

Vol. 240

No. 16



Monday

8 August, 2016

17 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 8th August, 2016/17th Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of the Power

II. MoU (2016-17) between the GoI and NTPC Limited

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(1) No. L-7/105(121)/2007-CERC, dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in inter-State Transmission) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

(2) No. L-1/44/2010-CERC, dated the 5th July, 2016, informing that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time shall remain in force for a period of five years with effect from 1.7.2016 unless reviewed earlier or extended by the Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5148/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NTPC Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5147A/16/16]

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

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): महोदय, मैं पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 26 के अधीन पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(1) S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8th April, 2016, publishing the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- (2) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, publishing the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016, publishing the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 5096/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai and related papers

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

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

- (1) S.O. 1640 (E), dated the 4th May, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2921 (E), dated the 17th December, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1682 (E), dated the 9th May, 2016, amending Notification Nos. S.O. 1709 (E), dated the 26th July, 2015 and S.O. 896 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 1980 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 465 (E), dated the 26th February, 2013, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 585 (E), dated the 8th June, 2016, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (5) S.O. 2180 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2070 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) 2181 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 2738 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 5156/16/16]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5150/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management, Tezpur, Assam and related papers

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 5160/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4798/16/16]

Notional Policy on Education 2016

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2016 (नई शिक्षा नीति बनाने संबंधी समिति का प्रतिवेदन) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5077/16/16]

Reports of the CAG of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 19-A(2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Commercial) Report No.21 of 2016 "Crude Oil Production Measurement and Reporting System in ONGC" for the year ended March, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5052/16/16]

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 19-A(2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Commercial) Report No.15 of 2016 (Compliance Audit Observations) Volume I and II of Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year ended March, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5294/16/16]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)

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

यह सभा संकल्प करती है कि राज्य सभा इस समिति की पहली बैठक की तारीख से शुरू होने वाले एक वर्ष के कार्यकाल के लिए अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण संबंधी दोनों सभाओं की समिति में सम्मिलित हो और उक्त समिति में कार्य करने के लिए सभा के सदस्यों में से दस सदस्यों को एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) SECOND BILL, 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, I move the following Motion:-

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 in the vacancies caused by the retirements of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Rajpal Singh Saini from the Rajya Sabha and communicate to the Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Veer Singh be re-appointed/appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up matters under the Zero Hour. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has given notice under Rule 267; that has not been permitted. But you are permitted to raise it under the Zero Hour.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, all of us should be allowed to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your name is also here. ...(*Interruptions*)... You also have given notice, so I will allow you to associate. All those who have given notice will be allowed to associate.

Deteriorating law and order situation in Kashmir Valley

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमने और विपक्ष के बहुत सारे साथियों ने नोटिस दिया है कि आज का क्वेश्चन ऑवर स्थगित करके कश्मीर के बिगड़ते हुए हालात पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ने कहा है कि ये आज पूछकर बताएँगे कि चर्चा कब होगी। लेकिन, मैं जीरो ऑवर में सरकार और इस सदन का ध्यान कश्मीर की तरफ, बल्कि पूरे जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में कर्फ्यू लगे आज 30 दिन, यानी एक महीना हो गया और वहां का पूरा निज़ाम ठप है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में सन् 1947 के बाद किसी भी प्रान्त में 30 दिनों के लिए कर्फ्यू रहा हो और वहां इंस्टिट्यूशंस, एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूशंस बन्द रहे हों और ऑफिसेस तथा सेक्रेटेरिएट में हाजिरी न के बराबर रही हो। सर, वहां 60 के करीब लोग मारे गए हैं। ऐसे हालात में, वहां जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उसके लिए सरकार को जगाने के लिए आज अपोज़िशन ने नोटिस दिया है। हमें लगता है कि सरकार और खास तौर से वज़ीर-ए-आज़म एक खामोश * की तरह * देख

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

رہے ہیں۔ یہ سب سے بڑی افسوسناک بات ہے کہ اس ہندوستان کا تاج جلا رہا ہے، سیر جلا رہا ہے، لیکن اس کی گرمی دہلی کی سرکار تک نہیں پہنچتی۔ وہ کون سی گرمی ہے، جو ہمارے ملک کی سرکار کو جگاے گی، جس کی گرمی انہیں محسوس ہوگی؟

سر، آج صبح میں سوشل میڈیا پر کشمیر کے بارے میں پڑ رہا تھا۔ دو سوشل میڈیا پر الگ-الگ دو چیزیں نکلی ہیں۔ ایک نے کہا، بھائی وزیر-اعظم کیوں نہیں کچھ بولتے؟ وہاں ایک مہینے سے کفر ہے، ...**(تصویر)**... سر، مایہ نہیں چلا رہا ہے۔ ...**(تصویر)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جانب غلام نبی آزاد): آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، ہم نے اور ویکش کے بہت سارے ساتھیوں نے نوٹس دیا ہے کہ آج کا کوئشن اور استہگت کر کے کشمیر کے بگڑتے ہوئے حالات پر چرچا ہونی چاہئے، لیکن سرکار نے کہا ہے کہ یہ آج پوچھ کر بتائیں گے کہ چرچا کب ہوگی۔ لیکن، میں زیرو آور میں سرکار اور اس سڈن کا دھیان کشمیر کی طرف، بلکہ پورے جموں کشمیر کی طرف لے جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں و کشمیر میں کرفیو لگے آج تیس دن، یعنی ایک مہینہ ہو گیا اور وہاں کا پورا نظام ٹھپ ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس آزاد ہندوستان میں سن 1947 کے بعد کسی بھی پرانت میں 30 دنوں کے لئے کرفیو رہا ہو اور وہاں انسٹی ٹیوشنس، ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشنس بند رہے ہوں اور آفیسز اور سیکریٹریٹ میں حاضری نہ کے برابر رہی ہو۔ سر، وہاں ساٹھ کے قریب لوگ مارے گئے ہیں۔ ایسے حالات میں، وہاں جو گھنائیں ہو رہی ہیں، اس کے لئے سرکار کو جگانے کے لئے آج اپوزیشن نے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ ہمیں لگتا ہے کہ سرکار اور خاص طور سے وزیر اعظم ایک خاموش * کی طرح * دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ یہ سب سے بڑی افسوسناک بات ہے کہ اس ہندوستان کا تاج جلا رہا ہے، سر جلا رہا ہے، لیکن اس کی گرمی دہلی کی سرکار تک نہیں پہنچتی۔ وہ کون سی گرمی ہے، جو ہمارے ملک کی سرکار کو جگاے گی، جس کی گرمی انہیں محسوس ہوگی؟

سر، آج صبح میں سوشل میڈیا پر کشمیر کے بارے میں پڑھا رہا تھا۔ دو سوشل میڈیا پر الگ الگ دو چیزیں نکلی ہیں۔ ایک نے کہا، بھائی وزیر اعظم کیوں نہیں کچھ بولے؟ وہاں ایک مہینے سے کرفیو ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سر، مائیک نہیں چل رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I hope it has got nothing to do with Kashmir.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Obviously, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Because it is a Zero Hour submission, three minutes... ...**(Interruptions)**...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, notice under Rule 267 is also there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition's mike should not be closed. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever, Sir, I think, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition should be allowed to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Everybody's mike is being closed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will solve the problem. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I will solve the problem. Sit down.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I hope the voice of Kashmir is not muzzled here also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened is this. It is not because it is 'Kashmir' or it is not the fault of the Secretariat or anybody. Because the notice is admitted under Zero Hour, I said, 'It is Zero Hour.' Therefore, as per the rule, automatically, after three minutes, time will be over. However, he being the LoP, I am allowing him to continue for some time more. Please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जब इस पर डिस्कशन होगा, तो उसके लिए मैं अपनी स्पीच को रख देता हूँ। मैं सोशल मीडिया की बात कर रहा था। उसमें किसी ने लिखा है कि वहां इतने लोग मारे गए, इतने लोग जख्मी हुए, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं बोलते? जवाब में लिखा कि "अभी जी भरा नहीं" और दूसरे ने लिखा है कि "हमको उनसे वफा की है उम्मीद, जो नहीं जानते वफा क्या है"। तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि कश्मीर के लोगों में वज़ीर-ए-आज़म को सुनने के लिए कितनी बेताबी है कि उनकी कश्मीर के लिए सोच क्या है, वे कब अफसोस करेंगे? सर, आज जो लेटेस्ट Directorate of Health Services से निकला है, Government of India के द्वारा जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कहा गया था, उसको नकारा है और कहा है कि अभी तक 5,000 लोग ज़ख्मी हुए हैं, 3,300 security forces के लोग ज़ख्मी हुए हैं, इसका मतलब कुल 8,300 लोग ज़ख्मी हुए, 1,018 incidents हुए हैं, 410 लोगों की आंखों का ऑपरेशन हुआ है, 1,560 छोटी और बड़ी surgeries हुई हैं और 1,000 नौजवान जेल के अंदर हैं। यह हालत बहुत गंभीर है, इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इसको एक साधारण लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का केस न समझें, बल्कि यह political है, सियासी है, regional है, developmental है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से यह गुज़ारिश करूंगा, जैसा हमने पहले भी कहा था कि एक-आध दिन के अंदर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में, उनकी सदरत में दिल्ली में ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग करें। उस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में हम अपनी सहानुभूति, अपनी हमदर्दी व्यक्त करें तथा कुछ हल निकालने की कोशिश करें। उसके बाद follow up होना चाहिए और एक ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन कश्मीर जाना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को हम सुन सकें, यही हमारी दो बड़ी मांगें हैं, धन्यवाद। *...(Interruptions)...*

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، جب اس پر ڈسکشن ہوگا، تو اس کے لئے میں اپنی اسپیچ کو رکھ دیتا ہوں۔ میں سوشل میڈیا کی بات کر رہا تھا۔ اس میں کسی نے لکھا ہے کہ وہاں اتنے لوگ مارے گئے، اتنے لوگ زخمی ہوئے، تو مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کیوں نہیں بولتے؟

جواب میں لکھا کہ ”ابھی جی بھرا نہیں“ اور دوسرے نے لکھا ہے ”ہم کو ان سے وفا کی بے امید، جو نہیں جانتے وفا کیا ہے۔“ تو ا پ سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کے لوگوں میں وزیر اعظم کو سننے کے لیے کتنی بیتابی ہے کہ ان کی کشمیر کے لیے سوچ کیا ہے، وہ کب افسوس کریں گے؟ سر، ا ج جو لیٹیسٹ Directorate of Health Services سے نکلا ہے، گورنمنٹ ا ف انڈیا کے ذریعہ جو سپریم کورٹ میں کہا گیا تھا، اس کو نکارا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ ابھی تک 5,000 لوگ زخمی ہیں، 3,300 سیکورٹی فورسز کے لوگ زخمی ہوئے ہیں، اس کا مطلب کل 8,300 لوگ زخمی ہوئے، 1,018 انسٹیڈینٹ ہوئے، 410 لوگوں کی ا نکھوں کا ا پریشن ہوا ہے 1,560 چھوٹی اور بڑی Surgeries ہوئی ہیں اور 1,000 نوجوان جیل کے اندر ہیں۔ یہ حالت بہت گمبھیر ہے، اس لیے میں گورنمنٹ کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو ایک سادھارن لائینڈ ا رڈر کا کیس نہ سمجھیں، بلکہ یہ پالیٹیکل ہے، سیاسی ہے، Regional ہے۔ Developmental ہے۔ اس کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے میں سرکار سے یہ گزارش کرونگا، جیسا ہم نے پہلے بھی کہا تھا کہ ایک ا دھا دن کے اندر مانیئے منتری جی کی ادھیکشتا میں، ان کی صدارت میں دہلی میں ا ل پارٹی میٹنگ کریں۔ اس ا ل پارٹی میٹنگ میں ہم اپنی سہانوبھوتی، اپنی ہمدردی کا اظہار کریں اور کچھ حل نکالنے کی کوشش کریں اس کے بعد follow up ہونا چاہیئے اور ایک ا ل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن کشمیر جانا چاہیئے، تاکہ وہاں کے لوگوں کو ہم سن سکیں، یہی ہماری دو بڑی مانگیں ہیں، شکریہ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is Zero Hour. Those who have given notice will speak.

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

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): 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।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is one of the most grave situations in which I have risen to speak. It is not only a question of anguish, pain and anger. What is happening, Sir? There is 30 days' curfew. I have not seen in my lifetime, in Independent India, where there is continuous curfew for 30 days. Everything is paralysed, all administration, all educational institutions. Nothing seems to be working there except the Armed Forces. Now, if this sort of a situation remains, how can we remain silent? More than thousand incidents of firing have happened; thousand incidents have happened in one month. You have had more than 8000 injured, 60 are dead and you have had to operate on their eyes because of those pellet guns. I have got these photographs, Sir, but I didn't bring them because you won't allow me to show these photographs in the House, but it's inhuman, it's criminal. Why are we using these pellet guns? I am told that even Israel does not use it against the Palestinians, but in India we are using it against the Kashmiris. On the first day we said, 'Stop these pellet guns.' We were told, 'Yes, they will be stopped.' But they have not stopped. There is a shoot at sight order. This cannot be solved through law and order machinery. Thirty days' curfew will go on. You see the footage, Sir. See the ladies coming out, see the children coming out. I am very, very emotionally involved there with the people of Kashmir, and I am afraid, our remaining silent, 'our' meaning the Parliament and the Centre remaining silent, is only deepening the alienation of the people of Kashmir from the Central power in administration and that is something we cannot passively watch. The hon. Home Minister called me the day it started a month ago. I was in Kolkata and then he said, 'What should be done?' I said, 'Sir, immediately first call for an All-Party meeting.' Sir, this conversation took place 30 days ago. He said, 'yes', but till now not a single initiative has been taken. You have heard the silence of the

Prime Minister, where the silence is more eloquent than the words and by choosing to remain silent he is actually sending a message that this Government does not care about what is happening there in Kashmir. You please immediately call for an All-Party meeting. You send a delegation. I was a part of two such delegations sent by the then Government. Former Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, is not here. Mr. Shivraj Patil led one delegation and the other one was led by Mr. Chidambaram. We all went there. Sir, 120 people died in stone pelting in 2010 ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me, Sir. After that, when we met them and got all shades of opinion, tension stopped and the situation came back to normal. Why can't we do this? Therefore, please send an All-Party delegation immediately and we want the hon. Prime Minister or somebody to respond. We want a response, start the process of dialogue and immediately take action against those who are committing excesses against the civilians.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. But one thing is, if you want reaction from the Government, Home Minister is not there. I think, in that case, why don't we discuss it at some other time so that Government will be able to reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we must discuss it immediately. सर, कल इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

†سر، کل اس پر بحث ہونی چاہئے --- (مداخلت)---

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why don't we discuss it in the afternoon?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, दो मिनट में तो कश्मीर पर discussion नहीं हो सकता है। कश्मीर पूरी दुनिया में discuss होता है मगर यहां पर नहीं होता है। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، دو منٹ میں تو کشمیر پر ڈسکشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ کشمیر پوری دنیا میں ڈسکس ہوتا ہے اور یہاں پر نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. My point is ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन और ऑनरेबल सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कश्मीर का विषय उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, please listen. There are a number of Members who are raising their hands. The subject is such that I have to allow

some Members. But Minister is not here. So, why don't we discuss it, probably, tomorrow so that there will be a reply? ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you say on this? ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you also. I will allow all those who have given notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, कश्मीर में अमन और कश्मीर में शांति के लिए, तरक्की के लिए हम committed हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, पहले उन सब को सुन लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, hon. Leader of the House is present. We have given notices and we discussed it in the morning also. We have requested that discussion should be held today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both of you are speaking at the same time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we want it today only. Since the Government is not ready ...(*Interruptions*)... Of course, we had given notice on Friday itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister say. What is your suggestion?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इसमें किसी तरह का कोई शक नहीं है, सारे लोग committed हैं। वहां शांति होनी चाहिए, वहां अमन होना चाहिए और खुद कश्मीर के लोगों ने बार-बार उन ताकतों को, जो ताकतें कश्मीर के अमन और शांति को खत्म करना चाहती हैं...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disallowing. The Minister is reacting. So, I have to allow him. Minister is also a Member.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने और सीताराम येचुरी जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस बारे में, मैं बात करूंगा और इस पर कल या परसों जब भी appropriate समय मिलेगा, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। वैसे हम कश्मीर पर चर्चा कर चुके हैं। ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने उसमें intervene किया था और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस पर रिप्लाई दिया था। उसके बावजूद भी, अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो हम उनसे बात करेंगे और आपको बताएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: आप चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हां।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why can't we have the discussion this afternoon? आज दोपहर में चर्चा हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me listen to Mr. Raja also. Can you come back to the House in the afternoon, Mr. Minister, and tell the House when there can be a discussion? But, the House wanted it today. If possible, do it tomorrow.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इससे ज्यादा गंभीर और क्या विषय हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the situation is very alarming. It is good that the hon. Leader of the House is present. Everything possible should be done to de-escalate the situation in J and K.

To begin with, I suggest that the Government should stop using the pallet guns. The Government should withdraw the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act being implemented in the civilian areas. The Government should stop the dreaded midnight knocks at the doors of civilians. And, the Government should see that dominant presence of the Army and security forces in civilian areas is reduced and withdrawn. But, at the same time, the Government should initiate a political process. The Government should call for an All-Party meeting to discuss this situation. The Government should think of sending an All-Party delegation to the Valley so that we can win the minds of the people. Sir, might of the security forces cannot win the minds of the people. We have to win the minds of the people, confidence of the people. And, what the Government is doing?

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोग बोलते हैं कि कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। हम यही सुनते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन इस पर कोई काम हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? कश्मीर में 60 नौजवान मारे गए, वे नौजवान भारत के थे या नहीं? इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री का इस पर कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। हम इससे कश्मीर के youth को क्या संदेश भेज रहे हैं? मैं केवल यही आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछली सरकार जम्मू और कश्मीर में थी, तब 120 नौजवान मारे गए थे, उसने जो गलती की थी, आज फिर वही हालत है। वहां 20 दिनों से कर्फ्यू लगा है, वहां की अवाम कितनी दुखी है और उसको रोजमर्रा की चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं, इसकी चिन्ता हमारी भारत सरकार को नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऑल पार्टीज की एक कमेटी वहां जरूर जानी चाहिए। वहां राजनाथ सिंह जी अकेले गए अगर वे वहां पर कुछ सीनियर मेम्बर्स को साथ लेकर गए होते, तो हालात कुछ और होते। उनसे वहां कुछ लोग मिले ही नहीं। अगर वहां हर वर्ग के लोग जाएंगे, तो जरूर बात होगी। मैं भी पेलेट गन के इस्तेमाल को अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ। हमारे पास और माध्यम हैं। यहां पर रक्षा मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, अभी यहां पर DRDO की एग्जिबिशन लगी थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसमें दिखाई गई और चीजों का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। जो तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**....

श्री उपसभापति: कल discussion होगा।

श्री शरद यादव: भयानक शांति है। इतनी विकट परिस्थियां कभी नहीं हुईं और इस सवाल पर पूरे देश में भयानक तरीके से शांति है। इस पर बहस हुई थी, आपने कराई थी। पेलेट गन के बारे में सभी लोगों ने बार-बार कहा था और इसके लिए एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई है कि इसका कैसे इस्तमाल करें। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इतनी भयानक शांति ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: शांति नहीं, अशांति।

श्री शरद यादव: इसके लिए भयानक शांति ही ठीक है। इस मामले में गृह मंत्री जी ने उस समय सिर्फ एक बार बात की थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहूंगा कि इस सवाल पर कल बहस करने का काम होना चाहिए और अगर कोई इस पर बोल सकता है, तो वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, इसलिए कल की बहस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी बोलना चाहिए। लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन गुलाम नबी जी ने कहा, ऐसी शांति और इतनी विकट समस्या पर सरकार की तरफ से जो चुप्पी है, वह बहुत ही तकलीफ पहुंचाती है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस पर सरकार को तत्काल तैयार होकर बहस करानी चाहिए। यदि आज बहस हो जाए, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यदि आज नहीं तो कल इस पर जरूर बहस हो जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Government has expressed its readiness for discussion at the earliest, and, I think, latest by tomorrow. Therefore, we can discuss it later on.

Need to amend the regulations regarding MPLAD Scheme

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से MPLADS स्कीम के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। 1993 में आरंभ की गई इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सांसद को अपने क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जाती है, किन्तु विडम्बना यह है कि MPLADS स्कीम की गाइडलाइन्स के अनुसार सांसद इस राशि को केवल durable community assets के निर्माण के लिए ही जारी कर सकता है। पहले से निर्मित किए गए इन assets की रिपेयर के लिए जारी करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जिसके कारण रख-रखाव की कमी के कारण, बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण assets चार या पांच वर्षों के बाद अनुकूल उपयोग के लायक नहीं रहते। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा में SC, ST व OBC की चौपालें हैं। इनके रख-रखाव की कमी के कारण आज ये सभी जर्जर अवस्था में पहुंच गई हैं। सांसद जब दौरे पर जाता है, तो इस समुदाय के लोग MP से इनकी रिपेयर के लिए राशि की मांग करते हैं और MP वह राशि नहीं दे पाता है। जब वे लोग पूछते हैं कि आप क्यों नहीं दे सकते, तो हम कहते हैं कि इसके लिए नियम नहीं हैं। इसके बाद वे कहते हैं कि जब आप कानून बना सकते हैं, तो इसके लिए नियम क्यों नहीं बना सकते? सर, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय हो जाती है और हम असहाय महसूस करते हैं।

अतः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि MPLAD स्कीम के अंतर्गत कुछ निश्चित सीमा तक इन assets की रिपेयर व रेनोवेशन हेतु भी कुछ निधि देने का प्रावधान हो जाए, तो पहले से निर्मित community assets का ज्यादा अनुकूलतम उपयोग हो सकेगा, जो जनता के हित में भी होगा, धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، مائے سدسے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Death of cows in a cow shelter at Jaipur

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, राजस्थान के जयपुर में हिगौनिया गौशाला में राजस्थान सरकार और नगर निगम की लापरवाही से दो, चार, दस, बीस नहीं बल्कि एक हजार गायें मार डाली गई हैं। मैं यह आरोप लगा रहा हूँ कि एक हजार गायें मार डाली गई हैं।

मान्यवर, प्रति दिन 40 गायें मर रही हैं। अब तक 200 से अधिक और गायों की हालत चिन्ताजनक है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि फर्जी गौरक्षकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की मदद करना चाहता हूँ। वे फर्जी गौरक्षक ढूँढ रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें सीधे-सीधे गौमाता के कातिलों का पता बता रहा हूँ। फिर क्यों नहीं वे राजस्थान सरकार के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते? वे तो गऊ के हत्यारे हैं, जिन्होंने 1000 गायें मारी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होने में क्यों संकोच हो रहा है? मैं मुलजिम्ओं का पता बता रहा हूँ। उन्हें कार्यवाही करने में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है? वहां 8000 से अधिक गायें हैं। वहां 5 फीट से ज्यादा दलदल है। वहां के जो हालात तमाम टीवी चैनल्स पर दिखाए जा रहे हैं, उनको देखकर लगता है कि हमें कहीं ढूँढने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे सामने जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, आप सुनियोजित ढंग से गायों की हत्या कर रहे हैं। मैं आप पर सीधा आरोप लगाता हूँ कि आप इन गायों की हत्या के लिए, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि गौ माता की हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

महोदय, पैसा न हो, तो बात समझ में आती है। इन्हें कई करोड़ रुपए हर साल अनुदान दिया जाता है। यह अनुदान भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जुड़े हुए निगम के अध्यक्ष कहां डकार जाते हैं? आपकी ये आदत कब छूटेगी? आप मंदिर के नाम पर चंदा वसूलते हो, उसे डकार जाते हो, गाय के नाम पर, गौ माता के नाम पर चंदा वसूलते हो, उसे डकार जाते हो। मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी की मदद करते हुए एक बात बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मेरे पास कुछ कटिंग्स हैं, इन में दिया है कि किस तरह से सुनियोजित ढंग से ये गायें मारी जा रही हैं, गौ माता की हत्या की जा रही है। सब से ज्यादा दुःखद बात यह है कि ये कहते तो हैं, जब वोटों की चिन्ता होती है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि गोली मुझे मार लो, लेकिन जब हमारे अल्पसंख्यक भाई, जम्मू में मारे जाते हैं, रांची में मारे जाते हैं, तब इन्हें चिन्ता नहीं होती है। ये तो गुजरात गले में फंसा हुआ है, इसलिए थोड़ी सी चिन्ता हो रही है, वरना तो उसकी भी चिन्ता नहीं थी। वह भी आपका दिखावा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक जुमले के साथ अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि, "फर्जी गौरक्षक मत ढूँढो, नाम पते के साथ कातिल बता रहा हूँ। अगर गौमाता को मानते हो...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ..(*Interruptions*).. All the names may be added.(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Nadimul Haque, your name is also added. Okay.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس موضوع سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): 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.

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

Terror attack in a market place in Kokrajhar District of Assam

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of this august House the recent terror attack by the NDFB Songbijit group on 5th August, 2016, in a market in Kokrajhar District, which is under Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) of Assam.

At least 14 people were killed and more than 20 wounded after armed militants, dressed in military uniforms, went on indiscriminate firing. A group of at least three assailants opened fire at the people in the market in Balajan Tiniali, around two miles from town of Kokrajhar, possibly using grenades to kill shoppers in the stalls of fruits and vegetables. They used AK-56 and grenades. It is the first such attack in Assam, that has taken place in broad day light in a public place, despite a long history of militants' links in Assam.

Sir, in May, 2014, the same militant group attacked a group of muslims and killed many of them.

In December, 2014, a series of attacks by NDFB Songbijit group militants resulted in deaths of more than 76 *adivasi* people in Assam, including women and children. The attack took place in Chirang, Sonitpur and Kokrajhar districts. On 26th December, 2014, the Government of India had declared the launch of 'Operation All Out' to eliminate the NDFB Songbijit militants. But, afterwards, the Government of India withdrew the Armed Forces. The main army Chief of NDFB (S), namely, I. K. Songbijit and Deputy Chief of NDFB(S) G. Bidai *alias* Bishuni Goyari are still absconding.

Sir, I urge the Government of India to continue the 'Operation All Out' to eliminate NDFB Songbijit Group from the country and catch the main accused to save the precious lives of the people of Assam. Thank you, Sir.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. I also gave notice on this subject. So, I may be allowed to speak for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the day-before-yesterday, I visited the place leading a team of Assam Pradesh

[Shri Ripun Bora]

Congress Committee and Assam Congress Legislature Party and there I have seen that there was a specific Intelligence input from the Central Government as well as the State Government, that before 15th August, this type of incident, extremist attack, might happen in these places. But in spite of that, Sir, the State Government, has never deployed there the security forces. ...*(Interruptions)*... And what happened, Sir, was, this incident took place, this indiscriminate firing took place, the police was informed immediately on phone. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The police station is only seven kilometres away but the police reached the spot after 45 minutes of the incident. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is total lapse. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Before the election, there were three companies of police forces, paramilitary forces. But they have been withdrawn. They have been withdrawn from there. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, because of the lapse of the Government, this incident took place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Associate.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: So, we condemn the ...*(Interruptions)*... We demand from the Government to give adequate security to people in all the extremist-infected areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Sit down. Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

**Need to list the case pertaining to Ram Mandir in Ayodhya in
Supreme Court for day-to-day hearing**

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the three minutes that you have given me, I will make five sharp points, short ones.

It is very necessary to have a discussion in this House on an urgent developing issue and that is the question of building of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, you know that in the Manifesto of the BJP, we had given a solemn assurance that as per the legal method — and that is through the courts — we will find a solution, and this is now widely accepted by all parties, although in Allahabad High Court, there was a decision and against that decision, the Sunni Wakf Board has come to the Supreme Court and the matter has been pending there for six years.

So, my first point is, this question has to be addressed that this matter should be settled through the courts. All parties have agreed that this should be settled through the courts. All parties agreed that there should be a day-to-day hearing on this issue and a solution should be found. Therefore, I would urge, through you,

to the Government to see that their law officers go to the Supreme Court as they did in the Allahabad High Court, and say that this matter should be expeditiously disposed of and a day-to-day hearing should take place on a problem on which there is now almost a consensus but this has to be done through the courts. It can't be done across parties.

Therefore, I would urge Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that this matter should be discussed threadbare in the House so that the harmony can be restored in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, some Members are associating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Those who are associating, their names will be added. Now, Shri K. T. S. Tulsi.

**Need to increase the MSP to fifty per cent over the cost of production
to fulfill the commitment made to the farmers**

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I am very grateful for this opportunity. I want to raise an important issue with regard to the farmers' suicide and the causes behind that.

All of us remember that during the elections, repeated promises were made by the BJP to the farmers of the country that Minimum Support Price in accordance with the formula of M. S. Swaminathan Commission will be adopted and would be given, which is 50 per cent above the cost of production. Now, on 6th April, 2016, in reply to an RTI query, we learn that the recommendation of the Swaminathan Commission has been rejected. And it has been rejected on the ground that it will result in distortions in the market. Now, there is a solemn promise made, and there

[Shri K. T. S. Tulsi]

is a complete breach of faith and a breach of trust in the people, and the farmers, particularly when 3,228 farmers have committed suicide across the country in 2015. Although these figures are sought to be suppressed and were not made available in reply to a question which was put by me, where they say that the figures are not available, in the public domain, the figure of 3,228 farmers having committed suicide in the year 2015 is available. Out of these, 2,911 suicides took place in Maharashtra alone. And, it has to be acknowledged that according to the reply which is filed by the Government in various cases in the courts, these suicides were due to the farmers' insufficient capacity to repay the loans. If that was the cause, how can they go on suppressing the figures and go back on the promises which were made to the farmers?

Sir, I wish to submit that this distortion and breach of faith is a cruel joke on the farmers of the country. It is also a matter of record that Punjab, which used to contribute the highest, the maximum, to the Central Pool, is number two now in the matter of suicides by the farmers on account of the agrarian crisis.

Sir, through you, I would request the Government to take note of this and take some corrective action.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many Members are associating. Their names may be added. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, please allow me to.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may associate. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan's name may also be added. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter, but please allow me to.. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is added. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan is associating. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा समय जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, agriculture loan has been waived off by Amma. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody to say... ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter which every Member here supports. So, why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)... Every Member is with you. Now, Shri Bajwa. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, this is a very important matter concerning Punjab. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, just one sentence. ...(Interruptions)... Please let him... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called Mr. Bajwa. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, agriculture loan has been waived off by *Amma*. That may be put on record. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, this cannot go on like this. ...(Interruptions)... Every Member of this House is supporting this issue. I have mentioned your name. That is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I only wished to make this point that agricultural loan has been waived off by *Amma* in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, my time is being taken away. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may first start. ...(Interruptions)...

