीजिए कि मैं इंजीनियर हूं, मैं कोई रिजर्वेशन से नहीं आया हूं, मैं हिन्दुस्तान में टॉपर था, मैं टॉप करके आया था। मैं इसलिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं, मुझे अफसोस है कि यहां पूरे सदन में एक मेंबर, जो ऊंचे तबके से है, वह बोलता नहीं है, वह उनके हक में बात नहीं करता है। कोई उनके हक में ज़रा सी बात करने को तैयार नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में सारी medical education को यदि बरबाद और तबाह किया है तो इस डोनेशन ने किया है। इस डोनेशन के सिस्टम को आप इस exam के साथ खत्म करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? जो रिजर्वेशन सरकारी medical colleges में होता है, वह private colleges में होगा या नहीं होगा? मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एमसीआई के अमेंडमेंट बिल के बाद सबसे बड़ा सवाल आपके सिर पर यह आता है कि medical college में आप exam तो लेंगे, उनका exam लेकर उन्हें मौका तो देंगे, लेकिन क्या यह मौका देंगे, कि जो private medical colleges हैं, जिन्होंने धंधा बना लिया है - आज पूरे देश में चारों तरफ जिनके पास दो नम्बर का पैसा है, वे medical college खोल रहे हैं, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खोल रहे हैं - क्या वहां पर आप रिजर्वेशन को लागू करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे - यह है, सबसे बड़ा सवाल। सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि इस देश के लोग जान लें कि हिन्दुस्तान की 80 फीसदी जनता के साथ अन्याय, जुल्म और ज्यादाती सदियों तक कैसे चलेगी? यहां डा. लोहिया थे, जय प्रकाश जी थे, मधु लिमये थे, राजनारायण थे, लाडली मोहन निगम थे, बड़े-बड़े लोग यहां थे, वे हिन्दुस्तान के कमजोर तबके के लोगों के लिए बोलते थे। यहां एक पार्टी नहीं है, एक लोग नहीं है। जो इतनी बड़ी गड़बड़ हो रही है, इतना बड़ा जुल्म हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों के साथ हो रहा है, वे किसी तरह से पास होते हैं और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज में उनकी फीस ज्यादा लगती है। इसमें भी फीस ज्यादा लगेगी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मान्यवर, हमारी एक आपत्ति है। शरद जी कह रहे हैं कि कोई मेम्बर यहां रिजर्वेशन पर नहीं बोलता है। हम सब ने पूछा कि आरक्षण की नीति क्या होगी? हमने खुद मंत्री जी से खड़े होकर पूछा। खाली शरद जी यह सोचें कि ये ही या इनकी पार्टी ही आरक्षण के बारे में बोलती है, तो मैं इसको condemn करता हूँ और मैं इस चीज़ को पसंद भी नहीं करता हूँ। हम सब लोगों ने बोला। ये सबको * , जो चाहे बता दें। हर एक को संभलकर बोलना चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे जैसे बोले हैं, वैसे बोले होते। मैं ईमानदार आदमी हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: और सब है? *

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री शरद यादव: आप सुन लीजिए। आपने एक सेंटेंस बोला। मैं आपको ध्यान से सुन रहा था। आप कालेज चलाते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम कालेज नहीं चलाते हैं। आप गलतफहमी मत रखिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको गलतफहमी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप किसी को डांट नहीं सकते। आप सीनियर होंगे, लेकिन आपसे कम सीनियर मैं भी नहीं हूँ। आप अपनी पार्टी वालों को डांटिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is okay. No arguments. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बोलिए। आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये नहीं चाहते कि मैं बोलूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने एक सेंटेंस बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: और क्या गाथा गाएं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, नरेश जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुलायम सिंह यादव जी से बड़ा कोई आरक्षण का पक्षधर नेता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप बोल चुके हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No; you made your point. शरद यादव जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मुझे तकलीफ यह है कि देखिए, मेरे बोलने के बाद किस तरह से... यानी सब बोले, यह मामूली घटना है, कालेजों में डोनेशन लेकर एडमिशन हो रहे हैं। लाखों लोग भर्ती हो रहे हैं, क्या यह बात एक सेंटेंस में समाप्त की जा सकती है? मैंने यही बात कही। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि लोग इसके हक में हैं या नहीं हैं। मैं इस सदन में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे बोलने के बाद देखिए क्या रिएक्शन होता है। किस तरह से लोग, जो बात सौ फीसदी सच है, उसको इधर-उधर करके कहना चाहते हैं कि नहीं, हम भी, हम भी, हम भी, हम भी। मैंने सिर्फ यह बात कही कि जितना रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ बोला गया, देश भर में इतने सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जितनी भी कैटेगरीज हैं, चाहे बैंक्स हैं या और कोई है या आपका सदन है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि लोग नहीं लड़ते। लोग लड़े होंगे, लेकिन क्या कोई चीज़ सुधर रही है? कोई चीज़ बन रही है क्या? किसी तरह से इसमें सुधार हो रहा है क्या? मेडिकल कालेजों में डोनेशन देकर लोग भर्ती हो रहे हैं, उसमें एक भी परिवर्तन हुआ क्या? चाहे ये सरकार हो, चाहे दूसरी सरकार हो, किसने परिवर्तन कर दिया? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि डोनेशन से ज्यादा बेईमान लोग पैसा देकर भर्ती होते हैं। जो आप बिल में अमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं, मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट कालेजों में रिजर्वेशन होगा या नहीं होगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनमें इनका दाखिला होगा या नहीं होगा? मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Bill seeks to have a uniform common entrance test for admission to under-graduate and postgraduate courses in medical colleges.

While supporting the very concept of a uniform entrance test, I would like to take this opportunity to share some anxieties that have been expressed from amongst various quarters. As we all know, education comes under the Concurrent List of our Constitution. I would like to know whether the Government, while promulgating the Ordinance, had any consultations with the concerned States. In different States, the admission policy is different. Tamil Nadu had already expressed their concern. In medical colleges in Tamil Nadu, admissions are made based on marks secured in the PUC examinations. They feel that this system works better as it ensures the admission of socially and educationally backward sections. That is because there is a problem that many students have to depend on coaching for entrance examinations and only affluent sections are in a position to go for coaching for entrance examinations. That is why there is this feeling in Tamil Nadu that it is better to make PUC the basic qualification for ensuring admission. So, there is an apprehension. All these apprehensions need to be considered by the hon. Minister. Another apprehension that has been expressed here is that only CBSE students have a better footing so far as getting admission to medical colleges is concerned and State Board students have a lesser chance for getting admissions. Unfortunately, while promulgating the Ordinance, it seems the Government did not consider any of these concerns or apprehensions. But it is extremely important to ensure quality in medical education, to curb the corruption that is taking place during admissions, especially in private medical colleges, and also the corruption that is much prevalent in the Medical Council of India.

Sir, what was the urgency to promulgate an Ordinance? Yes, there was urgency, but that urgency did not arise all of a sudden. It had been there for more than a decade. The urgency could be for reasons like rampant corruption in the field of medical education, especially during admissions, corruption in the Medical Council of India, and so on. There is the question of accountability of the Medical Council of India. There is the issue of capitation fee. All those issues are there, but these issues did not arise all of a sudden. They have been there for more than a decade, but unfortunately, successive Governments have failed to address this pertinent issue, time and again. I don't think even the present effort, the NEET, can resolve all those issues that exist in the field of medical education because it only seeks a uniform Entrance examination.

Sir, what are the private managements doing? They do not consider the merit of the students; they do not consider the *inter se* merit. They follow the pick-and-choose method. They used to pick up a student from the entrance list, at random, and gave them admission based on the money that was being given and not on the basis of merit or the rank. So, if we are going in for a Common Entrance Test, NEET, then there should be a specific provision which ensures a centralized counselling, which should be both at the Central level and the State level, whichever may be the case. There should be a

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

centralized counselling. Otherwise, these private managements would pick up students for admission on the basis of money. Sir, fee structure is decided by various committees headed by retired Judges. But many of the institutions are not following the prescribed fee structure. They are collecting exorbitant capitation fee. Even though capitation fee is banned by the Supreme Court of India, we are not in a position to curb capitation fees. Curbing capitation fees is very much essential for ensuring merit. Merit should be made a criterion for admitting students. Again, Sir, there is no provision for ensuring admission of socially and educationally backward sections in private medical colleges and private dental colleges. We have already made an amendment to the Constitution; it is 93rd Constitution Amendment, which empowers the State to ensure admission of socially and educationally backward sections in all the educational institutions, including private institutions. Is the Government in a position to ensure admission of these backward sections in private medical colleges and self-financing institutions? Private medical colleges are charging exorbitant fee. Poor students are not in a position to take admission by paying the higher fee being charged in private medical colleges and self-financing institutions. There should be a provision for ensuring cross-subsidization. Freeships and scholarships should be provided for students coming from backward sections. Otherwise, poor students will not be able to take admission. If exorbitant fee is being charged in private and self-financing institutions, how can a poor student take admission in these institutions? So, there should be a differential fee structure-scholarships and freeships should be provided to them. There is a tendency of these private medical colleges to become deemed universities because deemed universities have got a right to conduct their own examination. Are deemed universities coming under the purview of this Bill? They have got right to conduct their own examination. Private universities are becoming deemed universities. So deemed universities should also be brought under the purview of this Bill. There are a lot many other issues which need to be seriously discussed, debated and considered. Hence, I request this august House to send this Bill to a Select Committee so that a thorough discussion may take place. Thank you.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, हमारे लिए हैल्थ एक ऐसा सेक्टर है, जिस पर हमें आज भी बहुत काम करना होगा। भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति डॉक्टर की संख्या कई देशों की तुलना में काफी कम है, लेकिन देश में मेडिकल एजुकेशन की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मेडिकल एजुकेशन पर चिंता प्रकट करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है और अब "नीट" की बात सामने आयी है, लेकिन यह जो बिल सरकार द्वारा लाया गया है, इससे हमारी चिंता दूर नहीं होगी क्योंकि इस में कई बातें अच्छी भी हैं और कई गंभीर चिंताएं दर्शाती हैं।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKENDU SEKHAR ROY), *in the Chair*]

सब से पहली बात यह है कि राज्यों को मेडिकल एग्जाम में 85 परसेंट सीट्स अपने यहां के स्टूडेंट्स के लिए रिजर्व रखने के संबंध में नए सिस्टम में क्या mechanism होगा, यह क्लियर नहीं है? आज हर स्टेट में अलग-अलग परीक्षा की व्यवस्था है, उसको लेकर भी दिक्कत आएगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि बिल के अनुसार "नीट" परीक्षा सीबीएसई लेगी, लेकिन अभी भी ऐसे हजारों स्कूल हैं, जहां सीबीएसई का syllabus नहीं पढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसलिए जो बच्चे दूसरे कोर्स से पढ़ेंगे, उनका तो नुकसान ही होगा। इसके अलावा अब ऑल इंडिया लेवल पर एग्जाम होने से गरीब घरों के बच्चों को राज्य से बाहर एडमिशन लेना पड़ सकता है। इससे उन पर आर्थिक बोझ पड़ेगा। इसकी भरपाई कैसे की जाएगी? क्या उनके लिए किसी स्कॉलरशिप के बारे में सोचा गया है? इसमें इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। नीट परीक्षा के मीडियम को लेकर भी confusion बना हुआ है। बिल में इसका स्पष्ट प्रावधान होना चाहिए था कि इसकी परीक्षा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी के अलावा आठवीं अनुसूची में रखी गई सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में होगी। इसलिए महोदय, हम यह मानते हैं कि मेडिकल एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में काफी अराजकता फैली हुई है और प्राइवेट medical colleges में मनमानी फीस पर खासकर लगाम लगनी चाहिए। आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, there appears to be some confusion as to why this Ordinance has come and why this Bill has come. This Bill is a very small Bill which says that the Ordinance, which was brought, is being replaced by this Bill. Now, what was that Ordinance? Is it the same language which is in the Bill?

A short background to this Bill is that an Expert Committee was constituted in 2009. Now, that Expert Committee of the Medical Council of India suggested that there should be a unitary examination throughout the country and this examination should be held for the purposes of admissions to all the medical colleges. After that, the Expert Committee submitted its recommendations in June, 2009. In April, 2009, it was constituted and in June, 2009, its recommendations were submitted. In December, 2010, the Government finally gave its approval to the recommendation of the Expert Committee of the MCI. On this basis, the notification was issued, which was challenged before the hon. Supreme Court. In the hon. Supreme Court, there was an interim order. After that, this interim order itself was quashed in July, 2013. A review was filed. After the review was filed, which has been allowed in 2016, thereafter, the situation arose as to how it should be done.

So, the original thing has come from the MCI itself, which wanted that there should be unitary examination. Therefore, to say that the MCI was not wanting it is incorrect. The MCI initiated it. It went to the Government. They took time, and after that, the matter went up to the Supreme Court and it was quashed. Then, again, the MCI, in 2015, recommended to the Government for amending Section 33 and bring this within the purview of the Bill and see that a common examination is held in the whole country.

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

Now, after the review was allowed, there was an interim direction by the hon. Supreme Court saying that this year, all examinations with respect to the entrance to medical colleges would be held through a common entrance test, and that was called NEET. Now, it will be under NEET that one examination would be held for all the State colleges including private colleges. This was the direction. There was a hue and cry. काफी स्टेट्स ने यह कहा, और सही कहा, क्योंकि एक प्रोविज़न है, जिसमें अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का 2013 का ऑर्डर देखा जाए, जिसमें उन्होंने quash का जो रिव्यू है, उस रिव्यू में, उसको set aside कर दिया। एक non-speaking order से कहा गया कि इसको फिर से सुनेंगे। पर उसमें जो main grounds quashing के थे, वे दो, तीन ग्राउंड्स थे, और उनमें से एक ग्राउंड यह थी कि statutory requirement है कि आप इस तरह का नोटिफिकेशन इश्यू करने से पहले सारे स्टेट्स से भी कंसल्ट करेंगे। Now, the Government, at that point of time, did no consultation with the States. It came on as an admitted fact that कि स्टेट्स से कोई कंसल्टेशन किए बगैर सीधे-सीधे ऑर्डर जारी हो गया और उसके ग्राउंड पर क्वेश हो गया था। This time, they have said, आप इसको एप्लाई कीजिए, इस बीच हम उस मेन मैटर को तय करेंगे, जो कोर्ट में डिसाइड होगा, उस पर कंसिडर करेंगे। When this issue arose, a meeting was called and it was decided कि क्या किया जाए, क्योंकि काफी स्टेट्स इस बात पर object कर रहे हैं कि अगर इस बार यह हमारे यहाँ लागू हो गया, तो हमारे यहाँ के बच्चे admission नहीं पाएँगे। They have language problems. Different issues were raised and it was said कि common test के तहत examination नहीं होना चाहिए। After that, the Government has come with an Ordinance, जिसमें उसने यह कहा कि हम स्टेट्स को exempt कर रहे हैं। ...(*Time-bell rings*)... For one year, they exempted the States from this examination but they have not exempted the private colleges. आज जो situation है, वह situation यह है कि प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ में NEET apply करता है। अगर प्राइवेट कॉलेज में admission होना है, तो merit के माध्यम से जो criteria fixed है, आप उसको clear करेंगे, तब आप प्राइवेट कॉलेज में admission पाएँगे। बहस इस तरह से हो रही है, जैसे the entire text of the Supreme Court judgement is seen as कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, हम कह रहे हैं कि आप common test करिए, जिससे वे merit में हों और अगर merit criteria रहेगा, तो किसी को इसमें objection नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इस पर objection की, इसलिए स्टेट के favour में एक साल के लिए यह Ordinance लाया गया है और यह कहा गया कि हम एक साल common test नहीं करेंगे। अब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि हम इसको एक साल के लिए लागू कर रहे हैं या हमेशा के लिए लागू कर रहे हैं और हम प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ को exclude कर रहे हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को exclude नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या ये दोनों चीज़ें permanent feature रहेंगी या सिर्फ एक साल के लिए रहेंगी? अगर आप प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ के लिए कहते हैं, जैसा कहा गया कि उसमें corruption हो जाता है, उसमें donation होता है, तो आप प्राइवेट कॉलेज में फीस बढ़ाने या लेने के बारे में क्यों नहीं एक method निकालते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से एक स्टूडेंट को जितनी सब्सिडी देती है, एक स्टूडेंट