Plight of Indian workers in Libya and Iraq

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के लुधियाना जिले के तीन लड़के हैं, लीबिया की एक ऑयल कंपनी ने पहले तो उनके पासपोर्ट्स छीन लिए, उसके बाद न उनको salary दी जा रही है, न उनको खाना दिया जा रहा है। मैं External Affairs Ministry से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां जो हमारी Embassy है, कम से कम उसको pro-active role अदा करना चाहिए। यह बात अकेले लीबिया तक ही सीमित नहीं है, यह सऊदी अरब में भी हो रही है।

मैं पूरे पार्लियामेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ लाना चाहता हूँ कि our External Affairs Minister has misled the Parliament. She has misled the nation. सर, आज से दो साल पहले जून 15, 2014 को 40 लोग, जिनमें विशेष तौर से हमारे पंजाब के लोग थे, कुछ वेस्ट बंगाल के लोग थे और कुछ हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग थे, उनको ISIS ने मोसुल से kidnap कर लिया था। उनमें से एक लड़का वहां से भाग कर आया। वह पंजाब का था, मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट गुरदासपुर का, उसका नाम हरजीत मसीह है। उसने यहां आकर बयान दिया कि उन लोगों ने सभी लोगों को मेरे सामने मार दिए, मैं अकेला बच कर आया, क्योंकि एक आदमी मेरे ऊपर गिर गया था और उन्होंने यह सोचा कि इसको भी गोली लगी है और यह मर गया है। उसने बताया कि जब वे सभी लाशों को छोड़ कर चले गए, तो मैं वहां से भाग कर निकला। सुषमा स्वराज जी के पास अकाली दल के लीडर आए, इनके मंत्री भी आए। उन्होंने यकीन दिलाया कि गवर्नमेंट के पास 6 major sources हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि वे लोग जिन्दा हैं और यह जो हरजीत मसीह का बयान है, इसका बिल्कुल कोई आधार नहीं है। मैं सुषमा स्वराज जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैडम, दो साल हो गए, मेरे

पास पेपर्स हैं, मैं इन्हें carry कर रहा हूँ, जिसमें 30 साल की एक नौजवान लड़की ने यह बात कही है कि मुझे बताएँ, दो साल हो गए, मुझे इस बात का इल्म नहीं है कि मेरा husband जिन्दा है या नहीं। अगर मैं आज शादी कर लूँ और दो महीने के बाद, तीन महीने के बाद मेरा हस्बैंड आ गया तो मैं उसको क्या जवाब दूंगी। ऐसे ही पेरेंट्स की बात है, मां हैं, पिता हैं, बच्चे हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट मैंने पहली देखी सारी दुनिया में, कहीं अमेरिकन को उठा लो, किसी यूरोपियन को उठा लो, इमीडिएटली उनके अम्बेसेडर, उनके पौलिटिशियन वहां पहुंचते हैं। मैं मांग करूंगा ऑनरेबल प्रधान मंत्री जी से, वे सारी दुनिया घूम आए, हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, हमारी मांग यह है कि एक ऑल पार्टी डेलीगेशन इराक में भेजना चाहिए, जो वहां जाकर उनकी अथॉरिटीज़ से मिले और जो जिन्दा हैं, उनको वापस लेकर आए और अगर नहीं, तो कम से कम उनके पेरेंट्स को, उनकी फैमिलीज़ को बतला दें कि वे लोग जिन्दा नहीं हैं। They are taking the nation and the Parliament for a ride. This is happening since the last two years. Parents are seeking clarifications from the Ministry of External Affairs अगर आपके पास. ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक मिनट सर, मेरी बात पूरी हो जाए।....**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, हो गया। नक़वी जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Names of all the Members, who associate, may be added

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

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

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, it is a very serious issue. What is your reaction?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): बाजवा जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार और न केवल हमारी सरकार, बल्कि जो भी सरकारें रही हैं, उनकी जो फॉरेन पॉलिसीज़ होती हैं, वह देश के हितों को प्राथमिकता देकर होती हैं और वे हमेशा चलती हैं। जहां तक अभी सऊदी अरब का, लीबिया का, इराक का मामला है, उस बारे में खुद जो हमारी विदेश मंत्री महोदया हैं सुषमा स्वराज जी, वे पूरी तरह से वहां पर सम्पर्क में थीं और जो लोग उसमें फंसे हुए हैं उनको किस तरह से राहत मिले, वहां की सरकारों के साथ मदद करके उन्होंने आगे बढ़ाया। अभी जो सऊदी अरब की बात की, खुद मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स हैं, श्री वी. के. सिंह साहब, वे वहां पर गए और जाकर के राहत दी। उसके अलावा माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक केस है, जो बात वह कह रहे हैं, अगर वे सरकार को बताएंगे तो सरकार इस पर कदम उठाएगी।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, two years ago, I raised this issue relating to these 39 people who are primarily from the State of Punjab, and who have gone missing in Iraq. The hon. Foreign Minister gave not a wishy-washy assurance but a categorical assertion on the floor of this House that she had definite information that all 39 people were safe and she would bring them back. We referred to what my colleague, Mr. Bajwa, had said, but she said, this is not true. There is one man who has come and who is creating mischief, that she also knows about him. She said this. I can take out records and put them before the hon. Deputy Chairman. So, we really want to know as to what has happened to those 39 people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bajwa, listen to me. Whatever information you have on this subject, you kindly pass on the same to the Minister of External Affairs. I would request Naqviji to take up the matter with the Minister of External Affairs. She should contact the Embassy there. This is a genuine concern.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कोई स्पेसिफिक इंफॉर्मेशन हो तो हमें दे दें, हम भेज देंगे।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important and sensitive issue. We all associate with that and I would request the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement in the House in this regard.

**Need to amend the New Advertising Policy declared
on the 15th of June, 2016**

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह विषय लघु और मध्यम समाचार पत्रों की समस्याओं के बारे में है। भारत सरकार ने इंफॉर्मेशन ब्रॉडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा 15 जून, 2016 को विज्ञापन नीति 2016 की घोषणा की। ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि सरकार ने नीति निर्धारण करने से पहले न तो किसी स्टेकहोल्डर से, प्रकाशकों से, सम्पादकों से वार्ता की और न ही उनके साथ कोई विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

लघु, मध्यम समाचार-पत्रों के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि केंद्र की और राज्यों की जो ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाएं हैं, उन्हें दूर स्थानों तक ये पहुंचाते हैं, ले जाते हैं, जिससे हजारों ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार भी मिलता है। इन समाचार-पत्रों में 90 फीसदी समाचार होते हैं और करीब केवल 10 परसेंट विज्ञापन होते हैं। इनमें सामाजिक समाचार ज्यादा होते हैं। इस नई विज्ञापन नीति के कारण छोटे, मध्यम समाचार पत्र बंद होंगे और बड़े समाचार पत्रों को फायदा होगा।

महोदय, इन्होंने इसमें कई शर्तें लगाई हैं। चूंकि आरएनआई में कर्मचारियों की कमी है, जिसके चलते ये समाचार-पत्रों के प्रचार, प्रसार, सर्कुलेशन की जांच नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह शर्त रखी गई है कि इनको आरएनआई के सर्कुलेशन का सर्टिफिकेट सबमिट करना होगा। दूसरी शर्त यह भी लगाई गई है, वैसे तो विज्ञापन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध होते हैं, लेकिन पीटीआई, यूएनआई, हिन्दुस्तान न्यूज एजेन्सी से प्रमाण-पत्र लिया जाए और इस कॉउन्सिल में वार्षिक शुल्क जमा करने का भी प्रावधान है, जबकि आरएनआई में वे पहले से रजिस्टर्ड हैं। लघु, मध्यम समाचार-पत्रों के प्रकाशकों से पीएफ एकाउंट भी मांगा गया है। समाचार पत्रों में सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए डीएवीपी पैनल में आने के लिए पहले 18 महीने पहले का पुराना अखबार होना चाहिए था, अब इसे बढ़ा कर 36 महीने कर दिया है और बड़े अखबारों के लिए वह घटा कर एक साल, यानी 12 महीने कर दिया है, जो एक बड़ी ज्यादाती है। नई विज्ञापन नीति के अनुसार समाचार-पत्रों के पास अपना प्रिंटिंग प्रेस भी होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा का प्रिंटिंग प्रेस एक छोटे अखबार का प्रकाशक कैसे लगाएगा? यह सोचने की बात है और जो शर्तें लगाई गई हैं, ये पूरी तरह से न्यायसंगत नहीं हैं। अतः जो छोटे और मध्यम समाचार-पत्र हैं, उनके प्रकाशकों से विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद नीति पुनःनिर्धारित की जाए और जो पहले यह विज्ञापन नीति घोषित की है, इसको रोका जाए और केवल विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद ही आगे कार्रवाई हो। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इस संदर्भ में मेरा कहना यह है कि देश में 8180 अखबार हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो छोटे और मझोले अखबार हैं, ऐसे केवल लगभग 128 अखबार बचेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह छोटे और मझोले अखबार वालों के साथ अन्याय है, खेत और खलिहान के साथ अन्याय है।

† **چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش):** آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، اس سندربھہ میں میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ دیش میں 8180 اخبار ہیں، ---**(مداخلت)**--- جو چھوٹے اور مجھولے اخبار ہیں، ایسے صرف لگ بھگ 128 اخبار بچیں گے ---**(مداخلت)**--- یہ چھوٹے اور مجھولے اخبار والوں کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہے، کھیت اور کھلیان کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have associated.

Alleged fraud amounting to ₹ 302 crores in a branch of the Indian Overseas Bank in Chandigarh

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने बचपन में एक कहावत सुनी थी - "गड्डा खोदना और गड्डे में पानी डालना"। यही स्थिति हमारे बैंकिंग सेक्टर में दिखाई देती है। अपनी बात को स्पष्ट करने के लिए मैं एक गंभीर घटना का उल्लेख करूंगा, जो इसी अगस्त माह की घटना है। सूचना यह है कि इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक के चंडीगढ़ शाखा में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज के एक ऑफिसर ने भारी गड़बड़ी की। फरवरी, 2015 से लेकर फरवरी, 2016 के बीच बैंक की शब्दावली में बाइअर्स क्रेडिट एकाउंट के तहत यह गड़बड़ी की गई। अब तक की जानकारी के अनुसार 302 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का मामला सामने आया है, जो और भी बड़ा हो सकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वह पैसा निकाल कर अपने ही विदेशी एकाउंट में डाल रहे थे। सूचना यह है कि यह गड़बड़ी ऑफिसर्स एसोसिएशन के संरक्षण में हुई। आरंभिक जानकारी यह भी है कि यह अधिकारी बैंक से पहले छह वर्षों तक गायब रहा, अनऑथराइज्ड एक्सेस लंबी छुट्टी के बाद फिर इसे फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में महत्वपूर्ण पद मिला। फिर कई वर्षों तक वह इसी पद पर बना रहा। यह जानकारी मिली है कि प्रायः छुट्टी लेकर यह ऑफिसर विदेश जाता था, जहां फॉरेन एक्सचेंज के तहत अपनी की गई गड़बड़ी को मैनेज करता था। कई सौ करोड़ के इस फ्रॉड में विदेश जाने की अनुमति या एनओसी उसे ऑफिसर्स एसोसिएशन के संरक्षण में मिल रही थी। मैं

चंडीगढ़ के दो बड़े अखबारों का उल्लेख करूंगा, जो "दैनिक भास्कर" और "जागरण" अखबार हैं। इनमें छपा है कि उन्होंने बैंक के स्विफ्ट एकाउंट से 302 करोड़ रुपए की राशि विभिन्न किशतों में अपने विदेशी एकाउंट्स में जमा करवाई। बीते कई वर्षों से वह दुबई और बहामास के अपने बैंक खातों में रकम ट्रांसफर कर रहा था, 2015 से इस वर्ष तक आरोपी ने करोड़ों की ट्रांजेक्शन की, जिसके रिकॉर्ड बैंक के पास उपलब्ध हैं। तीन महीने पहले उसने इस्तीफा भी दे दिया। बैंक के कई सौ करोड़ लेकर अपनी पत्नी, बच्चों के साथ फरार हो गया। चंडीगढ़ की अपनी सारी संपत्ति भी बेच दी। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि यह कौन सा सिस्टम है कि यह गड़बड़ी चलती रही और किसी ने लोकेट नहीं की और यह किस बैंक में हुआ? वह बैंक, जो बैंक पिछली सात तिमाही से घाटे पर है और जिसमें पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान इस बैंक को हुआ है। भारत सरकार ने taxpayers के अकाउंट से स्टेट बैंक के बाद इस बैंक को bail out करने के लिए सबसे अधिक 3,000 करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी है। उस बैंक में ऑफिसर्स ऐसी गड़बड़ी करते रहे। तो वह गड़बड़ी साल भर तक चलती रहे और उस पर हमारा सिस्टम रिस्पांड न करे, यह कौन-सा भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त शासन हम देश में देख रहे हैं?

महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस पर सख्त कार्रवाई करे और बताए कि एक साल तक ऐसा क्यों होता रहा और क्यों उसे कोई पकड़ नहीं सका? धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate, myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; names of all the hon. Members who have associated may be added.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार चुप है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the allegation is true, the Government should inquire about it. ...(Interruptions)... If the allegation is true, the Government should inquire. There is no doubt about it.

Serious irregularities in making ration cards in Chhattisgarh

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं सोनिया मैडम के आशीर्वाद से यहां पर आई हूँ और अपनी बात रख रही हूँ।

सर, दो साल पहले, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र दामोदर दास मोदी जी जब अपना भाषण दे रहे थे, तो मैं बहुत ध्यान से उनका भाषण सुन रही थी। वे अपने भाषण में कह रहे थे कि हमने 1 करोड़ 65 लाख राशन कार्ड्स निरस्त किए। माननीय महोदय, यह निरस्तीकरण का खेल कैसे हुआ, वह मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहती हूँ।

हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ में विधान सभा चुनाव के ठीक 4 महीने पहले रक्षाबंधन के दिन मुख्य मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि महिलाओं को सम्बल देने के लिए मैं महिलाओं के नाम से राशन कार्ड्स बनवाऊँगा। उसी दिन से महिलाओं के नाम से राशन कार्ड्स बनने शुरू हुए। एक घर में अगर 4 महिलाएँ हैं— सास, बहू, ननद और देवरानी, तो चारों के नाम से राशन कार्ड्स बने। उनके अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों ने कोई जांच नहीं की और कोई इन्क्वायरी नहीं हुई। 4 महीने बाद वहां चुनाव था। एक महीने का समय राशन कार्ड्स बनने में लगा। पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बिना जांच के राशन कार्ड्स बने। उसके बाद उन राशन कार्ड्स से सब लोगों ने दो बार राशन लिया। ठीक 4 महीने बाद चुनाव हुआ। छत्तीसगढ़ की सभी महिलाओं और भोली-भाली जनता ने समझा कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने हमें शक्ति सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए, ताकत देने के लिए, बहुत बढ़िया काम किया। इससे सब लोग खुश हो गए और वहां इनकी सरकार बनाई। वहां इनकी सरकार बनी, इन्होंने शपथ ली। चुनाव के ठीक बाद इनके अधिकारियों ने घर-घर जाकर जांच शुरू की और सारे राशन कार्ड्स काट दिए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि अकेले छत्तीसगढ़ में 35 लाख राशन कार्ड्स निरस्त हुए। यह बात मैं यहां पर इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि आने वाले 4 महीने बाद फिर से दूसरे स्टेट्स में, पंजाब में, उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। कुछ इसी प्रकार का खेल उन राज्यों में भी न हो, इस बात का ध्यान हमारे नेतागण रखें। आज भी छत्तीसगढ़ में जो योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, उनके राशन कार्ड्स काट दिए गए हैं और जो राशन कार्ड्स का हक नहीं रखते, जो उनके अधिकारी नहीं हैं, उन्हें आज राशन कार्ड्स के माध्यम से राशन मिल रहा है। मैं इस सदन में इस बात की जांच करने की मांग करती हूँ, धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† **ڈاکٹر تزئین فاطمہ (اُتر پردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रंजिब बिस्वाल (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Need to check the business of pornography and intoxicating medicines

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो संगठित अपराध चल रहे हैं, उन अपराधों में से एक नया खुलासा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर pornography का एक कारोबार चालू हुआ है, जिसका शिकार हमारी बच्चियां हो रही हैं। सर, अभी कुछ दिन पहले electronic media में और अखबारों में इस बात का जिक्र हो रहा था कि हमारी जो भोली-भाली बच्चियां हैं, नादान लड़कियां हैं, उनको फँसाया जाता है, उनको बरबाद किया जाता है और उनकी वीडियोग्राफी की जाती है। उसके बाद, ऐसी एजेंसीज खुली हुई हैं, जो 20 से 25 हजार रुपये में उन वीडियोज को खरीद लेती हैं और बहुत ही आर्गेनाइज्ड तरीके से उनका कारोबार कर रही हैं।

सर, यह बहुत ही humiliating भी है और हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति तथा हिन्दुस्तान के समाज के लिए बहुत खतरनाक भी है। ऐसे ही, जो ड्रग्स का कारोबार चल रहा है, वह भी इन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले चर्चा चल रही थी और बहुत जिक्र हुआ कि पंजाब में ड्रग्स का बहुत कारोबार चल रहा है। सर, मुझे तो लगता है कि यह तो सिर्फ एक पहलू है। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी कोना इससे बचा हुआ नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जो नौजवान आबादी है, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में यह नौजवान आबादी इस ड्रग्स माफिया और पॉर्न माफिया के निशाने पर है। हमारे बच्चे और बच्चियां, सभी इस चीज को भुगत रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकारें इन चीजों को isolation में solitary issues बना करके address कर रही हैं, इसलिए समाधान नहीं निकल रहा है।

सर, इससे जुड़ा हुआ एक और इश्यू है कि जो drug addicts हैं या जो पॉर्न के addict हैं, उन लोगों की निगाहों में महिलाओं का degradation हो चुका है और नन्ही बच्चियों के साथ बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जो atrocities हो रही हैं, जो हादसे सामने आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सुन कर लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए। सर, ये सारे के सारे interrelated issues हैं। महिलाओं के साथ जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर atrocities हो रही हैं और atrocities ही नहीं हो रही हैं, बल्कि उनके साथ इतना नृशंस व्यवहार हो रहा है, जिसको बयान नहीं किया

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

जा सकता है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज पूरा देश इन चीजों को बहुत ही silently एक दर्शक बन कर देख रहा है, जब कि इसके ऊपर एक pro-active approach लेकर काम करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ी युवा आबादी है, जिसके लिए कहा जा रहा था कि यह demographic dividend बनने जा रही है। सर, मुझे डर है कि अगर उस माफिया की बात चलती रही और इसको नियंत्रित नहीं किया गया, तो हमारी यह युवा आबादी demographic disaster बन जाएगी। जिस तरीके से इसका ट्रेड चल रहा है, जो इसके consequences सामने आ रहे हैं, आज अखबार इस तरह की बातों से भरे रहते हैं और उसके बावजूद भी सरकार संज्ञान नहीं ले पा रही है।

सर, एक जमाने में एन. एन. वोहरा आयोग बना था, उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में जो संगठित अपराध चल रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए उस पर एक रिपोर्ट बना कर सब्मिट की थी, लेकिन आज तक उस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि सरकार एक्सपर्ट्स का एक पैनल बना कर इस पर समीक्षा करे और हिन्दुस्तान को इससे बाहर निकालने का काम करे।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, it is a serious matter. The Government should take note of it and see as to what can be done to prevent such things.

Need for realignment of the proposed Kochi-Bengaluru GAIL pipeline

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise this matter in Zero Hour today.

The proposed alignment of the Kochi-Koottanad-Mangaluru-Bengaluru gas pipeline project would cause irreparable damage to the agricultural property of thousands of farmers in the seven districts of Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri in Tamil Nadu. It has led to considerable apprehension and agitation amongst the people who are also concerned about the risks the project poses.

Recent amendments to the Right of User under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, have made farmers culpable for damages to the pipelines, even those occurring without their knowledge. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had again and again brought this grave issue to the notice of the Union Government.

The State has been demanding that the proposed gas pipeline should be laid along the district roads which will not only reduce the cost of the project, but will also not affect the farmers and their property in any way.

Moreover, as per the provisions of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, it is mandated that no pipeline shall be laid under lands which are used for residential purposes or near such houses or with permanent structures, and the GAIL has also laid the pipelines in Kerala along the highways instead of on private land.

Therefore, as requested by our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the proposed gas pipeline be laid along the district roads in Tamil Nadu, so that the farmers and their properties would not be affected in any way because of this project and the cost enhancement can also be minimized. Once again, I thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

12.00 P.M.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं एक गंभीर सवाल उठाना चाहता था, लेकिन ज़ीरो ऑवर का समय समाप्त होने वाला है, इसलिए आप बीच में ही कहेंगे कि ज़ीरो ऑवर खत्म हो गया और अब क्वेश्चन ऑवर है, इसलिए आप इसको कल के लिए कर दीजिए। कल सबसे पहले मुझे इस विषय को उठाने का मौका मिल जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: पहला विषय तो चेयरमैन साहब को डिसाइड करना है, लेकिन अभी एक मिनट का समय बाकी है, इसलिए आप शुरू कीजिए।

**Tapping of telephones of highly placed people in Government and
Private Sector by Corporate House**

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, पूरे देश में एक विकट परिस्थिति है यानी देश की जनता इस सरकार को और हम सब लोगों को पूरी ताकत लगा करके, पूरी शक्ति लगा करके यहां भेजती है, सरकार बनाती है, लेकिन इस देश में जो कॉर्पोरेट्स हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, थैलाशाह हैं, वे इस देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, वे लोगों की वार्ताओं को टैप करके, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज कौन बने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसके लिए कल समय मिलेगा। It is now the time for Question Hour.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, क्या मुझे इसके लिए कल समय मिलेगा?

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इसके लिए कल समय मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*226. [The Questioner (SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN) was absent.]

Green energy corridors in Andhra Pradesh

*226. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation is working on green energy corridors in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the proposed new capital of the State Amaravati, with setting up of main electricity station and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether, under the project, substations of 400 kV high voltage circuits are proposed in Eluru, Chilakaluripet, Gudivada, Tulluru/Ainavolu to assist the proposed capital in future and if so, the details thereof and the present status of these projects; and

(c) whether Amaravati requires 3,766 MW electricity to meet its demand and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is not working on any such scheme on green energy corridors in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh. However, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (APTRANSCO) has planned 400/220 kV at Elluru, Chilakaluripet, Gudivada and Inavolu along with Associated Transmission System for meeting load demand in and around Vijaywada/proposed capital at Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) As reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), APTRANSCO has planned a transmission network of 3830 MVA capacity at 400 kV level, under 400 kV Ring Around Capital City, Amaravati of Andhra Pradesh, to meet the anticipated demand as under:

Eluru 400/220 kV Substation	:	630 MVA
Gudivada 400/220/132 kV Substation	:	1200 MVA
Chilakaluripet 400/220 kV Substation	:	1000 MVA
Tulluru/Inavolu 400/220 kV Substation	:	1000 MVA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 226.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan is absent. Therefore, in his place, I am asking the question. It is regarding Andhra Pradesh(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let the question be answered first. The questioner is not present. Now, supplementaries, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated “As reported by Central Electricity Authority, APTRANSCO has planned a transmission network of 3,830 MVA capacity around Capital city, Amaravati.” I want a categorical commitment from the hon. Minister about the proposed transmission lines to be put up, *i.e.*, 630 MVA for Eluru, 1200 MVA for Gudivada, 1000 MVA for Chilakaluripet, 1000 MVA for Tulluru/Inavolu – for all these places, they have given the planning – and want to know from him as to what their position today is, when they are starting the projects, when they are going to complete them and when are they going to give them to the Capital of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the plans to implement these transmission corridors are *co-terminus* with the plans of Amaravati. It is the State Government which determines their requirement of power because once these lines come up, they will become a cost on the transmission infrastructure of the State. It is a plan which will go *co-terminus* with the development of Amaravati. I can reassure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that at no point of time, the new Capital of Amaravati will have any shortage of transmission capacity.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the people of Andhra Pradesh will be grateful to the hon. Minister for helping the State to become one of the three States which have power 24X7. The first phase of the Green Energy Corridors is over. My question to the hon. Minister is: What is the status of the other four Green Projects, especially, the Solar Parks, which the Government is developing with a capacity of 4,000 megawatt in three different districts?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am delighted that Andhra Pradesh was one of the first States that took up the proposal for Green Energy Corridors and also the Solar Park concept. Almost 1500 megawatt of transmission capacity under Green Energy Corridors has been set up in and around Anantapur. Phase-I, 250 megawatt, has already been commissioned; 750 megawatt Phase-II will be ready by March, 2017 and 500 megawatt Phase-III will be ready by September, 2017, thereby, making this a vibrant Solar Park. For the other Solar Parks, the State Government is in dialogue with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for procurement of adequate land which will help us in implementing the Solar Parks. As and when the land gets available, we will again plan the transmission infrastructure. As I said earlier, we cannot plan transmission in advance because there has to be a potential buyer. The buyer has to enter into an agreement with the transmission company, which will ensure the payment of that transmission line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prem Chand Gupta. The question is on Andhra Pradesh. Please go ahead.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, आंध्र प्रदेश पर है, मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं। लेकिन ग्रीन कॉरिडोर की बात हो रही है, पूरे देश से संबंधित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश या बिहार या झारखंड या दिल्ली का इश्यू नहीं है, ग्रीन कॉरिडोर के ऊपर बात है। मैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read the question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, एक देश से संबंधित सवाल है, इंपॉर्टेंट सवाल है। इतनी देर में मैं अपना क्वेश्चन भी पुट अप कर चुका होता। श्रीमान जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो सोलर पार्क्स के ऊपर और ग्रीन कॉरिडोर के ऊपर बात हो रही है और सरकार यह कर रही है, वह कर रही है, लेकिन आप जो सोलर पावर के पार्क बनाना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए जमीन चाहिए। Land acquisition is a big problem now. जिन लोगों के पास जमीन है और कोई अपना सोलर पावर प्लांट लगाना चाहता है, आप उनकी रिवर्स मीटरिंग क्यों नहीं ऑटोमेटिक प्रोसेस में डाल देते, इससे आपको हजारों मेगावाट पावर मिल जाएगी और फ्री में मिल जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unrelated. Please see if you can answer, but very briefly.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Yes, Sir. Hon. Chairman, Sir, we would be most delighted if more and more people came forward with land — it could be their own land; it could be leased land — so that we could expand the solar energy capacity in the country and it could add to the energy security of India in the future. However, the Central Government cannot do the bidding unless the State Government enters into a Power Purchase Agreement for these projects. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. No discussion on this.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Therefore, I would encourage the hon. Members...
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सर, मैं डिस्कशन नहीं कर रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No discussion; I am sorry.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I would encourage the hon. Members — wherever they can come up with land where solar parks or wind energy farms could be set up — to talk to their respective State Governments. If the State Government is willing to enter into a Power Purchase Agreement, the Central Government would certainly facilitate their bidding process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 227. Hon. Member not present. Let the answer be given.

Increase in demand for work under MGNREGA

*227. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of people demanding work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has been able to provide the promised 100 days of work to all the people who applied for work under MGNREGA;

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

(d) what steps are taken by Government to ensure creation of job opportunities, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The States/UTs-wise details of number of households demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven programme and the demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. The States/UTs-wise details of households completed 100 days' employment under MGNREGS during 2014-15, 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Government is actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, all States/UTs have been requested for the following:

- (i) Initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.
- (iii) Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.

Statement-I

The States/UTs-wise details of number of households demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Household demanded employment	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.93	39.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.45	1.93
3.	Assam	10.83	16.68
4.	Bihar	14.74	19.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.43	26.12
6.	Gujarat	5.96	6.42
7.	Haryana	2.63	2.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.99	4.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.82	7.03
10.	Jharkhand	12.32	12.71
11.	Karnataka	15.14	16.63
12.	Kerala	15.65	16.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31.02	30.24
14.	Maharashtra	12.82	14.21
15.	Manipur	4.72	4.81
16.	Meghalaya	3.57	3.75
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.94
18.	Nagaland	4.07	4.18

1	2	3	4
19.	Odisha	16.93	22.28
20.	Punjab	3.41	5.29
21.	Rajasthan	41.17	46.88
22.	Sikkim	0.60	0.68
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.82	60.95
24.	Telangana	29.10	29.62
25.	Tripura	5.93	5.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	45.36	63.11
27.	Uttarakhand	4.92	5.88
28.	West Bengal	57.19	65.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.10
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.07	0.06
33.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.36	0.38
TOTAL		465.03	534.87

NR=Not Reported

Statement-II

The States/UTs-wise details of households completed 100 days' employment under MGNREGS during 2014-15, 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Households completed 100 days (In Nos.)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	380660	587093
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1924
3.	Assam	10449	45780
4.	Bihar	30884	63344
5.	Chhattisgarh	48032	242744

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	16473	19248
7.	Haryana	5407	3597
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21562	20254
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7858	34675
10.	Jharkhand	82390	174761
11.	Karnataka	41372	133212
12.	Kerala	98650	165962
13.	Madhya Pradesh	157961	225599
14.	Maharashtra	165381	218446
15.	Manipur	44	1
16.	Meghalaya	32506	48785
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Nagaland	7	1551
19.	Odisha	81959	197472
20.	Punjab	2037	7461
21.	Rajasthan	281234	468720
22.	Sikkim	3293	9732
23.	Tamil Nadu	333005	846361
24.	Telangana	161926	416042
25.	Tripura	251444	304867
26.	Uttar Pradesh	110180	187094
27.	Uttarakhand	7675	19971
28.	West Bengal	158261	410990
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	880	112
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
32.	Goa	104	21
33.	Lakshadweep	4	3
34.	Puducherry	0	6
TOTAL		2491651	4855828

NR=Not Reported

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has provided the figures pertaining to the number of households which demanded employment and, the number of households which got jobs and completed hundred days of employment.

Sir, if we look at the figures that have been provided, we see a total mismatch and a gaping difference between the number of people who had applied and the number of people who actually got the jobs. In Maharashtra, in this year alone, in 2015-16, 14.21 lakhs had applied, but only 2.18 lakhs got the jobs. In Uttar Pradesh, 63 lakhs had applied, but only 1.87 lakhs got the jobs, and so on and so forth. The situation in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and other States is similar.

Sir, there is a 19 per cent turn-back in this year, in 2015-16. Even earlier, it was 11 per cent in 2013-14 and 15 per cent in 2014-15. Considering that for two years there have been consecutive droughts, I want to ask the Government why it has failed to provide jobs under this Scheme, which forms the largest part of alternative employment options for them.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह सूचित कर रहा हूँ कि वर्ष 2015-16 में लगभग 4.82 करोड़ परिवारों को रोज़गार दिया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के पहले जो औसतन रोज़गार दिए गए, उनमें सबसे अधिक रोज़गार की उपलब्धता, लगभग 49 दिनों के रोज़गार विगत 6 वर्षों में अधिक दिए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। अभी तक हमारी सरकार ने मजदूरों के भुगतान के लिए लगभग 29,536.99 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार की यह प्राथमिकता है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोज़गार मिले और उनको अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक मदद मिले। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार के वित्तीय वर्ष में जो 38,500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान था, उसमें 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अधिक ऐड की गई है और लगभग 43,500 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक राशि हमें दे दी गई है। सरकार का यह अनवरत प्रयास है कि गरीब मजदूरों को अधिक से अधिक फायदा हो। इसके लिए asset creation की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो खास तौर से कृषि और सिंचाई से जुड़ा हुआ है।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I am sorry to say this, but the hon. Minister has not really given a satisfactory answer as to why there is a gap. In spite of the increasing suicides that happened, the Government could not provide jobs to nearly 1.6 crore people out of the 8.4 crores that had applied. I wish to know whether there is any mechanism by which a social audit is conducted to know how many people get jobs and how many people are deprived of jobs despite applying for them. I request the Minister to enlighten us.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा गया है, क्योंकि "मनरेगा" के संबंध में पूछा गया यह सवाल करोड़ों लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि "मनरेगा" योजना मांग आधारित है। कई बार ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ भी आती हैं कि मांग अधिक आती है, लेकिन उसके बाद रोज़गार

पर कम लोग आते हैं, इसलिए कभी-कभी असंतुलन दिखायी देता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप 2015-16 में देखेंगे, तो 235 करोड़ मानव दिवस जो अर्जित किए गए, वे अभी तक के मानव दिवस में विगत पूर्व वर्षों में सर्वाधिक हैं। भारत सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाला कोई भी गरीब मज़दूर अगर है तो उसको रोज़गार दिया जाना चाहिए। मनरेगा में अनेक प्रकार की नयी पहलें भी भारत सरकार ने की हैं, जिनके कारण monitoring भी बढ़ायी जा रही है, गरीबों को सीधे उनके account में भुगतान करने का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है, asset creation भी किया जा रहा है और जो मांग है, उसकी पंजी बनाने का काम भी किया जा रहा है। कोई भी मांग ऐसी नहीं रहनी चाहिए, जिसका पंजीकरण न हो, इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्या को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत जो भी व्यक्ति काम मांगने आएंगे, निश्चित रूप से उन्हें काम दिया जाएगा। हम करीबन 90 प्रतिशत ऐसे परिवारों को काम देते हैं, जो प्रत्येक वर्ष में काम करते हैं — इस दृष्टि से लगातार कोशिश की जा रही है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, through you, I want to remind the hon. Minister that the Prime Minister had called the MGNREGA programme a waste of time because it is only used to give people jobs to dig holes. I welcome that at least, in the last few months, there has been a change of heart or a beginning to change of heart, and in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, there has been a slight increase in the outlay even though it has been done only in the case of Supplementary Demands for Grants. My question to the Minister is: Can he give us a commitment on the floor of this House that the Government has actually changed its policy in regard to MGNREGA not believing that it is a programme only to dig holes? Let them withdraw that, and let them re-commit to this programme because in the case of the State of West Bengal, whichever way we look at it from the Numbers' point of view, it is number one from the point of view of the MGNREGA. So, let him give a firm commitment that they are serious about the MGNREGA and will put their money where the mouth is ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I am putting a question to one Minister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get distracted. Address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The other Minister is...(Interruptions)... What can I do? That is the situation in my State...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A serious batsman like you does not get distracted like this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. I am serious about this because I have seen the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The figure has gone up ...(Interruptions)... Let them make ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let it be answered.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को, देश को और खास तौर पर माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कहीं से दिग्भ्रमित किया जा रहा है या जो आप दिग्भ्रमित हो चुके हैं, उसके बारे में यह स्पष्ट है कि मनरेगा बंद नहीं होगा, मनरेगा को ताकत देने के लिए, उन्हें आर्थिक विपणता से निकालने के लिए जितनी अधिक राशि की आवश्यकता होगी, वह हमारी सरकार देने को वचनबद्ध है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का खास तौर पर निर्देश है कि हम इस पर कोई समझौता नहीं करने वाले हैं। यही नहीं, इसमें कई तरह की जो कमियाँ थीं, उन्हें भी दूर करने का काम किया गया है। महोदय, इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार होता था, उस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए हमने जो steps उठाए हैं, उनके अंतर्गत अब DBT के माध्यम से सीधा उनके एकाउंट में पैसा दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, हमारे स्तर पर इसकी monitoring की व्यवस्था की गयी है। बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की यह मानसिकता हो गयी थी कि मनरेगा का मतलब है, लूट। उस लूट की छूट को बंद करके हमने DBT लगाया है। इससे बड़े पैमाने पर जहाँ एक ओर भ्रष्टाचार दूर हुआ है, वहीं राशि की भी बचत हो रही है।

डा. पी. विनय सहस्रबुद्धे: सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने corruption को बंद करने के लिए काफी प्रयास किए हैं। महोदय, asset creation की स्पष्ट से इसके डिजाइन में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया था। मेरा मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि इस asset creation के मोर्चे पर हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद जो सफलता पायी होगी, उसका राज्यवार अगर कोई आकलन है, तो कौन से राज्य में asset creation बहुत अधिक ताकत से हो रहा है, इसके बारे में अगर आप अवगत करा सकें, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2015-16 में जो परिसम्पत्तियाँ यानी assets creation हुआ है, लगभग 61 प्रतिशत राशि कृषि और सिंचाई से संबंधित asset creation पर खर्च की गई है। अगर आप राज्यवार विवरण चाहते हैं कि इसकी कोई सूची उपलब्ध हो, तो निश्चित तौर पर आपको वह सूची उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी। सरकार का यह प्रयास है कि जो हम इतनी बड़ी राशि खर्च कर रहे हैं, उससे assets creation हो और उसका लाभ पूरे तौर से किसानों को मिले। पर्यावरण के दृष्टिकोण से भी उसका हमने ख्याल रखने का प्रयास किया है।

श्री अमर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दिग्भ्रमित होकर या अवधारणा के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि ठोस तथ्यों के आधार पर आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो Common Review Mission है, जिसका गठन आपके मंत्रालय ने ही किया है, उसके अनुसार आपके पास फंड नहीं है और इसकी वजह से कई जगह पर "मनरेगा" का काम रोक दिया गया है। यहां तक हुआ है कि जिन वर्करो ने उसमें काम किया है, उनको तनखाह भी नहीं मिली है। वर्षों हो गए हैं और इसका कारण non-availability of funds बताया जाता है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी जिन अधिकारियों के ऊपर है, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? अगर कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, तो क्यों नहीं की गई है? इस वजह से...

श्री सभापति: आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य की इस बात

को स्वीकारता हूँ कि विगत वर्षों में, निश्चित तौर पर जिसकी आशंका आपने व्यक्त की है कि राशि देर से मजदूरों को दी जाती रही है। सर, अगर आप permission दें, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यवार जो पैसे का प्रबंध किया जाता था, उससे कम राशि आवंटित की जाती थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2011-12 में बजट का अनुमान 40,000 करोड़ रुपये का था, लेकिन 31,000 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। वर्ष 2013-14 में बजट का अनुमान 33,000 करोड़ रुपये का था, लेकिन lastly लगभग 32,994 करोड़ रुपया release हुआ।

जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, तब से जितनी राशि का अनुमानतः बजट में प्रबंध किया है, वह पूरी की पूरी राशि हमने देने का प्रयास किया है। हमारे पास धनराशि की कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं यह बात स्वीकारता हूँ कि 4 महीना, 5 महीना, 6 महीना मजदूरों के भुगतान में जो देर हुआ करती थी, इसीलिए ऐसा किया गया है कि यह सीधे मजदूरों के खाते में जाए, इसके लिए जब से DBT का प्रयोग हुआ है, तब से 15 दिन के अंदर राशि मजदूरों को मिल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर इसमें कुछ कमी है, उस कमी को भी अधिक से अधिक 30 दिन में दूर कर दिया जाएगा। सर, 7 ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर कुछ जगह पर cash payment की व्यवस्था की गई है और खास तौर से जो पूर्वोत्तर राज्य हैं, जहां राशि का भुगतान cash में किया जाता है, करीब 300 exact blocks में cash के माध्यम से भी भुगतान किया जाता है क्योंकि वहां पर DBT की व्यवस्था में व्यवधान है। हम राशि की कोई कमी नहीं होने देंगे। जो इसकी मूल भावना है, उस मूल भावना के अनुसार मजदूरों को, गांव के मजदूरों को रोजगार मिले, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो, उसके लिए हम हर-संभव काम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

श्री अमर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने Common Review Mission के बारे में नहीं बताया है। अगर उनके पास जवाब तैयार नहीं है, तो वे लिखकर बता दें।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

कोयला एवं खनिजों से जुड़ी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु समन्वय के लिए मंच

*228. **श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** क्या **खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कोयला एवं खनिज से जुड़ी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय के लिए एक पृथक मंच बनाया जाना चाहिए और यदि हां, तो इसका गठन कब तक हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 को निरस्त करने और पंजीयन का प्रावधान करने के वास्ते सरकार क्या-क्या प्रयास कर रही है क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों का कोयला कंपनियों से अनुबंध का निष्पादन न होने के कारण राज्य सरकारों को मुद्रांक और पंजीयन शुल्क का बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के तहत पहले ही से एक अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद है। परिषद, एक अनुशासनात्मक निकाय है जिसके अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित कर्तव्य है:

(i) ऐसे विषयों की जांच करना और उन पर विचार विमर्श करना, जिनमें सभी अथवा कुछ राज्यों, अथवा संघ और एक अथवा अधिक राज्यों का आम हित हो;

- (ii) ऐसे किसी भी विषय पर सिफारिशें करना और विशेष रूप से, उस विषय के संबंध में नीति और कार्रवाई के बेहतर समन्वय के लिए सिफारिशें।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयला और कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से संबंधित विभिन्न मामलों के समाधान के लिए, कोयला मंत्रालय के मंत्री और सचिव स्तर पर, राज्यों के मंत्रियों और मुख्य सचिवों के साथ नियमित बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

सचिव (खान) की अध्यक्षता में 04.03.2009 को एक केंद्रीय समन्वय-सह-अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (सीसीईसी) का गठन किया गया है, जिसमें पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन, गृह मामले, इस्पात, नागरिक उड्डयन, रेलवे, पोत, राजस्व, उर्वरक और परमाणु ऊर्जा के केंद्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग शामिल हैं। सीसीईसी के अन्य सदस्यों में आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, गुजरात, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और तेलंगाणा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिज उत्पादक राज्य तथा भारतीय खान ब्यूरो और भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण हैं।

सीसीईसी, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, देश में खनिज विकास और विनियमन से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों की कार्रवाइयों के समन्वय; राज्य सरकारों के पास लंबित खनिज रियायत आवेदन पत्रों की स्थिति की समीक्षा करने और उनके तेजी से निपटान के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाने; अलग-अलग विभागों/मंत्रालयों के साथ बातचीत करके विभागीय मंजूरीयों का समन्वय करने और आंतरिक प्रक्रियाओं के समय से पूर्ण होने और खनिज रियायत प्रस्तावों के शीघ्र निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने और अवैध खनन की रोकथाम और पता लगाने के लिए किए गए उपायों का समन्वय और समीक्षा करने के लिए तिमाही बैठक का आयोजन करती है।

इसलिए, पृथक स्वतंत्र फोरम के गठन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) वर्तमान में, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अधिग्रहण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 को निरस्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उक्त अधिनियम के तहत भूमि का अधिग्रहण, अधिनियम के सभी प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करते हुए किया जाता है। राज्य को, पंजीकरण और स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण राजस्व के किसी नुकसान का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें, कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा निकाले गए अथवा उपभोग किए गए कोयला पर, रॉयल्टी/अनिवार्य किराया आदि के रूप में राजस्व अर्जित करती हैं।

Forum for addressing coal and minerals problems

†*228. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an independent forum should be put in place for better coordination between the Centre and the States to address the problems relating to coal and minerals, and if so, by when it would be constituted and if not, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the efforts being made by Government to repeal the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and to provide for registration as the State Governments are suffering huge losses of stamp and registration fees as no contract has been executed by State Governments with coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is already an Inter State Council set up under Article 263 of the Constitution. The Council is a recommendatory body with the duties *inter alia*, of

- (i) Investigating and discussing such subjects in which all or some of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest;
- (ii) Making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.

Apart from that, regular meetings are held at the level of Minister and Secretary of the Ministry of Coal with the Ministers and Chief Secretaries of the States to resolve various issues relating to Coal and PSUs under the Ministry of Coal.

A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) has been set-up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 consisting of the Central Ministries/Departments of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Home Affairs, Steel, Civil Aviation, Railways, Shipping, Revenue, Fertilizers and Atomic Energy. The other members of CCEC are the important mineral producing States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana and the Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India.

The CCEC holds quarterly meetings, *inter alia*, to coordinate actions of the Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments on important matters relating to mineral development and regulation in the country, to review status of mineral concession applications pending with the State Governments and suggest corrective measures for expediting their disposal, to coordinate Departmental clearances through follow-up with the individual Departments/Ministries and ensuring timely completion of internal procedures and prompt disposal of mineral concession proposals and coordination and review of steps for prevention and detection of illegal mining.

As such there is no need for constitution of separate independent forum.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to repeal the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. Land under the said Act is acquired by complying with all the provisions of the Act, The question of any loss of revenue on account

of registration and stamp duty to the State does not arise as the State Governments earn revenue on coal removed or consumed by coal companies in the form of royalty/dead rent etc.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मेरे प्रश्न के "ख" के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है कि वर्तमान में, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अधिग्रहण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 को निरस्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उक्त अधिनियम के तहत भूमि का अधिग्रहण, अधिनियम के सभी प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करते हुए लिया जाता है। राज्य को, पंजीकरण और स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण राजस्व के किसी नुकसान का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ने जिन लोगों को कोयले की खदानों दी गई हैं, उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क माफ कर दिया है, क्या इसकी जानकारी आपके पास है?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It needs to be clarified that the Government of Chhattisgarh has not waived off the Stamp Duty or Registration Charges applicable. In fact, the Government of Chhattisgarh, in view of the change in modality of allotment of coal mines from allotment to Private Companies free of charge to the one based on auctions, amended the Indian Stamp Act through a State Amendment and provided that in case the mine had been obtained through an auction, the valuation of the mine shall be based on the royalty payable, which is in line with Section 26 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The position existing prior to the amendment was intended to capture a part of the premium, which the allottee of a mine had obtained, without making any payment. As the same premium has now been captured through auctions, there was little justification for keeping the rate of Stamp Duty higher in the State than envisaged in the Indian Stamp Act.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत किसी भी राज्य सरकार को माफ करने का अधिकार नहीं है। शायद माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी नहीं होगी, लेकिन साथ में लगभग तीन हजार करोड़ का फायदा छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने कोयला कम्पनीज़ को दिया है। यह अपने आप में एक सत्य है। Now, Sir, the hon. Minister, in reply to part (a), has stated that a Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) was set up in 2009. Sir, under the present circumstances, where the coal mines have been auctioned, there are a number of issues between the companies who have taken the coal mines on auction and State Governments and the Government of India. So, there is a need for another Committee, a Coordination Committee, to resolve the issues between the State Governments, the Government of India and those who have given a bid. Would Government of India please consider this because, as far as I know, none of the companies, who have taken the coal mines on auction, have started the mining process?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: चेयरमैन सर, वास्तव में जो यह CCEC की चर्चा की गई है, वह माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट की है और CCEC की जो मीटिंग्स होती हैं...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Then your answer to the question is wrong. I have asked for a specific Co-ordination Committee.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जवाब के दो भाग हैं। पहले भाग में लिखा है कि जो Central Co-ordination-cum-Empowered Committee 2009 से बनी है और अभी कुछ दिन पहले उसकी last meeting 5 August को ही हुई है, इस Committee के अंतर्गत जो देश में माइनिंग एक्टिविटीज़ हैं, उनके बारे में लगातार चर्चा चलती रहती है। जहाँ तक कोयले की खदानों का सवाल है, हमने उसके लिए एक Coal Project Monitoring Portal बनाया है। बजाय उसके लिए कि मीटिंग्स फिज़िकल फॉर्म में हों, हमने उसकी पूरी monitoring का process electronic रखा है, कम्प्यूटर के द्वारा रखा है। हरेक एलॉटी, जिसको कोल माइन एलॉट होती है, वह एलॉटी इसमें दर्ज करता है कि क्या-क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और क्या-क्या उसको मदद चाहिए। इसके अलावा कोल सेक्रेटरी और हमारे अधिकारी हरेक स्टेट के चीफ सेक्रेटरी और उनके अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर निरंतर चर्चा करके उनकी कठिनाइयों को सॉल्व करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है कि अभी तक कई खदानों खुली नहीं हैं, उनके पीछे अधिकांश कारण ये हैं कि कोर्ट्स में केस चल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप और हम कोर्ट की प्रक्रिया में दखलअंदाजी नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहाँ-जहाँ पर कोर्ट की प्रक्रिया नहीं है, वहाँ पर लगभग माइन्स शुरू भी हो रही हैं। ऐसी दो-तीन जगहों हैं, जहाँ पर माइनिंग लीज़ राज्य सरकार ने देनी बाकी हैं। हम इसके लिए लगातार उनसे सम्पर्क में हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: अभी कोई नई बॉडी बनाने की....

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Can he please tell us whether on a single mine, which has been auctioned, the mining process has started?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, in a number of mines, the mining process has started. I can give him all details about where all the mining work has started, and where all, court cases have delayed the mines to be started.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the Minister has answered primarily about coal mines because the focus of mining, in our country, is primarily on coal and to the second extent, it would be on iron ore. But many minor minerals and other minerals do not get discussed as much as it is necessary. In some States, Sir, the quantities of certain minerals are less. Therefore, those States do not really bother about mining or taking action for those deposits which are found there. And, as a consequence, a national policy, if it is formulated, will help the exploration and exploitation of those minerals which may not be viable in one State but as a national policy, they could become more productive and more viable because the quantities would be more.

[Shri Praful Patel]

Therefore, the issue here, Sir, is only limited that while we do talk of coal, we have the Mines and Minerals Act also, and many mines and minerals and other minerals are covered under that. I would only like to ask the Minister: Is there any policy to first measure the number of minerals and the quantity of minerals available in the country, and to holistically put them under one basket to be able to commercially exploit them and use them? This is one. Sir, secondly,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, this is part of it. Sir, in Maharashtra — Mr. Gadkari is also here; he knows it as we both are from the same area — Gadchiroli has a large deposit of iron-ore. Sir, in Maharashtra, iron ore is not really considered a mineral which is being exploited. Sir, such a large quantity of iron ore being there, and it is not really being commercially exploited, can the hon. Minister tell us whether the auctions have taken place or the process of exploiting that large quantity of iron-ore in Gadchiroli is put to use that may benefit the State of Maharashtra or the region around it in terms of setting up more iron ore-based plants?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards mapping of resources over the years, we have found that not much mapping has been done. There are different levels of exploration, *i.e.*, G-4, G-3 and G-2. When I took charge, we realized that over the years, in the last 60-65 years, not too much of the national resources have yet been explored. In fact, out of an area of over 34,00,000 square kilometres, I believe, barely 3,00,000 square kilometres have really been mapped. We are now considering to take up the aero-mapping through the satellite technology, at least, up to G-4 level, initially, of the entire nation's mineral resources, which will give us some sense of what is available where. That will be a very preliminary sense, but that will help us to almost map out. There are only two other countries in the world, which have been able to prepare a holistic map of what minerals could be available where in the country. We are hoping that India will be the third in the world. After that, at the second stage, we will be expanding the auction process for exploration of minerals. I very much value the suggestion of the hon. Member of Parliament which he has given regarding taking certain minerals at the national level, which would not be feasible at the localized level.

As regards Gadchiroli, Sir, Gadchiroli will also have to go through an auction process, the mapping and the exploration of minerals. However, we must bear in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Identify the minerals which are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: However, we must bear in mind that a lot of that area is under forests; and, whenever we find that there is no forest interface, which could affect mining activities, we will be taking up the auction process on a fast track basis.

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, कोयला व खनिज की रॉयल्टी से राज्यों को रेव्यू मिलते हैं। केंद्र ने वर्ष 2012 में रॉयल्टी का review करते हुए इसे 14 फीसदी तय किया था, जिसकी समीक्षा हर 3 साल में होती है, लेकिन 2012 के बाद इस कमेटी के सुझाव नहीं आए हैं। इस कारण राज्यों को नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या रॉयल्टी पर गठित Study Group की सिफारिशों आने की उम्मीद है और क्या केंद्र सरकार कोल उत्पादक राज्यों को स्वच्छ ऊर्जा फंड की 60 फीसदी हिस्सेदारी देने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने रॉयल्टी के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। अभी तक उस से संबंधित कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है, लेकिन खुशखबरी यह है कि माननीय तोमर जी जब मंत्री थे, लोकल एरिया में डेवलपमेंट हो, District mineral foundation का एक कानूनी प्रावधान वे लेकर आए, जिस से रॉयल्टी का 30 फीसदी पैसा अलग से जमा हो, जोकि लोकल एरिया के डेवलपमेंट में लगे। उस बारे में प्रावधान माननीय मंत्री जी लाए थे, जिसकी पूरे देश में बहुत सराहना हुई है। इस से अनुमान है कि 6000 करोड़ रुपए सालाना सीधे उन गांवों और इलाकों में जाएगा, जहां पर खनिज का काम होता है। उस पैसे से लोकल एरिया डेवलपमेंट को और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। एक प्रकार से जो 14 परसेंट रॉयल्टी थी, उसमें 30 प्रतिशत add होने से 4.2 प्रतिशत रॉयल्टी automatically बढ़ गई है। आज वह रॉयल्टी 14 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 18.2 प्रतिशत, वैसे ही अपने आप हो गई है।

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब से हुई है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: यह 12 जनवरी, 2015 से हुई है।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, happy to see you here. I pray for your sound health. The area being a coal bearing area is called the ecological imbalance area and the 1957 Act was useful to in-house internal mining only. These are the days of opencast mining and in Telangana this is our experience across Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. With the opencast mining, there is a climatic crisis and the neighbourhood is in total ecological and environmental imbalance. I would like to know whether you are thinking of providing statutory provisions so as to protect the neighbourhood and the population from the ecological imbalances that are caused by opencast mining.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, there is no empirical evidence to suggest that opencast mining if done properly necessarily impacts the ecological balance. However, whatever are the requirements to ensure protection of the environment, they are taken care of. Every mine goes through an audit to ensure that the environmental requirements are fully adhered to. Taking your point forward, Sir, in India it is also very important to keep the mining cost reasonable, particularly, in products like coal which go into the power plant and result in power cost which the people of India

have to bear. We will also have to encourage opencast mining to keep the costs low, ensure low cost and affordable power to the common man of this country, but, at no point of time, will this Government or for that matter I can safely say any Government in India ever compromise on the health, safety and environment concerns of the people of India.

RO-RO service between Kolkata and Varanasi

*229. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to use Kolkata-Varanasi stretch of river Ganga for “roll-on and roll-off” (Ro-Ro) service to transport cars between these two points, if so, when;

(b) whether a trial run has been made to this effect;

(c) whether it is going to be a cheaper and non-polluting water way cargo vessel transport when formally launched;

(d) whether, as a part of the plan, a multi-modal terminal is proposed to be constructed at Varanasi which may have road and rail connectivity and may also help in reducing the road distance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) (a) to (e)
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and M/s Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. for transportation of cars on a pilot basis through inland waterways. Cars are proposed to be transported from Varanasi to Kolkata on National Waterway-1 as a pilot run which is scheduled to commence in August, 2016. The requirement of logistic support for rolling in/out of cars from the vessels to shore and *vice-versa* has been done in a trial run at Kolkata.

(c) Yes, Sir. Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode, is recognized as a cost effective, fuel efficient, environment friendly and safe mode of transport especially for hazardous goods and over dimensional cargo. As per a RITES report of 2014 on “Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid (INWTG)” the important benefits of IWT mode compared to rail and road transportation are as under:

Cost Saving

Mode	Pre tax freight (₹ per tonne Km.)	Post Service tax freight (₹ per tonne Km.)
Railways	1.36	1.41
Highways	2.50	2.58
IWT	1.06	1.06

One litre of fuel moves, 24 tonne-km. on road, 95 tonne-km. on rail and 215 tonne-km. on IWT. Also, the cost of developing waterways is much lower than rail and road.

Environmental Benefits

- (i) Least fuel consumption per tonne-km.
- (ii) Less CO₂ emission compared to other modes.
- (iii) Low land requirement.
- (iv) Safe mode for hazardous and over dimensional cargo transportation.

The significant cost saving shows that the promotion of IWT would have positive impact on the logistic cost.

(d) and (e) Phase-wise development of multimodal IWT terminal at Varanasi has commenced. Offshore works in Phase-I of the multi-modal terminal at Varanasi are being implemented while the technical design and terminal layout, in Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode, has been prepared with supporting cargo data, market analysis and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/Social Impact Assessment (SIA) studies. Acquisition of additional land measuring 27.754 hectares for Phase-II activities is part of the plan and presently at an advanced stage. Rail connectivity and alignment report for the connectivity from Jeonathpur railway station on the mainline (New Delhi - Howrah, route) to Varanasi terminal is also being finalized in consultation with North Central Railway.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has said in the written reply that Varanasi to Kolkata National Waterway is ready and is scheduled to be commissioned in August, 2016. We are already in August, 2016 and I hope the Minister will be able to tell this House on which day that particular thing is going to happen. My supplementary question to you is..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought that was your supplementary question.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I will just put my supplementary question. If water transport is cost-effective, fuel efficient, environment-friendly, so why not in other parts of India do we have immediate plans to have it and more particularly in the city of Mumbai? Water transport and extension of sea link is the need of the hour to decongest traffic in Mumbai. Is the Minister having any reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to Kolkata and Varanasi.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, it relates to water-mode transport.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, मैं 12 तारीख को वाराणसी जा रहा हूँ और वहाँ पर पहली बार दो शिप्स का inauguration होगा। इसमें हमने पहली बार मैसर्स मारुति सुजुकी इंडिया लिमिटेड के साथ agreement किया है, और पहली बार ही मारुति सुजुकी की गाड़ी वाराणसी से निकलकर कोलकाता जाएगी। उसके बाद इसको नॉर्थ-ईस्ट तक ले जाने का भी हमारा विचार है। जो दूसरा शिप है, वह विशेष रूप से कंस्ट्रक्शन मैटेरियल का है। इन दोनों की 12 अगस्त से शुरुआत हो जाएगी।

जहाँ तक आपने वॉटर वेज की बात की है, यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि आप सभी लोगों का सहयोग मिलने के कारण हमने 111 रिवर्स को वॉटर वेज में कंवर्ट किया है। उसमें से जो गंगा वॉटर वेज है, वह 1620 किलोमीटर लंबा है। इसमें पांच मल्टी मॉडल हब बन रहे हैं, RO-RO services भी तीन जगहों पर बन रही हैं और 20 वॉटर पोर्ट्स बन रहे हैं। मेरे पास लगभग सभी की डिटेल्स उपलब्ध हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी के टेंडर्स निकल गए हैं, वर्क ऑर्डर हो रहे हैं और यह जो 4,000 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट है, यह 2018 से पहले पूरा होगा।

आपने मुंबई के बारे में जो कहा है, वह बिल्कुल सही कहा है। हमारे देश में मुंबई का जो सी फ्रंट है, वह 750 किलोमीटर का सी फ्रंट है। आपने मुंबई के ट्रैफिक जाम को सुलझाने के लिए पैसेंजर ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में कहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुहुं का धक्का है, हम वहाँ पर एक छह मंजिला टर्मिनल बना रहे हैं। हम मांडवा के पास दो जेट्टी भी बना रहे हैं और उसके काम का ऑर्डर अभी दिया गया है। वहाँ भी मुहुं का धक्का बनाने का काम शुरू हुआ है। वहाँ पर जो Demalo road है, हम उस पर एक elevated bridge बना रहे हैं। ताकि वहाँ जाने की सुविधा हो। मुम्बई के लिए महाराष्ट्र का जो Maritime Board है, उसके साथ सहयोग करके भी हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। 8 दिन पहले ठाणे के मेयर और कमिश्नर मेरे पास आए थे। हमने अपनी तरफ से ठाणे के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। Mumbai-Thane Waterways develop करने के लिए उन्होंने जो-जो मांगें की थीं, उनको हमने मंजूर किया है। मुम्बई के water transport के लिए हम लोगों का प्रयास है। हम जितनी मेहनत कर रहे हैं, उसमें जल्दी से जो रिजल्ट आना चाहिए, उसमें कभी environment वाले आगे आ जाते हैं, तो कोई विरोध करने के लिए कोर्ट चला जाता है। यह 15-20 सालों से चल रहा है। आप भी मुम्बई से हैं, मैं भी हूँ।

श्री माजीद मेमन: Sea link के बारे में बताइए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, जब मैं महाराष्ट्र में मंत्री था, तब मैंने इसके लिए प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया था, लेकिन अभी भी वह शुरू नहीं हुआ है। बीच में बहुत पानी बह गया है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 6-8 महीने में यह शुरू हो जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask your two questions.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, the reply has not come. I am very keen about the extension of sea link to decongest Mumbai traffic to Nariman Point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वाराणसी से कोलकाता के लिए आप जो जलमार्ग शुरू कर रहे हैं, आपने मारुति के साथ समझौता भी किया है, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं, मगर गंगा के किनारे वाराणसी से लेकर पटना होते हुए यह जलमार्ग कोलकाता तक जाएगा, तो गंगा के किनारे मछुआ समाज के जो लोग रहते हैं, जो परिवहन के कारण, पुल-पुलिया बन जाने के कारण, क्योंकि पहले वे ही लोग नाव चला कर लोगों को, सामान को ले जाते थे, जिससे उनको रोजी-रोटी मिलती थी, आज यह व्यवस्था हो जाने से, पुल-पुलिया बन जाने से उनकी रोजी-रोटी खत्म हो गई है। आज लाखों मछुआरे रोजी-रोटी से वंचित हो गए हैं। आपने शिप वालों से जो समझौता किया है, उसमें मछुआ समाज के लोगों को आरक्षण देने की बात की है या नहीं? अगर नहीं की है, तो क्यों नहीं की है, आप इसके बारे में बताएँ।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी तक तो सर्विस ही शुरू नहीं हुई है, तो हमने उनका कुछ नुकसान किया है, यह कैसे हो सकता है? पहली बात तो सबसे पहले यह ध्यान में लेने की आवश्यकता है कि हम वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक 5 साल में 1,620 किलोमीटर 3 मीटर का draft maintain करने वाले हैं। अगर यह 3 मीटर का draft maintain होगा और पानी उपलब्ध होगा, तो इससे मछली आने वाली है। मैं यहां आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हम यह जो multi modal hub बना रहे हैं, जैसे वाराणसी, उसमें 211 करोड़ रुपए का काम शुरू हो गया है। दूसरा multi modal terminal साहिबगंज में है, जो 534 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस प्रोजेक्ट का काम सितंबर में शुरू हो रहा है, इसका टेंडर हो गया है। तीसरा, assured depth performance का जो काम है, जो 3 मीटर का है, उससे मछुआरों को फायदा होगा। अगर गंगा में पानी नहीं रहेगा, तो मछलियां कहां से आएंगी? इसलिए जब इसमें पानी आएगा, तो ये जो water ports बन रहे हैं, जिनके पूरे नाम मेरे पास हैं, इनमें से multi modal terminal हल्दिया में है, फिर गाजीपुर और कालुघाट में हैं और 20 small terminals हैं, 20 floating jetties हैं, जब हर जगह jetties होंगी, तो मछुआरा अपने गांव से निकलेगा, अपनी नाव में बैठेगा, मछली पकड़ेगा और घर वापस आएगा।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हमारा सवाल यह था कि इसके कारण जिन मछुआरों की रोजी-रोटी खत्म हो जाएगी, जो नाव चलाते थे, वे अब नाव नहीं चलाएंगे, तो उनके बारे में आपने क्या सोचा है? जब पुल बन जाएगा, तो सामान पुल से जाएगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जो मछुआरे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, आप उनको आरक्षण दीजिएगा या नहीं?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सभापति महोदय, मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी मछुआरे का धंधा बंद नहीं हो रहा है, उनका नाव का धंधा बंद नहीं हो रहा है। यह जो जलमार्ग जा रहा है, इसमें 3 मीटर के draft में special design बना कर इन्हें चलाया जाएगा। साथ ही इनको LNG पर चलाने का विचार है, ताकि pollution न हो और मछलियों के लिए किसी प्रकार का

नुकसान न हो। मुझे लगता है कि जब जगह-जगह water ports बनेंगे, तो इसके कारण और हजारों मछुआरे अंदर जाएंगे, जिससे उनका मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और उनका रोजगार बढ़ेगा। हमने किसी को नहीं रोका है। हम जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स बना रहे हैं, हम लोग 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स बना रहे हैं, इनमें हमने हर जगह पर मछुआरों के बारे में विचार किया है। हमारा विश्वास है कि उनका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, नए रोजगार का निर्माण होगा, मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, उनकी प्रगति होगी और उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

महोदय, एक अच्छी बात यह है कि जैसे हमारे यहां climate में problem आती है, तो उसके लिए Air Traffic Control System होता है, वैसे ही हमने फरक्का से हल्दिया तक एक River Traffic Control System, जो satellite-based है, उसको inaugurate कर दिया है। वह अब फरक्का से लेकर आगे पटना तक आएगा, उसका काम भी शुरू हो चुका है। इस तरह अगर कुछ बाढ़ आ रही है या कुछ और नुकसान होने वाला है तो अब मछुआरों को उनके जीपीएस पर ही यह पता चल जाएगा और उनको वह इन्फॉर्मेशन चली जाएगी।

दूसरा, सागरमाला प्रोजेक्ट में हमने एक योजना बनाई है, 15-20 मछुआरे इकट्ठे हो कर अढ़ाई लाख रुपये इकट्ठे करेंगे, जिस पर हम 15 लाख रुपये की सब्सिडी देंगे, जिससे मछुआरे अपना ही ट्रॉलर खरीद सकेंगे। यह उनके समुदाय के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। हम हमेशा मछुआरों के पीछे खड़े हैं और उनको मदद कर रहे हैं। हम मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाएंगे, प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट लाएंगे, यहां हर जगह पर प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट होगा, जिनसे मछुआरा समाज का केवल फायदा ही होगा, कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

श्री अजय संचेती: जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं कि shipping industry में पिछले 50 साल में जितना काम हुआ था, अभी पिछले दो सालों में उससे ज्यादा काम की शुरुआत हो चुकी है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल है कि जितने भी Multi-Modal terminals बनेंगे, क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई स्टडी करवाई है कि जब ये सारे terminals operational हो जाएंगे, तो इनसे भारत सरकार का कितना पैसा बचेगा?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इसके लिए मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन यह बात सच है कि water transport से देश में एक revolutionary change आएगा, जिसमें हमें आप सब लोगों का सहयोग हासिल है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि चाइना में 47% goods and passenger traffic पानी पर ही है, कोरिया और जापान में 43%-44% है और यूरोप के प्रत्येक देश में, हर शहर और इंडस्ट्री की बाजू में water front है, इसलिए वहां स्वाभाविक रूप से जो logistic cost है, वह 8% से 12% आती है, वहीं हमारे देश में यह कॉस्ट 18% आती है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से हम इसको प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक गंगा की बात है, गंगा में अभी जो CARGO जा रहा है, उसमें fly ash 10 लाख टन है और कोयला 15 लाख टन है। मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यहां फरक्का से fly ash बंगलादेश को एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, इसलिए अब हम fly ash का cluster तैयार कर रहे हैं, ताकि उसकी ब्रीडिंग और उसके कंकरीट प्लांट्स तैयार होकर बंगलादेश जाएं, जिससे उसमें value addition हो। हमारा अनुमान है 2020 तक गंगा से 200 लाख टन का हम लोग एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे, ऐसा प्लान बनाकर इस काम की शुरुआत हुई है।

अभी गंगा में tourism के बारे में भी बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। एक Heritage River Cruise Co. है, जिसके पास seven-star vessels हैं। यह कोलकाता-मुर्शिदाबाद, हल्दिया-पटना-हल्दिया और हल्दिया-फरक्का-हल्दिया की सेवाओं को शुरू कर रही है। इस पर ऑलरेडी काम शुरू हो चुका है।

एक Vivada Inland Waterways Co. है, जो five-star है, यह हल्दिया-पटना-हल्दिया की सर्विस शुरू करने वाली है, साथ ही Sunderbans Waterways में भी यह कंपनी काम करेगी। इसे भी हम जल्द ही शुरू कर रहे हैं।

Assam Bengal Navigation Co. भी शुरू होने जा रही है, जो four-star है। यह पटना-वाराणसी-पटना और Sunderbans Waterways में काम शुरू करने वाली है। हम इन कंपनीज़ को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए हमने उनके लाइसेंस सिस्टम को ऑलरेडी क्लीयर कर दिया है। इसके साथ-साथ उनको जिस-जिस मदद की भी जरूरत होती है, हम सब प्रकार की clearances उन्हें दे रहे हैं, ताकि passenger and goods, दोनों के ऊपर हमारा waterways traffic आए। अभी हमारे देश में यह केवल 3.6% है, जबकि चाइना में 47% है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि जब 2018 खत्म होगा, तब तक हम कम से कम 7% के ऊपर पहुंच चुके होंगे, जिससे हमारे यहां water transport को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, since Independence, I think, this is a revolutionary development, as far as water transport is concerned.