के ऊपर हर महीने आप कई लाख की सब्सिडी खर्च करते हैं, आप वही amount calculate कर लीजिए, आप किसी प्राइवेट कॉलेज से मत पूछिए, आप किसी कमिटी से मत पूछिए, जब गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में एक स्टूडेंट admission लेता है, आप उसके ऊपर जो सब्सिडी देते हैं, आप वह उस कॉलेज को दे दीजिए या आप वह उस प्राइवेट कॉलेज को दे दीजिए या उसको इतना permit कर दीजिए कि वह फीस की तरह ले या आप यह कहिए कि प्राइवेट कॉलेज नहीं होना चाहिए, चलना ही नहीं चाहिए। But to say simply on this ground कि fee structure इतना heavy हो जाता है और उसमें इतना donation involve होता है, इसलिए हम इसको कर रहे हैं, तो आपने प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज को already purview में ले लिया है। They are now within the NEET. Presently, they are within the NEET, and, therefore, within that purview. It is the Government colleges which are outside the purview. So, you have to decide whether you want merit in the Government colleges or not, or, you want merit only in the private colleges. So, if you decide that it has to be merit, it has to be everywhere. For that, there are problems with the States, there are genuine problems with the States, क्योंकि CBSE के बच्चे सब जगह से पास नहीं हो सकते। उत्तर प्रदेश में High School Board होता है, Intermediate होता है। वहाँ के बच्चे CBSE के हिसाब से compete नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह आपने एक criteria fix कर रखा है। इसी तरीके से दूसरी स्टेट्स में, जैसे Southern States में या और जगह भी है। इसलिए आपको इसके लिए एक method निकालना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए आपको एक criteria करके इन सबके लिए काम करना पड़ेगा, तभी आप uniformity ला सकते हैं। लेकिन आप जो भी करिए, वह permanent feature कीजिए, stop-gap arrangement मत कीजिए, जो अभी चले और फिर अगले साल आप एक ordinance लाएँ और फिर से इस पर एक्ट बनाएँ। इस तरह का feature नहीं होना चाहिए। आपको तय करना चाहिए कि हम इसको किस तरह से चलाएँगे, लेकिन साथ में यह भी कह देना कि केवल MCI में गड़बड़ी थी, MCI में जो तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने गड़बड़ी की थी, उनके खिलाफ केस चला था, इसलिए यह हुआ था, यह तथ्य बिल्कुल गलत है, क्योंकि यह सबको मालूम हो चुका है कि तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ जो भी केसेज थे, वे सब खत्म हो गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... There is not even a single case which is pending. That should not be made the basis for bifurcating the MCI. There should be other genuine reasons. जो नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा, बिल्कुल सही कहा कि एक ही कॉलेज में चार कमिटीज चार लोग तय करेंगे, चार criteria तय होंगे, P.G. के लिए अलग होगा, U.G. के लिए अलग होगा, तो it may not be a uniform method. आपको इसके लिए सोचना पड़ेगा। आप केवल किसी दबाव में आकर यह decision लेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं रहेगा। आपको students के interest में, स्टेट्स के interest में और अलग-अलग स्टेट्स की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए। हम इस Ordinance के favour में खड़े हुए हैं और हम इसको support करते हैं।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): सर, तत्कालीन एमसीआई अध्यक्ष को इस तरह clean chit नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): नहीं, जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब आप बोलिएगा।

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैं माननीय सदस्य का बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ, लेकिन उन्हें इस तरह की clean chit नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय सदस्य अपनी टर्न पर सदन में अपने विचार रख सकते हैं, लेकिन यह कहना कि आप यह कहिए यह नहीं कहिए, यह उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I object to it. ...**(Interruptions)**... He can't dictate like that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): How can he speak like this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Ramesh, ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Ramesh, it is your turn now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: If certain facts are brought, ...**(Interruptions)**... He can say something contrary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: When his turn comes, he can speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why does he disrupt like this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You have called me, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Not now. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have called Mr. CM. Ramesh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I stand in support of this Amendment Bill. I am happy to note that the Medical Council of India, with an aim to ensure that the admissions made to medical courses are purely on the basis of merit and no other consideration in a transparent and accountable manner, worked out the concept of single entrance test for all medical courses. Accordingly, after critical deliberations, the required recommendation was made by the Medical Council of India in June, 2009 to the Government of India. After a great deal of pursuance and correspondence, it was notified by an appropriate amendment to the Governing Regulations of MCI after approval by the Government of India after almost 18 months in December, 2010. However, it was challenged by a section of private colleges before the hon. Supreme Court, which, at the outset, stayed the law of NEET, and finally, in July, 2013 quashed and set aside the law of NEET.

The said decision of the hon. Supreme Court was challenged by filing a review petition by the Medical Council of India and the Government of India respectively, which came up for hearing in the early 2016 and finally was upheld by the hon. Supreme court in April, 2016 which also set aside its earlier judgment, and the NEET has become operational from this academic year only.

I, on behalf of my party, would like to put on record the sense of appreciation of this notable initiation of concept of bringing the law of NEET to MCI as well as to the Central Government.

Sir, after bifurcation of our State, more medical colleges are there in Hyderabad. We requested for more students and more doctors in Andhra Pradesh. Recently, they have given one Government college, Sir. We are totally in support of this Amendment Bill. Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand up in support of this Bill. After all, we all know that this Ordinance was absolutely necessary. There was large uproar from a wide section of society. Therefore, the Government, in its wisdom, has rightly proclaimed an Ordinance, which is now being sought to be ratified by Parliament by way of this Bill. Sir, the issue, as many Members have spoken, is that in a large country with such a big population, we have had far too few medical colleges in the country. It is only in the last 15-20 years that we are seeing that the number of colleges has gone up, whereas historically, if you see fifty years from around Independence till the early 2000 period, there have not been more than 130-40 medical colleges all across the country. Therefore, obviously, the ills associated with fewer seats and more applicants would definitely apply, but that has not been highlighted and voiced by many Members. Even while we speak, I do not think there are more than 400 medical colleges in the country. One of the reasons has been that the criteria for setting up medical colleges have been far too stringent. Earlier, we used to need hundred acres of land for a medical college. For what, God knows! Then, it became 50 acres and 30 acres and 25 acres and now, I think, of late, there has been a reasonable relaxation in the criteria. Like, if there are hospitals around or if they are willing to be a part of the eco-system to support medical colleges etc., that has never been really adequately addressed. And, therefore, even while we pass this Bill, we must look at the core issue of what ails the sector in terms of medical education. It is a sector; it is very important. Today, we have got mushrooming colleges in engineering. Today, engineering is in such a situation that there are seats going vacant. In Maharashtra alone, I can count 50,000 engineering seats which are vacant while we speak.

There are lakhs of seats across the country. But, in respect of medical colleges, their situation has always been different because they have far too few colleges and per capita number of doctors in India is far too low considering the kind of poverty, disease and other issues which face and plague our nation. So, I think, this should be our endeavour, to increase the number of medical colleges. Sir, there is a peculiar situation. We know of students going overseas for higher studies or specialised studies. But, in the case of

[Shri Praful Patel]

medical colleges, people from small towns and villages also send their children abroad. Because they cannot get admission in the USA or the UK, they go to Russia, some go to Ukraine and some go to China — all those kinds of countries which normally are not associated with higher education. I do not want to cast any aspersions. But we know the kind of doctors those countries churn out when they come back. I know one doctor who is from my own constituency, I asked- him from where he had done his medical studies. He said, "Vladivostok". Now, in one corner of Russia, in Siberia, he did his medicine. I have nothing against that. But, the point is, if we can put up more medical colleges, I think, that will go a long way.

There has been a debate on the side in respect of the Medical Council of India. It is ultimately an autonomous body set up by an Act of Parliament. How to strengthen the Medical Council of India is more important rather than tinkering with it and trying some other experiment. In fact, on the basis of what my friends were trying to establish, I was just reading that there is a commission of inquiry as stipulated in the Medical Council of India Act. Let us know how many inquiries under this commission of inquiry have been ever set up. The Central Government has all the powers, if something goes wrong, to set up a commission of inquiry. In all these years, ever since the Medical Council of India has been set up, when you reply please let us know how many times the Government has acted. It is not a question of this Government or that Government. It is a question of how the system works. So, please let us know and we would be happy to associate ourselves if there is any betterment to be done. The only limited point that I would make is that medical education in India has to be upgraded to quality education. There are many Government colleges. Some of them are brilliant. There are some newer ones. I still feel that because we are all political people, we all want colleges to be set up in our respective constituencies and the local areas. Even I have done it. But, then the quality of faculty becomes a big difficulty. When they become doctors, they want to work only in bigger cities and bigger towns. Nobody wants to go, work and teach in smaller places. So, medical colleges, especially in smaller places, are facing a huge problem of getting good faculty. I think that question also needs to be addressed. If we only talk of medical entrance exam, that is only one part of it. That is only to get into the college. But, the real issue is to upgrade the quality of education and to have the required quantity of doctors, which is the need of the hour. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise in support of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Sir, a lot has been said by fellow colleagues and fellow Members about the importance of medical education in India and today, what we are discussing is the National Eligibility Entrance Test, which has come into being since this academic year. The background has also been given by so many Members as to how the Medical Council of India started and initiated this process of having unitary test for the undergraduates and postgraduates in medical institutes and how it came through. In 2010, it was recommended to the Government of India and in 2013, after a lot of hue and cry, many stakeholders approached the hon. Supreme Court. Hon. Supreme Court set aside this legislation as ultra vires and unconstitutional. But the Medical Council of India went ahead with all efforts and re-approached again in 2015. And with some amendments to Section 33, this Proclamation of Ordinance came into being. Now, after ratification, it is now being tabled in the House for making a Legislation. I think, Supreme Court has given its directive and on a lot many deliberations, one thing was confirmed that in this National Eligibility cum Entrance Test, the very purpose of conducting this as a unitary test all over the country, the main fundamental issue, is of transparency and that merit be considered. That is the only aspect. But the thing which gave way to so many problems which arose in different States like my State Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh, they approached hon. Supreme Court for taking the exemption because in our State exams had taken place. And education being a subject on the Concurrent List, every State follows its resources. They have their selection of syllabuses. They have their syllabuses along with curriculum to be set up for 10+2 board exams and higher secondary also. So, accordingly, when they set this syllabus for their exams, it also differs from this NEET, because this is based on AIPMT, that is, All India Pre-Medical Test, which has started from this year in two phases. They have a syllabus based on C.B.S.E. whereas in different States they go as per the syllabus decided by the State. There, the differences came. Our need of the hour is to see that unitary test is not a problem. But we will have to ascertain that the syllabus for this test is taken up on some count, like, some subjects be selected where they are all uniform subjects all over the country, in all the States because every State has a different way of ascertaining it. If not, it will have a conflicting problem in deciding the merit.

For instance, in my State, Maharashtra students are doing well in their exams and they have been getting on merit but, since their syllabus is not conforming to what syllabus is adopted in NEET, that will make a difference now. The students from Maharashtra, aspirants from Maharashtra, may fall back in line. So, there has to be uniformity as far as syllabus is concerned. Regarding private colleges and the autonomy which is being given to the colleges, a lot many points have been stated here. I do agree that private colleges come out with donation fee or capitation fee. A development fee is also being taken. That

[Shri Anil Desai]

really harms the prospects of selecting candidates on the merit because if the candidates are not selected on merit and only because they have the affordability or if super rich people can put their wards in the medical education field — we have seen a lot many cases happening in rural areas or even a city like Mumbai also that because their fathers have paid huge donations — when this crop of medical doctors come out, their behaviour also sounds to be very rude with the patients who come from different strata and, especially, people from poor strata, are not getting any response as a patient. Similarly, there should not be any kind of a difference in selecting candidates from poor people, reserved and downtrodden society. Candidates, who are coming to get their medical education, be given preference and this Medical Education Bill should be based on such a way that it would give justice to all strata of society. It should not look that only rich can be favoured in this but poor and merit should be the basis of it. If this is taken in the right sense, I think, medical education, which is most important for a country like India which is an emerging economy in the world, will have a ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: As Shri Praful Patel has said, when we are not getting admissions, we are going to countries like Russia. And those who are doing medical graduation from there, they cannot practise in our country because our rules are there. They have to again go back to Indian Medical Council and appear for one more exam. That is the position now in our country. We should strengthen our medical stream, and it will help our country and economy. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, I was not scheduled to speak, but I have been provoked to speak by certain comments made by some hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): There was no provocation. It was a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on 8th March, 2016, I was privileged to present the 92nd Report of the Standing Committee chaired by Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, the Chairman of that Committee. This was a comprehensive report on the restructuring of the Medical Council of India. The background to this report was widespread complaints on the corrupt, non-transparent and completely arbitrary functioning of the MCI and its top officials.

This was going on for almost a decade, but, because of the nexus between certain vested interests in the political establishment and the MCI, no further action could be taken. The UPA Government started the process of clean up of the MCI. This was taken forward, but, then, it went into the courts and everything went into cold storage.

The Standing Committee, for one year, took evidence from stakeholders across the country, spoke to doctors, activists and various interest groups and gave a unanimous report. I want to ask the hon. Minister a straight question: Have vested interested sabotaged this report once again? Because all we read after the submission of this report is that it was referred to a three-member group of the NITI Aayog. Now, what the NITI Aayog has recommended, God alone knows. But the fact of the matter is, there is a systematic attempt being made to scuttle recommendations of the Standing Committee and the scuttling is taking place by the same vested interests, which the Standing Committee also had referred to in their recommendations. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister what the intention of the Government is. Are they going to succumb to the vested interests or are they going to reform the Medical Council of India? Sir, the Bill, we are passing today, is only one small part of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It is not a *la carte*-, it is not a cafeteria where you take one dish and say that the other dish is not acceptable to me. It is a comprehensive package and you cannot take one recommendation in isolation. I want to ask the hon. Minister what the intention of the Government is about the Standing Committee's recommendations. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has set up a three-member Committee including Justice Lodha and the former CAG of the Government of India. How will the recommendations of the three-member Committee of the Supreme Court gel with the recommendations that have been made by the Standing Committee?

Mr. Satish Misra has raised a very important point. Sir, the second question I want to ask is: Does this Bill cover private colleges also? I want the clarity from the Minister. The idea was that there would be a Common Entrance Test covering Government Colleges and private colleges. That is what the Standing Committee recommendation was. Already we have a need for the private colleges. Now what we're doing is, we are giving one year grace for Government colleges. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this one year will be a stretchable year or under no circumstances, will they allow an extension beyond one year. Our understanding, when we attended the meeting which the Finance Minister had called, was that at the end of one year, from next year, *i.e.*, 2017-18, there will be one Common Entrance Test for Government and private colleges in different regional colleges. I want to get a clear and categorical assertion from the hon. Minister. Thirdly, Sir, we all know the tentacles that the Medical Council of India has across the political system. Look

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

at the reconstitution of the National Board of Examinations. The same people, against whom so many questions raised, have been able to influence the selection of people on the National Board of Examinations. Looking at the constitution of the National Board of Examinations, it doesn't give me any confidence whatsoever that this Government has the courage to stand up to the vested interests of the Medical Council of India and accept the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, headed by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, which was a comprehensive blue-print for reform to medical education, which included elimination of the evil capitation fee, increasing quality of both undergraduate and postgraduate education, having a common entrance exam and a common exit exam and improving the quality of medical education. Going by the present National Board of Examinations, I am afraid, whatever the Government says that it is going to stand up to the MCI, and the havoc that the MCI has caused across the country over the past few decades, whether they will actually demonstrate this courage.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will answer the NEET exam issue in detail after hearing all the hon. Members. The hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh has raised the issue of the Medical Council of India. I would like to assure him very clearly that this Government is not going to succumb to any vested interests. We are very clear about it. We are working on it; and it will be a fool-proof arrangement. It is not only that, with all the recommendations available, we will try to consult all of you and then we will come forward. Number one, it will be a fool-proof arrangement.