My question is this. Most of the Ministries talk only about the Ganges. There is the longest river of the Southern India, that is, the Krishna. This River covers three States – Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Do you have any plan to start water transport on this River also?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, आपकी अनुमति से जिन 111 रिवर्स की अनुमति दी गई है, उनमें कृष्णा रिवर भी आती है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि eight National Waterways के DPR Documents पूरे हो चुके हैं। Feasibility and DPR में 46 waterways under preparation हैं। Hydrographic survey and pre-feasibility studies have been undertaken for 52 waterways.

जहां तक कृष्णा नदी की बात है, मुझे नहीं लगता कि अभी बहुत जल्दी हम इस काम को शुरू कर पाएंगे, क्योंकि इसके लिए हमें पैसे की आवश्यकता है और हमारा बजट केवल 1800 करोड़ रुपये का है। अभी हम हर पोर्ट में subsidiary companies का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, ताकि पोर्ट का जो 6000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रॉफिट है, वह और जो हमारा डॉलर में turnover है, उस पर हम अढ़ाई या पौने तीन प्रतिशत की दर से 50,000 करोड़ डॉलर का कर्जा ले सकते हैं। उसमें हमने हाई-ब्रीड मॉडल तैयार किया है। आज ही मैंने Buckingham Canal के लिए एक हाई-ब्रीड Annuity Model तैयार करके, उसको आगे करने के बारे में आदेश दिए हैं।

महोदय, हम जल्द ही कृष्णा तक भी पहुंचने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन इसमें अभी थोड़ी देरी होगी, लेकिन हम इसे जरूर करने वाले हैं। जब पहले प्रोजेक्ट्स success story में convert हो जाएंगे, उनके बाद दक्षिण में कृष्णा, कावेरी, गोदावरी, वेनगंगा इत्यादि बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण नदियां हैं। इन सब पर भी हम काम करने वाले हैं।

राजस्थान में बहिःस्त्राव शोधक संयंत्रों हेतु अनुमोदन

*230. श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने बहिःस्त्राव शोधक संयंत्रों संबंधी कितने प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये सभी प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गये हैं और यदि हां, तो ये कब स्वीकृत हुए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो ये किस तारीख को स्वीकृत हो जाएंगे; और

(ग) क्या स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की राशि राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध करवा दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो यह राशि कब तक उपलब्ध करवा दी जाएगी?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने साझा बहिःस्त्राव शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मांगने संबंधी 10 (दस) प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं जिनमें से तीन प्रस्ताव पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को और सात प्रस्ताव वस्त्र मंत्रालय को भेजे गए हैं। इन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	वह मंत्रालय, जिसको प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है	स्थिति
1	2	3	4
1.	साझा बहिःस्त्राव शोधन संयंत्र (सीईटीपी) यूनिट V, 12 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी), मांडिया रोड, पाली	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 23.03.2010 को राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को 41.13 लाख रुपये की पहली किस्त जारी कर दी गई है।
2.	सीईटीपी यूनिट VI, 12 एमएलडी, पुनेता रोड, पाली	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 23.03.2010 को राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को 41.13 लाख रुपये की पहली किस्त जारी कर दी गई है।

1	2	3	4
3.	सीईटीपी भिवाड़ी, 9 एमएलडी, भिवाड़ी, अलवर	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय	पूर्ण सूचना प्रस्तुत न किए जाने के कारण प्रस्ताव को राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को लौटा दिया गया है।
4.	यूनिट संख्या, 6, पाली में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 12 एमएलडी के सीईटीपी का उन्नयन	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 19.10.2015 को 7.50 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किस्त सीधे स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (एसपीवी) के इस्को अकाउंट में जारी कर दी गई है।
5.	बलोतरा में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 18 एमएलडी के सीईटीपी का उन्नयन	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 24.08.2015 को 8.63 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किस्त सीधे स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (एसपीवी) के इस्को अकाउंट में जारी कर दी गई है।
6.	जसोल में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 2.5 एमएलडी के सीईटीपी, का उन्नयन	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 19.10.2015 को 1.64 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किस्त सीधे स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (एसपीवी) के इस्को अकाउंट में जारी कर दी गई है।
7.	संगनेर में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 12.3 एमएलडी का नया सीईटीपी	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	परियोजना अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और दिनांक 11.03.2016 को 10.00 करोड़ रुपये की पहली किस्त सीधे स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (एसपीवी) के इस्को अकाउंट में जारी कर दी गई है।
8.	यूनिट संख्या 5, पाली में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 12 एमएलडी के सीईटीपी का उन्नयन	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन में वस्त्र मंत्रालय को विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई।
9.	बलोतरा में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ 12 एमएलडी का नया सीईटीपी	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन में वस्त्र मंत्रालय को डीपीआर प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई ।
10.	नेक्स्टजेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क में शून्य द्रव बहाव के साथ सीईटीपी की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 3.1 एमएलडी से 8 एमएलडी करना	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन में वस्त्र मंत्रालय को डीपीआर प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई ।

Approval for effluent treatment plants in Rajasthan

†*230. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of proposals for effluent treatment plants sent by the Rajasthan Government to the Central Government;

(b) whether all the proposals sent by the State-Government have been approved and if so, the date of their approvals and if not, by when they would be approved; and

(c) whether the amount for approved proposals has been disbursed to the State Government and if not, by when the amount would be provided?

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) to (c) Government of Rajasthan has sent 10 (ten) proposals for financial assistance for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants, three to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and seven to the Ministry of Textiles. Details of proposals are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of proposals sent by Government of Rajasthan
for financial assistance***

Sl. No.	Project	Ministry to which submitted	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) UNIT V, 12 Million Litre per Day (MLD), Mandia Road, Pali	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 41.13 lakh released to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board on 23.03.2010.
2.	CETP UNIT VI, 12 MLD Punayta Road, Pali	MoEF&CC	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 41.13 lakh released to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board on 23.03.2010.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	CETP Bhiwadi, 9 MLD, MoEF&CC Bhiwadi, Alwar		Proposal has been returned to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board due to the non submission of complete information.
4.	Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at Unit No. 6, Pali	Ministry of Textiles (MoT)	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 7.50 crore released directly to the escrow account of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the project on 19.10.2015.
5.	Upgradation of 18 MLD CETP with ZLD at Balotra	MoT	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 8.63 crore released directly to the escrow account of the SPV of the project on 24.08.2015.
6.	Upgradation of 2.5 MLD CETP with ZLD, Jasol,	MoT	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 1.64 crore released directly to the escrow account of the SPV of the project on 19.10.2015.
7.	New 12.3 MLD CETP with ZLD at Sanganer	MoT	Project approved and first installment of ₹ 10.00 crore released directly to the escrow account of the SPV of the project on 11.03.2016.
8.	Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP with ZLD at Unit No 5, Pali	MoT	Detailed Project Report (DPR) complying with scheme guidelines not submitted to MoT.
9.	New 12 MLD CETP with ZLD, Balotra	MoT	DPR complying with scheme guidelines not submitted to MoT.
10.	Capacity enhancement of CETP from 3.1 to 8 MLD with ZLD at Nextgen Textile Park	MoT	DPR complying with scheme guidelines not submitted to MoT.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह बताया है कि राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा बहिस्राव शोधन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए कुल 10

प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से सात प्रस्ताव वस्त्र मंत्रालय को और तीन प्रस्ताव पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को भेजे गए।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के जो तीन प्रस्ताव हैं, आपने उनमें से दो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत होने की बात लिखी है, साथ में यह भी लिखा है कि दिनांक 23.03.2010 को इन अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए 41.13 लाख रुपये की पहली किश्त जारी हुई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि छः वर्ष आठ माह से भी अधिक समयावधि बीत जाने के पश्चात भी केवल मात्र एक किश्त स्वीकृत हुई, जिसमें मात्र 41.13 लाख रुपये ही जारी किए गए, इसके क्या कारण हैं? दोनों परियोजनाओं में इसके लिए कुल कितनी राशि स्वीकृत हुई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: माननीय सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके अंदर जो पाली वाला प्रोजेक्ट है, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। जब तक technical और financial appraisal नहीं होगा, तब तक पैसा नहीं दिया जा सकता है, साथ ही जो पहली किश्त दी गई है, जब तक उसका utilization certificate नहीं आएगा, तब तक दूसरी किश्त नहीं दी जा सकती है। चूंकि यह public fund है, इसलिए हम उसे ऐसे ही नहीं दे सकते हैं।

जहां तक आपके दूसरे सवाल की बात है, उसमें matching grant के अंतर्गत 25% हिस्सा राज्य सरकार को भी देना होता है, इसलिए हमें उसको भी सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इसमें 50:25:25 का रेश्यो है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो utilization certificate है, वह हमें अभी तक भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जिस दिन वह प्राप्त हो जाएगा, उसके दूसरे दिन बाकी की राशि पहुंचा दी जाएगी।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है, इसमें सात प्रस्ताव ऐसे थे, जो वस्त्र मंत्रालय से संबंधित थे। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने अगस्त, 2015 से लेकर मार्च, 2016 के बीच में, राजस्थान सरकार के सात में से चार प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत कर लिए गए। जब ये प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गए, तो निश्चित तौर हमें एक बड़ी राशि मिल गई, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के लिए क्रमशः कुल कितनी-कितनी राशि के प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुए हैं?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि बचे हुए जो सात प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनका संबंध पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से नहीं है, ये प्रोजेक्ट्स वस्त्र मंत्रालय से संबंधित हैं, इसलिए इनके संबंध में उचित जवाब वस्त्र मंत्रालय ही दे सकता है।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: सभापति महोदय, यह जो पूरा प्रश्न है, यह राजस्थान के पाली, भिवाड़ी और जोधपुर से संबंधित है। इन स्थानों पर कपड़े की मिलें हैं और कपड़ों की मिलों से जो रासायनिक पानी निकलता है, उससे काश्तकारों को बहुत अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। पाली में रासायनिक पानी से हमारी हजारों बीघा जमीन खराब हो गई है, मैं सैकड़ों बीघा की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। वहां सब जगह पर दलदल और काली मिट्टी जम गई है, जिससे छोटे-छोटे पेड़-पौधे और घास पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गए हैं, साथ ही खेत बंजर हो गए हैं।

महोदय, चूंकि यह पर्यावरण से संबंधित प्रश्न है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय उन जमीनों की रक्षा करेंगे जैसे — जोधपुर से कपड़ा मिलों का रासायनिक जल निकलता है, जो लूणी और जोअरी नदी में जाता है। पाली से जो निकलता है, वह बांडी नदी में जाता है। वहां इस रासायनिक पानी की वजह से पूरे के पूरे कुएं नष्ट हो गए हैं। जिस पानी से काश्तकारों की सिंचाई होती थी, वह सिंचाई अब नहीं हो पा रही है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय सर्वे करवा कर उन काश्तकारों को सरकार से मुआवजा दिलवाएंगे? क्या आपके मंत्रालय के द्वारा उनकी जमीन को ठीक करने का कोई प्रयास किया जाएगा?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य की यह जो चिंता है, यह अपनी जगह बहुत वाजिब और सही चिंता है। Textile Industry का जो discharge है, वह highly concentrated dyes chemicals और अन्य चीजों से भरा हुआ होता है, लेकिन zero discharge के ऊपर जाने के बजाए हमने यह कहा कि हम उसको ट्रीट करेंगे, इसलिए उसे जाने देते हैं। समय के साथ हमने देखा कि हजारों एकड़ भूमि न केवल अनुपजाऊ हुई, न केवल कुओं, बावड़ियों और बोरवैल का पानी खराब हुआ, बल्कि राजस्थान की वह भूमि, जो भूमि बहुत अच्छी थी और जहां पिछले दस हजार सालों से खेती हो रही थी, अब वहां खेती करना संभव नहीं है। इस बात पर मिनिस्ट्री गहरा विचार कर रही है और आगे ऐसे नियमों को ला रही है कि कम से कम टैक्सटाइल हो या इस प्रकार की कोई बहुत ज्यादा पॉल्यूट करने वाली इंडस्ट्री हो, वह जीरो डिस्चार्ज पर होना चाहिए। भारत के बाहर विदेशों में जहां जीरो डिस्चार्ज की फैसिलिटी है, निश्चित ही उनका जो प्लांट होता है वह तीन गुना महंगा होता है, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे लगता है कि भूमि को प्रिज़र्व करने के लिए, पानी को प्रिज़र्व करने के लिए, नदियों को जिंदा रखने के लिए इस प्रकार का एक मार्ग निकालना पड़ेगा, ताकि उद्योग भी अपनी जगह बने रहें और पर्यावरण का भी संरक्षण होता रहे।

24-Hour electricity to all households

*231. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and proportion of households, rural and urban, that have a working electricity connection since 2013, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number and proportion of these households that have 24-hour supply of electricity; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to provide 24-hour electricity to all households?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) As per Census 2011, out of total 16,78,26,730 number of households in rural areas of the country, 9,28,08,038 (55.30%) number of households were using

electricity as main source of lighting. Similarly, out of total 7,88,65,937 number of households in urban areas of the country, 7,30,89,256 (92.67%) number of households were using electricity as main source of lighting. State-wise details of rural and urban area households are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

24-hours power supply to the consumers is the responsibility of the respective State Government/State Power Utilities. Union Government supports the effort of State Government in providing electricity access and infrastructure by providing fund under various schemes. Recently, Government of India has taken a joint initiative with State Governments to provide 24x7 'Power for All' by 2022 in a phased manner.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise No. of Household using electricity as main source for lighting in the Country as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural Households			Urban Households		
		Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity	Total No. of HHs	No. of Households using electricity	% of Households using Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,246,309	12,782,453	89.72%	6,778,225	6,594,769	97.29%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	195,723	108,550	55.46%	65,891	63,271	96.02%
3.	Assam	5,374,553	1,524,221	28.36%	992,742	834,679	84.08%
4.	Bihar	16,926,958	1,754,673	10.37%	2,013,671	1,343,762	66.73%
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,384,112	3,070,879	70.05%	1,238,738	1,161,062	93.73%
6.	Goa	124,674	119,208	95.62%	198,139	193,553	97.69%
7.	Gujarat	6,765,403	5,749,271	84.98%	5,416,315	5,263,943	97.19%
8.	Haryana	2,966,053	2,585,338	87.16%	1,751,901	1,684,959	96.18%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,310,538	1,265,897	96.59%	166,043	162,886	98.10%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,497,920	1,208,527	80.68%	517,168	507,030	98.04%
11.	Jharkhand	4,685,965	1,514,050	32.31%	1,495,642	1,315,817	87.98%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	7,864,196	6,819,812	86.72%	5,315,715	5,125,655	96.42%
13.	Kerala	4,095,674	3,772,137	92.10%	3,620,696	3,512,569	97.01%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,122,365	6,479,144	58.25%	3,845,232	3,565,500	92.73%
15.	Maharashtra	13,016,652	9,605,299	73.79%	10,813,928	10,398,865	96.16%
16.	Manipur	335,752	205,444	61.19%	171,400	141,191	82.38%
17.	Meghalaya	422,197	217,739	51.57%	116,102	110,219	94.93%
18.	Mizoram	104,874	72,138	68.79%	116,203	114,017	98.12%
19.	Nagaland	284,911	214,319	75.22%	115,054	112,086	97.42%
20.	Odisha	8,144,012	2,895,252	35.55%	1,517,073	1,260,634	83.10%
21.	Punjab	3,315,632	3,166,394	95.50%	2,094,067	2,059,399	98.34%
22.	Rajasthan	9,490,363	5,528,360	58.25%	3,090,940	2,901,680	93.88%
23.	Sikkim	92,370	83,277	90.16%	35,761	35,301	98.71%
24.	Tamil Nadu	9,563,899	8,683,426	90.79%	8,929,104	8,581,633	96.11%
25.	Tripura	607,779	361,573	59.49%	235,002	215,214	91.58%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25,475,071	6,054,978	23.77%	7,449,195	6,065,253	81.42%
27.	Uttarakhand	1,404,845	1,166,756	83.05%	592,223	571,419	96.49%
28.	West Bengal	13,717,186	5,529,496	40.31%	6,350,113	5,405,627	85.13%
TOTAL		167,535,986	92,538,611	55.24%	75,042,283	69,301,993	92.35%

UTs						
1.	Chandigarh	6,785	6,603	97.32%	228,276	224,601 98.39%
2.	NCT of Delhi	79,115	77,366	97.79%	3,261,423	3,233,443 99.14%
3.	Daman and Diu	12,750	12,532	98.29%	47,631	47,292 99.29%
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,408	32,452	91.65%	37,655	37,106 98.54%
5.	Lakshadweep	2,523	2,517	99.76%	8,180	8,152 99.66%
6.	Puducherry	95,133	91,105	95.77%	206,143	203,100 98.52%
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59,030	46,852	79.37%	34,346	33,569 97.74%
TOTAL (UTs)		290,744	269,427	92.67%	3,823,654	3,787,263 99.05%
GRAND TOTAL (STATES + UTs)		167,826,730	92,808,038	55.30%	78,865,937	73,089,256 92.68%

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, my first supplementary is this. Tripura, Odisha and Manipur are going to be power surplus in 2016-17. It is very good. But the electrified rural households in those three States are somewhere between 22 and 50 per cent, whereas, in Bengal, where we became power surplus two-three years ago, our reach, Sir, is around 93-94 per cent plus.

Sir, my question to the Minister is, what steps are being taken to assess the real demand in these rural households? And how much is this demand? So, how does he plan to meet this demand? Is there any plan for the assessment of the true demand in these rural households?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in fact, this was a question that grappled me the first day itself when I took charge of this Department. When I was taking a review, the Central Electricity Authority officials gave me a figure that the country's power shortage is so much per cent.; the peak energy shortage is so much. And, when I asked the question whether anybody would believe these figures, nobody in the room was willing to confirm that 'Yes, these figures reflect the true reality in the country'. But the fact is that we have to depend on the States. It is the States which assess what is the number of households which still have to have electricity, what is the amount of electricity generated out of diesel generator sets, and we continue, as of now, to largely depend on the States to provide us the necessary data. So, in that sense, being able to hazard a guess of what is the true demand of the nation as such, today will not be a possibility.

However, what this Government has decided, Sir, are two things. One, we are going to put feeder metres in every feeder in the entire country so that not a single feeder will remain, which data will not be captured through a smart metre, coming to a central data base, and, from that, we will be able to know how many hours of supply are given out to every consumer in each feeder, and, from there, a computer module can be made to really assess what is the demand of power and how much is actually being met.

Having said that, Sir, I would say, the country today has sufficient capacity. So, even if the power demand was to increase by 50 per cent, maybe, in the next two-three years, as soon as possible, based on its existing capacity, based on the capacities which are in the pipeline which we are going to fast-track and complete in the near future, based on the huge thrust we are giving to renewal energy by which we are going to expand five-fold from what it was in 2014 up to 1,75,000 MW and based on the new UMPPs and large projects that several States are also initiating, we are very confident that for the next five, seven or even ten years, we

have covered the country well and its potential demand well so that there will never be a shortage in this country.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, five years, seven years, ten years! Anyway. I won't go into the details of that.

But, Sir, since the Minister mentioned the States — and I take it in the spirit where the States have a responsibility for the last mile especially — in the reverse way that leads to my second supplementary. There are States, like in my State in West Bengal where we have actually transferred surplus power to neighbouring countries and to neighbouring States. We have done it as a State. My question to the Minister is: Is there a plan or does he have a concept for States like mine who are doing this, who are transferring power to other States or to neighbouring countries to supplement this effort with money from the Centre or other support from the Central Government?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I think it is not so much a question of money as it is a question of creating an enabling framework. We have taken two major initiatives that would gladden the various States which have a surplus. For those which are at the borders and from where we can transmit power to the neighbouring countries, we have a SAARC Framework in which all the neighbouring countries bordering India are working together. We have MoUs with different countries, where we have Joint Working Groups that determine which are the countries to which we could export power. There are certain neighbours who are power-deficit. We are working with them to create a transmission grid, so that we can evacuate power and that would obviously give an opportunity to border States such as West Bengal. Obviously, it is a two-way traffic. In fact, there are certain countries with which we have created a transmission infrastructure up to the Indian border, but the other side has not created the infrastructure and we have landed up in a situation where we have invested the money but with no utilization of those assets. So, it is a framework which keeps determining the demand-supply and we keep encouraging neighbouring countries, because we believe India is in a position to help all the neighbouring countries to also meet their power demand. Talking about things within the country, Sir, we have done two things: One, we have allowed States which have surplus power to be able to offer it on the power exchange and sell their power to those States which have a shortage for which the thrust on transmission infrastructure by this Government has been very, very focussed. In fact, today, we have a one nation-one grid system and we are very fast moving towards one price on the power exchange. So, I would urge Members to go to the *Vidhyut Pravah* Mobile App., at any point of time, which would show you the price. These prices today are one rupee, one-and-a-half rupee,

two rupees, at which thousands of megawatts of power is available for any State in the country, which desires to buy it.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have a question to the hon. Minister. During the stormy season, the open wiring gets torn, particularly in the villages, and there is no electricity for hours. Secondly, in many areas, people take illegal connections out of the open wirings, which cause a great loss to the Government. Hence, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government has any plans of having an underground wiring system in the near future, particularly in such areas, to avoid all such problems.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, open wiring is a reality. In fact, most parts of the world continue to have open wiring. In India too, we have this infrastructure created over several decades and to be able to convert all of this, particularly going right up to the villages, would probably involve lakhs of crores of rupees, which I do not think any of the State Governments will be in a position to finance. However, we are trying to encourage, at least, in those areas where there is a dense population, moving towards underground wiring. Recently, under the Integrated Power Development Scheme, we have sanctioned several places for converting them into the system of underground wiring, to supplement the efforts of the State Government. As regards power theft, Sir, in the new *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana* and the IPDS, we are trying to encourage State Governments to go in more for aerial-bunched cables or better technology cables where it is not possible to do the hooking up of the wires, by the *katiyabaaz* that we often talk about.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is very limited time and so, I would put a very quick question. If you can't answer that, please send me the reply.

Number one, as per the figures given by you, more than 45 per cent rural households are yet to get an electricity connection, not because they don't demand electricity, but because either the infrastructure did not reach there or they cannot afford the present prices. This is also creating a problem for the power generators. Their capacity-utilization is becoming a problem. And it is also affecting their economics. You may also know that the power sector is a very big contributor to the Non-Performing Assets of the banks. How are you going to address these problems? I think all the three issues need to be addressed squarely.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, as far as rural households are concerned, the creation of infrastructure for providing power to the rural households is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements that effort through the *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*. We are confident that by 2019, in the

entire nation, every home will have an electric connection, or, at least, the ability to take an electric connection if they so want. The problems of generators are being resolved. In fact, the NPA problems are much less today than what they were earlier. Problems in projects are getting resolved. I assure the Member that with the growing demand of power, with economic growth having taken a huge boost in the last two years, I quite confident that power generation will also increase.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Compensation to coal companies

*232. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released compensation to the companies, whose coal allocations were cancelled by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of compensation paid, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rules made thereunder compensation for Land and Mine Infrastructure in respect of Schedule-I Coal Mines can be disbursed to the Prior Allottees only after issuance of Vesting/Allotment Order to the Successful Bidders/Allottees. Out of 204 coal mines cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Vesting/Allotment Order has been issued in respect of 71 coal mines so far. The compensation for Land and Mine Infrastructure in respect of these coal mines, wherever applicable, has been received from the Successful Bidders/Allottees as a part of Fixed Amount payable. The process of settlement of claims as per Section 9 of the Act was initiated with respect to these coal mines. However, several Prior Allottees had filed Writ Petitions before High Courts challenging, *inter-alia*, the provisions of the Act and methodology for calculation of the compensation. In some of these cases, High Courts had granted stay on settlement of claims. As such, the compensation could not be disbursed to the Prior Allottees in view of High Courts Orders.

The stay orders passed by Hon'ble High Courts in some of the above cases have been vacated between the period November' 2015 to April' 2016 and thus the process of settlement of claims of Secured Creditors, Central Government, State Government,

Local Government Authorities, wherever applicable, as per Section 9 of the Act has been re-initiated in such cases.

Also, in cases where the Successful Bidder/Allottee is the Prior Allottee of any of the Schedule-I coal mines, compensation payable to Prior Allottees has been set off/adjusted against the auction sum or the allotment sum payable by such successful bidder or allottee, as the case may be, for any of the Schedule I Coal Mines under Section 16(3) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 on submission of a requisite affidavit.

The company-wise details of compensation for Land and Mine Infrastructure released/setoff/adjusted with the prior allottees has been given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, an amount of ₹ 6,77,68,34,011/- has been transferred to the Commissioner of Payments *vide* order dated 24.05.2016 [given in the Statement-II (*See below*).] for disbursement to Prior Allottees towards cost for Geological Report and cost of consents which was collected from the Successful Bidders/Allottees as a part of Fixed Amount.

Statement-I
Company-wise details of compensation for land and mine infrastructure released/setoff/adjusted with the prior allottees

Sl. No.	Coal Mine	Successful Bidder	Prior Allottee	Land Compensation	Mine Infra compensation	GR. Coast	Consents	Total	Set Off/ Adjustment	Amount Released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	43,65,470.00	13,77,48,099.00	3,80,28,510.00	-	18,01,42,079.00	-	18,01,42,079.00	
2.	Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Limited	Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited	84,14,613.00	31,12,02,275.00	-	-	31,96,16,888.00	6,24,32,623.00	25,71,89,265.00	M/s. Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited is the Successful Bidder for Gare Palma IV/7 coal mine. The amount of ₹ 6,24,32,623/- payable on account of 3rd installment of Upfront Amount has been adjusted from total compensation.
3.	Mandla North	Jaiprakash Associates Limited	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	-	17,95,06,702.00	10,33,27,293.00	36,09,63,756.00	64,37,97,751.00	-	64,37,97,751.00	
4-5.	Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	-	-	1,46,45,000	2,48,73,00,000.00	2,48,74,46,450.00	2,48,74,46,450.00		Set Off

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Prabatur-Central	SAIL	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	25,31,60,966.00	38,05,46,788.00	20,95,24,501.34	-	84,32,32,255.34		52,24,67,754.00	The cost of Geological Report amounting to ₹ 20,95,24,501/- has been released separately (Annexure-II) An amount of ₹ 9.2 crore has been withheld as per directive of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi towards Bank Guarantee. Further an amount ₹ 95.47 lakh has been withheld on account of outstanding amount to Escrow Account.
TOTAL				26,59,41,049.00	1,00,90,03,864.00	35,10,26,754.34	2,84,82,63,756.00	4,47,42,35,423.34	2,54,98,79,073.00	1,60,35,91,849.00	

Statement-II

BY FAX/SPEED POST/Website of Ministry of Coal

F.No. 110/13/2015/NA

Government of India

Ministry of Coal

Office of Nominated Authority

World Trade Tower, New Delhi

Dated: the 24th May, 2016

To,

The Pay and Accounts Officer,

PAO, Ministry of Coal,

Trikoot II, Bhikaji Camma Place,

R.K. Puram,

New Delhi-110066.

Subject: Transfer of compensation towards cost for Geological Reports and Consents to the Commissioner of Payment for further disbursal to the prior allottees.

Sir/Madam,

1. I am directed to convey the sanction of the President to the transfer of a sum of ₹ 677,68,34,011/- (Rupees Six hundred Seventy Seven crore Sixty Eight lakh Thirty Four thousand Eleven only) to the Coal Controller's Organisation for disbursement to the single prior allottees under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 by the Coal Controller in his capacity as 'Commissioner of Payments' towards cost for Geological Reports [₹ 226,03,90,734/- (Rupees Two hundred Twenty Six crore Three lakh Ninety thousand Seven hundred Thirty Four only)] and cost of consents [₹ 451,64,43,277/- (Rupees Four hundred Fifty One crore Sixty Four lakh Forty Three thousand Two hundred Seventy Seven only)]. It is stated that the above mentioned amount is a part of fixed amount deposited by the Successful Bidders/Allottees of coal mines, details of which are annexed as Annexure-I.
2. The aforesaid amount may be transferred through RTGS to the account of Coal Controller, Coal Controller's Organisation who has been appointed as 'Commissioner of Payments' under the provisions of Section 15 (1) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 for the purpose of the said Act

vide Ministry of Coal's Order No. 22/2/2014-ASO dated 15th July, 2015 (copy enclosed as Annexure-II).

3. The expenditure on this account is debitable to the Head 8443.00.117.03.04.00.
4. This issues with the approval of Integrated Finance Division, Ministry of Coal *vide* note dated 18.05.2016.

Encl: as above.

Yours faithfully,

(Vivek Bharadwaj)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India/Nominated Authority

Copy to:

1. The Coal Controller in the capacity as Commissioner of Payments, Coal Controller Organisation, No. 1 Council House Street, Kolkata-700001-for further disbursement under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 to the prior allottees as per Annexure-I within ten days of the transfer of above amount from PAO. It may be ensured that Payment is made to the prior allottee company as given in Schedule I of the said Act. In this regard, an Affidavit was called for from the Prior Allocattees *vide* this office's letter No. 110/13/2015/NA (Part) dated 06.05.2016 (Annexure-III). The Affidavits in original received from the allottees (details at Annexure-IV) are enclosed herewith.
2. US (IFD), Ministry of Coal.
3. US (CA-III), Ministry of Coal.
4. DDO, Nominated Authority.
5. The prior allottees of coal mines mentioned in Annexure- I under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.
6. TD, NIC: for uploading on the Website of Ministry of Coal.

Statement

Sl. No.	Successful Bidder	Coal Mines	Prior Allocattee as per Schedule I of the CM (SP) Act, 2015	G/R Cost	Consents
1	2	3	4	5	6
Auction					
1.	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd.	Talabira - I	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	1,400,000	1,399,293
2.	CESC Limited	Sarisatoli	Calcutta Electric Supply Corp. Ltd.	16,500,000	0
3.	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	Amelia (North)	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Ltd.	35,473,160	823,289,862
4.	Essar Power M.P. Limited	Tokisud North	GVK Power Govindwal Sahib Ltd.	11,047,471	344,219,901
5.	Reliance Cement Company Pvt. Ltd.	Sial Ghoghri	Prism Cement Ltd.	63,552,735	67,220,890
6.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Kathautia	Usha Martin Ltd.	21,444,599	0
7.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.	0	590,163,075
8.	Ultratech Cement Limited	Bicharpur	M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd.	4,916,135	98,278,218
9.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Gare Palma IV/4	Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd.	0	88,827,669
10.	Adani Power Limited	Jitpur	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	15,881,493	118,834,979
11.	JSW Steel Limited	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	21,103,422	11,493,037
12-13.	Usha Martin Limited	Brinda and Sasai	Abhijeet Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	52,880,326	46,628,960

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Trimula Industries Limited	Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	23,764,144	0
15.	Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd.	119,218,280	108,160,894
16.	Ambuja Cements Limited	Gare Palma Sector IV/8	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	31,950,769	129,173,669
17.	Araanya Mines Private Limited	Lohari	Usha Martin Ltd.	11,459,925	0
18.	Jaypee Cement Corporation Ltd.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd	53,243,467	43,235,219
19.	Topworth Urija and Metals Ltd.	Marki Mangli-I	BS Ispat Ltd.	4,757,671	0
	SUB TOTAL (Auction)			488,593,596	2,470,925,666
Allotment					
20.	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited	Gare Palma Sector III	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	69,400,850	240,554,692
21.	NTPC Limited	Talaipalli	National Thermal Power Ltd.	133,885,913	797,642,807
22-	NTPC Limited	Chatti Bariatu, Chatti	National Thermal Power Ltd.	122,156,335	115,793,458
23.		Bariatu South			
24.	NTPC Limited	Kerandari	National Thermal Power Ltd.	83,159,360	161,940,096
25.	Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited	Badam	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	17,146,589	131,377,770
26.	NTPC Limited	Dulanga	National Thermal Power Corporation	34,050,668	296,814,738

27-28.	Odisha Coal and Power Limited	Manoharpur, Dipside Manoharpur	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	42,544,483	301,394,050
29.	Steel Authority of India Limited	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd	101,758,258	0
30.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Parsa	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	34,441,081	0
31.	Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	38,471,922	0
32-33.	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited	Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	87,297,719	0
34.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Rajbar E and D	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	92,822,581	0
35.	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	Gare Palma Sector I	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	651,443,285	0
36.	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Saharapur-Jamarpani	Damodar Valley Corporation	932,960	0
37.	SAIL	Parbatpur Central	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	209,524,501	0
38.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	Kasta (East)	Damodar Valley Corporation	52,760,633	
SUB TOTAL (Allotment)				17,771,797,138	2,045,517,611
GRAND TOTAL				2,260,390,734	4,516,443,277

Pending irrigation projects

*233. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap to complete pending irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the names of irrigation projects identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the details of pending irrigation projects to be taken up under AIBP and PMKSY during the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for time bound execution of identified projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Water Resources Project are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) provides financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Ninety Nine (99) projects (including phases) have been identified in consultation with States, to be completed in phases by Dec., 2019, details of these projects are given given in the Statement (*See* below). Out of these 99 projects, 23 projects are targeted for completion in FY 2016-17, 31 projects by 2017-18 and 45 projects by Dec., 2019.

Decision has been taken to provide the requisite funds for these projects through NABARD so as to complete them in time bound manner. Further, online monitoring as well as physical monitoring at various levels including third party monitoring is envisaged for ensuring their completion as planned.

Statement*Details of 99 priority projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Balance cost* (₹ in crore) as on 01.04.16	Project Completion Target (Month/Year)	Targeted Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Gundlakamma	87.50	2017	32.40
2.	Tadipudi LIS	91.22	2017	83.61
3.	Thotapally	152.47	2017	48.56
4.	Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	285.69	2017	10.00
5.	Musurumilli	33.86	2017	9.16
6.	Pushkara LIS	84.79	2017	71.18
7.	Yerracalva	27.54	2017	6.96
8.	Maddigedda (Completed)	1.96	2017	1.42
Assam				
9.	Dhansiri	152.09	March, 17	86.37
10.	Champamati	122.61	March, 17	25.00
11.	Borolia	72.64	Dec., 2019	13.56
Bihar				
12.	Durgawati	46.76	2018	23.59
13.	Punpun	269.32	2018	13.68
Chhattisgarh				
14.	Maniyari Tank	96.04	March, 19	14.52
15.	Kelo	187.49	2018	22.81
16.	Kharung	241.08	March, 19	10.30
Goa				
17.	Tillari	8.69	2018	14.52
Gujarat				
18.	Sardar Sarovar	1385.11	2018	1792.00

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
19.	Tral Lift	70.81	March, 17	6.00
20.	Prakachik Khows Canal	18.10	March, 17	2.26
21.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	27.16	March, 17	50.75
22.	Rajpora Lift	0.91	2018	2.43
Jharkhand				
23.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	2478.74	March, 19	236.85
Karnataka				
24.	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	539.64	March, 17	80.49
25.	Sri Rameswar Irrigation	86.54	March, 17	13.80
26.	Karanja	64.51	2018	29.23
27.	Bhima LIS	173.12	2018	24.29
28.	NLBC System Project (New)	1350.84	2018	105.00
Kerala				
29.	Karapuzha	55.96	2018	7.36
30.	Muvattupuzha	12.56	2018	30.72
Madhya Pradesh				
31.	Sindh Project Phase-II	331.12	March, 17	162.10
32.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-I and II (km. 0 to km. 142)	91.53	March, 17	62.20
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-III (km. 143 to km. 206)	306.49	March, 17	20.70
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)	367.41	March, 17	54.63
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-I (km. 16 to km. 63)	31.94	March, 17	21.19
33.	Mahi Project	360.87	2017	33.75
34.	Barriyarpur LBC	271.30	2017	43.85
35.	Bansagar Unit 2	2247.23	2017	154.54
36.	Mahan Project	122.82	2017	19.74
37.	Pench Project	1500.34	2017	28.27

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Sagad Project	142.64	2017	17.06
39.	Singhpur Project	111.18	2017	10.20
40.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Project	178.60	2017	17.81
41.	Mahuar Project	70.93	2017	13.78
42.	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-IV (km. 206 to km. 243)	362.77	2017	19.60
	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase-V (Khargone Lift)	286.44	2017	33.14
	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km. 65.50)	126.86	2017	19.58
43.	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km. 142)	68.25	2017	48.59
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-II (km. 63 to km. 104)	36.06	2017	31.90
44.	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-III (km. 104 to km. 154)	1060.17	2018	26.00
	Bargi Diversion Project Phase-IV (km. 154 to km. 197)	429.77	2018	34.00
Maharashtra				
45.	Waghur	494.06	March, 17	38.57
46.	Bawanthadi (IS)	130.71	March, 17	27.71
47.	Lower Dudhna	521.92	March, 17	44.48
48.	Tillari	311.46	March, 17	6.57
49.	Lower Wardha	590.84	March, 17	63.33
50.	Lower Panzara	131.60	March, 17	6.79
51.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	360.43	March, 17	20.50
52.	Gosikhurd (NP)	5606.88	Dec., 19	250.80
53.	Upper Pen Ganga	743.89	Dec., 19	44.47
54.	Bembla	1656.23	Dec., 19	52.54
55.	Tarali	366.34	Dec., 19	14.28
56.	Dhom Balaakwadi	348.35	Dec., 19	18.10

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Arjuna	277.37	Dec., 19	5.70
58.	Upper Kundalika	106.02	2018	2.80
59.	Aruna	209.19	Dec., 19	9.03
60.	Krishna Koyana Lift	1643.89	Dec., 19	104.17
61.	Gadnadi	267.39	Dec., 19	3.47
62.	Dongargaon	2.59	2018	2.77
63.	Sangola Branch Canal	642.63	Dec., 19	11.29
64.	Khadakpurna	269.08	Dec., 19	23.86
65.	Warna	831.33	Dec., 19	54.75
66.	Morna (Gureghar)	109.09	Dec., 19	3.08
67.	Lower Pedhi	544.51	Dec., 19	17.02
68.	Wang project	100.40	Dec., 19	7.07
69.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	85.92	March, 19	12.28
70.	Kudali	251.44	March, 19	5.33
Manipur				
71.	Thoubal	332.55	March, 17	29.45
72.	Dolaithabi Barrage	153.05	March, 17	7.54
Odisha				
73.	Lower Indra (KBK)	0.84	March, 17	35.87
74.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	47.06	2017	85.95
75.	Rukura-Tribal	133.57	2017	7.65
76.	Subernarekha	1121.88	March, 19	119.26
77.	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I/Integrated Anandpur Barr.	1197.04	March, 19	8.88
78.	RET Irrigation	206.56	2018	8.50
79.	Kanupur	611.87	2018	47.74
80.	Telengiri	133.77	2018	13.83
Punjab				
81.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.-II)	176.27	March, 17	23.33
82.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	57.06	March, 17	68.62

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan				
83.	Narmada Canal	356.15	March, 17	245.88
84.	Mod. of Gang Canal	41.80	2018	69.69
Telangana				
85.	J. Chokha Rao LIS	2193.91	March, 17	249.00
86.	SriKomaram Bheem Project	115.78	2017	9.92
87.	Gollavagu Project	24.20	2017	3.85
88.	Rallivagu Project	14.08	2017	2.43
89.	Mathadivagu Project	10.83	2017	3.44
90.	Peddavagu @ Neelwai Project	28.70	2017	6.07
91.	Palemvagu Project	3.99	2017	4.10
92.	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur	146.47	2017	6.07
93.	SRSP St. II	418.13	2017	178.07
94.	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme	287.97	2017	82.15
95.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal	2081.67	March, 19	40.00
Uttar Pradesh				
96.	Bansagar Canal	197.90	2017	150.13
97.	Arjun Sahayak	730.42	2018	44.38
98.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	1607.47	Dec., 2019	146.53
99.	Saryu Nahar (NP)	2781.42	Dec., 2019	1312.00
TOTAL		48546		7602.54

* for Project works only and do not include Command Area Works.

Note: The above information is as intimated by States.

Declaration of Moradabad-Karnaprayag Chardham route as National Highway

†*234. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a route for Chardham Yatra from Moradabad to Karnaprayag also which goes *via* Kashipur-Ramnagar-Mohan-Bhatraunjkan;

(b) if so, whether the bridge across the river between Moradabad and Thakurdwara is in a dilapidated condition and it might collapse at any moment;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would order the construction of the bridge by declaring the Moradabad-Karnaprayag highway as National Highway so that any untoward incident could be avoided; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The route for Chardham connecting Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath starts from Haridwar through Rishikesh in Uttarakhand, wherein Karnaprayag comes in the route leading to Badrinath. As far as connectivity of Karnaprayag from Moradabad through Kashipur-Ramnagar-Mohan-Ranikhet-Bhatraunjkan is concerned, the same passes through Moradabad-Jaspur section (In-principle approved NH), Jaspur-Kashipur section (old NH-74), Kashipur-Mohan section (old NH-121), Mohan-Ranikhet section (In-principle approved NH) and Ranikhet-Karnaprayag section (old NH-87E). The technically feasible alignment including development of road and bridges for in-principle approved NH would be finalized/undertaken based on outcome of Detailed Project Report. Since Moradabad is connected with Thakurdwara through road which is not National Highway as on date, it doesn't come under the purview of this Ministry, as this Ministry is responsible for Development and Maintenance for NH network in India.

Dry docking of ships in SCI

*235. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allegations of corruption are there regarding dry docking of ships in the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Following two complaints in connection with dry docking of ships in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) have been received in the Vigilance Division of SCI:

- (i) In the first complaint, the complainant has alleged that Xinya Yard, China is working in close collaboration with SCI officials and that their quotation for dry docking of Vessel *Desh Gaurav* had higher financial implication for SCI and that many items in the repair specification were left out intentionally or filled as 'inclusive' so that it could be conveniently calculated.

- (ii) In the second complaint, the complainant has alleged malpractices/ manipulations in SCI; that dry dock tender of MV Sagar Kanya was set up to favour Xinya Yard, China; that other parties did not get opportunity to give their best price to SCI and that dry docking bill of MV Nicobar was settled much higher than the quotation.

(c) Does not arise.

MoU for 24/7 electricity target

*236. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State Governments to achieve its “24/7 electricity target”;

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

(c) what are the financial constraints and what are the measures to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government of India has taken an initiative with respective State Governments jointly for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing “24x7 Power for All” (PFA). Out of the 36 States/UTs, 28 States/UTs have jointly signed the document. Their details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The concurrence for the signing “24x7 Power for All” documents for 6 States/UTs viz. West Bengal, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Tripura and Chandigarh has also been received. These documents contain the details of funds requirement for various activities required to achieve “24x7 Power for All” within the States/UTs.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Therefore, the funds would be arranged by the States/UTs from their own resources, loans from financial Institutions or multi-lateral agencies and also through schemes of Government of India. However, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments in achieving this objective through various schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Power System Development Fund (PSDF) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

Statement

List of States/UTs who have given concurrence and their State specific document for providing 24x7 Power for All have been signed

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	State
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	State
3.	Uttarakhand	16.	Odisha
4.	Goa	17.	Karnataka
5.	Meghalaya	18.	Kerala
6.	Jharkhand	19.	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Assam	20.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Chhattisgarh	21.	Nagaland
9.	Bihar	22.	Lakshadweep
10.	Telangana	23.	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Haryana	24.	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	Punjab	25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
13.	Sikkim	26.	Daman and Diu
14.	Maharashtra	27.	Mizoram
15.	Gujarat	28.	Delhi

Forest fires in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

†*237. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that incidents of terrible forest fires in the forests of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand keep surfacing during the summers which cause heavy losses of forest resources and wildlife;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents that occurred during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for preventing such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Forest fires are reported every year during the fire season from different parts of the country including Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. During the current fire season, forest fires were reported from all over the country including Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) The details of fire incidences during the last three years and the current year as reported by Forest Survey of India using space technology are given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Protection and Management of forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. For prevention and control of forest fires, the State Governments take various measures such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, construction of watch towers, engagement of fire watchers, use of space technology for detection of fires, assistance to joint forest management committees, construction of water storage structures, setting up of fire fighting cells, training and awareness etc.

The Government of India provides technical and financial support to the State Governments to effectively deal with forest fires.

Statement

Details of number of forest fire incidences as reported by FSI

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till June 2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	96	1	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2143	1910	1075	1699
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	501	535	358	293
4.	Assam	1608	2536	1656	1766
5.	Bihar	273	140	45	321
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1530	1018	1272	2808
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	2
11.	Goa	4	3	0	10
12.	Gujarat	179	74	117	262
13.	Haryana	5	5	6	43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34	32	22	199
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	74	13	217
16.	Jharkhand	554	202	457	740
17.	Karnataka	606	424	295	831
18.	Kerala	98	114	91	165
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	753	534	294	2675
21.	Maharashtra	1433	702	721	1874
22.	Manipur	1303	1774	1286	1105
23.	Meghalaya	804	1123	1373	966
24.	Mizoram	2259	2189	2468	1318
25.	Nagaland	5846	886	722	678
26.	Odisha	2221	1904	1467	2763
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	36	20	7	45
29.	Rajasthan	75	53	90	66
30.	Sikkim	0	0	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	89	284	95	113
32.	Telangana	-	-	1052	1154
33.	Tripura	588	1160	476	346
34.	Uttar Pradesh	237	218	130	691
35.	Uttarakhand	119	379	207	1501
36.	West Bengal	118	116	138	142
TOTAL		18451	19054	15937	24817

Renewable power to villages and hamlets

*238. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to provide power from renewable energy sources in villages and hamlets where electrification through grid power is not possible;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of targets and achievements and budget spent on these schemes during the last two years and this year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Power is implementing Decentralized Distributed Generation

(DDG) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) through Rural Electrification Corporation to provide access to electricity to un-electrified villages/habitations where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG can be from conventional or renewable sources such as biomass, biofuels, biogas, Mini hydro, solar etc. DDG scheme provides a subsidy towards 60% (85% for Special Category States) of the project cost. However, an additional subsidy of 15% (5% for Special Category States) is applicable subject to timely completion of DDG projects.

As on date, 4604 DDG projects for a total project cost of ₹ 1470.64 crore have been sanctioned covering 4745 villages/hamlets (3,586 UEVs) in various States across the country.

(c) The details of targets, achievements and budget spent on the scheme during the last two year and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

A. Year-wise release of subsidy in last 2 years and current year

Sl. No.	Financial year	Subsidy released
1.	2016-17 (as on 31.07.2016)	₹ 20.19 crore
2.	2015-16	₹ 63.56 crore
3.	2014-15	₹ 22.64 crore

B. Year-wise MoU target assigned to REC

Sl. No.	Financial year	Targets	Achievement
1.	2016-17	Commissioning of 150 DDG projects	38 projects have been commissioned (as on 31.07.2016).
2.	2015-16	Commissioning of 150 DDG projects	230 DDG projects were commissioned
3.	2014-15	Nil	36 DDG projects were commissioned

Survey to identify dried rivers

*239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out dried rivers in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

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

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to revive these rivers within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) No survey to find out dried up rivers in the country including Maharashtra has been conducted. However, based on the satellite imageries, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conducted a study on Paleo-channels in the North-Western part of India. This study revealed that the Paleo-channels originate from Himalayas as well as Aravallies and flow further South in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Further study is needed to ascertain whether the rivers were dried up or shifted or captured by other river systems.

(c) The Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation are making combined efforts to map the Paleo-Channels and potentiality of the aquifers beneath these Paleo Channels.

Arsenic mitigation technology

*240. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IIT Madras has devised a technology through which arsenic elements in water are mitigated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would make a plan to make this device available in those areas which are facing arsenic contamination in water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Madras has developed a latest technology to bring down the concentration of arsenic below the level of 0.01 milligram per litre in drinking water. The technology is named as “AMRIT” (Arsenic and Metal Removal by Indian Technology). The technology uses nano-scale iron oxy-hydroxide, which selectively removes arsenic when water is passed through it. This water purifier has been developed for both domestic as well as community levels.

(c) Since surface water based piped water supply schemes take a long period for commissioning and that the rural people cannot be put to risk, the Government of India with the recommendation of NITI Aayog has released ₹ 800 crore to all

arsenic and fluoride affected States for commissioning community water purification plants in 1,327 arsenic affected habitations and 12,014 fluoride affected habitations in the country so that safe water of 8 to 10 litres per person per day is made available to the rural people immediately for drinking and cooking purposes. Government of West Bengal has already installed many such filters in arsenic affected areas in Nadia district while other arsenic affected States have been advised to visit West Bengal and understand the technology for replication in their arsenic affected habitations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Utilization of surplus water available in disused mines

2302. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the quantity of water available in disused mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that during a recent visit to Dhanbad, the Hon'ble Minister has assured that water in disused open cast mines would be utilized gainfully;
- (c) the details of specific plans proposed for utilization of surplus water; and
- (d) whether such plans include making it available for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the study carried out by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI), RI-II, Dhanbad in respect of "Identification of Available Pit Water in Existing/Abandoned Mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) (November, 2005)" total volume of water available in Caved and Goaved areas is 3436.12 million gallon.

(b) Yes, Sir. Direction have been issued for utilization of effective surplus water in disused opencast mines.

(c) An Action Plan is under implementation for conversion of mine water to drinking water with tentative timeline of completion by 2017-18. In the process, to convert mine water to drinking water, a scheme has been prepared with following components.

- (i) Primary Sedimentation;
- (ii) Chemical Treatment and Settling;
- (iii) Processing Water by Pressure Filter;
- (iv) Chlorine Dosage for Disinfection.

For implementation of the above scheme twenty six mines have been identified in first phase of implementation. An assiduous survey was carried out for identification of discharge location, surplus mine water discharged and existing supply facilities available.

Installation of 28 pressure filters having total installed capacity of 4.60 MGD of mine water treatment are envisaged to be completed by this year.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is planned to treat mine water for human consumption. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR)-CSIR has been assigned with the job of replicating its already commissioned technology of mine water reclamation in P.B Area for conversion of mine water to R.O. drinking water, in respect of other mining areas.

Prevention of coal theft

2303. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one fifth of total annual production of coal in India is stolen;

(b) if so, the details of estimated cost of coal stolen during the last three years, year-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to prevent theft of coal and also to improve the quality of coal sold by the Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Theft/pilferage of coal, if any, is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and loss of revenue on account of theft/pilferage of coal. As per the information received from Coal India Limited (CIL), the production of coal, quantity of coal recovered in raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the State Governments concerned and its approximate value, during the last three years, year-wise, is given as under:-

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)	Qty. recovered (Million Tonnes)	Approximate value (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	538.754	0.02042889	937.11
2014-15	494.238	0.01962316	711.58
2013-14	462.422	0.01684082	599.83

(c) Law and Order is a State subject and hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of State/District Administration to take deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage of coal. The coal companies are working in close coordination with the State/local administration and taken several measures to prevent theft of coal. The measures taken by the coal companies to check theft/pilferage of coal include:

- (i) Check posts have been established at entry/exit points where all coal loaded vehicles are physically checked.
- (ii) Technology initiatives like Global Positioning System(GPS)/General Packet Radio Service(GPRS)/Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) and electronic weigh-bridges have been installed to check the problem of theft/pilferage at mines, sidings and transportation.
- (iii) Security at coal dumps has been improved by wall fencing, proper illumination and guarding round the clock.
- (iv) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (v) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are deployed at pithead depots.
- (vi) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the State Government concerned.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (ix) Maintaining close coordination with the State/Local Authorities.
- (x) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including overburden dumps.
- (xi) Armed guards have been deployed at railway sidings.
- (xii) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- (xiii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is kept by CISF.
- (xiv) Escorting of coal rakes in coordination with RPF in pilferage prone areas, etc.

Further Coal India Limited has taken several steps to improve the quality of coal sold, which include:-

- (i) Deployment of more number of Surface Miners to facilitate selective mining.
- (ii) Fifteen washeries have been planned for installation with annual capacity of 112.60 Million Tons.
- (iii) Selective mining of bands of more than one meter thickness.
- (iv) Appropriate positioning of Over Burden (OB) and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (v) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (vi) Supply of crushed coal of (-)100 mm, etc.

In addition, third-party sampling has been introduced to minimize and resolve disputes regarding quality.

Pollution caused due to coal mining

†2304. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution, caused due to coal mining by Coal India Ltd. in different coal zones in Jharkhand, is causing great damage to environment and the citizens have to face serious health hazards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many coal companies situated in that State are not following the standards of controlling pollution; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The pollution caused in the coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) situated in the State of Jharkhand is within the permissible limits. Also CIL/ its subsidiary companies are taking all the necessary mitigative measures as per the provisions of the approved Environment Management Plans.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Fire in coal block in Pachwara

†2305. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the incident of fire took place in the seam of Pachwara central coal block situated at Amrapadra in Pakur district of Jharkhand;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether there is 600 million tonnes of seam coal in the said coal block;
- (c) when the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) received the information about the fire and when it was forwarded by district administration;
- (d) when and what steps were taken to extinguish the fire;
- (e) whether such incident had occurred there in the past also and if so, when and the remedial steps taken by Government; and
- (f) the reasons for recurrence of such fire there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Based on the information furnished by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), exact date of incident is not known as M/s Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) had not submitted any notice of occurrence of fire in the seams of coal block of Pachuvada central block situated at Anopara in Pakur district of Jharkhand. The incident was brought to knowledge of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) by a letter dated 03.06.2015 from the Deputy Chief Engineer Fuel of M/s PSPCL enclosing a forwarding letter dated 02.06.2015 from the Director-cum-Special Secretary, Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand.

(b) As per the record and figures provided by the management during inspection of DGMS officials, the estimated reserve of coal seam in the Central Coal Block was reportedly 562 million tonnes.

(c) The incident was brought to knowledge of DGMS by a letter dated 03.06.2015 from the Deputy Chief Engineer Fuel of M/s PSPCL enclosing a forwarding letter dated 02.06.2015 from the Director-cum-Special Secretary, Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand.

The District Magistrate of Pakur district *vide* a letter No.1307 dated 07.06.2016 addressed to Director of Mines Safety, DGMS, Sitarampur Region No.3 informed the existence of fire in the Pachuvada central coal block of Pakur district.

(d) Management did not submit the information of occurrence of fire and the steps taken to extinguish the fire. In the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957; provisions regarding dealing of fire are incorporated and the mine management is required to take actions accordingly. In response to the district administration letter, it was informed by DGMS *vide* letter No.S3/934 dated 28.06.2016 to take up the matter of extinguishing the fire with M/s Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (central block) and M/s West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (North Block).

(e) and (f) No incident of occurrence of fire was reported in the past in this mine.

Annual requirement of coal

2306. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the total annual requirement of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has fixed any targets for coal productions in the country, in order to meet the shortfall;

(d) whether Government has formulated any action plan to increase the production of coal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog assesses annual requirement of coal for the country. However, State/UT-wise requirement of coal is not assessed. As per Annual Plan 2015-16 of Ministry of Coal, the all India demand of coal during the last three years is given below:

	(in million tonnes)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Demand	769.69	787.03	822.36*

*Revised estimates as per Niti Aayog.

(c) As per Annual Plan document of Ministry of Coal, all India target of coal production was fixed at 604.55 Mte, 630.25 Mte and 700 Mte for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. For 2016-17, the production target of coal has been fixed at 724.71 Mte.

(d) to (f) The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal to meet the demand from ingenious sources which includes efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to enhance production of coal by 2019-20 to one billion tonnes. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing on-going projects with growth potential.

Health problems of mine workers

2307. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the biggest problems of coal mine workers is that they are suffering from asthma, eye infection and other health problems and they do not have any other option for their livelihood;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the contractors are compromising the protocols related to health problems of mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, all employees undergo Periodical Medical Examination (PME) as per the procedure laid down in the Mines Rules-1955. During PME of employees, clinical and radiological examination of various physical conditions of human body including vision, respiratory and other systems are being done by trained doctors for evidence of any disease. In case of any disease detected during PME, adequate treatment facilities are extended to the affected employees under the CIL's Medical Attendance Rules-1981 and guidelines framed thereunder.

Further, precautionary measures as per various provisions of the statute are taken by CIL and its subsidiaries to ensure that coal mine workers do not get affected with any occupational disease.

(c) All statutory provisions related to occupational health in respect of contract workers are being followed in CIL and its subsidiaries.

Functioning of coal washeries

2308. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal washeries functioning at present and the annual expenditure incurred for running the washeries;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to construct coal washeries to improve the quality of coal produced in the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to produce more quantity of high grade coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of coal washeries functioning in various subsidiaries of

Coal India Limited and other than Coal India Limited are given in part A and C of Statement (*See below*). The annual expenditure incurred for running these washeries in 2015-16 subsidiary-wise is given in part B of Statement (*See below*).

(b) Coal India Limited has plans to set up 15 (Fifteen) coal washeries in different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited with total washing capacity of 112.6 Million Tonnes per Year. Out of these, 6 are Coking Coal Washeries with capacity 18.6 Million Tonnes per Year and 9 are Non-Coking Coal Washeries with a total capacity of 94 Million Tonnes per Year.

(c) Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are adopting the following steps to improve the quality of low grade coal:-

- (i) Deployment of more number of Surface Miners to facilitate selective mining.
- (ii) Fifteen Washeries have been planned for installation with a capacity of 112.60 Million tonnes.
- (iii) Selective Mining of bands of more than one meter thickness.
- (iv) Appropriate positioning of OB and coal benches to avoid contamination.
- (v) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.