Number two, this Government is not going to succumb to any vested interest.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, काफी सालों से हमारे यहां देश में मेडिकल कॉलेज के दाखिले के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं एक डॉक्टर होने के नाते इससे सीधा संबंध भी रखता हूँ और इसके साथ जुड़ी समस्या से मैं काफी वाकिफ भी हूँ। एक छात्र जिसका अपना डॉक्टर बनने का रहता है वह ऑन एन एवरेज दस से बारह आवेदन पत्र मेडिकल कॉलेज के टैस्ट के भरता है जो अपने आप में भी एक खर्चीली बात होती है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज और डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी के एप्लीकेशन फॉर्म काफी महंगे होते हैं। छात्र साधारणतः सात से नौ परीक्षाएं देता है, एंट्रेंस टैस्ट देता है। हर टैस्ट का पाठ्यक्रम अलग-अलग होने से वह पढ़ाई के ऊपर कम ध्यान दे पाता है और कौन से मेडिकल कॉलेज में मुझे एडमिशन मिल सकता है, इसके बारे में ज्यादा सोचता है। इससे उसे काफी मानसिक कठिनाई से भी गुजरना पड़ता है। अलग-अलग मेडिकल टैस्ट की तारीखें एक साथ टकराने से उसको कुछ परीक्षाएं छोड़नी भी पड़ती हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, इससे भी ज्यादा परेशान और हैरान करने वाली बात यह है कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज, जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, डीमड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनके सेपरेट एंट्रेंस टैस्ट होते हैं। यहां रिजर्वेशन भी रहता है, जो सौ प्रतिशत रहता है और यह सौ प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन एस0सी0, एस0टी0 के लिए नहीं होता, यह सौ प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन जो पैसे दे सकते हैं, उनके लिए होता है। ये सीटें 25 लाख, 50 लाख और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन की सीटें एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा में बेची जाती हैं।

4.00 P.M.

हम कई बार लोगों को यह कहते हुए सुनते हैं कि एससीज़-एसटीज़ रिज़र्वेशन के कारण गुणवत्ता कम हो जाती है, लेकिन जब वही एडमिशन 100 प्रतिशत पैसों के भरोसे होता है या unofficially यह रिज़र्वेशन सुपर रिच लोगों के लिए होता है, तो उसके कारण जो गुणवत्ता कम होती है, उस बारे में वे कभी नहीं बोलते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल पास होने से इन करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेस पर एक फुल स्टॉप लग जाएगा। जैसा हमने देखा है, "मुन्ना भाई एमबीबीएस" एक फिल्म आई थी, जो इन करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेस के ऊपर बनी थी। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि "मुन्ना भाई एमबीबीएस" जैसी फिल्म अब नहीं आएगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, कैपिटेशन फीस का इससे भी ज्यादा असर होता है। जो छात्र एक करोड़ या दो करोड़ देकर पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएशन करता है, वह बाद में इस बारे में ज्यादा सोचता है कि यह पैसा कैसे वसूल करूँ? फिर अनजाने में वह भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार बनता है और उसके दुश्चक्र में वह फँस जाता है, जबकि हम उसी डॉक्टर से हमेशा समाज सेवा की अपेक्षा भी रखते हैं। यह बिल इस दुश्चक्र को खत्म करेगा और समाज जिस डॉक्टर पर भरोसा करता है, अपनी पूरी जान जिस डॉक्टर के पास देता है, उसे यह बिल नैतिक, ईमानदार, गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अच्छा डॉक्टर बनाएगा, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाएगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

हमारे कुछ ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने इस बिल के बारे में कुछ आशंकाएँ भी उठाई हैं। जैसे रिज़र्व सीट्स का क्या होगा या राज्यों का जो रिज़र्वेशन कोटा है, क्या वह वैसा ही रहेगा? जैसा कि मैंने इसमें पढ़ा है, दिनांक 16.5.2016 को यूनियन गवर्नमेंट और राज्य सरकारों की एक मीटिंग हुई थी। रिज़र्वेशन के बारे में जैसा स्टेट्स का अधिकार है, स्टेट्स जैसे-जैसे अपने रिज़र्वेशन कोटा रख रही हैं, वही कोटा रहने वाला है, ऐसा इस बिल में है। राज्य सरकार का जो भी अधिकार है, वह छीना नहीं जाएगा, ऐसा भी इसमें है। जैसे कि हिली एरियाज़ के लिए कुछ स्टेट्स में रिज़र्वेशन है। जो स्टूडेंट ग्रामीण इलाके के हैं, उनके लिए भी रिज़र्वेशन है, तो वह भी इसमें रहेगा। सीबीएसई, आईसीएससी और स्टेट बोर्ड्स के बारे में भी काफी आशंकाएँ उठाई गई थीं। कुछ स्टेट्स में लड़कियों के लिए आरक्षण है, उनको preferential marks कुछ ज्यादा दे सकते हैं। उसी प्रकार, यदि स्टेट्स वाले चाहते हैं तो स्टेट बोर्ड्स के स्टूडेंट्स के लिए preferential marks भी दे सकते हैं। यानी, एडमिशन के लिए जो भी प्रोसेस राज्य अपना रहे हैं, उनका वही तरीका रहेगा, सिर्फ मार्क्स का बेसिस या आधार स्टेट बोर्ड्स या प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज का एंट्रेंस टेस्ट अथवा डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी का एंट्रेंस टेस्ट न होकर NEET के मार्क्स या गुण रहेंगे। इतना ही इस बिल में है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसका साथ सभी को देना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा बिल है, जो पूरे देश में लागू होगा। हमने देखा है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में काफी नियम लागू नहीं होते हैं, काफी ऐक्ट्स लागू नहीं होते, लेकिन यह बिल जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी लागू होगा। हम कह सकते हैं कि यह बिल कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एक ही रहेगा और एक ही तरीके से लागू होगा।

मैं संक्षिप्त में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह बिल पारित होने के बाद एक परीक्षा होने के नाते छात्र पढ़ाई पर ध्यान दे सकेंगे और स्पर्धा की वजह से वे मेहनत का महत्व समझेंगे, जो कि बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है।

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

इससे मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशंस में होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार पर पूर्ण विराम लगेगा। राज्य सरकारें अपने यहाँ एससीज़-एसटीज़ को जो आरक्षण दे रही हैं, लड़कियों को जो आरक्षण दे रही हैं या हिली एरियाज़ से आने वाले छात्रों को जो आरक्षण दे रही हैं, वह वही रहेगा। यह बिल समाज में सेवाभावी तथा ईमानदार डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाएगा। कुछ और लोगों की भी आशंकाएँ थीं, जिनको मैं देखना चाहूँगा कि वे क्या-क्या थीं। एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि exit examination होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैंने ऐसे काफी students देखे हैं, जो Russia और China में जाकर 6 साल का प्रशिक्षण लेते हैं, शिक्षण लेते हैं और बाद में Medical Council of India का examination पास नहीं कर सकते। वे 10-10, 15-15 साल तक भी MBBS नहीं हो सकते। 6 साल गुजारने के बाद हम यदि उससे कहें कि तुम MBBS नहीं हो तो उसे बहुत बुरा लगेगा और ऐसी स्थिति में वह आत्महत्या भी कर सकता है। इसलिए exit exam के बजाय हमेशा entrance test होना ही अधिक लाभदायी है। Languages के बारे में NEET में clear है कि languages जो भी हैं, उनमें ही exam होगा।

महोदय, सदन के हरेक सदस्य से मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि इस विधेयक को हम सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें, ताकि बाहर भी politician और Parliamentarian के रूप में हमारी जो छवि है, उसे हम बढ़ाएं, क्योंकि इससे corruption पूरी तरह से बंद होगा। मैं यह कहूँगा कि जिस तरह से हम "एक भारत" कहते हैं, उसी तरह से "एक वैद्यकीय शिक्षा" और "एक NEET" रहे, इसलिए सभी लोग इसको समर्थन दें, ऐसा मैं आग्रह करूँगा, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri D. Raja. Not there. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Thank you, Sir. Let me first say that little confusion that was going around over the legalities of this case have been cleared by Shri Misra. Now, I don't want to repeat because last time also I think people spoke about this Bill. I will just add what had been left earlier. Sir, this is a simple Bill that has come to replace the Ordinance. The Ordinance was necessitated, as Shri Misra said, because of the Supreme Court's Review Petition. As a matter of fact, this particular Bill on the medical education has a long legal chequered history starting from Justice Krishna Iyer's Judgement and down to Justice Khare's Judgement, and now Justice Dave's judgment. There are about nine judgments and are all different. Now, what is that we are looking into today? I think the House must really pardon me if I take entirely out-of-box approach to this issue. We are talking about two things in this Ordinance. One is regarding admissions through NEET and I am totally on the same page as Shri Navaneethakrishnan who said that you cannot doubt a State and say that it has no capacity to hold an exam which you are able to hold. After all, what is the Concurrent List? In higher education, we started a university. There was an objection from the Central Government. We did not care since your Act is not going to contradict central acts. Otherwise, I will have all the rights. Now, today, let us say,

what this NEET which is coming is all about; whether it has come through the Standing Committee or whether has come through the Expert Committee. My hon. friends very well know that decision of the Standing Committee is not the last word or the *Bible*. It is something which will be considered by the Government and then it will come here and finally we give our consent. So, let us not talk about it. If there is an Expert Committee or Standing Committee, it is only a guideline for us. Now, what do we do in this? Sir, there are two things in the Ordinance. One is about giving relief to students, particularly, to students of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra who were fighting against NEET. We had our own exams by that time. Now, even if, we did not have it, I feel, I have all the right to hold my exam because I look to the boys as I want to be. What exactly is this entrance exam? Entrance exam is giving a chance to a student to go and complete his MBBS. Minister Saheb, please understand this. The moment a student gives entrance exam for getting an MBBS degree, he will not become a doctor. Since you see, a backward class student is always denied admissions. See, when Shri Arjun Singh was there he introduced the Lahoti judgement came then. I will not get into all those details. Now, for getting into a college, what should be the criterion? It is the aptitude and not the standard. The standard will be looked after by the college. What course should be taught; how it should be taught is the concern of the college, your concern and experts concern. I have the initiative to study to become a doctor and, for five years, I go and get trained in the same college along with others. We have the strictest examination and I passed through. I am as good a doctor as you are. So, why is this stress on entrance, entrance and entrance? If you think that the entrance is the cause of corruption, please stop it. Think innovatively; think boldly; have two tests. Today, the tribal area people of my State or any other State are absolutely on a different wavelength and a different status. In the same strain, I would like to say that let the States look into that. Please do not disturb their powers. Even otherwise if you want to have this national test, have a second test by states where we look at the aptitude and the interest of the boys.

Mr Minister, I would like to give an example. I am the best student; I pass my MBBS, and do what? I go and settle down in America after spending ₹ 32 lakh of yours, which you spent on me. I will never come back here, except raising my eyebrows. There is another boy, who might not be that first class, but nonetheless, the best student. He passes and serves in the villages, the rural areas which lack all these medical facilities. Tell me whom you will prefer. This is not factored in by the Expert Committees. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, when you are factoring in these things, please understand for whom we need it. That is as far as the entrance test is concerned. If the NEET is there, let the States have their say as to who should be admitted. It is true that today the capitation

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

fees or the fee structure is something which is exorbitant and we cannot afford. Please have a law for that. Although we have many laws, we have the comprehensive education laws, this law and that law, hundreds of laws are there, but nobody is implementing them. Have some kind of a mechanism, have some kind of an agency which will look into it. Have some kind of an agency which will look into admissions. Have some kind of an agency which will look into fee. After their medical degrees, give them compulsory two years' rural service in the sixth year and seventh year. Like that, you must innovatively think about the entire medical education system. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Then, Sir, there is another thing; the Ordinance speaks about MCI being given the regulatory powers. I tell you, as far as regulations are concerned, not the academics, again, let an expert body look at academics objectively, like a professional body. So, as I see, the MCI is today doing a good job. But, even if you think that something is lacking, please correct and think about it. There is nothing wrong in it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: No State is going to come and say that this regulatory body should act this way or that way. But, as my knowledge goes, it is not so. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh talked against MCI, it might be true because I have not looked into it, but as I see, as a critic, let me make it clear, I am always opposed to private colleges.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: But at the same time, this regulation, as MCI, I see, it is doing fine work. Give it more teeth. It is only hissing today. Let it not hiss, let it use its teeth and see to it that regulations are implemented. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... A special agency be given to them so that they act properly. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2016 के ऊपर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं आज ज्यादा technicality की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे यहां काफी एक्सपर्ट्स इसके ऊपर बोल चुके हैं। मैं एक जनरल समस्या के ऊपर बोलूंगा। हालांकि मंत्री जी पूरे देश में बहुत घूमे हुए हैं, वे पूरे देश को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आज गांवों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की बहुत दुर्दशा है। आज भी 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा गांवों के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, नर्स नहीं हैं, मेडिकल इक्विपमेंट्स नहीं हैं, वहां पर एक्सपायरी डेट की दवाइयां मिलती हैं। इस देश की 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन गांवों में रहती है। आज जानते हैं कि उनको किसी तरह की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिलने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता? जो लोग शहरों में रहते हैं, उनकी मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट की हालत यह है कि अगर कोई दुर्भाग्य से किसी अस्पताल में चला जाता है, तो उसका वहां से वापस आना, उसके हाथ में नहीं है। यह वन-वे-टिकट है, रिटर्न टिकट आपके पास नहीं है।

श्रीमान् जी, हमारे देश के डॉक्टर्स ने पूरी दुनिया में नाम कमाया है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। आप अमेरिका जाएंगे, आप इंग्लैंड जाएंगे, आप कहीं भी जाएंगे, हमारे देश के डॉक्टर्स सब जगह पर बहुत अच्छी पोजिशन में हैं। यहां पर कुछ ऐसी भेड़चाल हो गई है कि बिलिंग के चक्र में किस के मरीजों को तकलीफ में डाला जाता है या मरीज तकलीफ में डलते हैं, चलो मैं दोनों बातें बोल देता हूं, वह आपके और हमारे बस की चीज नहीं बल्कि बाहर की चीज है।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरी दुनिया में जब हमारे डॉक्टर्स इतने एक्सपर्ट हैं, मेडिकल टूरिज्म का इतना बड़ा स्कोप है, आज पुर्तगाल ने शुरू किया है, स्पेन ने शुरू किया है और थाईलैंड ने शुरू किया है और वे उससे बिलियन्स ऑफ डॉलर्स अर्न करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा, जब आप जवाब देंगे, कि जब हमारे पास बच्चे हैं, चार-चार लाख बच्चे हर साल मेडिकल Entrance Test में appear होते हैं, तो क्यों न उनकी सीटों को बढ़ा दिया जाए?

(श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

आप सीटों को बढ़ाइए और जैसे प्रो. राम गोपाल कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है, अभी जिसकी चर्चा जयराम रमेश जी ने भी की है, उसमें Common Entrance Test के बारे में कहा गया है और exit policy के बारे में भी कहा गया है कि जो बच्चे MBBS करके आगे जाते हैं, तो उनका exit exam लिया जाए। उनके ऊपर यह कंडिशन लगाई जाए कि वे गांव में जाकर सर्विस करें, गांव में जाकर मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट करें, ताकि गांव के लोगों को भी मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट हासिल हो सके।

आज यह हो रहा है कि हमारे यहां कंसेशनल रेट पर एडमिशन लेकर बच्चे बाहर चले जाते हैं, वे वापस नहीं आते हैं, क्योंकि वहां उनकी अच्छी इनकम होती है। हमारे यहां अच्छे डॉक्टर्स मिलने की समस्या रहती है। श्रीमान्, मैं जानता हूं कि अब आप आ गए हैं, तो मेरे बोलने का कोई स्कोप नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that the impression about me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सी.एम. रमेश: आप उधर देखिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: रमेश जी, सुनो। मैं उधर बहुत देख चुका हूं और मैं यहां 22 सालों से हूं। कुछ लोगों को हमारी पार्टी से एलर्जी है। माफ करना, मैं यहां बोलना नहीं चाहता, हमें participate करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, any way.

श्रीमान् जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरी पहचान वाले लोगों में से एक बहुत नजदीकी को एक छोटी एलर्जी की प्रॉब्लम हो गई। वह प्रॉब्लम इतनी बढ़ती चली गई कि उस बच्चे को ट्रीटमेंट के लिए विदेश लेकर जाना पड़ा। जब वहां उसको बड़े अस्पताल में दिखाया, तो डॉक्टर ने पूछा कि आप कौन सी दवाई देते हैं? जब उस डॉक्टर को दवाई का पेपर दिखाया गया, तो डॉक्टर ने कहा कि इसका कोई ट्रांसप्लान्ट हुआ है। एलर्जी की प्रॉब्लम है और उस बच्चे की जान बच गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे यहां जैसे-जैसे पॉपुलेशन बढ़ रही है, पॉल्यूशन बढ़ रहा है, तो बीमारियां तो बढ़नी ही हैं।

आप AIIMS में जाकर मरीजों की दुर्दशा देखिए। आज वहां पर इंसानों की जानवरों की तरह

[श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता]

दुर्दशा हो रही है। लोग सड़कों पर पड़े हैं। तो श्रीमान् जी, मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया, जो एक रेग्युलेटरी बॉडी है, ठीक है, जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि यह समस्या है, वह समस्या है, तो दस सालों तक तो आपकी भी सरकार थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं भी उसमें था, लेकिन कभी हमारे सामने ऐसा इश्यू नहीं आया कि जिसमें किसी ने अपने मसल्स दिखाए हों या कुछ किया हो, लेकिन अगर ऐसी कोई समस्या थी, तो हर आदमी में, हर सिस्टम में कोई कमी होती है, कोई अच्छाई होती है, किसी को अपशब्द बोलना आजकल का फैशन हो गया है। मेरा इसमें कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं है। मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं as a citizen of the country कह रहा हूँ, मैं किसी के हक में या किसी के खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह फैशन हो गया है कि किसी न किसी के खिलाफ बोला जाए।

श्रीमान् जी, बिहार में हमारे 3 सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं। मेरे नोटिस में यह बात आई कि उनमें कुछ कमी रह गई है। वहां के बच्चों को admission नहीं मिलेगा। मैंने एमसीआई को contact किया। एमसीआई की टीम ने correction करवायी और उन कॉलेजेज़ को enroll करवाया। इसलिए हर तरह के मामले हैं। यह depend करता है कि उस समय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर कौन थे और आजकल हेल्थ मिनिस्टर कौन हैं। नड्डा साहब एक सुलझे हुए इंसान हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है और luckily आपको ऐसा महकमा मिला है, जिससे आपको करोड़ों लोग याद रखेंगे, आप इस विषय में बहुत सोच-समझकर निर्णय लीजिए। हम सब आपके साथ हैं। आप common entrance test लागू करिए और यह एक साल के लिए ही क्यों, आप इसे पक्का करिए। हम आपके साथ हैं। हम आपकी मदद करेंगे। हम आपको political support देंगे और साथ ही प्रो० राम गोपाल कमेटी ने "एक्जिट" के संबंध में टेस्ट का जो प्रावधान सुझाया है, उसे आप introduce करिए।

इसी के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने घंटी नहीं बजायी। यह एक rare बात है। इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have two names received after the commencement of the discussion. Yet I am going to allow three minutes to each of them.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, today we are having this discussion because this Act was brought in haste and many students from all over the country have suffered and have been traumatised because of this Act. They finished their 12th standard and with a lot of hope of getting into medical colleges, they had scored very well in their examinations, but the Government announced that you have to pass the NEET exam in order to get a seat in the medical college. A lot of students had no time to prepare for the exams and they had been put through a lot of hardships because of this. Sir, diversity is the heart and soul of our country, but time and again there are so called progressive measures which this Government has been trying to bring in, which is actually resulting in killing our diversity and doing away with our diversity and this National Eligibility and Entrance Test, NEET, is one such exam. There are numerous problems with education

and especially higher education in our country, but we have to understand that there are different problems in different States and in different parts of our country. Even within a family what a male child gets, a female child does not get the same kind of privileges and the same kind of opportunities. So, in a situation like this you cannot expect children from all over the country, students from the entire nation to be sitting for one common entrance examination because there are different kinds of Boards throughout the country. Every State has a different kind of a Board. In Tamil Nadu, there are different Boards. The State itself has a completely different Board, but the Minister has said that the examination will be conducted by the CBSE on the basis of NCERT syllabus. How fair is it? Is it fair to the students who have studied through Boards, through the Tamil Nadu State Board, for example? So, what about these students? They have passed their 12th standard examination, scored very well, but then, they have been denied the opportunities of getting into medical colleges. Sir, in 2007 the DMK Government enacted a law to ensure that admissions to professional courses would be conducted on the basis of marks taken by the students in their school examinations. After this law was enacted, it really benefited a lot of first generation college goers and students from backward communities and especially, from rural areas. Their numbers increased dramatically. So, by bringing back this Common Entrance Exam, you are actually going to deprive these students who have a chance only if there is no common exam because there is no chance and time even for them. They have to prepare for their 12 standard exams. Again you will be encouraging courses and people who are going to say that they are going to train you for these examinations. They will be charging exorbitant fee again. This is what you are going to encourage. So, students who have struggle to do very well in their XII Standards will be deprived of a fair opportunity to get into medical colleges.

Yes, there are a lot of problems with these medical colleges. We don't have enough medical colleges and there is a problem of capitation and management fee and it is very high. But, this is not the answer. The NEET is not the answer to it. You have to think of some other solution to solve this issue and make education affordable to most of the children.

So, I sincerely request the Government not to thrust the NEET on all students in this country. It is very unfair to them. And, I request you that it is time to give back education to the States where it deserves to be as we understand our children, our students much better than you would ever and remove it from the Concurrent List. Thank you.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इस बिल की सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

कहना चाहती हूँ। Medical Council की जो बात हैं, उसके लिए कहूँगी कि जो Medical Council है, वह पूरी तरह से अपना रोल नहीं निभाती है। आज भी उसके अंदर पिक एंड चूज होता है, आज भी जब medical colleges को परमिशन दी जाती है, तब उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा favouratism होता है। जो पहले के चेयरमैन थे, उनके घरों पर जब छापे पड़े थे, तो बहुत कुछ निकला था, इसीलिए उनको हटाया गया था। मैं पिछली बार छह साल तक हेल्थ कमेटी की मेम्बर रही हूँ, उसमें यह इश्यू बार-बार लिया गया था। आज भी उनका प्रोटेस्ट वही है कि जो एमसीआई का चेयरमैन है, वह कभी-कभी सुबह छह बजे जाकर इंस्पेक्शन करता है। अगर हमने इनको भी उसी के दायरे में रखना है, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि उनके साथ जस्टिस नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए इसको उससे निकालना पड़ेगा, ऐसा करना पड़ेगा। आज भी, जब हम जाते हैं, तो colleges में देखते हैं कि ऐसे-ऐसे colleges को परमिशन दी जाती है, उनके लिए कह दिया जाता है कि खोल लीजिए, जो कि कभी-कभी दो कमरों में बने होते हैं। ऐसे क्यों होता है? जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, वह यह है कि यह एग्जाम जरूर होना चाहिए। यह इसलिए होना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारी बाकी फील्ड्स चाहे इंजीनियरिंग की हो, चाहे आईएमएम कोर्स की हो या एमबीबी कोर्स की हो, इनके भी एग्जाम्स होते हैं। इसमें एक चीज कर सकते हैं - नेशनल स्कूल ऑफ लॉ का भी पूरे हिंदुस्तान में टेस्ट होता है, उसके साथ LSET का भी होता है, जोकि देश की दूसरी युनिवर्सिटीज या दूसरे colleges ले सकते हैं। इसमें भी कुछ ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए। इसको एमसीआई के दायरे से निकालना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो फिर से वही घपला होगा, जो colleges की परमिशन में होता है, वह चाहे nursing council हो, चाहे medical council हो। ऐसे लोगों को आगे मत आने दीजिए, जिन्होंने इसको भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना लिया था। ऐसा करने से आप लोगों के साथ, स्टूडेंट्स के साथ जस्टिस नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगी कि आप इसके बारे में सोचिए, इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। यह ठीक है, एक ही एग्जाम होना चाहिए और जो कैपिटेशन फ्री है, वह खत्म होनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ लोग मेरे पास आए। वे अपने बेटे को एम.डी. करवाना चाहते थे। यह सुनने वाली बात है। वे कहते हैं कि हम तीस लाख रुपये दे देंगे, 35 लाख रुपये दे देंगे, आप हमारे लड़के को एम.डी. कोर्स में एडमिशन दिलवा दीजिए। मैंने कहा कि मैं तो ऐसा कर नहीं सकती हूँ, आप किसी और से जाकर कहिए। वे कहते हैं कि हमारा अपना नर्सिंग होम चलता है, हमें सिर्फ डिग्री चाहिए। आप बताइए कि यह कैसे होगा, ऐसे किस तरह से चलेगा, आप किस तरह से बच्चों का, गरीब आदमी का इलाज कर सकेंगे? उन्होंने अभी बताया कि क्या हाल होता है, डॉक्टर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जब वे इतनी-इतनी कैपिटेशन फ्री देंगे, जब इतना-इतना पैसा देंगे, तो गाँव में जाकर क्यों बैठेंगे? वे क्यों गाँव के लोगों का इलाज करेंगे? वे तो वहीं जाएंगे, जहाँ उन्हें ल्युकरेटिव प्रैक्टिस मिलेगी। अगर आप अपने लोगों को - आप इतने colleges खोल रहे हैं, एमसीआई क्या करता है? जब पता चलता है कि एमसीआई की टीम आ रही है, तो इधर से प्रोफेसर उठाए, उधर से प्रोफेसर उठाए और उनका क्राइटेरिया पूरा कर दिया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... न तो वह रहता है, न दूसरा रहता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए आपको इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, Viploveji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: आप ऐसे आदमियों को MCI में मत लाइए, चाहे वे गुजरात के हों, चाहे

कहीं के हों। आप honesty की बात करते हैं, इसलिए आप ऐसे लोगों को दूर रखिए, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं इसका support करती हूँ कि एक ही exam होना चाहिए, जिससे यह हेराफेरी न हो सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद विप्लव जी। Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you wanted to seek certain clarifications. I think, you can seek your clarifications after the hon. Minister's reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, this is a Statutory Resolution. There should be only 'yes' or 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is when we will put it to vote. Dr. Subbarami Reddy wanted to seek certain clarifications. What I am saying is, he can seek his clarifications after the hon. Minister's reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Okay, Sir. Let me first hear the hon. Minister. After that, I can seek my clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, hon. Minister.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 और Dentists Act, 1948 के अमेंडमेंट के लिए जो Ordinance आया है, उसके बिल पर आज चर्चा हुई है और इसके ऊपर सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं तथा उन्होंने कुछ आशंकाओं को भी रखा है। सबसे पहले तो मैं सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस अमेंडमेंट का by and large समर्थन किया है। They have supported the amendment. I thank them for giving this support. समर्थन के साथ-साथ उन्होंने कुछ प्रश्नों को भी उठाया है। मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि उन्हीं specific विषयों के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए इस डिबेट का जवाब दूँ।

जहाँ तक National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Examination Test का सवाल है, इसका उद्देश्य multiplicity of examination को रोकना था, जो पहला उद्देश्य है। हमारे बच्चे College to College, State to State examination के लिए जाते हैं और examination देते हैं। यह सिलसिला और यह प्रक्रिया अपने आप में बड़ी महँगी पड़ती है। इसमें travelling भी involved है और अलग-अलग examinations में अलग-अलग समय पर appear होना, यह एक बहुत बड़ा factor था। So, there was multiplicity of examinations. पहला factor तो यह था। दूसरा factor था - to bring transparency to curb corruption. एक, हम transparency लाएँ और length and breadth of the country में सारे medical institutions के लिए हम प्रावधान कर सकें, ताकि एक ही exam के माध्यम से वह हो और वह transparent system हो, जिसके तहत examination हो सके। तीसरा विषय था - to stop exploitation of students, as far as examination is concerned. जब इनका टेस्ट हो भी जाता है, तो टेस्ट के process से निकलने के बाद जो counselling होती है, उस counselling के process में भी बहुत exploitation का scope रहता था। Multiplicity of examination,

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

transparency to curb corruption और इसके साथ-साथ बच्चों का exploitation रुक सके, इन तीन उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर National Eligibility Entrance Test को आगे बढ़ाया गया था।

वैसे बहुत सी recommendations आती रहीं और Standing Committee की भी recommendation रही कि entry exam और exit exam, यह होना चाहिए। इस तरह की बात भी कही गयी है। अभी यह जो National Eligibility Entrance Test हुआ और यह जो अमेंडमेंट आएगा, इसके बाद यह एक्ट का पार्ट बन जाएगा, तो यह एक statutory provision भी दे देगा। यह इसको एक statutory status भी देगा, साथ ही आगे rules and regulations में हम उस प्रकार changes कर सकेंगे, जिससे हमको उसका लाभ मिल सकेगा।

चर्चा में बार-बार एक विषय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आ रहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कारण यह आया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कारण वह आया, मैं इसमें यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली सरकार की भी well intention थी और इस सरकार की भी रही है and this was initiated by the Government. This was not initiated by the Supreme Court. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तो एक ऑर्डर देकर हमारी गवर्नमेंट का जो डायरेक्शन था, उसको quash किया था। उसके बाद हम लोग review में गए और review में भी हम लोगों ने उन सारी बातों को रखा। इसके पश्चात अप्रैल महीने में उन्होंने उनका जो खुद का ऑर्डर था, उसको विदड्रा किया और कहा, you can carry on with the National Eligibility Entrance Test. This happened in the mid of April, 2016. इसके पश्चात एक PIL लग गई और उस PIL के जवाब को देते-देते 9 मई, 2016 हो गया। 9 मई, 2016 से पहले 1 मई, 2016 को AIPMT (All India Pre-Medical Test) हुआ, उसकी due date 1 मई, 2016 थी। 1 मई, 2016 को AIPMT का examination हो गया। यह All India Test होता है और इसमें different State Governments के जो कॉलेजेज हैं, उनकी 15 per cent सीट्स होती हैं, जिनको इसमें एडमिशन मिलता है। बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स AIPMT के examination में अपने आप को शामिल कर लेती हैं।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फाइनल फैसला आया, वह यह था कि AIPMT का जो first day का test हुआ, that stands as NEET-I and NEET-II 24 July, 2016 को होगा, और 17 August, 2016 को उसका नतीजा निकलेगा। इस तरह NEET examination के बारे में कह करके उन्होंने फैसला सुना दिया।

एक प्रश्न आया था कि what was the urgency? We accepted it; we went forward, लेकिन हुआ यह कि 14th May को एक विषय आया, इसलिए 14th May को State Government and various organisations की तरफ से representations आनी शुरू हो गईं, वे representations ये थीं कि NEET को इस साल लागू न किया जाए, क्योंकि अगर NEET को लागू किया जाएगा, तो दिक्कत आएगी, जिससे हमें examination करने में दिक्कत हो सकती है।

उनके तीन इश्यूज थे, एक इश्यू था, on-going examination, दूसरा इश्यू था, parity of syllabus और तीसरा इश्यू था, language, क्योंकि हमारे पास सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो डायरेक्शन थी, वह यह थी कि NEET-I Examination हो चुका है और जो NEET-II Examination होगा, that will be

done in English and Hindi. But there were various States which had the language problem, साथ ही साथ States के examinations चल रहे थे। उन examinations को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने यह पूछा कि इसके बारे में क्या किया जा सकता है? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने all Health Ministers की एक मीटिंग बुलाई और उस मीटिंग में हमने यह विषय रखा कि आपकी representations आई हैं और आपके तीन इश्यूज हैं, language, syllabus and on-going examinations, इस पर आप लोगों का क्या कहना है, आप बताइए? सभी ने एक तरफ से यह कहा कि we accept the National Eligibility Entrance Test in principle और इसमें NEET लागू होना चाहिए, लेकिन NEET लागू होने में एक दिक्कत यह आ रही है कि हमारा जो लैंग्वेज का इश्यू है, उसमें हमारे बच्चे सफल नहीं होंगे। बहुत से बच्चों ने इस इग्जामिनेशन की तैयारी की है, इसलिए उनको इसमें दिक्कत आएगी, साथ ही यह भी कहा गया कि उनको सिलेबस की दिक्कत आएगी, लेकिन हमारे यहां examination हो रहा है, बच्चों ने एडमिशन ले लिए हैं और entrance examination के लिए cards भी distribute हो चुके हैं। It was thought, "They are going for examination, so let them go for examination." That very evening, under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister, All Party Meeting भी बुलाई गई। उस All party Meeting में सभी लोगों में इस बात पर चर्चा हुई कि what we can do. There also, three issues came up; the same issues, the language, on-going test and the syllabus. और उसमें से जो रिजॉल्व हुआ, वह यह हुआ कि NEET in-principle, we accept. But...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Did Tamil Nadu accept that?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: They were not present.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You said, all.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: All parties were invited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: But the regional parties which are ruling the States were not invited. You have invited those which are not in power in the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: No, no.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: No, Tamil Nadu has not got, Telangana has not got.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: We invited all.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: You invited. It is true. But they have not attended. Don't say, 'It is because of all the people we have come to a conclusion'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the Health Ministers' Conference that you mentioned, the Tamil Nadu did not agree for the NEET.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I will tell you one thing that because of this Ordinance only, Tamil Nadu got the permission to conduct the examination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But for this year only. We are thankful for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, in principle, we do not accept NEET. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I correct myself that AIADMK did not say it and the Tamil Nadu Government did not say it. But, in general, it was accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members from Tamil Nadu said, 'They don't accept NEET'. All Members.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: All except Tamil Nadu. So, this clarity should be there that except Tamil Nadu, it was said that NEET, in-principle, is accepted. बातचीत होते-होते जब इसमें से ये सारी चीजें निकलीं, then, we decided to go for an Ordinance. ऑर्डिनेन्स में भी बहुत क्लीयर है कि 'The permission is for 2016-17 for undergraduates for this year only'. For post-graduate examination which is going to take place in December this year only, the NEET will be applicable. The National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Examination Test will be applicable. एक बात मैं यहां पर और क्लीयर कर दूं कि all private institutions of all States, जहाँ भी प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, they will be covered under NEET. They will be covered under NEET. और जो स्टेट्स के एग्जामिनेशंस हैं, उनको इस साल की छूट दी गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: What about the private deemed universities?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I will come to it later but deemed universities also are first a medical college. So, in all private institutions, that means, डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटी के अंदर आने वाला जो मेडिकल कॉलेज है, उसमें भी नीट लागू होगा। All deemed universities will come under this, तो इसमें जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, उनमें नीट लगेगा और नीट लागू होगा। कुछ इश्यूज जो आपके आए, उन इश्यूज में से मैंने अर्जेन्सी के बारे में आपको बताया कि अर्जेन्सी यह थी कि 13 मई के बाद 14 मई को यह रिप्रजेंटेशन शुरू हुआ, हाउस एडजॉर्न हो चुका था, हाउस सेशन में नहीं था और इसको करना था, इसलिए हम ऑर्डिनेन्स लेकर आए। जहां तक लैंग्वेज का सवाल है, उसके बारे में हमें बहुत स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि यह एग्जामिनेशन एमसीआई नहीं कराती, यह एग्जामिनेशन सीबीएसई कराती है। सीबीएसई यह एग्जामिनेशन नेक्स्ट ईयर कराएगी, उससे पहले हम लोगों ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया है कि पिछले तीन सालों में आपकी स्टेट में आपने किस-किस लैंग्वेज में एग्जामिनेशन लिया है, उसको आप हमें बताएं। उसके एकाईडिंगली the examinations will take place according to their languages, in the local languages. तीसरी बात यह है कि जो सिलेबस का सवाल है, उस सिलेबस की हम पैरिटी करेंगे। वैसे तो जो नेशनल