Statement

A. Washeries and Coal India Limited/its subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Name of coal washery	Subsidiary company	Capacity (Million Ton per Year)	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dugda-II	BCCL	2.00	Jharkhand
2.	Bhojudih	BCCL	1.70	West Bengal
3.	Sudamdih	BCCL	1.60	Jharkhand
4.	Moonidih	BCCL	1.60	Jharkhand
5.	Mahuda	BCCL	0.63	Jharkhand
6.	Madhuband	BCCL	2.50	Jharkhand
7.	Kathara	CCL	3.00	Jharkhand
8.	Swang	CCL	0.75	Jharkhand
9.	Rajrappa	CCL	3.00	Jharkhand
10.	Kedla	CCL	2.60	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Nandan	WCL	1.20	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Gidi	CCL	2.50	Jharkhand
13.	Piparwar	CCL	6.50	Jharkhand
14.	Kargali	CCL	2.72	Jharkhand
15.	Bina	NCL	4.50	Uttar Pradesh
TOTAL			36.80	

B. The annual expenditure incurred for hunning washeries in 2015-16

Sl. No.	Annual Expenditure Incurred in Subsidiary	2015-16 (₹ in lakhs)
1.	BCCL	129132
2.	CCL	247592
3.	NCL	1369.67
4.	WCL	6379.14

C. List of Coal Washeries (other than Coal India Limited) along with Production figures during 2015-16

Name of owner	Name of washery	Year of commissioning	State	State	Location/ Coalfield	Production during 2015-16 (Figures in '000 tonnes)	
						Washed Coal	Middling
Aryan Coal Beneficiation Pvt. Ltd.	Chakabuwa	2004	CH	Chhattisgarh	Katghora	3149.990	0.000
	Dipka	1999-2000	CH	Chhattisgarh	Korba	8207.800	0.000
	Pander Pauni	2003-04	MH	Maharashtra	Rajura	19.660	0.000
	Gevra	2007-08	CH	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2725.030	0.000
	Hemgir	1999-2000	ODI	Odisha	Hemgir	63.680	0.000
Aryan Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Binjhari	2010-11	CH	Chhattisgarh	Katghora	177.370	0.000
	Talcher	2003	ODI	Odisha	Talcher	738.690	0.000
	RKP	2014	TEL	Telangana	Mandamarri	90.434	22.483
	IB Valley	2006	ODI	Odisha	Lakhanpur OCP	37.439	0.000
Global Coal and Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Talcher	2002	ODI	Odisha	Talcher	1559.550	0.000
	Manuguru	2009	AP	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	220.342	0.000
Jindal Power Limited	Jindal Power	2013	CH	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	259.585	0.000
	Coal Washery						

Kartikay Coal Washeries Pvt. Ltd.	Wani	2005-06	MH	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0.000	0.000
Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd.	Ratija	1999	CH	Chhattisgarh	Ratija	7380.390	0.000
	Talcher	2015	ODI	Odisha	Talcher	1058.670	0.000
Tata Steel Limited	West Bokaro Washery	1984/1994	JKD	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	2458.179	1717.256
	No 2 and 3						
	Jamadoba	1952 (Expn.-73)	JKD	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	580.692	0.000
	Bhelatand	1995	JKD	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	420.707	90.949
IISCO	Chasnala	1969	JKD	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	580.881	491.351

Allocation of coal block to Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. in Odisha

2309. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the Chief Minister of Odisha has requested the Central Government to cancel Tentulai coal block and to allocate other suitable coal block to Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (OTPCL) as Techno Commercial mining viability of the block upto depth of 900 meters makes it unsuitable for mining as most of the coal is located at greater depth; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Ministry as OTPCL has submitted the application to the Central Government to allocate the Baitarani East coal block against the cancellation of Tentulai coal block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the references received from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha regarding cancellation of Tentuloi coal block and allotment of another suitable coal block in lieu thereof due to the difficult geo-mining condition and prohibitively high cost of extraction of coal from deep cast mine etc., a report was sought from Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDI), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. (CIL). The report of CMPDI States that Tentuloi coal block is having geological reserves of 1730 Million Tonnes with extractable reserves of around 700 MT which may be amenable to opencast mining. The said report was referred to Energy Department of Government of Odisha who have observed that Tentuloi coal block will not be suitable for the power plant of OTPCL due to technical and operational adversity likely to be felt in extraction of coal from this coal block. To bring about more clarity on this issue it was decided to constitute a Committee by CMPDI and coopt a member nominated by Government of Odisha. Government of Odisha has nominated CEO (In-charge) of OCPL to be member of the Committee. The report of the Committee is awaited. Further, Baitarani East is a CIL block already having an operational "Open Cast Project" under the command area of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

Coal stock

2310. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the coal stock in the country on April 1, 2016;

(b) how much was annual consumption during 2015-16;

(c) how much coal was produced internally in that year;

(d) how much was imported; and

(e) as a part of Make in India Programme, whether Government would decide to meet the demand fully internally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per CCO, closing stock of coal (as on 31.3.2016) was 65.11 Mte.

(b) During the year 2015-16, the annual consumption (supply) was 831.79 Mte.

(c) During 2015-16, the domestic coal production was 638.05 Mte.

(d) Total import of coal was 199.88 Mte. during 2015-16.

(e) On account of increased production by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in 2015-16, coal imports have fallen from 217.78 Mte in 2014-15 to 199.88 Mte in 2015-16. The trend of fall in import of coal has continued in 2016-17 wherein for the period April-May 2016-17, coal imports have reduced by around 5% as compared to the corresponding period in previous year. In order to meet coal demand internally, a roadmap has been prepared by CIL to enhance production of coal 1 Billion Tonnes by 2019-20. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing on-going projects with growth potential. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. However, keeping in view of enhanced domestic coal production, steps are being undertaken to substitute imported coal with domestic coal.

Royalty rates on coal

†2311. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty rates on coal are different for power and non-power sectors in Chhattisgarh while 85 per cent coal has to be supplied to power sector; and

(b) whether Government proposes to approve the proposal of the State Government to enhance the royalty by revising it to the tune of 30 per cent of the base price in place of existing 14 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The rate of royalty on coal is same for both power and non-power sectors.

(b) MOC has received request from State Government of Chhattisgarh to increase the rate of royalty from existing 14% to 30%. A Study Group has been constituted

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to consider the revision of rate of royalty. Final recommendation of study group is under consideration.

Poor enforcement of safeguards at coal mines

2312. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a human rights group has claimed that abusive laws and the poor enforcement of safeguards at coal mines are leading tribal communities to oppose expansion of coal blocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said group has also alleged that the Central and State Governments do not care to speak or listen to the vulnerable adivasi communities whose lands are acquired and forest is destroyed for coal mining;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these allegations were part of a conspiracy to derail the development and progress of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No instance of abusive laws and poor enforcement of safeguards at coal mines of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has come to the notice of Government. Further, in CIL, tribal people/vulnerable Adivasi Communities whose lands are acquired are given additional benefits as per the provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy of CIL.

Coal production

2313. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the record coal production last fiscal allowed public sector behemoth the Coal India Ltd. to augment sales *via* lucrative electronic auction route to firms with captive power plants and power generators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rise in e-auction sales boosted the company's annual sales by ₹ 2,500 crore;

(c) whether the 58 million tonnes of coal sold under spot e-auction was 11 per cent more than that of fiscal year 2015; and

(d) whether the company has garnered 33 per cent higher prices compared to the notified rate through e-auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Sales through e-auction were augmented in 2015-16 through

separate windows of e-auction for the Power Plants and for non-power sector including CPPs.

The increase in Booking value through e-auction in 2015-16 was ₹ 1121.16 crores. The increase in the coal quantity allocated in 2015-16 through e-Auction was about 29%, that garnered about 33% higher prices over the notified price.

Targets of constructing toilets in rural areas

2314. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is way behind in meeting the targets of constructing toilets in rural areas under the Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) if so, the number of toilets constructed in the country particularly in Odisha against the target, so far;

(c) the funds, so far, allocated and spent for the above purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the target of constructing 12 crore toilets by 2019 is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Against the target of construction of 11.11 crore toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 2.24 crore toilets have been constructed upto 4.8.2016 and 17,59,826 Individual Household Latrines have been constructed in Odisha since 2.10.2014.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise Allocation is made. However, State/UT-wise Central share released and spent since 2.10.2014 as per Online Integrated Management Information System is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Sanitation is a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. This requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation and 'triggering'. There is a constraint of these capacities. Also, since lack of change of behavior on part of even few members of community can put entire community to risk, another challenge is to saturate the entire village. The issue of scale is also a major challenge. The third difficulty is sustaining behavior change. In order to address these issues, there is an increased focus on behavior change and engagement of community for sustainable results. The term Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined nationally to have uniform standards and guidelines for verifying ODF have also been issued. Capacity building of key

stakeholders such as Collectors/CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairman, Zilla Panchayat is being carried out. The monitoring has been strengthened to capture outputs (toilet construction) and also ODF status. Key Resource Centres (KRCs) are roped in for capacity building and supporting the district administration.

Statement

State/UT-wise Central share released and spent since 2.10.2014 under SBM(G)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Fund released	Fund spent
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	0.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	359.46	497.89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.78	45.18
4.	Assam	373.46	625.22
5.	Bihar	314.01	432.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	262.83	315.59
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	1.05	25.77
9.	Gujarat	790.09	820.96
10.	Haryana	104.25	115.37
11.	Himachal Pradesh	131.3	112.69
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.86	73.17
13.	Jharkhand	223.96	371.12
14.	Karnataka	681.83	956.41
15.	Kerala	42.47	33.30
16.	Madhya Pradesh	562.52	1163.36
17.	Maharashtra	983.22	943.38
18.	Manipur	80.65	74.37
19.	Meghalaya	76.87	89.41
20.	Mizoram	3.32	10.56
21.	Nagaland	10.83	30.36
22.	Odisha	1090.90	1467.14
23.	Puducherry	2.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Fund released	Fund spent
24.	Punjab	48.73	80.53
25.	Rajasthan	1779.85	1758.64
26.	Sikkim	14.82	8.44
27.	Tamil Nadu	552.57	667.53
28.	Telangana	176.64	262.41
29.	Tripura	66.04	70.81
30.	Uttar Pradesh	879.35	975.16
31.	Uttarakhand	152.37	128.02
32.	West Bengal	1167.77	1461.00
TOTAL		11076.20	13616.94

Providing drinking water and sanitation to villages

2315. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered, so far, under the drinking water and sanitation programme;

(b) the number of projects in the pipeline waiting approval of Government; and

(c) the target set for 2019 for providing drinking water and sanitation to all villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry maintains the data for coverage of drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per data provided by States/UTs on online portal of the Ministry, there are 17,14,528 rural habitations in the country. Out of which 13,09,334 habitations are fully covered with the provision of at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water; 3,34,806 habitations are partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd) and 70,388 habitations are quality affected where drinking water is contaminated with one or more of water contaminants. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Gramin), a total of 6,08,513 villages are covered.

(b) and (c) Under NRDWP, the States have been vested with the power to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply projects. The project proposals do not come to the Ministry for approval. The targets regarding coverage of habitations are

fixed on yearly basis in consultation with the States and are based on allocation of funds under the programme in that year. Hence the target for coverage set for 2019 cannot be given at this stage. Similarly, no project is pending for approval under SBM(G).

However, this Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country for the period 2011-2022. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply. The achievements of the targets are subject to the availability of financial resources available in the sector.

Under SBM (G), all rural households will be provided toilets by 2nd October, 2019.

Construction of toilets in all houses

2316. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to achieve the target of constructing toilets in all the houses in the country by the year 2019; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the States to achieve the said target along with the details of funds earmarked for the said purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims *inter-alia*, at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayats to promote cleanliness.

Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven, hence State/UT-wise fund are not earmarked. However, the fund earmarked for SBM(G) is ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which Central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore.

Achievement of toilet construction under SBM

2317. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of families in the country without own toilets, State/Union territory-wise;

(c) the number of toilets constructed and in use in each of the last two years and the current year under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether achievement under the scheme by each of State and Union Territory is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken to reach the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/Union Territory-wise, total rural households as per Baseline Survey conducted in 2012-13 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/Union Territory-wise, total rural households without toilets as on 4.8.2016 as per Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) Report is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State/Union Territory-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last two years and the current year under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) as on 4.8.2016 as per Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) Report is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. This requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation and 'triggering'. There is constraint of these skills. Furthermore, since lack of change of behavior on part of even few members of community can put the entire community to risk, another challenge is to saturate the entire village. Scaling up is also a major challenge. Another difficulty is sustaining the behavior change.

In order to address these issues, there is an increased focus on capacity building with regard to behavior change and community processes. Capacity building of key stakeholders such as State Officials/Collectors/CEO of Zilla Panchayats/Chairman, Zilla Panchayat is being carried out. More than 302 Collectors from across the country have been trained so far. Monitoring has also been strengthened including third party monitoring. Social Media is being extensively used for cross-sharing of the best practices.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise, Total Rural Households as per Baseline Survey 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Rural Households
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45646
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7547411
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	175924
4.	Assam	5677545
5.	Bihar	21399241
6.	Chhattisgarh	4429138
7.	Goa	186392
8.	Gujarat	7029179
9.	Haryana	3067907
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1483569
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1681840
12.	Jharkhand	5096141
13.	Karnataka	8514554
14.	Kerala	5198467
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12079133
16.	Maharashtra	12389933
17.	Manipur	431378
18.	Meghalaya	411610
19.	Mizoram	114442
20.	Nagaland	262939
21.	Odisha	9020107
22.	Puducherry	90828
23.	Punjab	3163960
24.	Rajasthan	11486956
25.	Sikkim	58361
26.	Tamil Nadu	9540299
27.	Telangana	4484446
28.	Tripura	797901

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Rural Households
29.	Uttar Pradesh	28720844
30.	Uttarakhand	1551416
31.	West Bengal	15167813
	TOTAL	181305320

Statement-II*State/UT-wise, Rural Households without toilets as on 4.8.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural Households without toilets
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20476
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4059664
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	53445
4.	Assam	2523254
5.	Bihar	16023591
6.	Chhattisgarh	2007818
7.	Goa	44587
8.	Gujarat	1607376
9.	Haryana	394116
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58668
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	1121543
12.	Jharkhand	3075126
13.	Karnataka	3527694
14.	Kerala	190675
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6404531
16.	Maharashtra	4329084
17.	Manipur	86979
18.	Meghalaya	75538
19.	Mizoram	17647
20.	Nagaland	87817
21.	Odisha	6176289
22.	Puducherry	45079
23.	Punjab	676553

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural Households without toilets
24.	Rajasthan	4819027
25.	Sikkim	56
26.	Tamil Nadu	3603787
27.	Telangana	2617113
28.	Tripura	201159
29.	Uttar Pradesh	16320550
30.	Uttarakhand	240041
31.	West Bengal	3583862
TOTAL		83993145

Statement-III*State/UT-wise, IHHLs constructed during last 2 years and current year*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	628
Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	225924
Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	2712
Assam	148237	465545	64619
Bihar	165457	427038	39421
Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	205160
Goa	0	28637	0
Gujarat	335762	922728	299913
Haryana	107765	132661	12978
Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	18433
Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	3304
Jharkhand	98512	315130	105147
Karnataka	791687	533011	141181
Kerala	34101	11752	664
Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	503504
Maharashtra	500897	889170	192931
Manipur	27860	47636	12229
Meghalaya	42002	44129	6004

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Mizoram	534	6026	1336
Nagaland	0	22617	1511
Odisha	130925	1329832	311175
Puducherry	0	0	324
Punjab	9887	71543	24052
Rajasthan	653306	2164590	455711
Sikkim	3562	3707	0
Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	23832
Telangana	130725	240168	157344
Tripura	24869	61173	6842
Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	278798
Uttarakhand	57833	64030	56842
West Bengal	847080	1432065	306605
TOTAL	5854987	12741367	3459124

Construction of toilets and bathrooms for every household

†2318. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to State:

(a) the measures taken for construction of toilets and bathrooms for every household in rural areas and for arranging the required place and water management for the same;

(b) the year-wise details of financial assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years with reference to the above and the district-wise details of the achievements; and

(c) the details of Nirmal Grams with reference to (b) district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G}, the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000, to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The SBM (G) guidelines also provide for prioritization of conjoint programmes of sanitation and water to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. A number of steps have been taken to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

(b) The central share released to Madhya Pradesh under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during the last three years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Central share released (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-14	660.39
2.	2014-15	0
3.	2015-16	374.33

District-wise, Individual Household Latrines constructed in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) District-wise, Villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) till date is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*District-wise, Individual Household Latrines constructed in
Madhya Pradesh during the last three years*

District	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agar Malwa	0	3797	18436
Alirajpur	1859	3926	9391
Anuppur	3540	9038	10797
Ashoknagar	5882	6101	6204
Balaghat	19002	14357	16770
Barwani	11947	7154	11003
Betul	3936	12877	38005
Bhind	5011	7900	4792

District	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhopal	8109	4624	9634
Burhanpur	11069	8644	9178
Chhatarpur	9170	25213	30782
Chhindwara	21923	15693	52839
Damoh	10920	12454	38761
Datia	5229	5041	5038
Dewas	7869	17180	14573
Dhar	10056	14483	21462
Dindori	7324	9281	20800
Guna	4863	3850	11837
Gwalior	11089	4525	12754
Harda	7413	6102	10640
Hoshangabad	4720	9651	29059
Indore	6718	15942	28919
Jabalpur	8631	14545	20072
Jhabua	8605	5258	25000
Katni	11614	9432	30010
Khandwa (East Nimar)	6090	8492	15350
Khargone	16241	11235	25965
Mandla	13648	14562	35428
Mandsaur	6925	11096	26305
Morena	9751	7143	11507
Narsinghpur	8232	18934	33827
Neemuch	8808	6377	13045
Panna	8316	5148	13287
Raisen	15012	15976	15848
Rajgarh	12024	10169	17601
Ratlam	13752	6115	6452
Rewa	12863	15653	36918
Sagar	27513	15163	20801

District	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Satna	11126	9721	14835
Sehore	22687	23143	25801
Seoni	12412	8818	37530
Shahdol	13224	8470	17325
Shajapur	12481	6437	23533
Sheopur	3715	2783	8661
Shivpuri	7050	12767	25581
Sidhi	15610	6849	29745
Singrauli	6737	3036	8685
Tikamgarh	9073	9148	19081
Ujjain	11438	12564	26412
Umaria	5941	5474	8636
Vidisha	18415	13486	13391
TOTAL	515583	515827	1018306

Statement-II*District-wise, Villages declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) till date*

District	No. of Village declared ODF
Agar Malwa	155
Alirajpur	41
Anuppur	15
Ashoknagar	0
Balaghat	107
Barwani	20
Betul	23
Bhind	13
Bhopal	6
Burhanpur	21
Chhatarpur	7
Chhindwara	339
Damoh	3

District	No. of Village declared ODF
Datia	0
Dewas	46
Dhar	52
Dindori	70
Guna	6
Gwalior	17
Harda	352
Hoshangabad	21
Indore	629
Jabalpur	10
Jhabua	70
Katni	37
Khandwa (East Nimar)	8
Khargone	75
Mandla	77
Mandsaur	43
Morena	16
Narsinghpur	408
Neemuch	36
Panna	0
Raisen	27
Rajgarh	28
Ratlam	24
Rewa	633
Sagar	2
Satna	0
Sehore	303
Seoni	106
Shahdol	13
Shajapur	97
Sheopur	7

District	No. of Village declared ODF
Shivpuri	61
Sidhi	641
Singrauli	170
Tikamgarh	1
Ujjain	454
Umaria	7
Vidisha	5
TOTAL	5302

Target under NRDWP

2319. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target fixed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Tamil Nadu during the current financial year 2016-17;

(b) the details of amount earmarked for this; and

(c) the amount released, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), during 2016-17, target for coverage of 3269 habitations has been fixed for Tamil Nadu. Out of this, 351 are for coverage of Quality Affected (QA) habitations and 2,918 are for coverage of Partially Covered (PC) habitations.

(b) and (c) Under NRDWP, during 2016-17, ₹ 126.72 crore has been allocated to Tamil Nadu. Out of this, ₹ 62.16 crore has been released till 03.08.2016.

Menace of plastic wastes and hazardous chemicals

2320. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the menace of plastic wastes and hazardous chemicals in the country;

(b) if so, the details of quantity of plastic wastes and hazardous chemicals accumulated annually in the country;

(c) the roles and responsibilities of both the Central Government and respective State/Union Territory Governments in this regard;

(d) the steps taken by Government to clear all plastic wastes and hazardous chemicals accumulated, so far; and

(e) the technologically competent and effective measures taken by Government to curb further accumulation of plastic wastes and hazardous chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Pollution Control Board has estimated that 5.6 million tons of plastic waste per annum is generated in the country. A total of 684 hazardous chemical is listed under Schedule of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(c) The Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 entrust the Central Pollution Control Board to establish certification process for the manufacturers or seller of compostable plastic carry bags and frame guidelines for disposal of Thermo set plastic waste. The local body in the State Government are responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers. The roles of various agencies of Central and State Governments on manufacture, storage and import of Hazardous Chemicals have been prescribed under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has comprehensively revised the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules in March, 2016. The PWM Rules, 2016 provide following ways and means to minimize plastic waste generation, resource recovery, recycle and reuse:—

- (i) Prohibition on the manufacture, sale and use of plastic carry bags/sheets less than 50 micron in thickness.
- (ii) Phasing out of non-recyclable multilayered plastic.
- (iii) The collect back system of waste generated from various products by the Producers/Brand owners of those products to improve the collection of plastic waste, its reuse/recycle.
- (iv) Responsibility on plastic waste generators including institutional generators and every person organising an event in open space, which involves service of food stuff in plastic or multilayered packaging, to segregate the waste generated by them and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities.
- (v) Registration of shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity on payment of plastic waste management fee.

- (vi) Scope for utilization of plastic waste in road construction, energy and oil generation to enhance the recycling of plastic waste.
- (vii) Levy of user fee and spot fines for littering, violation by retailers/street vendors and generators, etc.

Government has notified two rules *viz.* Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 and Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996 for ensuring chemical safety in the country. These Rules delineate the criteria for identification of Major Accident Hazard (MAH) unit. As per these Rules, an off-site emergency plan for a district having MAH unit is required to be in place so as to mitigate the impact of chemical accidents. As per the information received from various State and Union Territories, there are 1,861 MAH units in the country, located in 303 districts.

Pollution in metro cities

2321. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the major causes of pollution in metro-cities;
- (b) if so, whether Government has fixed any emission limits for vehicles;
- (c) whether the emission violations are being checked regularly; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for uncontrolled pollution level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Major causes for pollution in metro cities, *inter-alia*, include industrial operations, emission from transport, generator sets, re-suspension of dust, construction and demolition activities, bio-mass burning, various types of waste and untreated and partially treated sewage etc.

(b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the mass emission standards under the provisions of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Presently, Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) mass emission standards are implemented in 63 cities and slated for universalization across the country by 1st April, 2017. The Government has also finalised steps for leapfrogging to BS-VI emission norms by 1st April, 2020 and released draft notification on 19th February, 2016 to this effect.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has taken a number of measures for control of pollution. However, high level of pollution is caused *inter-alia* by rapid growth of vehicles, uncontrolled

developmental activities, accumulation of waste, insanitary condition of habitats and lack of public awareness etc.

Retreat of Gangotri glacier

2322. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the retreat of Gangotri glacier is one of the main causes of lowering the water level of river Ganga;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any study report on retreating glaciers; and
- (c) the action proposed by Government to stop the imbalance of formation of ice and the melting rate of glaciers on Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) According to National Institute of Hydrology, retreat of Gangotri glacier is not expected to have drastic influence on the flow of river Ganga. The latter is not totally dependent on glaciers for its water even in the head-waters region. The percentage of snow and glacier-fed contribution progressively reduces as one move downstream. Rainwater and sub-surface flows contribute more than 70% of the flow of river Ganga at Haridwar.

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has carried out mapping of Himalayan glaciers using Indian satellite data during 2004 to 2007. The study shows that there are 34,919 glaciers spread over 75,779 sq. km. in Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra basins covering Himalaya and Trans-Himalaya including Karakoram region. Further, ISRO has monitored the glacier advance and retreat of 2018 glaciers, across the Himalayan region using satellite data of 2000-01 to 2010-11. The study shows that 87% of glaciers showed no change, 12% glaciers retreated and 1% glaciers have advanced. Himalayan glaciers are being further monitored as part of a new project entitled "Integrated Studies of Himalayan Cryosphere using Space based inputs and Impact Assessment due to Climate Change" funded by the Department of Space.

(c) The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem implemented by the Government under the National Action Plan on Climate Change is aimed at evolving management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystem. The mission includes enhanced monitoring of Himalayan ecosystem through establishment of monitoring network, promoting community based management, human resource development, and strengthening regional cooperation. Government has prepared guidelines entitled "Governance for Sustaining Himalayan

Ecosystem”, (G-SHE), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan region. All Himalayan States have prepared State Action Plan to address the State specific issues.

Coastal erosion around Chennai

2323. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central teams that visited Chennai to assess the damages due to floods had taken note of increased coastal erosion threatening the coastal hamlets around Chennai;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in regard to the situation; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the coastal erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) This Ministry has no specific information on the subject.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Projects for conservation of environment

†2324. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects being run by Government for conservation of environment in the country and the details of amount spent on these projects during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is formulating any special scheme to raise the number of trees in States having lesser number of trees;

(c) the estimated number of trees being cut every year in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government for conservation of environment in metropolitan cities and other cities including those in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Requirement of forest area under National Forest Policy

†2325. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the National Forest Policy, 1988, 33 per cent of the geographical area of the country must be covered under forests and orchards;

(b) if so, the locations of forests, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is contemplating on providing financial incentives to the farmers and private land lords to plant saplings on their unused lands in order to expand the areas under forests; and

(d) the total number of districts selected under this scheme in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the National Forest Policy, 1988, the national goal is to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. Forest cover of the country is assessed biennially and published as India State of Forest Report (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The State-wise details of Forest and Tree Cover of the country as per ISFR-2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no scheme to provide financial incentives to the farmers for planting more trees on their fields.

Statement*Details of forest and tree cover as per ISFR, 2015*

(Area in square kilometres)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Forest Cover	Tree Cover
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1,60,204	24,424	3,965
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67,248	761
Assam	78,438	27,623	1,613
Bihar	94,163	7,288	2,182
Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	55,586	3,629

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Delhi	1,483	189	111
Goa	3,702	2,224	325
Gujarat	1,96,022	14,660	7,914
Haryana	44,212	1,584	1,355
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,696	757
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	22,988	8,354
Jharkhand	79,714	23,478	2,783
Karnataka	1,91,791	36,421	5,552
Kerala	38,863	19,239	2,951
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	77,462	7,773
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,628	9,558
Manipur	22,327	16,994	243
Meghalaya	22,429	17,217	710
Mizoram	21,081	18,748	535
Nagaland	16,579	12,966	381
Odisha	1,55,707	50,354	3,986
Punjab	50,362	1,771	1,544
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,171	8,269
Sikkim	7,096	3,357	35
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	26,345	4,505
Telangana	114,865	21,591	2,549
Tripura	10,486	7,811	233
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,461	7,044
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,240	752
West Bengal	88,752	16,828	2,088
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,751	37
Chandigarh	114	22.03	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	28
Daman and Diu	112	19.61	10

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	4
Puducherry	480	55.38	27
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,263	701,673	92,572

Environmental clearance to projects in Himachal Pradesh

2326. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects including construction of roads, hydro electric projects, etc. pending for forest/environmental clearances in Himachal Pradesh along with the reasons for their pendency, project-wise;

(b) the number of such projects cleared during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for expeditious clearances of all the pending projects of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As on 4th August 2016, total 4 proposals seeking forest clearance and 4 proposals seeking environmental clearance to projects in Himachal Pradesh are pending before the Central Government. Details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) During the last three years and the current year, the Central Government accorded 174 in-principle approvals and 266 final approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The category-wise break up of these approvals is as below:

In principle approvals

Road:	78
Mining:	5
Hydro Electric Project:	20
Irrigation:	6
Defence:	1
Transmission Line:	12
Others:	52

Final approvals

Road:	125
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Mining:	8
Hydro Electric Project:	32
Irrigation:	5
Transmission Line:	20
Railway:	2
Others:	74

Similarly, during the three years and the current year, the Central Government accorded 36 environmental clearance to projects in Himachal Pradesh. The category-wise break up of these approvals is as below:

Road:	3
Mining:	27
Hydro Electric Project:	2
Others:	4

(c) Central Government has taken several measures to ensure expeditious processing of proposals seeking forest and environmental clearances. Notable among them are- launching of a web portal for online submission and monitoring the status of the proposals for forest and environmental clearances, stipulation of time lines for processing of proposals for forest and environmental clearances at each stage in the Centre and State Governments, regular monitoring of the status of such proposals pending at various levels in the Centre and the State Governments, increase in the number of Regional Offices from six to ten and constitution of Regional Empowered Committee at each Regional Office to finally dispose of forest clearance proposals (except those relating to mining, regularisation of encroachments and hydel projects) involving up to 40 hectares of forest land and all proposals related to linear projects irrespective of the area of forest land involved.

These measures also include delegation of more powers to State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs), standardization of Terms of Reference for all sectors, Reduction in time limit for finalization of ToRs from 60 days to 30 days, exemption to highway projects in border States from scoping requirement, 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

Details of proposal seeking forest and environmental clearances to projects in Himachal Pradesh pending before the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as on 4th August, 2016

A. Proposals pending for Forest Clearance

Sl. No.	Details of the Project	Area of forest land (ha.)	Current Status
1.	Diversion of 5.467 hectare of forest land for construction of link road in Village Samtehan.	5.467	Proposal received at Regional Office (North Central Zone), Dehradun on 16.07.2016. Under examination.
2.	Diversion of 1.9093 hectare of forest land for construction of Dharogra Dalogghatti road.	1.9093	Proposal received at Regional Office (North Central Zone), Dehradun on 30.07.2016. Under examination.
3.	Diversion of 1.9772 hectare of forest land for construction of Rajpura to Darshal road.	1.9772	Proposal received at Regional Office (North Central Zone), Dehradun on 28.07.2016. Under examination.
4.	Diversion of 20.4874 of forest land for construction of 66 kV D/C Transmission Line from 66/22 kV GIS Switching Sub Station Urni to 66/220 kV 2× 86 MVA and 220/400 kV 2× 315 MVA GIS Pooling Sub Station at Wangtoo, District Kinnaur.	20.4874	Proposal received at Regional Office (North Central Zone), Dehradun on 20.07.2016. The same is under examination.

(b) Proposals pending for Environmental Clearance

Sl. No.	Details of the Project	Current Status
1.	Chhatru HEP Project (120 MW) of M/s DCM Shriram Infrastructure Ltd. on Chandra River in Lahul and Spiti District I	Environmental Clearance (EC) has already been approved by Competent Authority. The Stage-I Forest Clearance is pre-requisite for issuance of EC. Stage-I FC is pending from the Project Proponent.

Sl. No.	Details of the Project	Current Status
2.	Sach-Khas HEP (260 MW) Project of M/s. L & T Himachal Hydropower Ltd. on Chenab River in Chamba District	Environmental Clearance (EC) has already been approved by Competent Authority. The Stage-I Forest Clearance is pre-requisite for issuance of EC. Stage-I FC is pending from the Project Proponent.
3.	Rupin HEP (45 MW) project of M/s. SB Power Pvt. Ltd. on Chenab River in Lahul and Spiti District	Environmental Clearance (EC) has already been approved by Competent Authority. The Stage-I Forest Clearance is pre-requisite for issuance of EC. Stage-I FC is pending from the Project Proponent.
4.	River Bed Mining of Minor Minerals (Sand, Bajri and Stone) by M/s Smt. Asha Rani Dang in favour	The Proposal was placed in the EAC meeting held during July 21-22, 2016. The proposal is under consideration.

Green trees on proposed NISD building

†2327. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there are thousands of lush green trees on the land proposed for construction of National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) building in Dwarka, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has given permission to cut these trees for building construction; and

(c) if so, when the request in this regard was received and when the approval was given and the details of trees planted to replace the cut trees, as per rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the information received from Forest Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, no such request has been received for tree felling permission as per provisions of Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994. It has also been informed that there is no evidence of felling of trees at the proposed site.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry for felling of trees for building construction.

(c) Question doesn't arise.

Review of PCA Act

2328. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to review the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960, especially those pertaining to definitions of cruelty and the punitive measures prescribed;

(b) whether the Ministry intends to review the draft amendments to the Act, received in 2011;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the timeline and the road map for the same; 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) Government regularly reviews the implementation of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 in order to strengthen its provisions including those relating to definition of cruelty and the punitive measures and achieve the objectives of the Act.

(b) and (c) Government has received proposal from the Animal Welfare Board of India for amendment of the PCA Act in this regard and has conducted consultations with various stakeholders on the necessity and scope of such amendments. Such consultations are at an advanced stage. Proposals for amendments are submitted to the legislature after such consultations are concluded. Hence, no time frame in this regard is available at present.