करिकुलम है, that is of NCERT for CBSE and for all State Governments also. लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने जिस भी सिलेबस को रखा है, उस सिलेबस की हम पैरिटी करेंगे और सिलेबस की पैरिटी करके हम एंट्रेंस एग्जामिनेशन का करेंगे। तो जहां तक लैंग्वेज का सवाल है, जहां तक सिलेबस का सवाल है, इन दोनों ही चीजों के बारे में हमने स्टेट के कंसर्न्स को इसमें एड्रेस करने का प्रयास किया है, इसलिए जो अगला एग्जामिनेशन होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): It means from the State syllabus and the Central syllabus.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: The Central syllabus and the State syllabus. We will bring a parity to it and the NEET examination will be taken accordingly. अगली बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसे विशेषकर के तमिलनाडु का और बाकी सब जगहों का है कि गांव के बच्चे छूट जाएंगे और गांव के लोगों को इसमें चांस नहीं मिलेगा। एक तो जो स्टेट का कोटा है, this is exclusively with the State. They have to decide. Among the reserved कैटेगरी जो है, इस सारी की सारी कैटेगरी के डिस्क्रिप्शन स्टेट को लेना हैं। Now, what is the NEET going to do? The NEET is going to give the name of the candidate जो सफल हुआ है, उसके आगे उसका डोमिसाइल लिखेंगे, उसके आगे उसका परसेंटाइल लिखेंगे। जैसे, तमिलनाडु का मान लीजिए, तो तमिलनाडु के स्टुडेंट्स का जो एग्जामिनेशन हुआ, तो जो उस डोमिसाइल के थे, उस एग्जामिनेशन में से जितना निकले, उन सभी की एक लिस्ट बनाकर उनको दे देंगे। So, the examination will take place of the Tamil Nadu students among the Tamil Nadu...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मंत्री जी, एक मिनट। इसका मतलब यह है कि जब वे फॉर्म भरेंगे, तो उसमें क्या वे अपना सब कुछ लिखेंगे?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: उसमें वे अपना नाम लिखेंगे, अपना डोमिसाइल लिखेंगे और अपनी प्रेफरेंस लिखेंगे। हम जो आंसर देंगे, उसमें...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नहीं, नहीं। जैसे आपने ओबीसी और एससी के बारे में कहा, तो स्टेट का उनका जो कोटा है, तो क्या वे उसमें लिखेंगे?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: आप मुझे पहले पूरा समझा लेने दीजिए।

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो (पंजाब): सर, मुझे एक क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मैं पहले अपनी बात पूरी कर लूँ, उसके बाद आप पूछ लीजिएगा।

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो: गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज में जो मेडिकल फी है और प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज तथा दूसरे कॉलेजेज में जो डिस्पेंसरी है...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर लूँ, उसके बाद आप पूछ लीजिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. He said he wants to finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, it is not limited to Tamil Nadu alone. We have got our own. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Every State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, about what we are going to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... नीट का रिजल्ट कैसे निकलेगा, उसे आप देख लीजिए। नीट का रिजल्ट इस तरीके से निकलेगा - name, the person's rank, जो उसने नीट में हासिल किया है, the domicile and the percentile. It means that उसके डोमिसाइल से उसके स्टेट का पता चल जाएगा।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: But would that rank mean the rank at the national level or the State level?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: वह तो among the States होगा, because we will give Tamil Nadu — let me not use the word — any State, किसी भी स्टेट का जो होगा, among the domiciles, we would send his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would put my question later, but just one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do it later. I will allow you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: We are asking about the course. We don't have CBSE at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let it be over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: You will appear for a Common Entrance Test. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the Minister's flow of thoughts would be broken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, allow us afterwards to seek clarifications.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: So, Sir, what we will do is, we will give the names, the ranking, the domicile and the percentile. Now, it is for the State Government to decide. If you want to give extra marks for rural areas, you may give it yourself. आप उसको backwardness के लिए देना चाहते हैं, रूरल एरिया के लिए देना चाहते हैं, उसको जिस चीज़ के लिए भी देना चाहते हैं, your State quota, within the limits of the directions given by the Supreme Court, उस रिजर्व कैटेगरी के अंतर्गत आप उनको एडमिशन दीजिए। And it will come under that category. उसी के तरीके से आप उनका एडमिशन ले लीजिए। प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में भी जो सीट्स स्टेट्स के कोटे की हैं, वे भी उसी तरीके से भरी जाएँगी।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. I am not allowing. Everybody is disturbing. Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ की भी जो सीट्स हैं, तो उनका कोटा भी, जो स्टेट का कोटा है, तो उस स्टेट के कोटा को उस स्टेट वाले ही भरेंगे। नीट का जो एग्जामिनेशन होगा, वह एग्जामिनेशन प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ में other seats पर होगा। जो सीट्स प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ खुद भरते हैं, उसके लिए उसका एग्जामिनेशन होगा और वे उसको उस तरीके से भरेंगे। यह कुल मिलाकर हम उसमें करने वाले हैं। उसको करते हुए we are going to give them only a list of candidates, and the list of candidates is going to be selected by the State Governments for their respective seats. By and large, आपके तीन क्वेश्चंस थे, about language, courses and about the reservation. इन तीनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह किया गया है। This has been done only for the year 2016-17 for undergraduates. For Post Graduation, it has not been done. It is continuously that the NEET would be applied and MCI का जो सवाल था, उसके बारे में वैसे तो मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि बहुत ज्यादा क्वेश्चंस MCI के बारे में आए थे, तो MCI के बारे में deliberations are being done. We have the Report of the Standing Committee. We are working on it. We are not under any pressure. We will do the right thing. We will take all of you into confidence and move forward in that direction. That is what I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you seek your clarification. Since he is the Mover of the Resolution, he should be given the first chance.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am satisfied with the reason given for the Ordinance and its urgency to conduct the examination. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that lakhs of doctors are in shortage in India, in the entire country, especially in rural areas. What is the problem in having more medical colleges and increasing the number of medical seats? That is my first question. Secondly, Articles

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

29 and 30 of the Constitution of India empower religious and linguistic minorities. Private professional colleges like medical and engineering colleges, which have been established under the minority category, have their own right. The Minister said that he had called all the Health Ministers, but what about the right of the minority colleges in the country? When they already have the system, what is their future? I want to know this. Thirdly, some people said that doctors have to go to rural areas. What is the policy on this? Once a person becomes graduate, for how many years he has to go to the rural area compulsorily? What is the policy on this? I want clarification on these three things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have so many Government schools, Corporation schools and Municipal schools. The syllabus that they follow is the State Board syllabus. The number of CBSE schools in the State of Tamil Nadu is not sufficient. So, when our students from Tamil Nadu go in for the NEET examination, it will not be possible for them to get more marks in competitive examination. Because of that, my leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, is strongly opposing this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you have already said. Ask clarification.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Secondly, now the students are studying in 8th standard, 9th standard, 10th standard and 11th standard. This examination is permitted this year alone. What about the future of medical students of Tamil Nadu? So far as AIADMK is concerned, we are strongly opposing this and, in protest, we are walking out.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: In support of the rural students, we are walking out.

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

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the only clarification which I seek from the Minister is based on what the Minister has said. He said that the results and the merit list would come out for States. Right! Different States will have different merit lists. Within the State also, Sir, there are Government colleges, there are private colleges and there are colleges which are deemed universities. Their fees structures are different. Their overall, I would say, education and fees structure being different, how do you then come out with a merit list? Supposing, I am in merit list number one, will I be allotted a Government college where the fees is less or will I be allotted a private college where the fees is more? Is my paying ability the same? Some students don't have. They are given scholarships. How does that merit list then get divided within the State?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the real problem. He should explain.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: There has to be a solution to this problem.

MS. DOLA SEN: Will the students, who will appear in the examination next year, be allowed to avail of regional language?

RE. AMENDMENTS TO GST BILL BEING SHOWN ON THE T. V. CHANNELS

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this GST Bill is the property of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The GST Bill has not come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*... For the last twenty minutes, on every television channel, it is being shown as to what are the amendments, etc., in the GST Bill. As the Members of this House, it is our privilege to get these things first. None of us know about this. We have not got the Bill. There are some meetings happening. All the television channels are showing the amendments. Please protect us, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I do not know how.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the Bill listed? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not even listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is a serious issue. We are waiting. If the Chair does not know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, देरेक जी ने जो कहा है, पहली बात तो यह है कि टेलीविजन चैनल्स क्या दिखा रहे हैं, उन पर कोई सेंसरशिप नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से इस पर किसी तरह की कोई बात कभी नहीं हुई है। जब बिल लिस्ट होगा तो सब को जानकारी मिलेगी। इसलिए टेलीविजन पर क्या बात दिखाई जा रही है, उस पर हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, this matter is important because the Parliament is in Session and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is yet to be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not listed here.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I am allowing you. I am only supporting you. I am saying that it is not even listed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The submission here is that before it is listed and taken up for consideration by the House, it has also to be circulated to the Members. So, if the details of the proposed amendments to the Bill, which was sent back by the Select Committee of this House, have already been flashing on the channels, then that is a serious matter because the Members don't have the Bill. That is the point which I am making. The Government must inquire this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is: how do you know that it is authentic?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has raised this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know that it is authentic?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not making any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please verify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are all concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. Mr. Derek O'Brien, you raised a point of order. I have understood it. You raised a point of order saying that the amendments to the GST Bill are being shown on the TV channels when the Bill has not even been listed here. I am asking, "What is the evidence that what they are showing is authentic?" Do you think all the things that channels say are correct? My God! If you think like that...*(Interruptions)*... They may say whatever. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is a serious matter. It is not a coincidence. I am going back to the bigger issue. The bigger issue is something else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time for discussion. The point of order is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point of order is over. I have ruled out the point of

order. Let us continue with the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me do the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Elangovan, put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is that Tamil Nadu has a higher percentage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, it is a question of the privilege of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: The percentage of reservation, which is followed in Tamil Nadu for OBCs, is much higher than what is followed in other States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, the percentage of reservation followed in Tamil Nadu, particularly for OBCs, is much higher than what is followed in other States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this Bill is not regarding reservation. Sit down. That is not allowed. Now, K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, there is provision...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't misuse this opportunity. This Bill is not regarding reservation. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. Question should be relevant to the subject. Otherwise, I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the hon. Minister has explained here that deemed universities are also covered under NEET.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very clear.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I am coming to my clarification. All the deemed universities are established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, and, accordingly, a rule was framed in 2010. In that rule, it is specifically mentioned that deemed universities are...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this Bill takes over that rule.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The entrance test conducted by the deemed universities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Forget the rule; the Bill is being passed. Then, why do you worry about that? Now, Mr. C. M. Ramesh.

STATUTARY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILL – Contd.**The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I heard Mr. Jairam Ramesh saying...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will frame the rules according to the Bill. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: He made allegations against the MCI saying that there is a lot of corruption and the Government is having some vested interest. Is there any specific allegation? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Minister to ask. ...(Interruptions)... You need not ask. You are not the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... You are not the Minister. Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: I want to know about it, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister ask him. ...(Interruptions)... You are not the Minister. Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Is there any specific allegation? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that... ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramesh, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: As a Member, I want to know it. ...(Interruptions)... What is that allegation? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, please. ...(Interruptions)... That is for the Minister to ask. Please sit down now. ...(Interruptions)... Do you wish to ask a question? ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the MCI has reached. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो: सर, गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की फीस और प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की फीस में बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है। प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज बिजनेस सेंटर्स बने हुए हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डिस्पैरिटी है, उसको आप कैसे दूर करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचु (झारखंड): सर, मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब दिया और हमको लगता है

कि यह बिल बहुत जल्दी पास भी हो जाएगा, मगर मेरा मंत्री जी से इससे थोड़ा आगे का एक सवाल है। जैसा कि अभी व्यापम घोटाला हुआ, तो उस तरह का घोटाला न हो, उसके लिए मंत्री जी के पास क्या कोई mechanism है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That has nothing to do with this. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not allowed. Yes. Mr. Budania. ...**(Interruptions)**... That has nothing to do with this. Yes, Mr. Budania. Please ask only relevant questions. Don't distract from the subject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, NEET का जो एग्जाम होता है, उसके अंदर नकल करने की बहुत ज्यादा शिकायतें आती हैं। विशेष रूप से, जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, वे कोटे का अथवा पैसे लेकर एडमिशन देते हैं और फिर वे नकल कराकर छात्रों को पास कराने की भी कोशिश करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पारदर्शी, निष्पक्ष और भ्रष्टाचारमुक्त प्रवेश के लिए क्या वे सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाएँगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या ये उसका कोई वीडियो बनाने का इंतजाम करेंगे? अगर ये ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो परीक्षाएँ होंगी, वे पारदर्शी होंगी। यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the six points that he has raised. मिनिस्टर साहब, आप ज़रा इधर भी ध्यान दीजिए। आपने छः बातें कही हैं। उससे पहले आपने कहा कि यह ऑर्डिनेंस वन ईयर ही रहेगा। उस वन ईयर के बारे में the judgement is: "It is disturbing and not proper for the Government to bring an Ordinance allowing States to hold their own tests despite our orders. *Prima facie*, we find that the validity of the Ordinance is in doubt." It was said by a Bench comprising Justice A. R. Dave and two other Judges. I am just bringing this to your notice because this one year extension can only come through the Bill. Let us not go into that because you have now brought the Bill, we are all welcoming it. There are five other points. According to you, ending the multiplicity, transparency, and non-exploitation are the three things which have guided you. Sir, can you please tell me as to how many out of 70,000 students, took to more than two exams? If I am not wrong, it is two per cent. Correct me if I am wrong, I do not have exact figures. Please do not base the entire Ordinance on that premise.

Let me come to the real point. Today, you are trying to test a boy putting under NEET and you are having it as per the CBSE. Already two pre-medical tests were held on CBSE basis. We do not have CBSE as is the case with Tamil Nadu. ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That point is already over. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is already taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Please allow me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. It is a constitutional thing. You cannot say that law will take care. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not law. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Constitutional provision. What I am saying is that the competence of the said Act is challenged by a constitutional provision, not by any other Act where you can take care of it. I am going to tell you that we have to look into this. You used the word 'parity' within NCERT and the SCERT. When I do not have the CBSE and my boy suffer under it, at the very stage of getting selected, how other States will look after this; how do I get into the list at all when I am not a CBSE boy? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... That has to be taken care of. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The question of 'parity' does not arise because I am only SCERT man, not NCERT man; I am not the CBSE man, I am HSC man.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am liberal with regard to the clarifications but please put only one question because we have to take up one more Bill. Now, Dr. Prabhakar Kore.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, the exam is now over all over India on 24th. I have spoken to many students. Percentage-wise, in 10+2, they have got more than 90 per cent. When I asked them about the NEET examination, because of negative marking system, they may get less than 50 per cent marks. What is the fate of those students if they do not score 50 per cent marks? As per the MCI rules, they must get minimum 50 per cent marks. If they don't get 50 per cent marks, what is the fate of those students, particularly the rural students? The Bengaluru students, who took tuitions for the NEET examination, say that more than 30 per cent questions were out of syllabus. So, this is the biggest question that if they are not eligible, ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the next alternative?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, said about the State quota, which will be inclusive of private medical colleges also. Now, after the results, merit-wise the list would be given to the States. It will be given quota-wise. Naturally, it will be given to Government colleges and private colleges also. Private colleges, despite the seats which will be offered as free seats, will be having their quota of management, and the Minister has said that they would be having the liberty to go for that. How would they go for that? If they accommodate students in the private quota from the lower percentage, will the purpose of NEET be served?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि काउंसलिंग में भी बड़ी, मैं हेराफेरी शब्द तो नहीं कहूंगी, लेकिन उसमें भी प्रॉब्लम आती है, तो जो काउंसलिंग करनी है, क्या उसके लिए भी आप कोई पैमाना रखने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि जब आप रिजल्ट भेज देंगे तो हर कॉलेज अपनी-अपनी

काउंसलिंग करेगा। फिर वहां पर भी pick and choose वाली बात आ जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while replying to the debate, the Minister was mentioning about the Supreme Court orders. There was a Supreme Court order way back in early 2000 banning the capitation fees in all these medical and engineering colleges. But in most of the medical and engineering colleges, even today, they take this capitation fee clandestinely.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Openly, Sir, not clandestinely.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Okay; even if it is open, it is there. So, what mechanism has he got to implement whatever the Act or law passed in Parliament? He has brought this Bill to counter the big educationist lobby which is running in the country? Is there any mechanism to control them?

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सर, जिस प्रकार से हमारे प्रदेश में अलग से धारा 370 लगती है, बहुत सारे ऐसे Acts हैं, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू नहीं होते। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल पास होने के बाद क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर के बच्चों के साथ कोई न्याय हो पाएगा या नहीं हो पाएगा?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, बहुत से questions आए हैं। सबसे पहले तो जो number of seats की बात की गयी है, we are trying. Under the PMSSY and under the upgradation of the district hospitals into medical colleges, we are opening many medical colleges. We are also trying to see to it that in private areas also, when the medical colleges come, the quality is not compromised but, at the same time, we also see to it that the quantity should increase. और उसमें time-to-time हम regulations ला रहे हैं और जब MCI के changes आ जाएंगे तो then we will be going forward in that direction. That is what I would like to say.

As far as minority rights are concerned, we are not going to disturb the minority rights. एक बात in general मैं कह दूँ कि यह जो आपने reservation की बात की है, यह स्टेट को डिसाइड करना है। What we are simply going to do is, we are going to give the national list and we are also going to give them the State list. स्टेट लिस्ट का मतलब यह है कि नेशनल लिस्ट से निकालकर, जो उन स्टेट्स के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनकी लिस्ट अलग से दे देंगे। But they have to decide whether they want to give priority to rural areas. They can give them priority in their own way. If they want to give to backward community, they can give the priority in their own way. उनकी एक जनरल मैरिट लिस्ट बनाकर we will send it to them and it is for them to decide the State quota accordingly. They have to do that. So, the full exercise will be in their hands. As far as the fee structure is concerned, it is a retired

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

Judge of various States who heads the Committee. They decide about the fee structure of different colleges, depending upon the infrastructure. From time to time, that fee structure is decided by them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry! गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज का तो हम करेंगे। But for private college seats, it is to be decided by that Committee accordingly. स्टेट रिजर्वेशन की बात मैंने कह दी है। आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में कहा कि इस तरीके का निर्णय आया है। We are trying to see to it. हम इसको जितना ट्रांसपेरेंट बना सकें, we will make it. एक ट्रांसपेरेंट तो इसी से बन जाता है कि when you have NEET examination, you give them the set of students. You give them the names of students that these are to be admitted and counselling उनके बीच में होगी। पहले तो उसी में बहुत कुछ था। जहां तक काउंसिलिंग का सवाल है, we will try to develop a mechanism so that we can see to it that the exploitation does not take place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. के. केशव राव: मेरे वहां का बच्चा सीबीएसई से नहीं पढ़ेगा, वह तो स्टेट बोर्ड से पढ़ेगा, तो वह कैसे आपका एग्जाम पास कर पाएगा?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I would like to make it very clear that जो सिलेबस होगा और जो एग्जाम लिया जाएगा, उसमें जो स्टेट बोर्ड का सिलेबस था, जो नेशनल लिस्ट है, उसके साथ पैरिटी करके ही हम क्वेश्चन पेपर में देंगे so that they are taken care of. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as the MCI is concerned, I have said that we will be going for the recommendations और जो उसमें चेंजिंग की बात आई है, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो रिकमंडेशन दी हैं, we will take into account. ...*(Interruptions)*... For regional languages, for the last three years, we have sent a circular, asking the States to give us the details as to how many students have appeared in which language in the last three years and we will be accordingly setting it up and giving them the privilege and facility to take examination in that language.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, first we have the Statutory Resolution and then the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016. I shall now first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the voting is not required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It has to be voted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, if I am convinced by his reply, I can withdraw it. Isn't it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It has to be voted. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is

what I am saying. Let me tell you that the Statutory Resolution is as per Article 123 of the Constitution. You have moved a Motion to disapprove or annul the Ordinance. So, it is already the property of the House. So, the House has to decide. Now, you cannot decide. Your authority has gone with the Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have nothing to do with this now. It is our property. We will decide. So, the House has to decide. Now, I put the question regarding his Resolution to vote. The question is:

That this House disapproves the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No.4 of 2016) promulgated by the President of India on 24th May, 2016.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, 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. In Clause 2, there are three Amendments; Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (Nos.3 and 4) by Shri K. K. Ragesh. Subbarami Reddyji, are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Good. Shri K. K. Ragesh, are you moving?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, on the basis of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, I am not moving Amendment (No.3). But, Amendment (No.4) is for ensuring a centralised council both at the State level and at the Central level. So, I think, this is very important to ensure merit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are moving the Amendment (No.4). Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has not moved the amendment. Thank you. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh has not moved Amendment (No.3). Are you moving Amendment (No.4)?

CLAUSE 2 — INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 10D

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No.4) That at page 1, *after* line 17, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

[Shri K. K. Ragesh]

"Provided further that the admission shall be solely based on the rank obtained in the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) followed by centralized counselling both at the Central level and State level, as the case may be".

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Clause 3. There is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: After the clarification, I am not moving.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**Disapproving the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No. 5 of 2016); and
The Dentist (Amendment) Bill, 2016—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up the Statutory Resolution and the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Now, I am putting Statutory Resolution moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote. The question is:

That this House disapproves the Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No.5 of 2016) promulgated by the President of India on 24th May, 2016.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, 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. In Clause 2, there is one amendment, Amendment (No.1), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either Resolution or Amendment, something is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not moving this also! Thank you. It is very kind of you. So, Amendment not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 3. There is one amendment, Amendment (No.2), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not moving.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRASAD NADDA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move:

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

That the Bill further to amend the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, there are actually two Bills. It is about six new IITs and one ISM to be converted into an IIT. That also will come up. But both actually speak about quality of higher education. That is the topic on which I want suggestions from everybody. This particular Bill, which is for consideration, is concerning NITSER Act of 2007 which recognised institutes of national importance in the form of NITs. They were twenty at that time. Then, in 2012, five more Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) and ten new NITs were added, making it thirty five. Then, in 2014, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur, was also added to that. So it became 36. And, today, we are adding one more. It is a promise made to the new State of Andhra Pradesh that they will also have an NIT, and that NIT is to be added. That is the small purpose of this Bill. This will be operating in West Godavari district, from T. P. Gudem. The State Government has already given 140 acres of land. The DPR will be ready in two months. Now it is in Vasavi Engineering campus and the academic session has already started. There are 900 students for two years and after four years, when it will be fully operational, it will have the strength of 2,000 students. The promise to give an NIT to Andhra Pradesh is being fulfilled and, therefore, this NIT Bill is put before the House, for which I seek the support of all the Members.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted is one hour and it will be strictly adhered to. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand to support this Bill. The Financial Memorandum of this Bill says, "The Bill proposes to declare the National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh as an institution of national importance by amending the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007. The substantial assistance of the Central Government would be provided to the National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh, under Plan Heads by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

Sir, the National Institute of Technology is a very important institution of the country. Under this, institutions are declared as 'institutions of national importance' and to declare NITs as institutes of national importance, a legislation was required. Therefore, in

2007, Parliament passed this legislation. That is a highly respected legislation because it governs prestigious institutions in the country. Sir, earlier, these separate institutions were governed under Societies' Registration Act, 1860, and these two deal with their activities under that legislation. What was the control of the Government then, I am not very sure, but, obviously, since they were individual institutions running under the Societies' Registration Act, the control of the Government was minimum. After passage of this Bill, it is the HRD Ministry which has got the control over this legislation and the Ministry of HRD is governing these institutes. Your predecessor is sitting here. She should have acted like a mother to these institutions, but I don't know what happened. Whenever controversies arose, you were there. I don't say you created the controversies, but, you could have given some soothing hand to all these controversies. This did not happen. I do not know about the individual case of each institute where the problem arose. There was tremendous problem in Jammu and Kashmir and that became a national issue. It did not remain confined to the institutions of Jammu and Kashmir alone. It became a burning issue for almost fifteen days. And, how ultimately that issue was resolved, I am also not aware of. But, now, nobody hears of that controversy and, therefore, I feel that it should have been resolved amicably. Now you are heading those institutions. By heading, I mean, the institutions' heads are there — I am looking at Shrimati Smriti Irani thinking for a moment as if she is the Minister, but I forget for the time being that it is Mr. Javadekar who is the Minister concerned; I am sorry — but, it is the HRD Ministry which has to look after these institutions in a manner that they will feel that your Ministry is there to look after them for any problem that arises. Therefore, you have to take it in that sense. There are bound to be interferences. There is no doubt about it. But the Ministry has to set some norms. Everything can't be regulated by rules and regulations. But convention and norms of interference in individual institutions have to be laid down. Those conventions and norms are taken in the right spirit by all the stakeholders, I think, there won't be any problem.

You have just inaugurated an IIT in Goa. I would like to add a personal note, if you don't mind. The question is, in that function, when I was fighting for this institution right from the beginning, just a simple invitation was sent at my address, whereas your MP. name was mentioned in the card. I was shocked. A simple invitation was sent to me when I was trying to have this institution, contacting people, how much reservation we should get, etc., etc. Ultimately, there was a dispute regarding the name. The institution was supposed to come up in my village, Cuncolim. But, somehow, there was a controversy. Today, environmentalists are very active; so, it could not happen. People from Loni Kaban Kalam, South of Goa, came there to demonstrate. Of course, if they oppose, they

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

will be coming to demonstrate. I don't say whether they are right or wrong. But I again request you to resolve any misunderstandings which are there in the minds of those people objecting to this thing. By sitting with the Chief Minister and other stakeholders, perhaps, the issue could be sorted out.

Now, the question arises out of these institutions which are centrally controlled. I am talking of Goa University in relation to this. There is only one State University, that is, Goa University. There was a game plan to convert Goa University into a Central University, and I strongly opposed it.

Your predecessor, Shrimati Smriti Irani, the then HRD Minister, and Shrimati Purandeswari, had enacted a Bill where in Goa University was included to be made a Central University. I made all my efforts and I got that particular clause deleted, because if the lone State University was made into a Central University, Goan people of the weaker sections could not have got admission because the Central University legislation do not permit admissions on the basis of residence. That is why I opposed it. If Goa wants to have a Central University, another university can be proposed. There is no problem. If there is only one university and that also you want to make a Central University, it will be a tragedy for Goa. Therefore, I opposed that Bill and succeeded. I am happy that I have succeeded in that effort.

Now, the question is how many seats Goa should get. Earlier it was less than 50. Mr. Manohar Parrikar made an effort and got it to 50 because some seats out of 50 were going to other Union Territories, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Two other universities were to share 50 per cent of the seats. Now, we have got exclusively 50 per cent seats. In fact, I would like to say that we should get 75 per cent reservation in seats. If we do not get, you will not feel that this Central Body is ours. The reservation has to be substantial. 'Substantial' means beyond 50 per cent. There is no sense in giving less percentage of reservation in IIT, Goa.

Then, another question is that Goa has got limited topography. Many people are asking for land. Many institutions from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming and asking for land to establish educational institutes there. Now, as far as land of NITs is concerned, perhaps, the land will be given on lease, but why should the land of NITs or any such similar Central institution be given on lease? It is the property of the Government of Goa. Maybe, you have some Memorandum of Understanding. But to pass on the entire land worth crores and crores of rupees under lease of 99 years to the Central Government makes no sense. I agree that today the practice is like this and it is not becoming an

exception. It is a practice to give land on lease etc. But I would like to suggest that in such circumstances, the land should always be given on Memorandum of Understanding basis, and not on lease basis, because, once we give this land, the Central Government will not listen to the State Government of Goa at all for any matter. Similarly, Mr. Manohar Parrikar knows, he wanted to give defence land under the Ministry of Defence to the Central Government, but the people opposed, the villagers opposed, and I don't think, they will again go there to ask for land. Acquisition of defence land in a small State like Goa makes no sense. If you want it on a temporary basis, I can understand it. But giving land to the Ministry of Defence to hold defence exposition in a small village in Goa makes no sense. Now, we will be establishing AllMS there; a lot of land will be required. Whose property will it be? Will it also be given on lease? I think, there should a policy change in such matters. Otherwise, once we give land to the Central Government, there may be the Government of any party at the Centre. Today, the Government of the BJP is there at the Centre, tomorrow, it can be any other party. I am for giving land in favour of the State Government. The State Government should have control over that land. If you give it on lease, you cease to have any control. Since Mr. Parrikar is there, I am mentioning this thing for his advantage. What has happened to land given to the airport? He knows very well. We have no control over that land. Not only this, two questions were asked by me about defence land one-and-a-half years back I have still not got the answer; in spite of Mr. Parrikar stating in writing that information would be collected and the same would be laid on the Table of the House. One-and-a-half years have passed. There were two questions on the land held by the Defence Ministry as also the quarters built by the Indian Navy on that land. There was no answer. This example I am giving because subsequently, you do not have any control over such things. Therefore, when you are going ahead with NIT, these aspects, the interest of the State Government, and consequently, of the people of Goa, of the students of Goa will have to be considered, if this is done. If you do not allow the State Government of Goa to have their say in these institutions, the Central Government will not listen to the State Government at any time. Then we have to come to the HRD Ministry, we have to come to the Education Minister, and plead before him, but it will be difficult to accept certain propositions. Therefore, I wish good luck to the NIT in Goa, and I think, it was a very wrong decision on your part to inaugurate it at Pharmagudi where presently the institution is being run. It should have been held at the site of the venue and you should have inaugurated it there. I don't bother whether I was called or not. But the question is, you could not inaugurate it at the place where you propose to construct a building for NIT. It is something which is hurting. Thank you very much, and I wish all luck for NIT in Goa.

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज यह जो "the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016" विचार एवं पारण के लिए यहां आया है, इसके लिए मैं एनडीए सरकार को, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को, एचआरडी मिनिस्टर श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी को और पूर्व एचआरडी मिनिस्टर बहन स्मृति जी को बधाई दूंगा। इसके माध्यम से सरकार की एजुकेशन के लिए जो कमिटमेंट थी, एक तरह से वह पूरी हुई है। यह continuous process पिछले दो सालों से चल रहा है, जिसमें एजुकेशन के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। चाहे छोटी क्लास के बच्चे हों या उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थी हों, हर वर्ग के लिए कई तरह की स्कीम्स आई हैं, जिनको मैं बाद में मेंशन करूंगा।

शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार हमारे देश में बहुत पुराने समय से चल रहा है। पहले वैदिक सिस्टम से शिक्षा दी जाती थी। हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां तक्षशिला और नालंदा में world famous universities थीं और इस देश ने world famous scholars दिए हैं, जिनमें आर्यभट्ट, पतंजलि और आचार्य चाणक्य जैसे लोग शामिल थे। हमारे यहां पर प्राचीन समय से ही गुरुकुल की शिक्षा प्रणाली चलती आ रही है। यह सही है कि अग्रेजों के समय में इसमें बहुत छेड़छाड़ हुई, जो निरंतर जारी रही।

महोदय, आज जो रिफॉर्म्स आ रहे हैं, इनके माध्यम से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विकास के लिए एक नया सूर्योदय हो रहा है। यह केवल एक National Institute of Technology ही नहीं है, it's a new era. इससे जो नया आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्टेट है, वह एक educational hub बनेगा। इस इंस्टीट्यूट के बनने के बाद वहां पर कई और educational institutes आएंगे।

जहां इस इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए 140 एकड़ का land acquisition हो चुका है, वहीं सरकार की ओर से 40 करोड़ रुपये जारी कर दिए गए हैं, जिसमें से 10 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज़ किए जा चुके हैं। यह भी प्लान है कि आने वाले तीन सालों में इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 226 करोड़ रुपये और जारी होंगे। इसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के निवासियों को बधाई दूंगा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के निवासियों को ही नहीं, सारे देश के निवासियों को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि यहां पर सारे देश के बच्चे एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए आएंगे।

पहले यहां पर सभी रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज थे, जिनको कई तरह की प्रॉब्लम्स आती थीं, जैसे funding, infrastructure, faculty इत्यादि और जिस क्वालिटी की शिक्षा बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें भी प्रॉब्लम आती थी। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने स्वयं बताया कि इसका विकास किस तरह से हुआ, पहले यहां पर 20 इंस्टीट्यूट खुले, जो add on होते गए and now I think this is 37th Institute. यह क्रांति का युग है और एजुकेशन को प्रमोट करने के लिए एक के बाद एक क्रांतियां आती जा रही हैं, ताकि हर वर्ग को सस्ती शिक्षा मिल सके। National Institute of Technology के जो स्टुडेंट्स होंगे, उनको quality education मिलेगी, जिससे इस देश को विश्व गुरु बनाने का, super power बनाने का और परम वैभव पर ले जाने का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा हो सकेगा और यह इंस्टीट्यूट देश को उसी तरफ बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम सिद्ध होगा। किसी भी देश की ग्रोथ के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी का एक बहुत बड़ा रोल होता है। महोदय, आदमी के लिए भी मैं पीछे लेकर जाऊंगा। यह कोई हास्यास्पद बात नहीं है कि बदर से लेकर आदमी तक का सफर, जैसा

हमने आज तक किताबों में पढ़ा है, यह टेक्नोलॉजी की ग्रोथ भी वैसे ही हुई है। जैसे मैं एक एग्जाम्पल लूंगा, हमने वह टेलीफोन यूज किया है, जो हम अपनी अंगुली के साथ डायल करते थे, उसके बाद हमें मोबाइल फोन मिला, उसके बाद डिजिटल मोबाइल फोन मिला, उसके बाद स्मार्ट फोन मिला, उसके बाद आई-पेड, टेबलेट्स, लैपटॉप्स मिले। यह कैसे संभव हुआ? यह ऐसे ही संभव हुआ। जब क्वालिटी एजुकेशन प्राप्त करके इस दुनिया के ब्रेन्स बने और उन्होंने ऐसे आविष्कार किए और आज के युग में उन्होंने हमारे जीवन को कितना सुगम बना दिया? आप आज देखिए, हर वर्ग के लिए हम लोग फेसबुक यूज कर रहे हैं। इस फेसबुक से हमें दुनिया में कितनी कनेक्टिविटी मिली है कि within a second, even less than a second, we are connected to everyone in the world. आज हम व्हाट्सअप यूज कर रहे हैं, ट्विटर यूज कर रहे हैं। आज मिसाइल्स हैं और यह सब कुछ संभव तब हुआ, जब टेक्नोलॉजी में अपग्रेडेशन हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, what is that? ...**(Interruptions)**... He is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... Are you yielding?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): He is not yielding.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैं टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कर रहा हूँ, I am not giving credit to any particular Government. The credit goes to every Government. Why are you objecting to it? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I am just talking about the technology. This issue is related to technology. What is the National Institute of Technology? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि इनको खुशी नहीं हो रही। मैं फेसबुक में कोई भाजपा का नहीं कह रहा, मैं तो टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कर रहा हूँ। नेशनल टेक्नोलॉजी ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूट की बात कर रहा हूँ। किस बात पर आपको ऑब्जेक्शन है?