(d) Question does not arise.

Intensive plantation in Jharkhand

†2329. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average area covered under all kinds of forests in Jharkhand remain 29 per cent of total geographical area of the State;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the intensive plantation would be beneficial in the dense forest area in the State with a view to conserve forests and wildlife and for maintaining environmental equilibrium; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. The latest report in the series is India State of Forest Report, 2015. As per this report, the total forest cover in the State of Jharkhand is 23,478 square kilometers which is 29.45 per cent of the total geographical area of the State.

(b) and (c) As a management practice, intensive plantation is not carried out in dense forest area. Under various schemes, afforestation is being carried out in degraded forest and open forest land.

Biodiversity and ecosystem of Western Ghats

2330. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhav Gadgil Expert Panel on Western Ghats put Athirappilly and surrounding areas in the ecologically-sensitive list and clearly stated that impact of the hydel project there may be irreparable on the biodiversity and ecosystem and whether the Central Government has taken note of this Report;

(b) if so, what is the response by the Ministry regarding viability of this project;

(c) whether Kerala Government has sought environmental clearance from the Central Government for the project; 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) Yes Sir.

(b) Followed by the Madhav Gadgil Expert Panel on Western Ghats (WGEEP) Report, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had set up a High Level Working Group (HLWG) on Western Ghats under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The HLWG recommended that based on revaluation and collection of data on ecological flow, the Government of Kerala, could take forward the proposal, if it so desires.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has accorded Environmental Clearance to the Athirapally Hydropower Project in Kerala

on 17.07.2007. Later, based on several representations regarding the impacts on biodiversity and local tribals, a show-cause notice was issued on 4.1.2010 to the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). The response of KSEB on the same matter was considered by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in their meeting on 20-21 July, 2015 and based on the recommendations of EAC, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has withdrawn the show-cause notice on 09.10.2015.

Causes of pollution

2331. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is repeatedly emphasizing the cause of pollution attributed to vehicular traffic;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that industries, crematoria, road dust, medical incinerators, DG sets, constructions, crop residues and solid waste burning, etc., are the major causes of pollution in Delhi and NCR; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to control these industries instead of banning vehicles to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Government is aware of pollution caused *inter alia* by vehicular traffic and other industrial and non-industrial activities. Government regularly highlights the incidence and level of pollution to stakeholders including the state governments for taking necessary action to control such pollution.

(c) and (d) The major steps taken by the Government to control pollution in Delhi and NCR *inter-alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrog from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles; comprehensive amendments to various waste management rules; ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport network; pollution under control certification; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; promotion of environment friendly alternatives for cremation like electric cremation etc. Further, the Government has conducted regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other

State Governments within the NCR and issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Penalties imposed for environmental damage

2332. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of penalties amounting to more than ₹ 50 crore, imposed for ecological/environmental damages during 2013, 2014 and 2015, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of such penalties recovered from the offenders, so far, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such penalties withdrawn by Government along with the basis on which it was withdrawn and the dates of its withdrawal, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government is not empowered to impose or withdraw the penalties for damaging the environment.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Withdrawal of penalty for environmental damage

2333. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government has withdrawn the penalty of ₹ 200 crore imposed on Adani port and SEZ for environmental damage caused during the construction of Mundra ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of its imposition and withdrawal;

(c) the basis on which it was imposed; and

(d) the basis on which it has been withdrawn by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has never imposed the penalty of ₹ 200 crore on Adani port and SEZ and accordingly the question of withdrawal does not arise.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Projects without environmental clearance

2334. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to clear the projects constructed without environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it includes the projects taken up by Government authorities and private parties 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) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Death of animals in forest fire

2335. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of wild animals have died due to forest fire in different national parks and sanctuaries in various parts of the country; and

(b) 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) Management of forest and wildlife is the mandate of the State Governments. The details of death of wild animals due to forest fire in different National Parks and Sanctuaries of the country are not collated in the Ministry

Funds for disposal and recycling of e-wastes

2336. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of e-wastes that gets generated in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 1.5 per cent of the total e-waste generated in the country gets recycled;

(c) the mechanisms currently in place to dispose of e-waste in a safe manner;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated for disposal and recycling of e-wastes during the last five years;

(e) whether most of the e-wastes are currently managed by unorganized sector; and

(f) if so, what steps would be taken by the Ministry to regulate them, considering the huge volume and danger caused by its improper disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board in 2005, the generation of e-waste in the country was assessed at 1.46 lakh ton and 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.

(b) Ministry does not maintain data about the quantum of recycling of e-waste generated in the country. However, at present, there are 151 registered e-waste dismantlers/recyclers in private sectors in 13 States in the country having combined capacity of 4.46 lakh metric ton per annum.

(c) Ministry has comprehensively revised e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and notified e-Waste (Management) Rules, in March, 2016 in order to ensure better implementation of management of electronic waste in the country. The provisions of this Rule include expanding producer's responsibility under Extended Producer Responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange 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. Permission process for dismantling and recycling facilities has been simplified through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development; and put in place measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities.

(d) All the recycling/dismantling facilities in the country have been financed by private sector. No expenditure has been incurred by Government for setting up of such facilities.

(e) and (f) As per available reports, significant quantum of e-waste is being managed by unorganized sector. CPCB has undertaken many steps for enforcement of e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 which include general directions

to all State Pollution Control Boards, directions to producers for compliance of the provisions related to reduction of hazardous substance, general directions to Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings for implementation of the provision relating to the disposal of the e-waste. In addition, directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Delhi Pollution Control Committee and to District Magistrate of Moradabad in UP for immediate closure of all illegal and unauthorized e-Waste recycling units operating in Loni, Behta, Hajipur and Rahul Garden area of Uttar Pradesh; Mandoli and Seemapuri areas of Delhi; and Moradabad in UP, respectively.

Eco-sensitive zones near sanctuaries and national parks

†2337. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compulsory norms have been prescribed by Government for demarcation of eco-sensitive zones in the areas near various sanctuaries and national parks in the country;

(b) whether the proposals of Gujarat Government for demarcation of 15 eco-sensitive zones in the State is pending with Government; and

(c) if so, whether the said proposals fulfills the compulsory norms for demarcation and the time likely to be taken for their demarcation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Guidelines have been prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for preparation of proposals by the State Governments for declaring Eco-sensitive Zones (ESZs) around National Parks and Sanctuaries including demarcation of ESZ areas.

(b) and (c) Of the 17 ESZ proposals of Gujarat Government received in the Ministry for 21 protected areas in the State of Gujarat, final notifications have been issued for 8 protected areas, draft notifications have been issued for 7 protected areas and 4 have been approved for draft notification. ESZ proposals based on Guidelines are notified as draft for inviting objections, comments and views of the various stakeholders which are considered in an Expert Committee on ESZ in the Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the ESZ Committee, the Ministry notifies the ESZ proposals within a time limit of 545 days specified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of national parks for protection of wild animals

2338. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any new action plan for development of national parks for protection of wild animals in the country;

(b) whether there is a scheme to relocate the villages around these national parks by declaring them as buffer zones; and

(c) if so, the numbers of such national parks in the country for which Government has formulated such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) There is no proposal to formulate any new Action Plan for development of National Parks for protection of wild animals in the country. The concerned State/UT Governments prepare Management Plans for National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries for a period of ten years. The National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031, which is the strategy for wildlife management, is in the process of formulation to replace the National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme to relocate the villages around National Parks by declaring them as buffer zones.

Illegal felling of trees in NE States

2339. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale illegal felling of trees is underway in some parts of the North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not received any report regarding large scale illegal felling of trees in parts of North-Eastern States.

Protection and Management of forests is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. Action against forest offences including illegal felling of trees is taken under various Acts and Rules such as Indian Forest Act-1927, Forest Conservation Act-1980, Wildlife Protection Act-1972 and State specific Acts and Rules made thereunder.

Tackling of large dumping grounds

2340. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken due cognizance of fire at the Deonar dumping yard, Mumbai earlier this year;

(b) whether the Ministry intends to formulate any policy to tackle such large scale dumping grounds from metropolitan cities; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to formulate a national policy for garbage disposal that can be adopted by all States and cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has comprehensively revised Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and notified the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules in April, 2016 for environmentally sound management of solid waste at all locations including the dumping grounds for waste in metropolitan cities. The SWM Rules, 2016 emphasizes upon resource recovery, recycling and reuse by way of segregation of waste through involvement of the waste pickers and self help groups, channelization of the dry and recyclable waste, use of biodegradable waste for composting, vermi composting and bio-methanation, utilizing combustible fraction of waste for refused derived fuel and energy recovery, and permitting only the non-useable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill for minimizing the requirement of landfill sites.

Solid waste management in metros

2341. SHRI SACHIN RAMESH TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has considered a solid waste management policy or a binding law for metropolitan cities to follow;

(b) if not, what are the long-term solutions for mega cities like Mumbai, Delhi and other cities that have such large garbage dumps; and

(c) whether the Ministry has consulted the experts in waste management and the countries which have faced such problems earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry

has comprehensively revised Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and notified draft revised rules in June, 2015 which is applicable in all the urban areas in the country including metropolitan cities. The Rules making process involve draft publication inviting public objections and suggestions. Extensive stakeholder consultations were organized in New Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata wherein major industry and commerce associations, industrial units, experts in various fields were invited. Consultative meetings with State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards were held on the draft Rules. The suggestions and objections received on these draft rules have been examined by the Working Group constituted by the Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 has been notified in April, 2016. The SWM Rules, 2016 emphasizes upon resource recovery, recycling and reuse by way of segregation of waste through involvement of the waste pickers and self help groups, channelization of the dry and recyclable waste, use of biodegradable waste for composting, vermi composting and bio-methanation, utilizing combustible fraction of waste for refused derived fuel and energy recovery, and permitting only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill for minimizing the requirement of landfill sites. The Rules also provide for bio-remediation or scientific capping of sanitary landfill/dumpsite etc.

Deforestation in Jashpur district

2342. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deforestation in a large scale has been done in Jashpur district in Chhattisgarh specially in Sanna and Pandrapath area; and

(b) whether Government would demarcate the forest land and replant trees in Jashpur district specially in its Sanna, Pandrapath, Bagicha, Tapkara, Manora, Kasabel, Duldula, Pathalgoan areas as climate change is taking place due to massive deforestation and not planting trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the report received from the State of Chhattisgarh, no large scale deforestation has been reported in Jashpur district including Sanna and Pandrapath area.

(b) As per report received from the State of Chhattisgarh, afforestation activities are being undertaken as per the provisions of the Working Plan of Jashpur forest division. The details of plantation activities carried out during the last two years as

reported by the State are as below.

Year	Area of plantation (ha.)	No. of plants planted
2015	916.52	6,01,467
2016	112.96	4,69,185

Allocations for development of forest areas

2343. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to various States by the Central Government for development of forests in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has directed the State Governments to increase forest areas; and

(c) 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, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) is implementing three major forest related Schemes for development of forest areas *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme, National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis and the IFMS supports the forest protection, development and conservation related activities such as patrolling of the forests, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. The details of funds allocated by the Central Government under these three Schemes for the last three years are given in given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages a target of 33% of Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) of the total geographical area of the country for ensuring environmental stability. The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the FTC of the country at the interval of two years. The total FTC of the country, as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2015, is 24.16% which has shown a net increase of about 5,000 sq. km. as compared to the previous assessment of ISFR, 2013. The Government has taken up various initiatives to upscale the efforts for development of forests to create additional forest and tree cover through concerted multi-sectoral schemes/programmes.

Statement

Details of funds released during last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) under National Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)		
		NAP*	GIM*	IFMS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.18	0.00	0.38
2.	Bihar	24.85	2.25	1.02
3.	Chhattisgarh	51.58	23.39	7.86
4.	Gujarat	22.18	0.00	8.75
5.	Goa	-	-	0.61
6.	Haryana	37.48	0.00	3.81
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.06	0.00	10.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.7	0.00	2.99
9.	Jharkhand	17.62	0.00	6.42
10.	Karnataka	30.61	1.06	8.19
11.	Kerala	10.86	9.15	5.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44.12	0.00	18.65
13.	Maharashtra	76.78	0.00	7.71
14.	Odisha	38.18	1.83	5.60
15.	Punjab	13.36	6.12	0.77
16.	Rajasthan	6.16	0.00	4.63
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.21	0.00	2.03
18.	Telangana	3.45	0.00	1.61
19.	Uttar Pradesh	32.15	0.00	5.13
20.	Uttarakhand	11.19	20.21	9.89
21.	West Bengal	6.79	3.01	1.15
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		460.51	67.00	112.77
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.27	3.05
23.	Assam	0.15	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	5.55	8.35	5.36

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Meghalaya	23.79	0.90	4.25
26.	Mizoram	9.46	2.24	6.94
27.	Nagaland	37.11	0.00	4.94
28.	Sikkim	20.82	3.00	4.79
29.	Tripura	11.29	0.00	5.23
TOTAL (NE STATES)		135.06	15.75	34.55
Union Territories (UT)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.41
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.37
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0
4.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0
5.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
6.	New Delhi	-	-	0
7.	Puducherry	-	-	0.38
TOTAL (UT)		-	-	1.16
GRANT TOTAL		595.56	82.75	148.48

*Programmes not implemented in UTs

Target of UN millennium programme

2344. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not able to achieve the target of UN millennium programme for climate change;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the strategy to fulfil the UN millennium programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) There is no UN millennium programme for climate change. However, eight UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by India in the year 2000 for the period 2000-2015. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). None of the Goals pertain to Climate Change. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have now been succeeded by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the post 2015 period upto 2030.

Statement***The Millennium Development Goals***

In September of the year 2000, leaders of 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York and endorsed the Millennium Declaration, a commitment to work together to build a safer, more prosperous and equitable world. The Declaration was translated into a roadmap setting out eight time-bound and measurable goals to be reached by 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals, namely:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

2. Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

4. Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality of children under five

5. Improve maternal health

- Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters
- Achieve universal access to reproductive health

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
- Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

- Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

8. **Develop a global partnership for development**

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Address special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies

Issued by the UN Department of Public Information

Thick smoke in NCR

2345. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that, every year during winter session, a thick smoke cover, produced by burning of paddy straw in Punjab and Haryana, comes and disrupts the normal life of NCR;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check such man made pollution; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has issued advisory in this regard to State/UT Governments in Northern India and advised them to curb stubble burning. Notifications under Section 19 (5) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been issued by Government of Punjab, Government of Haryana and Government of Rajasthan prohibiting or restricting the open burning of straw. Besides, directions have also been issued under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi for abatement of

air pollution and improvement of ambient air quality in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR). These include directions for ensuring strict enforcement of ban on burning of agricultural waste and crop residue. Regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level are conducted by the Government with Governments of NCT of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to resolve issues and coordinate relevant actions.

Further, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi has also directed Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to prevent stubble burning which is a banned activity.

Handling of Nilgais

2346. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Nilgais are a serious problem in some parts of the country for growing grains, vegetables, pulses and oil seed crops;
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to handle the problem;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether, it is possible to catch Nilgais and inhabitate them in parks which could ultimately be used as a part of rural tourism; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Incidences of crop damage by Nilgais are reported in various parts of the country from time to time. It has been taken up by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare also as a concern in Agriculture.

Management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. Ministry issues advisories in this regard to the States from time to time. Latest comprehensive advisory to the State was issued on 1st June, 2015, suggesting formulation of strategy for management of Human Wildlife Conflict.

Central Government provides partial Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to the States *inter-alia* for providing *ex-gratia* relief to the victims and for their crop damage as well as for construction/erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields;

improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the entry of animals from forests to habitations and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals.

Proposals for handling of such human wildlife conflict are part of the Annual Plans of Operation from the States seeking Central Assistance for management of Wildlife.

In addition, the Ministry, with financial assistance from *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), has formulated a scheme to provide assistance to the States for 'Augmentation of Fodder and Water in Protected areas/Forest Areas', aimed at improving habitat in the areas by making provision for augmenting grass, fodder and water to the wild animals which would decrease the frequency of wild animals coming out of forest in search of food and water.

(d) and (e) State Governments are vested with powers under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the scientific management of wild animals including translocation of animals. There is no proposal of 'Park' for Nilgais as part of rural tourism.

Decline in dolphin population

2347. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of dolphins has declined in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of dolphins in the country at present, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for protection of dolphins in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Dolphins are animals of aquatic ecosystems. They are found in the sea, brackish water and fresh water. A total of 15 species of marine and harbour Dolphins have been reported from Indian waters and coasts. Besides, the Irrawady Dolphins are found in brackish waters of Odisha. Amongst the fresh water Dolphins, the Gangetic Dolphin is found in the Ganges river and its tributaries. Apart from this, Indus River Dolphins have also been reported in Indus River in Punjab.

State/UT-wise population details of Dolphins in the country are not collated in the Ministry. However, the latest population assessment of the Gangetic Dolphins carried out in Uttar Pradesh, in Ganges and its tributaries during October, 2015 indicated around 1263 Dolphins, compared to the earlier estimate of 671 assessed in 2012. Population status of other Dolphins is not known.

Diverse pressure on rivers due to human activities, including pollution, is generally considered to impact biodiversity of river ecosystem. Dolphins are part of river ecosystem also.

- (c) The following are the important steps taken for conservation of Dolphins:
- (i) All fresh water, brackish water and marine Dolphins (*Cetaceans*) are listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection against hunting.
 - (ii) Gangetic Dolphin is one of the 17 species identified for taking up 'Recovery programme of Critically Endangered Species, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat'.
 - (iii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has designated Gangetic Dolphins as 'National Aquatic Animal.
 - (iv) Wildlife Sanctuaries covering important Dolphin habitats have been created in the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve their habitats. These include Marine National Parks and Sanctuaries (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands), National Chambal Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), Saranath Turtle Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh), Vikramshila Ganges Dolphin Sanctuary (Bihar).
 - (v) The National CAMPA Advisory Council in its 6th meeting held on 8th July, 2015 has approved an amount of ₹ 23.00 crores in duration of 5 years for recovery programme of Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*). This project is to be coordinated by Wildlife Institute of India. The amount of ₹ 4.60 crores has been released during the first year, 2015-16.
 - (vi) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has initiated dolphin conservation programme in 2016 to ensure long term survival of dolphin and other river fauna.

Scrapping of section 2 of Forest Act, 1980

2348. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to scrap Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which empowers it to divert forest lands for non forest activity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, reply to part (b) does not arise

(c) Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is its key operative Section. The scrapping of the said Section will defeat the very purpose of the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Setting up of breeding centre for Great Indian Bustard

†2349. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to approve the setting up of Great Indian Bustard breeding centre at Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan and to release funds therefor and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent the proposal regarding State action plan for protection of the bird to the Central Government for approval and if so, by when it would be approved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Ministry has taken up an initiative on conservation breeding of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) in Rajasthan. In this regard, Ministry has sanctioned an outlay of ₹ 33.85 crores for the duration of five years for the programme 'Habitat Improvement and Conservation Breeding of Great Indian Bustard-an integrated approach'. An amount of ₹ 9.95 crores have been released to Wildlife Institute of India (WII) as the first instalment for the program, funded from the Central component of CAMPA.

(b) Ministry has not received any State Action Plan from Rajasthan Government for the protection of GIB. However, Annual Plan of Operation (APO) for GIB for the year 2015-16 for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats-(Components-Recovery Programme for Saving Critically Endangered Species and Habitats)-Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) in Rajasthan' was received in the Ministry which the Ministry after examining approved ₹ 81.70 lakh (Central share of the plan) and release 80% of the Central share i.e. ₹ 65.36 lakh as first instalment to the State Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plantation of trees

†2350. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the recent status of the number of trees targeted to be planted, the actual number of trees planted and the number of trees that remained alive after the passage of a year since their plantation during each of the last three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16, State-wise; and

(b) the details of action plan, expenses and measures for making necessary arrangements for plantation, protection and conservation of trees and for encouraging the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The targets of Afforestation/Tree plantation for the year 2016-17 is set as 7082.15 lakhs under Twenty Point Programme. The details of afforestation targets and achievements by the States during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing flagship Schemes for afforestation such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) which is one of the eight Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change. These schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management approach in the country.

Under NAP, an area of 21.36 lakh hectare have been treated with an investment of ₹ 3639.28 crore, since inception of this programme in 2000-01 to 2015-16. The State-wise details of area approved for afforestation and corresponding funds released during the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

GIM is a pan-India Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was approved in February, 2014 for a total cost of ₹ 13,000 crore. The ratio of Centre:State fund share is 75:25 respectively for all States except North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir for which it is in the ratio of 90:10. The State-wise details of area approved for afforestation and corresponding funds released under GIM is given in the Statement-III.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of Afforestation Targets and Achievements (Seedlings planted) under 20 point programme for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Seedling Planted (in lakhs)					
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2520.44	3050.71	2597.40	2212.73	966.75	1839.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.44	1.36	37.57	0.27	1.37	0.06
3.	Assam	7.67	0.00	26.39	0.00	0.26	0.00
4.	Bihar	142.09	449.95	148.20	604.21	148.14	269.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	417.00	577.79	417.30	696.00	327.67	98.70
6.	Goa	1.46	2.60	4.77	4.50	0.98	0.33
7.	Gujarat	809.38	995.82	945.10	1820.39	905.32	1689.92
8.	Haryana	421.79	444.72	300.00	279.27	371.80	238.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	165.49	166.37	130.00	135.00	117.00	121.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.83	58.77	86.45	59.61	56.55	76.60
11.	Jharkhand	144.30	54.72	144.95	74.26	22.43	NR
12.	Karnataka	518.44	777.17	443.00	519.29	429.59	435.38
13.	Kerala	48.95	28.61	48.95	10.53	25.29	17.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	834.41	878.79	864.50	866.87	719.55	63.94
15.	Maharashtra	1025.57	1770.58	1062.43	863.12	798.72	557.50
16.	Manipur	74.75	116.55	93.47	92.02	94.90	62.06
17.	Meghalaya	25.61	1.04	26.72	45.04	31.53	33.65
18.	Mizoram	35.23	32.84	37.96	0.00	26.46	NR
19.	Nagaland	12.68	65.63	24.96	0.00	6.83	NR
20.	Odisha	650.00	771.81	1184.76	1242.17	697.39	960.03
21.	Punjab	63.05	110.53	65.59	18.00	45.31	19.07
22.	Rajasthan	370.50	473.13	345.50	451.96	371.15	461.14
23.	Sikkim	40.04	31.93	40.04	23.07	31.27	16.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	382.01	456.53	357.96	456.53	456.56	293.34
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	445.79	389.81	1378.31
26.	Tripura	132.93	105.83	135.85	106.19	105.82	15.38
27.	Uttarakhand	129.48	212.17	104.00	175.09	104.00	157.76
28.	Uttar Pradesh	495.50	599.41	443.17	919.73	310.25	587.03
29.	West Bengal	51.61	50.75	52.85	100.18	4.88	324.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.93	7.23	7.00	6.73	7.28	7.13
31.	Chandigarh	0.65	0.70	1.01	0.82	1.17	1.33

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.43	3.33	1.43	3.52	1.30	3.03
33.	Daman and Diu	0.07	0.39	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.00
34.	Delhi	7.93	5.51	4.50	9.54	5.53	9.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.00	0.13	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.26	0.45	0.46	1.46	0.26	0.33
TOTAL		9635.44	12303.93	10184.43	12244.07	7583.32	9738.43

NR : Not Reported.

Statement-II*National Afforestation Programme: Details of funds released and afforestation area sanctioned from 2013-14 to 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)			Area (in hectares)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.75	4.56	0.87	1605.00	810.00	913.00
2.	Bihar	12.84	7.00	5.01	3885.00	1786.00	2500.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	21.38	20.00	10.20	5906.00	4699.00	4475.00
4.	Gujarat	11.68	10.50	0.00	2735.00	5284.00	0.00
5.	Haryana	17.94	11.00	8.54	3035.00	1900.00	2755.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.61	0.73	0.72	908.00	2237.00	2195.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11	3.59	0.00	2260.00	1606.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	9.02	8.60	0.00	3975.00	3924.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	9.26	21.35	0.00	3070.00	2900.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	6.99	2.82	1.05	1620.00	1478.00	2580.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22.10	21.00	1.02	5110.00	4786.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	32.33	35.00	9.45	6850.00	6647.00	3655.00
13.	Odisha	5.36	17.92	14.90	4910.00	6535.00	4135.00
14.	Punjab	2.00	1.87	9.49	1347.00	1628.00	1980.00
15.	Rajasthan	2.81	3.35	0.00	2325.00	2550.00	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	3.21	4.25	0.75	2094.00	750.00	800.00
17.	Telangana	0.00	2.03	1.42	0.00	795.00	1500.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	12.00	0.00	4890.00	8548.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	6.01	2.50	2.68	1241.00	1330.00	2985.00
20.	West Bengal	2.96	0.78	3.05	970.00	2495.00	2132.00
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		200.49	190.85	69.15	58736.00	62688.00	32605.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
22.	Assam	2.99	0.00	2.56	3675.00	0.00	0.00

23.	Manipur	12.12	8.00	3.67	2530.00	1835.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	4.50	3.61	1.35	3000.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Mizoram	11.94	15.00	10.17	3000.00	3135.00	905.00
26.	Nagaland	9.82	11.00	0.00	4000.00	2130.00	0.00
27.	Sikkim	3.77	6.00	1.52	1095.00	1851.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	11.99	9.17	5.73	4547.00	1796.00	2476.00
TOTAL (NE STATES)		57.13	52.93	25.00	21847.00	11747.00	3381.00
GRAND TOTAL		257.62	243.78	94.16	80583.00	74435.00	35986.00

Statement-III

Green India Mission: Details of area approved for afforestation and corresponding funds released under GIM from FY 2015-16 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)		Area (in hectares)	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	1.06	--	881.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	23.39	17.39	20716.00	20716.00
3.	Karnataka	1.06	0.87	760.00	760.00
4.	Kerala	9.15	--	4978.00	--
5.	Odisha	1.83	1.39	2177.72	2177.72
6.	Punjab	6.12	--	3000.00	--
7.	Uttarakhand	20.21	--	7483.00	--
8.	Manipur	8.35	--	9906.00	--
9.	Mizoram	--	9.88	--	19643.00
TOTAL		70.09	30.59	49021.00	44178.00

Development of sewage system

†2351. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is developing sewage drainage system in various areas of the country;

(b) the details and the number of cities in the country where the Ministry proposes to establish sewage system and sewage treatment plants, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal for setting up of sewage system and sewage treatment plants at Sultanpur city in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to develop the sewerage system and create facilities for treatment of sewage being generated to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers and other water bodies, thereby polluting them.

This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) Programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. The NGRBA Programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 31.07.2014) have covered polluted stretches of 43 rivers in 200 towns spread over 21 States, at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 12202.59 crore so far. Sewage treatment capacity of 5169 mld has been created so far under these two programmes. State-wise details of sanctioned cost of works, towns covered and sewage treatment capacity created so far under the NRCP and NGRBA (till 31.7.2014) programmes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh, 6 schemes for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants were completed in 1988 under Gomti Action Plan Phase-I (as a part of NRCP) at a cost of ₹ 4.34 crore with the creation of 5 mld of sewage treatment capacity. The work of river Ganga and its tributaries, including river Gomti, is being handled by MoWR, RD&GR w.e.f. 01.08.2014.

Statement

State-wise details of sanctioned cost of works, towns covered and STP capacity created under the National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority Programme (till 31.07.2014)

(As on 30.06.2016)

Sl. No.	State	Number of towns	Sanctioned cost of works (₹ in crore)	STP capacity created in million litres per day (mld)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	21.79	30.00
2.	Bihar	14	1218.34	122.00
3.	Jharkhand	12	103.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	2	808.53	232.00
5.	Goa	1	14.10	12.50
6.	Karnataka	9	66.25	41.64
7.	Maharashtra	8	1182.86	260.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	14	115.38	177.61
9.	Odisha	5	92.74	48.00
10.	Punjab	18	774.43	634.20
11.	Rajasthan	2	150.96	0.00
12.	Telangana	4	345.72	621.46
13.	Tamil Nadu	13	905.78	477.66
14.	Delhi	1	670.32	165.00
15.	Haryana	12	523.50	322.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	26	3088.14	1346.14
17.	Uttarakhand	11	337.52	116.00
18.	West Bengal	42	1500.77	554.77
19.	Kerala	1	18.45	0.00
20.	Sikkim	3	181.09	8.00
21.	Nagaland	1	82.80	0.00
TOTAL		200	12202.59	5168.98

Schemes for increasing forest resources

†2352. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the schemes being run by the Ministry to increase the forest resources in the country and the extent of increase of forest cover during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds provided to the Uttar Pradesh Government for various schemes being run by the State regarding planting of trees for environmental conservation; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of proposals for environmental conservation and tree plantation sent by the State Government pending with the Ministry and the funds involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) To increase forest resources in the country, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a number of Schemes under which financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments. Some of major Schemes of the Ministry are National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH), Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), Project Tiger and Project Elephant including funds under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

Forest cover of the country is assessed biennially and published as India State of Forest Report (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun (FSI), an organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As per latest ISFR, 2015 there is overall increase of 3775 sq. km. of forest cover in the country, as compared to ISFR 2013. Some States have shown decline in forest cover whereas some States have shown increase in forest cover. The State/UT-wise details of extent of change in the forest cover as per ISFR 2015, compared to ISFR 2013 assessment are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The funds provided by the Ministry under various schemes to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for planting of trees during last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No funds have been released so far to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under GIM.

(c) The revised proposals under NAP and GIM as per guidelines, have not been received from the State Government.

Statement-I

Change in Forest Cover in States/UTs as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2015

(Area in square kilometres)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2015	Total Forest Cover 2013	Change in Forest Cover	Change Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1,60,204	24,424	24,357	67	0.27
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67,248	67321	-73	-0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	78,438	27,623	27671	-48	-0.17
Bihar	94,163	7,288	7291	-3	-0.04
Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	55,586	55621	-35	-0.06
Delhi	1,483	189	180	9	4.75
Goa	3,702	2,224	2219	5	0.22
Gujarat	1,96,022	14,660	14653	7	0.05
Haryana	44,212	1,584	1586	-2	-0.13
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,696	14683	13	0.09
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	22,988	22538	450	1.96
Jharkhand	79,714	23,478	23473	5	0.02
Karnataka	1,91,791	36,421	36132	289	0.79
Kerala	38,863	19,239	17922	1317	6.85
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	77,462	77522	-60	-0.08
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,628	50632	-4	-0.01
Manipur	22,327	16,994	16990	4	0.02
Meghalaya	22,429	17,217	17288	-71	-0.41
Mizoram	21,081	18,748	19054	-306	-1.63
Nagaland	16,579	12,966	13044	-78	-0.60
Odisha	1,55,707	50,354	50347	7	0.01
Punjab	50,362	1,771	1772	-1	-0.06
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,171	16086	85	0.53
Sikkim	7,096	3,357	3358	-1	-0.03
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	26,345	23844	2501	9.49
Telangana	114,865	21,591	21759	-168	-0.78
Tripura	10,486	7,811	7866	-55	-0.70
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,461	14349	112	0.77
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,240	24508	-268	-1.11
West Bengal	88,752	16,828	16805	23	0.14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,751	6711	40	0.59
Chandigarh	114	22,.03	17.26	4.77	21.65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	213	-7	-3.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman and Diu	112	19.61	9	10.61	52.73
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	27.06	0	0.00
Puducherry	480	55.38	50.06	5.32	9.61
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,263	701,673	697898	3775	0.54

Statement-II

Funds released by the Ministry to Uttar Pradesh Government under various Schemes of the Ministry for planting of trees during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/programme	Amount Released		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	National Afforestation Programme	20.15	12.00	0.00
2.	Funds under National CAMPA	59.91	74.00	88.00

Auctioning of mines

†2353. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines auctioned by Government during 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise;

(b) the funds received by Government through auctioning of mines, year-wise;

(c) the number of mines Government is planning to auction during 2016-17; and

(d) the estimated funds Government is likely to get through auctioning of mines during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) So far 7 mineral blocks have been auctioned in the country. Out of this, 6 blocks were auctioned during the year 2015-16 with estimated additional revenue to the respective State Governments of ₹ 13032 crores during the lease period of the mines. One block has been auctioned in 2016-17 with estimated additional revenue of ₹ 106 crores during the lease period. No mines were auctioned during 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Respective State Governments have indicated a pipeline of 80 blocks

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which could be considered for auctioning depending on the status of the preparedness in terms of completion of prescribed level of exploration and preparation of geological reports and establishment of mineral contents as per Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015. Estimated fund flow through the auction is contingent upon the final bids at the time of the auction.