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: मुझे आपकी स्पीच से नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Let him finish. I will give you time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. He is not yielding.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैं इसलिए उदाहरण दे रहा था कि इन नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी से जो बच्चे निकलेंगे, वे बच्चे इसी प्रकार की इन्नोवेशन करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा राइट है, आप मुझे डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको अच्छा नहीं लग रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you have to give priority to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं अपना विषय रख रहा हूँ, उसके बाद ये ऑब्जेक्शन कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, this is wrong. Let me present my case. I am just talking about technology.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): What is your point of order?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The point of order is, Sir, the Ministers and the Members are not supposed to cross the speech. It is the violation of the rules.

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: It is not a speech.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Listen to me, Mr. Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप नहीं रुल समझते, तो आप समझ लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

While the Member is speaking, they are crossing the speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: इस टेक्नोलॉजी को मैं इसलिए मेशन कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह टेक्नोलॉजी इस नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी से बच्चों को मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Do not disturb him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Ministers are crossing the speech. How can he make the speech?

श्री श्वेत मलिक: तो इस नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, आईआईटीज़ या ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूट्स को सरकार जो प्रमोट कर रही है, उसका कारण यही है कि ये इश्यूज़ जो हैं, आगे प्रमोट होंगे। जो यह सरकार का एजुकेशन और टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन को प्रमोट करने का बिल आया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगा। इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसी तरह के जैसे ये टेक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, ऐसे और भी खुलने चाहिए, जिससे हमारा जो लक्ष्य है - "सबको शिक्षा सस्ती शिक्षा", जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नारा दिया है, उस नारे को हमें प्राप्त करना है। तो उस नारे के मुताबिक आज हम ऐसी शिक्षा, जिसके लिए प्रयास हो रहा है, वह बच्चों को मिलेगी, तो अल्टीमेटली शिक्षित भारत का निर्माण होगा और जो मानव शक्ति इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूट्स से निकलेगी, They will create history for the country. तो इस बिल का हर तरह से स्वागत होना चाहिए। तो मैं अपनी सरकार के विषय में जानकारी दूँगा, जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सरकार की

उपलब्धियाँ हैं like setting up of National Digital Library, provision of scholarships for differently-abled to pursue technical education, connecting institutions of higher education to villages so as to solve problems of the common people are some of the new initiatives that have been taken by the new Government at the Centre, headed by Shri Narendra Modiji, in the area of human resource development over the last two years.

Going by a slew of measures taken by the Government within this period, it seems quite clear that the country could be in the threshold of a sea change in the field of education. एजुकेशन में यह क्रांति है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में दो साल से प्रयास चल रहा है। The Government has drawn a long list of new schemes and projects covering various aspects of human resource development. The key feature of new initiatives is a focused attempt to utilize the modern tools of information technology in the best possible manner. Therefore, जो मैंने बताया है ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): What is your point?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please read Rule 235. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: In another scheme SWAYAM, a mass scale online open course is to be hosted and there would be a provision for the beneficiaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: "Rules to be observed in Council: Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member shall not pass between the Chair and the Member who is speaking."

श्री श्वेत मलिक: तो सर, इस National Institute of Technology बनाने पर मैं केन्द्र सरकार को मुबारकबाद दूँगा। मैं यह विश्वास भी करूँगा कि time to time इनको जो grants हैं, जो financial grants और infrastructural grants हैं, वे मिलती रहें ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और समय पर हम यह एचीव कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: मैं आपका ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ कि while he was addressing you, the Defence Minister and other Members were crossing the speaking Member, coming and going, which they are not supposed to do. That is what I was drawing your attention to. The Minister must observe the rules as a Member of this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): The Minister has noted what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you did not listen to the beginning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now he has noted it. Please don't worry. The next speaker is Smt. Vijila Sathyanath.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मेम्बर्स समझ रहे हैं कि मैं क्या बोलना चाह रहा हूँ, लेकिन वे समझ रहे हैं कि मैं उनको interrupt कर रहा हूँ। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to express my gratitude to my beloved leader, the tall leader, dynamic leader of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

The National Institutes of Technology Bill will create a group of premier public engineering institutes in India. These institutes of national importance have received special recognition and funding from the Union Government. Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has gone well beyond achieving 38.2 per cent as the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education, which is a record, because in India, the average Gross Enrolment Ratio, as per the MHRD records, is 23.6 per cent. So, comparatively, the main focus is educating women, giving them more powers, giving them more sources of employment, giving them opportunities to stand on their own legs, and also giving them empowerment in education, being economically independent and educationally forward. Also, the main focus is uplift of the rural people by educating them and employing them in the best source. Also, the main focus is on upliftment of rural people by educating and empowering them in the best way. So, Amma has given wonderful schemes, especially for the girls who are opting for higher education. They are given free laptops when they finish 12th standard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You speak on the Bill.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: That is why the gross enrolment ratio has gone up. So, that is the main motive and Amma has given so many schemes which has made more students to join higher education. On their inception decades ago, all these NITs were popularly known as Regional Engineering Colleges. One of which, as you know, is in Tiruchirapalli. It has produced wonderful engineers, very popular ones and they have occupied top positions in the Government and elsewhere in the world, and also in the public and private companies. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I want two more minutes. My time is not yet over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): It is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The then, HRD Minister, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, decided to upgrade all RECs to National Institutes of Technology (NITs). The upgrade was designed along the lines of the prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). NITs were founded to promote regional diversity and multi-cultural understanding in India, comprising thirty-one autonomous institutes. They are located in one major territory of India. In 2007, the Indian Government declared these schools as institutes of national importance. The NIT Council is the supreme governing body of India's 31 National Institutes of Technology (NIT). Admission to the under graduate course, B.Tech, in NITs is through the highly competitive Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Mains. I am expressing here the same concern. The poor, deserving rural children should be given an opportunity to appear in these examinations. They cannot be an aspirant, they cannot come for these examinations only because they don't get opportunities, wider opportunities in the rural areas.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Agreed. Your point is noted by the Minister.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The Joint Seat Allocation Authority conducts common counselling and allocates seats jointly for the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs). In 2015, over 13 lakh candidates appeared for the JEE exam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am going to conclude. Out of that, only admission to 28,000 undergraduate engineering seats in 68 Centrally-funded technical institutes that include, 19 IITs...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want that more seats, more funds should be allocated to such Regional Engineering Colleges which are popularly now known as the National Institutes of Technology. More funds have to be allocated to our National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, which has produced wonderful graduates. So, I owe great regard to the present Government. Therefore, I want that more funds should be allocated for upgrading and also increasing the seats in each and every institute of technology. Thank you for giving me more time to express my views.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support the establishment of the 31st NIT in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. As my esteemed friend, Mrs. Vijila, has said, there are 68 institutes — 19 IITs, 18 IIITs and 31 NITs. In all these institutions there are about 28,000 students. Last year, 13 lakh students appeared for admission into these institutions. Out of whom, these 28,000 students were selected. What I want to point out in this context is, earlier, there were only 4 or 5 IITs. Now, we have got 68 such institutions.

Now, coming to the admission of SC/ST, OBC and socially and educationally backward students, those enrolled are very poor. Even if they are enrolled, they cut a very sorry figure in exams. It is because they do not have the same standards like the 'general' category students admitted in these institutions. What I suggest to the hon. Minister is this. My own experience in Government engineering college in Kerala is that we had introduced a scheme in the first year to have remedial teaching for such students. Separate funds have been earmarked by the Government. The Principal and other teachers saw to it and we have got a report that after 12 to 18 months, these students were able to come up to the level of an average student there. So, this can be done.

Another thing is, if you help students at the school level — I can give experience of Kerala — by having a learning room in each ward for such students where they are brought in the evening to study under supervision, you will get good results. Or — as we have now introduced — in SC/ST homes wherever there are children who have come to VIII or higher standard, ₹ 2 lakh is given so that they can have a special room with furniture and a computer so that they can study at par with other students. If we extend such support to these students, they can be brought to the level of other students and we need not lament that students from backward sections are not coming up to the level of others. Thank you.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, यह संशोधन बिल राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान अधिनियम, 2007 के तहत राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, एन0आई0टी0 आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्थापित करता है। एन0आई0टी0 एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान है। एन0आई0टी0, आन्ध्र प्रदेश देश का 31वां संस्थान बन जाएगा, जो कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के Tadepalligudem में स्थापित है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विभाजन के बाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कोई भी शिक्षण संस्थान बाकी नहीं है।

महोदय, यह जरूरी है कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान खोले

6.00 P.M .

जाएँ, जिससे हमारी आने वाली युवा पीढ़ी को अच्छी शिक्षा, तकनीक का लाभ मिल सके। परन्तु मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इन संस्थानों के लिए हमारे पास उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिससे कि विद्यार्थियों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस ओर आवश्यक ध्यान दे। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन संस्थानों से बच्चे पढ़ाई के बाद देश में नौकरी करना पसंद नहीं करते हैं और विदेशों में अमेरिका, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, यू0के0 वगैरह में नौकरी करना पसंद करते हैं। अतः सरकार को देश में रोजगार के लिए समुचित संसाधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे भावी इंजीनियर्स देश के विकास में अपना योगदान दे सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, it is 6 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have any objection? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी "स्किल इंडिया" और "मुद्रा योजना" को एक साथ मिलाकर एक योजना बनाएँ, जिससे इन संस्थानों के बच्चों को कम से कम ब्याज पर ऋण मिल सके और वे आसानी से पढ़ाई पूरी कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Veer Singhji, just one second. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTA NAIK: Sir, he can continue tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It had already been decided that we may sit beyond 6 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**... It has already been bulletinised. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can do one thing. We can sit until this Business is disposed of. I think, it will be over within half-an-hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...It should be over by 6.30 p.m. It had already been decided. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What is the hurry to pass this, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no hurry. But, a decision had already been taken that the House may sit beyond 6 O'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन विधेयक में 11 संस्थान स्थापित करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था, जिनमें से 9 की घोषणा अब तक हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be over within half-an-hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: इस कानूनी व्यवस्था से संस्थान की प्रशासनिक गतिविधियों में जनता के प्रति

उच्च जवाबदेही और समस्त हिस्सेदारी की सहभागिता भी सुनिश्चित हो पाएगी। इस संस्थान में राज्य के विद्यार्थियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित होंगी और मात्र 50 फीसदी सीटें अन्य राज्यों के छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध होंगी, जिससे आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को काफी फायदा होगा।

महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए अभी जो छात्रावास की कमी है, उसको भी पूरा किया जाए। आज उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है। यह आँकड़ा अलग-अलग संस्थानों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत के बीच में है। महोदय, अब इन संस्थानों में *ad-hoc* शिक्षकों को भी रखा जाने लगा है, जिससे शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर असर पड़ रहा है। इन्हीं कारणों की वजह से अधिकतर नियोक्ताओं को हमारे इन विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों की शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता से शिकायत होती है। सरकार कौशल विकास के लिए जोर-शोर से प्रचार-प्रसार कर रही है, लेकिन जहाँ बेहतरीन कौशल विकास हो सकता है, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इन संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता आए दिन गिरती जा रही है।

महोदय, शिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए *ad-hoc* भर्ती की जाती है, जिसकी वजह से लोगों को आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति के शिक्षकों की बहुत कमी है, उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें और एससीज़-एसटीज़ के शिक्षकों का कोटा पूरा किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, वह उनके पास समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाती है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह समय पर भेजी जाए। उनके लिए जो फीस या छात्रवृत्ति भेज जाती है, उसको प्रदेश सरकारें अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को न देकर दूसरी मदों में खर्च कर देती हैं। फीस समय पर न पहुँच पाने से प्राइवेट स्कूल्स भी उनको एडमिशन नहीं देते और वे उनसे कहते हैं कि पहले फीस जमा करो, तब एडमिशन दिया जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों के लिए जो छात्रवृत्ति भेजी जाती है, वह उनको समय पर मिलनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, I rise to support this Bill, moved by the hon. HRD Minister. By moving this Bill, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development is contemplating to give a legal vetting to the academic institution, which the Government of India started in a private premise about one year back, and this is the second academic year that is going on. According to the Minister, there are about 37 such national institutes in India. But the research report says that there are only 31 institutions and this is the 32nd institute, which this Bill contemplates to set up. There are a few points relating to this Bill, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I am very confident that the hon. Minister will address these anomalies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to tell you in advance that your time is only three minutes, but I can extend it up to five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will give you five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will confine myself only to five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Do that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will not go beyond that.

Sir, the first point is about the student-teacher ratio. As of now, the student-teacher ratio is 1: 23 whereas the stipulated ratio is 1:12. I request the hon. Minister to ensure that the student-teacher ratio is complied with because these institutions are of national importance. There is a necessity to add more number of institutes in this country. It is not only for Andhra Pradesh but for other States also. In every other State also, these institutes are necessarily to be established because according to the reports available, there are about 12 lakh students who appear for examination every year for AIEEE (All India Engineering Entrance Examination). According to the information available with me, as against the 12 lakh students who appear for the exam, as of now, the seats that are available in respect of these 31 institutes, both IITs and NITs together, is approximately 28,000. So, to say precisely, in so far as NITs are concerned, it is 16,810 and so far as IITs are concerned, it is 11,000. All together, there are about 28,000 seats. Where is 28,000 and where is 12 lakh students? Therefore, there is every necessity in this country to establish more such institutes and to make the education more standardised. To satisfy the requirement as stipulated in the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, the Government of India has started this institution without any proper basic infrastructure, somewhere in West Godavari district. Wherever it is, my only point is, when we establish such institutions of highest standard, we need to ensure that proper infrastructure is provided, proper infrastructure in the sense that there has to be land, building, labs and everything. That is how the standards of the institutions can be maintained.

Coming to the budgetary allocation that has been granted not only to this NIT, but in the Budget of 2015-16, — I can confidently say because the figures are available with me — for the IITs, the NITs and the IIScR, ₹ 40 crores for each of the institution have been granted. Similarly, for Central University, for Tribal University and for Petroleum Ministry, only about ₹ 1 crores or ₹ 2 crore, a meagre grant, have been sanctioned in the Budget of 2015-16. Even in 2016-17, in the latest Budget, more or less, similar sanctions

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

have been given. If this is the path which the Government of India is adopting, and this is the pace with which the Government of India is going and making the budgetary allocations year after year, how many years will it take for the Government of India to complete the project? Because, it is required to invest at least about ₹ 1,200 crores to ₹1,500 crores for each of such institutions of national importance. Sir, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make the appropriate budgetary allocations and ensure that all the projects which have been envisaged and promised are completed as early as possible. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I have two more points.

Sir, coming to the reservations for locals, in these institutes, 50 per cent of the seats would be allocated to non-locals. That is the criterion. The students have been demanding everywhere that, at least, 85 per cent of seats should be allocated to the local students. So, this has to be adhered to. I can give you one example.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time for examples.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will quickly do that. One example, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go for examples. There is no time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: In the case of MCI and through NEET, 15 per cent of the seats from each of the States would be pooled and given to the non-locals. If that is the criteria, if that is the yardstick which is followed in that case, why can't it be followed in the case of NIT also? Therefore, I request the hon. HRD Minister to consider all these points and take an appropriate decision. We support the Bill. We welcome the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai. Yours also, the time, is three minutes. But you can take five minutes, maximum five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I will confine myself to that. I will restrict myself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I rise in support of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Many colleagues have spoken at length about the institutes of national importance and how this Bill would be making a way for it. Sir, the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007 provides for declaration of certain institutions

of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in branches of engineering, technology and a lot many other streams. Here, the institutes of this nature, which have come up, number about 36, and this will be the 37th institute in the country. Sir, in the National Institutes of Technology because of the kind of importance that is attached to it, as is being said by several Members, a lot of students aspire to get admissions. Because of the education and the class it has, the name or the repute it has, lakhs and lakhs aspirants appear for the entrance exams, and, out of them, a few thousands are selected. That itself shows its class and if that is to be maintained, then, naturally, infrastructure has to be there, a good quality education, a good syllabus has to be there, and accordingly, even in the students and the faculty members, the ratio should be adhered to, as has been specified by one of the colleagues. If these things are taken in proper spirit, then it will be able to come up to the reputation and the name which this institution has achieved over the years. That is how India is also rated as the best educational hub as far as the global scenario is concerned. Sir, there is fierce competition in appearing for AIEE exams and JEE exams. There has to be some equation. The Government should pay a great deal of attention to the way these classes are conducted. The private operators conduct the classes and an exorbitant fees is taken from the students irrespective of the fact whether their parents can afford it or not. That is also a question.

Now, the support which is being given by the Government of India for this — I hope the HRD Minister would be able to shed light on it — I think, ₹ 40 crores is being given in the current financial year. But I think, the expectation or the requirement would be much more than that because of it being an institute of repute and that too of national importance. We have seen the IIT Mumbai and all that. Despite the fact that it has been there for years together, but in terms of faculty, infrastructure and research also, the way things should be augmented or they should be supplemented, the Government of India is falling a little short by way of provision of grants which go to these Institutes. After all, the success of any institution is gauged after the completion of courses when the students pass out. When students graduate, say after a B.Tech., from the IITs, they should be retained within the country. Jobs should be made available for them in the corporate sector or in industries. They should be retained in the country even for Post Graduation. Otherwise, what usually happens is, they take good education from an IIT, say, take up the B.Tech. course, then they go to IIMs, acquire a Degree in Finance and then they rush to other countries where offers are very lucrative. So, the pecuniary interest of such candidates is served. Those brains should be retained in the country itself. That would definitely help the country grow.

I hope the hon. Minister would shed some light on that. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, Sir. Heavy armament like tanks and missile firing equipment, etc., have been kept near the Library of the Parliament House. We don't know anything about it. I don't know if you are aware. The Minister must explain. The Minister is here. Why are heavy war equipment stationed near the Library of the Parliament House? Somebody should explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let it be explained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, that is not a point of order, but that is something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But the House should be informed, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point. Now, the Government will examine it. Now, I have got here four names which I got after the commencement of the discussion. I don't want to encourage this tendency. However, I am allowing two-three minutes, maximum three minutes each. I don't want to encourage that, but I am allowing it. Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay. The maximum you can take is three minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would take less time than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the business of the Opposition is to oppose. But breaking that rule, I stand here today to support. Sir, I am the only person here now and so, nobody can whip me for doing what I am doing.

Sir, while supporting the Bill, I wish to make a couple of suggestions regarding the HRD policy itself. Using talcum powder to powder my nose or rose on my cheeks does not improve my health.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that would, at least, improve your appearance!

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: No, Sir. I have not done anything wrong to you!

Therefore, Sir, taking this opportunity, I would like to say a few words about the HRD policy itself. Sir, the HRD policy in our country should be such that any citizen of

India, of any ethnic origin, speaking any language or any religion should feel that this policy is also meant for him or her. Therefore, I would say that the HRD policy should be secular, pluralistic, favourable to minorities and every Indian citizen any language or any religion should feel that this policy is also meant for him or her. Therefore, I would say that the HRD policy should be secular, pluralistic, favourable to minorities and every Indian citizen should feel that he or she has a role to play and, at least, some benefit to get, from that HRD policy.

Sir, I wish to make just one more point. This time, I would genuinely speak critically about the Government while also supporting it. IITs in India — I know particularly of IIT-Kharagpur in West Bengal — have set up a beautiful example of how an institution of national importance ought to be run. So, I would expect that other good institutions should emulate the example of IITs and try to run them as efficiently as they do. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I support this Bill regarding NIT in Tadepalligudem in the State. The Government has to open so many institutes as per the bifurcation Act. This Institute has been opened and the classes are running. So far as other universities are concerned, I request the hon. HRD Minister here for a Central University and a Tribal University, which are pending. Every time we are requesting this; he should also fulfil this demand. For this NIT in Tadepalligudem, the Government has kept a very nominal amount in this year's Budget. For all other universities also, there is a nominal amount. Our State is a new baby. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to give sufficient budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give consideration to it.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: There is no infrastructure at all. Classes are being run in rented houses. You have also to take care of other two universities, the Tribal University and the Central University. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Andhra is a new State. You have to give it special consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I am supporting this Bill.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, till yesterday, my friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, was a protagonist of Telangana and he said that he would give a National Institute. But he forgot AIIMS. He brought NIT. I welcome it because I was a part of the academic management in Andhra Pradesh. So, it is very nice. Andhra

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

deserves it. It has one of the best faculties as far as engineering is concerned. At the same time, सर, तेलंगाना को भी मज़बूत बनाना चाहिए। Since the Health Minister was here, I thought he would recommend my case to that man and get my AIIMS also along with it. Thank you, very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Telangana and Andhra should be considered for whatever they deserve.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, while supporting this Bill, I just want to mention that the idea of setting up of an NIT is part of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. So, this Government is doing no favour to anybody. We welcome the Bill. The fact that it has taken two years shows your commitment to the cause of Andhra Pradesh. The fact that you are providing measly provisions for these institutions also reflects very poorly on the Government. I would request the hon. Minister to fulfil all the commitments of the institutions in the Thirteenth Schedule, not just by bringing Bills but by making adequate budgetary provisions which has not been the case so far for two full years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is something happened outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order can be raised only regarding the Business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order can be raised regarding a Business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Something happened outside cannot be a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you aware of that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should I be aware of that? I should be aware of the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shantaramji, I should be aware of the List of Business and its implications, not of what is happening outside. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If the Government wants to reply, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shantaramji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: शान्तराम जी, आपको कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, if you want to reply, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इस एनआईटी बिल पर 11 सदस्यों - शान्ताराम नायक जी, श्वेत मलिक जी, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत, श्री सी० पी० नारायणन, श्री वीर सिंह, श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी, श्री अनिल देसाई, श्री डी० बंदोपाध्याय, श्री सी० एम० रमेश डा० के० केशव राव एवं श्री जयराम रमेश, ने चर्चा में भाग लिया है। मैं उन सब का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। So, it is really a fulfilment. Let me just tell and remind my good friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, that it is not after two years that we are starting. The second batch is already studying there. So, the Institute has been formed, but we are passing the Bill today. The action has already been started. As far as funding is concerned, there will be no dearth of funding and ₹ 40 crore budgetary provision is a token provision. The DPR will be ready in two months. As soon as the DPR comes, immediately the amount will be released and there will be no dearth of funding. Let me tell you that. सबने बहुत अच्छे मुद्दे उठाए। Sir, first let me apologise to Shri Shantaram Naik that he is the lone Rajya Sabha Member from Goa. I have noted his point and that will be corrected. लेकिन एक आपका रेफरन्स गलत था, NIT in Goa is at Cuncolim. The land is there. Everything is there. The IIT, which we inaugurated at a working place, will be there in Loliem. So, that is a small correction.

Then, many hon. Members raised the very important issue of faculty. यह सच है कि देश के बेहतरीन इंस्टीट्यूट में भी आज हंड्रेड परसेंट फैकल्टीज नहीं है।

That is a truth, and it is a national mission. I was happy that when I went to IIT, Delhi, and I discussed with students, I told that I would first talk to those students who were ready to become faculty members. I was happy that in a class of about 200 Ph.D. students, more than 100 students raised their hands to become faculty members. They wanted to become faculty members. That is a good sign. Still, in NITs, there are 75 per cent faculty members in position and 25 per cent posts are still vacant and we are taking up a drive in this regard. In all the IITs, NITs and other top institutes and even at the level of primary schools, we realize that vacancy is a real problem and we must get trained teachers. There is a good tendency that people want to become teachers and we will also ensure a concrete plan of how there will be faculty available. We would like to have trained faculty, the faculty with aptitude, and that will be the real asset.

Regarding funding, as I said, in 2013-14, it was ₹ 2,100 crores for the NITs. In 2014-15, it was ₹ 2,300 crores. During the last year, it was ₹ 2,500 crores, and this year, it is ₹ 2,645 crores. So, it is rising and I can assure that there will be no dearth of funds as far as the projects, the teaching, the research and everything is concerned. After all, it is a premier institute. We have 84,000 students with 5,593 students doing Ph.D. So, it is

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

a very important premier institute. Regarding hostel and other things, we are planning accordingly.

Now, the research infrastructure is very important. So, let me make one good announcement here that for all the top institutes, there is requirement of a large amount of funding, and in natural course of budgeting, you can't provide it. So, how can we provide it? There is one initiative which we are working on. The Finance Minister has already announced it in the Budget that we will keep ₹1,000 crores. The bank or some agency, which will manage the fund, will also contribute ₹ 1,000 crores. We will leverage these ₹ 2,000 crores and create ₹ 20,000 crores for infrastructure deficit to be filled up in three years' time for higher education infrastructure needs. That will really give a boost. I have already said to the Committee and the people concerned that out of that, 40 per cent must be reserved for creating research infrastructure because infrastructure is not only about college administrative buildings, roads and staff quarters — they are important; they will be built but more important is research infrastructure, and, therefore, that research infrastructure will be getting much-needed boost with this infrastructure initiative of ₹ 20,000 crores. I think, that will be a big programme.

Regarding scholarships, I would like to say that they are rising. As we are seeing that the cost of coaching is going up, we are taking one good initiative. About 13 lakh students appear for the JEE examination and they have to incur a lot of expenditure because there is a fierce competition for that. So, we have come out with a new initiative called 'IIT PAL'. What is that? The students, who want to appear for JEE, will be provided free online lessons, material, tutorial, tests and everything. Whatever they get in coaching centres by paying fees, here they will get it free of cost. So, 'IIT PAL' is our new initiative. Expansion of our higher education, and particularly top education, is essential. It can be achieved by two things - upgrading existing infrastructure and making it affordable for more students and having more institutes. We will work on both these things. As far as SCs/STs are concerned, what is believed is that they cannot compete. No. Things have changed tremendously. This is because of the affirmative action taken in these seventy years on the education front. I am very happy to inform you that this year, in the IITs and other institutions, the SC and BC quotas are not unfilled. There is no vacancy and the difference between the percentages of marks is also getting reduced. So, it is a good scenario coming up.

Sir, I have two important things to share with the House. You spoke about the Central University and the Tribal University. See the Government under the leadership of

Mr. Narendra Modi is committed to fulfilling all the promises made while the reorganization has happened and two separate States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have been formed. We will give top priority to this, and, therefore, all commitments will be fulfilled.

Sir, as far as fee is concerned, let me tell you that we are charging ₹ 1,25,000 per student but we are incurring more than ₹ 3 lakh per student per year. Who will be ultimately paying? Somebody has to pay. So, who will pay? If the Government pays, then, even the poor people will be contributing to the higher education. What we have come out with is that Scheduled Caste, Physically Handicapped, Scheduled Tribe students, *Divyangs*, and, those below ₹ 1 lakh income bracket, have got complete fee waiver. They do not have to pay anything. It is not reimbursement. In IITs, NITs, they do not have to pay anything. They have to just get admission and start learning. We have done that.

As far as IITs are concerned, we have-already made provision for education loan. For those having income up to 5 lakh rupees, we have reduced fee from ₹ 90,000 to ₹ 60,000. For those having income up to 9 lakh rupees, there is education loan in a way. It is a fee by instalments, that is, convenient instalments without interest. More importantly, only those families having income of more than 9 lakh rupees, have to pay. It is a graded fee-rise. So, I think, that is social justice, and, therefore, it is also taken care of.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that the tendency of going to other countries is also decreasing. People are staying back in India. Indian youth is more committed. They want to work in India, they want to participate in India's growth story, and, therefore, that also is taken care of.

Sir, I would like to share one more good news. Sir, last year, NIT, Srinagar, was in news for many reasons. But let me tell you, this year, all the issues are resolved satisfactorily. The students are on campus and even during the curfew period, the Institute was functioning. It is really a good news and that is how we should all get together and go ahead because it is the national agenda. I always believe that education is not a political agenda, it is a national agenda. Therefore, I thank all the Members for supporting the Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016, 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.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVDEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill is passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is passed. All the best.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, Mr. Goyal just wants to give some information.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir, No. We have already passed ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there should not be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: There is no Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह बिल नहीं है, केवल क्लेरिफिकेशन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let us hear what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry; no Bill will be taken up. Let me hear. Yes, what do you want to say Mr. Goyal?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): महोदय, मैं सदन को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports के अंतर्गत जो NADA है, उसका जो Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel है, उसने 74 किलोग्राम की श्रेणी में जो खिलाड़ी ओलिम्पिक के लिए जा रहे थे, उनमें श्री नरसिंह यादव को दोषमुक्त करार दे दिया है, exonerate कर दिया है।

उन्होंने इस बात को पाया है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई conspiracy हुई है, अतः उनको कोई सजा नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a happy news. Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to increase the allocation of funds and release balance of sanctioned amount under National Livestock Mission for Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the flagship schemes of Distribution of Free Milch Cows, Goats and Sheep to the poor women in rural areas, since 2011. This scheme was launched by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, which has benefitted lakhs of poor families in the State. This scheme has increased the average income of rural women and their purchasing power. This scheme will also go in a big way in preserving the indigenous cattle breeds.

The National Livestock Mission was launched by the Union Government during 2014-15 and is being implemented in Tamil Nadu as a complementary scheme to the State Government's flagship schemes to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. During the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Union Government released a sum of ₹ 12.43 crores and ₹ 4.87 crores respectively. For the year 2016-17, Tamil Nadu Government has already submitted a proposal for an outlay of ₹ 25.56 crores. The Union Government has sanctioned only ₹ 7.04 crores to Tamil Nadu so far. This matter has been taken up with the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, The Animal Husbandry sector is rapidly emerging as the largest incremental contributor to farm incomes in Tamil Nadu and needs to be provided a further incentive. Hence, I appeal to the Centre to sanction the balance of ₹ 18.52 crores out of the proposal already sent and also to enhance the allocation for Tamil Nadu under the scheme to ₹ 1 00 crores.

Demand to make a comprehensive policy to meet the increasing demand of Milk and make stringent laws to check sale of adulterated and synthetic milk in country

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश में दूध की गुणवत्ता और मिलावट की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारत दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक देश माना जाता है। वर्ष 2016-17 में देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन 1463.10 लाख टन रहने तथा प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 302 ग्राम रहने की संभावना है। इस हिसाब से देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन 6.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, जबकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह वृद्धि मात्र 2.2 प्रतिशत ही है, परंतु देश में बढ़ती दूध की मांग की पूर्ति में, यह उत्पादन नाकाफी है। इस कमी का फायदा उठाकर लालची व्यापारी मिलावटी और सिंथेटिक दूध बना रहे हैं।

*Laid on the Table.

[श्री वीर सिंह]

देश में 68 फीसदी से ज्यादा दूध मानकों पर सही नहीं पाया गया है। उसमें डिटर्जेंट, कार्बोनेट, सोडा, ग्लूकोज, पेंट और रिफाइनड तेल आदि की मिलावट पाई गई है। देश की बड़ी आबादी को मिलावटी दूध से गंभीर बीमारियों का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, तो सरकार व जनता की चिंता स्वाभाविक है।

महोदय, दूध में मिलावट की दो मुख्य वजह हैं। एक मुनाफाखोर सिर्फ अपनी कमाई की चिंता करते हैं, उन्हें इंसानी जान और सेहत की कोई परवाह नहीं है। दूसरी वजह मांग और सप्लाई में अंतर है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश में बढ़ती दूध की मांग की पूर्ति हेतु उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए एक समग्र नीति बनाई जाए और मिलावटी दूध की रोकथाम हेतु कड़े कानून का प्रावधान खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम में किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे आम आदमी को गुणकारी, स्वच्छ और प्राकृतिक दूध उपलब्ध हो सके।

**Demand to waive off the mandatory provision of Aadhaar card for getting
benefits of Government schemes in the country**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, crores of people are facing immense hardship everyday as the Government has made Aadhaar compulsory for receiving any Government subsidies. Although the Act says that it is not compulsory, and even the Supreme Court, in its order, has instructed not to make Aadhaar mandatory till such time everybody is covered, however, the Central Government is insisting on Aadhaar card.

A sizeable population of poor people in West Bengal don't have Aadhaar cards, and also, there are no banks or post offices in the rural areas, which make it difficult for them to avail of benefits under the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme. In around 800 Panchayats, neither there are banks nor post offices. If there are no banks or post offices, how can one avail of Direct Benefit Transfer?

Most of these affected are the SCs, the STs and the OBCs. The State Government is opposed to making Aadhaar mandatory for labourers as over 40 per cent don't have it.

Another problem is of people who have been allotted Aadhaar card but have not received the same. In West Bengal alone, over one crore people are yet to receive their Aadhaar cards and are thus being denied benefits of various schemes.

We demand that the mandatory provision for Aadhaar card should be waived off until there is 100 per cent coverage of Aadhaar in the country. I would request the Government to be sensitive to the problems of the people.

**Demand to expedite approval of an investment proposal of Tamil Nadu
Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation Ltd. (TNIFMC) by
National Infrastructure Investment Fund Board**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had launched the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023, which envisages an investment of ₹15 lakh crores in infrastructure in the State. An Investment of this order requires the tapping of several innovative financing mechanisms. Accordingly, Tamil Nadu became the first State to promote an Asset Management Company, the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation Ltd (TNIFMC) with a 26 per cent State Government equity holding, to establish and manage innovative financing vehicles under SEBI regulations. The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund (TNIF) is the first of the Innovative Finance Vehicles (IFV) to be established. TNIF has been approved by SEBI as a Category (I) Alternative Investment Fund (AIF). As required under SEBI Regulations, TNIFMC will be the Asset Management Company for the Fund. Eminent professionals have joined the Board and Investment Committee of TNIFMC to ensure professionalism and independence in investment decisions. The National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF), which has been set up with the same objective, is *inter alia* mandated to fund other AIFs. TNIF has made an application to NIIF for an investment commitment of ₹ 2000 crores. Indian Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFCL), the Investment Advisors to NIIF, have evaluated and recommended investment in TNIF to the NIIF Board, where it is under consideration. TNIF is the only Infrastructure AIF promoted by a State Government and an investment in the Fund would also help NIIF to realise its objectives. I appeal to the Government to expeditiously approve the application by the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty seven minutes past six of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 2nd August, 2016*