Conservation of natural resources damaged by mining

†2354. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that constant mining in different States including Madhya Pradesh is damaging the natural resources and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether any special scheme has been formulated by Government to conserve natural resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof or the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008 recognizes that the extraction of minerals closely impacts other natural resources like land, water, air and forest.

NMP, 2008 *inter-alia* enunciates that all mining shall be undertaken within the parameters of a comprehensive Sustainable Development Framework which, *inter-alia*, includes guiding principles for a miner to leave the mining area in a better ecological condition after mining and for optimum utilization of the country's natural mineral resources.

Section 18 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers Central Government to frame rules for the conservation and systematic development of minerals and for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling any pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations. Accordingly, Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 were framed wherein Rules 31 to 41 are on regulation of environmental aspects of mining. As regulators, Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines) and State Governments approve the mining plan/scheme of mining for systematic and optimum utilisation/extraction of mineral.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 on 14th September, 2006

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate the grant of environment clearance for various projects including mining projects. The impact on environment due to mining projects is assessed by an EIA study. Based on the same, Environmental Management Plan is prepared which is considered and the Environment Clearance is granted stipulating conditions to regulate impact on environment due to the project.

The Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate mitigative measures, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, realization of Net Present Value of the diverted forest land, implementation of wildlife conservation plan (wherever required), phased reclamation of mined out area, demarcation of boundary of mining lease etc. Safeguards are in place to ensure that approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for mining are accorded only after ascertaining that the area of forest land to be diverted is bare minimum and its diversion for non-forest purpose/mining is unavoidable.

Arrangement regarding transfer of payables to Odisha

2355. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would clarify that any arrangement has been made for transfer of ₹ 560.00 crore payable by M/s Hindalco on account of Talabira-I to the State of Odisha; and

(b) if not, the immediate steps taken on this score?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Talabira-I coal block in the State of Odisha was allocated to M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. in allocation letter dated 25.02.1994 issued by Ministry of Coal. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 24.09.2014 passed in Writ Petition (Criminal) No.120/2012 and other connected matters cancelled allocation of 204 coal blocks alongwith Talabira-I and also directed the prior allottees of cancelled producing coal blocks to pay additional levy at the rate of ₹ 295/-per metric tonne of coal extracted since commencement of coal production till 31.03.2015. As per Rule 18 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014, the additional levy with respect to Schedule II coal mine shall be deposited by the prior allottee with the Central Government. Accordingly, M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. has deposited ₹ 600,05,64,910.00 towards additional levy.

Biogas from bio-degradable substances

2356. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what measure Government is taking to promote the production of biogas from bio-degradable substances;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of biogas to meet the demand of rural and remote areas; and

(c) how much fund has been allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting setting up of biogas plants under three Central Sector Schemes as per details given below:

(i) National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP): catering to setting up of family type biogas plants for meeting cooking energy needs of rural and semi-urban areas of the country.

(ii) Biogas Power Generation Programme (Off-grid): for setting up of biogas plants in the size range of 25 to 2000 cubic metre per day for producing biogas for power generation in the range from 3 kw to 250 kw or for thermal applications.

(iii) Waste to Energy Programme: for setting up of large size biogas plants to recover energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural wastes/residues.

(b) A target for setting up of 1,00,000 biogas plants under the NBMMP has been fixed during the current year, 2016-17 and communicated to the States.

(c) An amount of ₹ 142.00 crore has been allocated under the head 'Biogas Programme' during the current year 2016-17.

Litigation in WTO regarding solar power equipments

2357. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) under which provision of the WTO the United State of America has filed a case against India on solar power equipment;

(b) the basis on which WTO has ruled against India;

(c) whether WTO has power to adjudicate on the internal policy of the Indian Government;

(d) whether India has brought to the notice of WTO about dumping of solar cells and modules by other countries, including US; and

(e) if so, what was the reaction of WTO thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The United States had filed a dispute before the World Trade Organization (WTO) under Article III:4 of GATT, 1994 and Article 2.1 of the Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) Agreement of WTO.

(b) WTO Panel ruled against India on following basis:—

(i) the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) measures are inconsistent with Article 2.1 of the TRIMs Agreement and Article III:4 of the GATT 1994, and are not covered by the derogation in Article III:8(a) of the GATT 1994; and

(ii) the DCR measures are not justified under the general exceptions in Article XX(j) or Article XX(d) of the GATT 1994.

(c) India is a WTO member country. WTO Agreements provide certain rights and obligations to its members including India, for free and fair international trade and every WTO member is committed to the same.

(d) The findings of Directorate General of Anti-dumping (DGAD) on the anti-dumping investigation on dumping of solar cells and modules by certain countries including the US were notified to WTO in 2015.

(e) WTO can intervene only as per their procedure and rules and so no reaction was expected from WTO regarding dumping.

Initiatives for promotion of renewable energy sources

2358. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new initiatives have been taken by the Central Government in promoting renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of initiatives taken during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether these initiatives are suited to the Indian environmental conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons why such initiatives have not been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) In order to achieve the target of Renewable Energy of 175 GW by 2022, major initiatives taken by the Government include, amendments to the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO), developing infrastructure to tap renewable energy potential to the maximum extent by setting up exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor Project; Rooftop projects in industries and large Government complexes/buildings; making provision of 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement, Guidelines for development of smart cities; amendments in building bye-laws for mandatory provision of Roof Top Solar for new construction or higher Floor Area Ratio and infrastructure status for solar projects. In order to infuse funds into the sector, steps have been taken, such as, raising of tax free solar bonds; providing long tenor loans; making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB.

The renewable energy sources are all suitable for Indian environment and renewable energy programmes are implemented by all States/UTs. In this regards State-wise achievement, as a results of initiatives taken by the Government, are given in the Statement.

Statement*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		Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
				BM Power/Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (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		1123.36	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	198.92	43.50			13.04	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	385.56	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	520.70	857.35
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	3993.95	112.80		1294.60	5425.20
23.	Sikkim	52.11				0.00	52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7632.31	641.90	8.05	1267.41	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
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				4.00	4.00
34. Delhi			16.00	23.87	39.87
35. Lakshadweep				0.75	0.75
36. Puducherry				0.03	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

Targets and measures for reducing emission intensity

2359. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's target and proposed measures to reduce India's emission intensity;

(b) the proposed contribution of different forms of alternative energy sources towards these targets; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the price of alternative energy sources to encourage its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) On 2 October, 2015 Government of India released "India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution: Working Towards Climate Justice". This document outlines the post-2020 climate actions that includes aim to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level; and to 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).

Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

(b) India has set renewable power deployment target to a cumulative capacity of 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar and 60 GW from wind.

(c) Steps taken to reduce the price of renewable energy sources includes focused research and development, concessional finance, capital and/or interest subsidy, price discovery through reverse bidding in solar, accelerated depreciation, and concessional excise and custom duties.

Setting-up of wind power projects

2360. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up 1,000 MW wind power projects throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has allocated any budget for the proposed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government has sanctioned a scheme for setting up of 1,000 MW Central Transmission Utility (CTU) connected Wind Power Projects in the country. This Scheme will be implemented by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and the wind power projects will be selected through transparent e-bidding process. No separate Central Financial Assistance is envisaged for implementation of this Scheme.

Integration and transmission of renewable energy

2361. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken for integration and transmission of renewable energy;

(b) the details of projects being undertaken for large scale integration of renewable energy in the grid;

(c) the details of measures being taken for transmission of power in States with high renewable energy installed capacity;

(d) whether the Government is planning to equip discoms of renewable energy rich States with advanced technologies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to integrate renewable energy into the grid, various measures have been taken such as introduction of ancillary services, forecasting, scheduling, deviation settlement mechanism, frequency control, maintaining generation reserves, establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs), Augmentation and Strengthening of Transmission System as well as compliance to Regulations and Standards by renewable generation .

(b) Projects like establishment of Solar Park, establishment of REMC and establishment of Green Energy Corridor are being undertaken for large scale integration of the renewable in the grid.

(c) A Green Energy Corridor project for evacuation of renewable energy from generation points to the load centres by creating intra-State and inter-State transmission

infrastructure is under implementation in renewable resource rich States for the renewable power generators and likely renewable power capacity addition. The intra-State transmission component of the project is being implemented by the respective States and inter-State transmission component is being implemented by the Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL).

(d) and (e) Discoms are under the control of respective State Governments. Ministry of Power, Government of India has launched a Scheme named UDAY for financial restructuring and operational turnaround and revival of discoms

Promotion of solar energy by World Bank and ISA

2362. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) have signed a declaration to promote solar energy and mobilize finances;

(b) if so, whether the target for mobilizing finances is to the tune of 1,000 billion US dollar;

(c) whether World Bank would facilitate International expertise for knowledge sharing and technology transfer to meet the objectives of the alliance;

(d) whether the World Bank has committed to low cost and long term finances for renewable energy projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) On 30 June, 2016, the Interim Administrative Cell of the International Solar Alliance (ISA Cell) and the World Bank signed a Joint Declaration to promote solar energy globally.

The Joint Declaration will help in accelerating mobilization of finance for solar energy, and the World Bank will have a role in mobilizing more than US \$1000 billion in investments that will be needed by 2030, to meet ISA's goals for the massive deployment of affordable solar energy.

(c) Areas identified for cooperation include World Bank's support to ISA's plans for solar energy development and deployment through technical assistance and knowledge transfer.

(d) and (e) 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 roof top

projects. In addition, India aims to further collaborate with the World Bank for low cost and long term finance for renewable energy projects in the country.

Installation of solar pumps in Andhra Pradesh

2363. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 6,725 solar pumps for irrigation and 1,000 solar pumps for drinking water under Solar Pumping Programme for 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of solar pumps installed so far, out of the allocated ones; and

(d) by when the remaining pumps are going to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, MNRE has allocated 6725 Solar Pumps for Irrigation and 1000 Solar Pumps for Drinking Water under Solar Pumping Programme during 2014-15 to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The State has installed all 6725 Solar Pumps for Irrigation and 743 Solar Pumps for Drinking Water as on 31.07.2016

(d) The installation of remaining pumps is subjected to balance share from the State.

Energy from wind and solar sources

2364. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of energy generated, using wind and solar sources, at present;

(b) the number of projects under construction in these two fields;

(c) the estimates of solar energy purchased by companies for captive consumption;

(d) the details of Government's projects to promote the generation of wind and solar energy; and

(e) the energy likely to be generated by wind and solar stations during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per information received from the Central

Electricity Authority (CEA), the quantum of electricity generated during 2015-16 through Wind and Solar Sources was 33029.39 MU and 7447.92 MU respectively.

(b) Tenders for 20766 MW Solar Power Projects have been issued. The details are given below:

PPA signed	:	8482 MW
Lol issued	:	3392 MW
Financial Bid opened	:	1930 MW
Tenders Floated (in process)	:	6962 MW

The wind power projects are mainly developed by private sector under various modes including PPA, REC, captive use, third party sale etc. No Union Government project is under construction in wind energy sector.

(c) A total of 315 MW have been installed under Solar Roof top Scheme. Power generated from these projects is being used for both domestic and captive use.

(d) The details of Government's Schemes to promote generation of energy from Solar and Wind are as follows:-

- (i) Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.
- (ii) Scheme for Development of Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/ Canal Tops.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under Batch-IV of Phase-II/III of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM).
- (iv) Scheme for setting up of 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by CPSUs with VGF under Batch-V of Phase-II of JNNSM.
- (v) Scheme for Setting up of 15000 MW of Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects under Batch II of Phase II of National Solar Mission (by NTPC/NVVN).
- (vi) Setting up of 2000 MW Grid connected solar power with VGF through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).
- (vii) Scheme for Setting-Up of 1000 MW CTU Connected Wind Power Projects.
- (viii) Generation Based Incentive scheme for promotion of wind power.

(e) During 2016-17, a capacity addition target of 4000 MW and 12000 MW has been proposed for generation of electricity by wind and solar respectively.

Exploitation of power from hydel projects

2365. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that expenditure to exploit power from hydro power projects with capacity less than 25 MW is comparatively higher;

(b) whether Government would encourage and assist such projects; and

(c) whether a higher percentage of help to such projects would be provided considering that these are comparatively free of environmental threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) already has a scheme to support small hydro power projects. Details of the same are given in the Statement.

Statement

Central Financial Assistance to State Governments and private developers to set up Small/Micro Hydel Power Projects

I. Support to new SHP projects in the Private, Co-operative, Joint sector:

Category	Above 0.1 MW–25 MW
NE Region, Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 1.5 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project
Other States	₹ 100 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project

II. Support to new SHP project in the Government/State Sector:

Areas	Up to 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW and upto 25 MW
N.E. States, Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	₹ 75, 000 per KW	₹ 7.5 crores/MW Limited to ₹ 20 crore per project
Other States	₹ 35, 000 per KW	₹ 3.5 crores/MW Limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.

Training of elected representatives of PRs

2366. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is assisting the States for providing reorientation and training programme to the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Gram Sabha members;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to Himachal Pradesh for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposals received from that State for setting up of training/institutes/resource centers and the number of proposals sanctioned out of them and funds sanctioned/released therefor during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), this Ministry has provided financial assistance to the States for enhancing the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of different stakeholders of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) including the Elected Representatives (ERs) and members of Gram Sabhas (GSs). Details of funds sanctioned for CB&T to States including that for Himachal Pradesh during years 2013-14 till date are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During 2013-14 and upto 2015-16, one State Panchayat Resource Centre, nine District Panchayat Resource Centres and twenty five Block Level Resource Centres proposed by the State during the respective years have been sanctioned by the Ministry. The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise amount sanctioned for Capacity Building and Training under
RGPSA/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.88	31.64	27.59	32.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.26	10.20	2.35	-
3.	Assam	12.23	10.18	13.29	32.98
4.	Bihar	9.57	3.32	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.63	8.66	9.04	26.23

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
6.	Gujarat	54.94	5.35	4.99	-
7.	Haryana	0.10	4.35	10.07	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.27	3.84	5.78	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.03	12.05	5.18	-
10.	Jharkhand	1.73	4.67	13.78	29.68
11.	Karnataka	9.51	16.99	46.48	-
12.	Kerala	32.65	9.67	5.61	6.58
13.	Madhya Pradesh	25.43	33.20	36.49	54.36
14.	Maharashtra	93.84	105.15	20.00	-
15.	Manipur	1.19	3.41	2.31	-
16.	Odisha	9.84	6.36	12.45	-
17.	Punjab	20.53	5.45	4.99	-
18.	Rajasthan	16.33	1.50	10.24	-
19.	Sikkim	0.94	1.70	1.03	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	11.97	13.02	16.18	-
21.	Telangana	0.00	39.71	33.02	31.83
22.	Tripura	0.54	8.12	4.91	8.33
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	66.43	-
24.	Uttarakhand	1.46	21.51	0.22	18.97
25.	Mizoram	0.00	1.18	0.00	2.67
26.	West Bengal	8.01	25.98	24.38	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.81	0.90	0.00	-
28.	Daman and Diu	0.94	1.18	0.00	-
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.52
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.55	-
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.59	-
TOTAL		386.99	389.31	380.13	246.57

Statement-II*SPRC, DPRCs and BLRCs sanctioned by the Ministry*

Quantity	Proposal received for setting up training institutes in Himachal Pradesh	Proposal sanctioned	Funds sanctioned/ released (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
A. SPRC			
1	Additional Building and Equipment at SPRC Mashobra	Yes	125.00
B. Construction of building of new District Panchayat Resources Centres (DPRCs)			
1.	Hamirpur	Yes	250.00
2.	Solan	Yes	250.00
3.	Mandi	Yes	250.00
4.	Kangra	Yes	250.00
5.	Bilaspur	Yes	250.00
6.	Kinnaur	Yes	250.00
7.	Shimla	Yes	250.00
8.	Una	Yes	0.00
9.	Kullu	Yes	0.00
C. Block Level Resource Centres			
1.	Sri Naina Devi	Yes	0.00
2.	Jhandutta	Yes	12.50
3.	Ghumarwin	Yes	0.00
4.	Nadaun	Yes	12.50
5.	Bijhari	Yes	0.00
6.	Bamsan	Yes	0.00
7.	Baijnath	Yes	12.50
8.	Dehra	Yes	12.50
9.	Pragpur	Yes	12.50
10.	Bhawarna	Yes	0.00
11.	Rampur	Yes	12.50
12.	Jubbal-Kotkhai	Yes	0.00

2	3	4	5
13.	Basantpur	Yes	0.00
14.	Rohru	Yes	12.50
15.	Kalpa	Yes	12.50
16.	Kaza	Yes	12.50
17.	Chautra	Yes	0.00
18.	Balh	Yes	12.50
19.	Sadar	Yes	12.50
20.	Aanni	Yes	0.00
21.	Kullu	Yes	0.00
22.	Kunihar	Yes	0.00
23.	Dharampur	Yes	12.50
24.	Bangana	Yes	12.50
25.	Amb	Yes	0.00

Transfer of schemes to States

2367. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) have been transferred to States from April, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the Ministry is monitoring the implementation of above schemes; and

(d) when BRGF is transferred to States, what would be the Status of funds that are likely to be given to Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act for development of backward regions in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) and the State component of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) have been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from 2015-16. This has been done in view of

the enhanced fiscal space made available to the States by the Fourteenth Finance Commission award on account of higher devolution of funds to the States from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been monitoring the implementation of the BRGF and RGPSA through submission of various documents by the State Governments *viz.* periodical physical and financial progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports by statutory auditors, etc. The Ministry follows this up by periodic review meetings with Principal Secretaries of Panchayati Raj Departments of States, video conferences and visits to the States by the officers of the Ministry. With the delinking of these Programmes, the State Governments have been asked from time to time to reconcile the funds released and submit the physical progress and utilization of funds.

(d) After the appointed date under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, funds under BRGF were provided during 2014-15 to the identified backward districts of the successor States. From 2015-16, the Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government and the State Government may extend necessary support for different areas including backward regions from its higher share of resources.

Centrally sponsored schemes

2368. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes including the Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented by the Ministry;

(b) the details of funds allocated to the States during the last three years and current year, scheme-wise, year-wise and State-wise including Punjab;

(c) whether Government has set up training/resource centres in the States to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(d) if so, the details of such centres along with funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj was implementing two major Schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The State Component of RGPSA and the District Component of BRGF has been delinked from budgetary support of Central Government *w.e.f.* 2015-16. The details

of funds sanctioned/allocated to the States including Punjab during the last three years and current year under RGPSA and BRGF are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir; Under RGPSA Scheme, the financial assistance had been provided to set up training/resource Centres in States for strengthening the training infrastructure. Details of Centres and funds allocated are given in the Statement-III.

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	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			Funds 2016-17 Sanctioned to States during (till date)
		Sanctioned	Released	Central share	Sanctioned	Released	Central share	Sanctioned	Released	Central share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Assam	33.30	16.65	88.39	26.04	39.48	17.08	54.50			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83.20	41.60	108.30	24.19	20.66	12.50	91.61			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh*	19.39	8.71	20.82	7.72	2.78	0.00	-			
4.	Bihar	17.23	8.61	144.23	63.67	0.00	0.00	-			
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.96	25.73	70.75	11.40	29.68	14.64	42.63			
6.	Gujarat**	69.93	31.65	28.27	1.06	10.36	0.00	-			
7.	Goa					2.45	1.06	3.82			
8.	Haryana*	15.07	2.93	43.42	18.78	21.81	0.00	-			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41.57	15.84	38.69	15.26	13.12	2.48	-			

(₹ in crore)

10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	18.89	9.45	34.28	8.58	5.25	0.00	-
11.	Jharkhand	32.90	16.45	35.94	16.20	23.89	9.49	60.79
12.	Karnataka	51.09	25.56	120.10	46.80	77.76	32.71	-
13.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	1.65	-
14.	Kerala	33.16	16.58	45.26	14.49			23.52
15.	Manipur	3.20	1.60	10.83	5.42	10.80	5.40	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	87.65	42.83	123.60	37.46	25.83	10.80	86.23
17.	Maharashtra	166.34	83.17	160.70	34.76	69.55	4.50	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	4.98	2.48	0.00	0.00	12.95
19.	Odisha*	57.46	28.73	87.38	32.92	19.59	0.00	-
20.	Punjab	21.73	7.97	5.52	0.00	5.39	2.69	-
21.	Rajasthan	48.19	15.45	33.63	11.56	19.12	4.48	-
22.	Sikkim	6.30	3.15	13.33	6.85	2.51	1.26	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	116.27	58.14	40.58	20.16	18.27	8.96	-
24.	Tripura	15.67	9.09	12.01	2.36	5.20	1.35	13.31
25.	Telangana	69.28	34.64	115.69	29.94	26.81	13.13	47.88
26.	Uttarakhand	13.99	5.47	35.12	13.04	12.59	3.09	27.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	94.28	42.37	65.38	0.00	139.53	11.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	West Bengal	16.45	8.23	77.16	27.71	25.54	9.91	-
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	2.18	1.09	0.00	0.00	-
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	3.02	1.51	0.00	0.00	-
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.29	-
TOTAL		1186.50	560.60	1569.56	481.45	631.85	168.47	464.69

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.*

RGPSA is a demand driven scheme.

Statement-II

BRGF Programme: Funds allocated and released to the States during the last three-years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475.10	325.62	136.09	43.80	BRGF Programme delinked from	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.86	0.00	18.05	15.35	budgetary support of the Central	
3.	Assam	249.39	76.40	226.64	139.41	Government <i>w.e.f.</i> 2015-16	
4.	Bihar	877.80	485.80	796.93	206.52		
5.	Chhattisgarh	345.83	192.56	313.96	218.26		

6.	Gujarat	140.48	42.87	127.53	65.07
7.	Haryana	38.98	26.41	35.42	12.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.09	27.79	35.52	11.92
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.58	20.40	81.43	45.67
10.	Jharkhand	470.89	40.85	427.73	281.75
11.	Karnataka	159.41	71.22	144.63	46.53
12.	Kerala	44.73	0.00	40.61	29.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	712.99	279.21	647.20	221.22
14.	Maharashtra	356.10	246.82	322.95	236.14
15.	Manipur	53.20	39.83	48.36	36.76
16.	Meghalaya	50.15	32.41	45.60	2.56
17.	Mizoram	30.91	25.36	28.12	24.39
18.	Nagaland	76.79	9.12	69.87	60.87
19.	Odisha	437.01	283.63	396.83	179.46
20.	Punjab	21.60	0.00	19.62	14.87
21.	Rajasthan	370.28	62.30	335.84	211.45
22.	Sikkim	17.66	8.68	16.05	12.32
23.	Tamil Nadu	150.41	94.42	136.49	42.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Telangana*	0.00	0.00	294.49	89.42	
25.	Tripura	16.53	13.04	15.03	12.63	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	853.17	273.35	774.36	346.86	
27.	Uttarakhand	57.25	22.79	52.02	2.53	
28.	West Bengal	344.81	99.12	312.65	226.64	
	TOTAL	6500.00#	2800.00	5900.00#	2837.00	

*Telangana carved out from Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

Allocation figures as per BE for the respective years. RE for 2013-14 and 2014-15 was reduced to ₹ 2800.00 crore and ₹ 2837.00 crore respectively.

Statement-III

Details of State Panchayat Resources Centre (SPRC), District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs), Block Level Resource Centres (BLRCs), sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) Scheme

Sl. No.	State	SPRC	DPRC	BLRC	Funds Sanctioned (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1	10	20	23.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10	217	42.70
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	5.00
4.	Bihar	1	20	100	51.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	11	36	26.60
6.	Gujarat	1	7	-	15.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	25	21.50
8.	Haryana	1	2	30	8.00
9.	Jharkhand	1	10	-	21.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-	1.00
11.	Karnataka	1	27	-	55.00
12.	Kerala	1	6	50	18.00
13.	Maharashtra	1	12	-	25.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	7	-	4.50
15.	Manipur	1	2	18	6.80
16.	Mizoram	1	-	-	1.00
17.	Odisha	1	18	105	47.50
18.	Punjab	1	2		5.00
19.	Rajasthan	1	25	162	67.20
20.	Sikkim	1	4	-	9.00
21.	Tripura	-	4	-	8.00
22.	Telangana	1	-	150	16.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	5		11.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttarakhand	1	2	40	9.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
26.	West Bengal	1	6	111	24.10
27.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	1.00
TOTAL		26	201	1064	523.90

Schemes in Bihar and Jharkhand

†2369. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes initiated by the Ministry in Bihar and Jharkhand during the last three years and the progress made therein;

(b) the details of the amount allocated/released to the States during the last two years and the current year, district-wise;

(c) whether the amount of money has been utilised fully in the States;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Funds had been provided to Bihar and Jharkhand under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) for strengthening PRIs and under district component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for filling the critical gaps in development. The State component of RGPSA and District Component of BRGF has been delinked from Central Budgetary allocation *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Under RGPSA, funds were released to States and not at district level. An amount of ₹ 63.67 crores was released to Bihar in 2014-15. In 2015-16, no funds were released to the State as Bihar had ₹ 20 crores available with them as unspent balance. Jharkhand was released ₹ 16.20 crores and ₹ 9.49 crores in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively under RGPSA.

The details of district-wise amount released to Bihar and Jharkhand under BRGF and the utilization as reported by the States during 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise details of amount released for the States of Bihar and Jharkhand under BRGF and utilization reported during the last two years (As on 04.08.2016)

Amount in ₹ crore

Sl. No.	Districts	2014-15		2015-16	2016-17
		Funds Released	Utilization Reported		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar					
1.	Araria	0.00	0.00	BRGF	No funds
2.	Arwal	0.00	0.00	Programme	were
3.	Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	delinked from	released as
4.	Banka	0.00	0.00	budgetary	the BRGF
5.	Begusarai	14.60	0.00	support of	Programme
6.	Bhagalpur	0.00	0.00	the Central	was
7.	Bhojpur	13.00	0.00	Government	delinked
8.	Buxar	0.00	0.00	w.e.f. 2015-16	
9.	Darbhanga	0.00	0.00		
10.	Gaya	0.00	0.00		
11.	Gopalganj	14.95	0.00		
12.	Jamui	0.00	0.00		
13.	Jehanabad	0.00	0.00		
14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.00	0.00		
15.	Katihar	11.89	0.00		
16.	Khagaria	0.00	0.00		
17.	Kishanganj	0.00	0.00		
18.	Lakhisarai	12.61	0.00		
19.	Madhepura	14.45	0.00		
20.	Madhubani	18.61	0.00		
21.	Munger	0.00	0.00		
22.	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Nalanda	0.00	0.00		
24.	Nawada	14.49	0.00		
25.	Paschim Champaran	21.04	0.00		
26.	Patna	0.00	0.00		
27.	Purbi Champaran	20.40	0.00		
28.	Purnia	16.53	0.00		
29.	Rohtas	0.00	0.00		
30.	Saharsa	11.45	0.00		
31.	Samastipur	0.00	0.00		
32.	Saran	0.00	0.00		
33.	Sheikhpura	6.78	0.00		
34.	Sheohar	0.00	0.00		
35.	Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00		
36.	Siwan	0.00	0.00		
37.	Supaul	0.00	0.00		
38.	Vaishali	15.72	0.00		
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT (DG)		206.52	0.00		
CAPACITY BUILDING (CB)		0.00	0.00		
GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)		206.52	0.00		

Jharkhand

1.	Bokaro	15.93	0.00	BRGF	No funds
2.	Chatra	14.48	0.46	Programme	were
3.	Deoghar	10.66	0.00	delinked from	released as
4.	Dhanbad	8.08	0.00	budgetary	the BRGF
5.	Dumka	14.26	0.00	support of	Programme
6.	Garhwa	8.66	0.00	the Central	was
7.	Giridih	15.95	0.00	Government	delinked
8.	Godda	14.26	1.45	w.e.f. 2015-16	
9.	Gumla	17.44	2.67		
10.	Hazaribagh	15.46	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jamtara	9.93	0.00		
12.	Khunti	13.20	13.20		
13.	Koderma	12.44	0.00		
14.	Latehar	11.30	2.09		
15.	Lohardagga	12.08	9.01		
16.	Pakur	8.34	0.00		
17.	Palamu	18.72	1.75		
18.	Ramgarh	0.00	0.00		
19.	Ranchi	0.00	0.00		
20.	Sahebganj	13.21	0.00		
21.	Saraikela Kharswan	7.13	2.90		
22.	Simdega	0.00	0.00		
23.	West Singhbhum	19.64	0.00		
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT (DG)		261.17	33.53		
CAPACITY BUILDING (CB)		20.58	0.00		
GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB)		281.75	33.53		

Transfer of power to LSGs

2370. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have transferred powers to Local Self Governments (LSGs) as per 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments;

(b) the extent to which powers have been transferred to them;

(c) whether LSGs are successful in handling the new powers;

(d) the details of resources transferred to them; and

(e) whether any taxation powers have also been passed on to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under Articles 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow respectively to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to

function as institutions of local self-governance. Since Articles 243G and 243W allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Panchayats and Municipalities respectively, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities. Twelve States namely Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry and Punjab have transferred all the 18 functions to Urban Local Bodies as per the 74th Constitution Amendment Act. The status of devolution of Functions to Panchayats by various States/UTs are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The extent of success of Local Self Governments (LSGs) in handling functions and powers devolved to them depends on the extent of devolution of funds, and functionaries, and on the extent of capacity building that has been undertaken by the States/UTs. These vary across the States/UTs.

(d) and (e) Articles 243H and 243 X of the Constitution of India bestows upon the Legislature of a State the power to authorise a Panchayat and Municipality respectively, to levy, collect, appropriate and assign such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits as may be specified in the law. The status of devolution of taxation powers to Local Self-Governments by various States/UTs is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Under Fourteenth Finance Commission award, grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats under Part IX of the Constitution to ensure stable flow of resources at regular intervals which will augment resources available with them to discharge their statutorily assigned functions. State-wise status of allocation and releases of Grants to Panchayats for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to 31.7.2016) under Fourteenth Finance Commission is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Financial assistance under various ongoing schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is released to State Governments and not to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) directly. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended grant of ₹ 87,144 crores for ULBs for the period 2015-2020. Details of grants released by MoUD for ULBs during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I*Status of devolution of functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for States/UTs*

Name of Federal unit	Number of functions delegated by legislature	Number of Executive Orders Issued	Number of Executive Orders operationalised	Number of changes in allied acts
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	26	25	0
Andhra Pradesh	25	16	14	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	23	23	22
Assam	0	21	0	0
Bihar	0	18	0	0
Chhattisgarh	22	22	22	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	30	28	21	0
Goa	3	0	0	0
Gujarat	29	0	29	28
Haryana	29	11	10	1
Himachal Pradesh	40	40	40	2
Jammu and Kashmir	32	32	32	0
Jharkhand	21	16	6	0

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	40	40	40	40
Kerala	39	39	39	39
Lakshadweep	10	11	11	0
Madhya Pradesh	14	16	14	12
Maharashtra	33	30	29	3
Manipur	7	7	5	2
Odisha	21	21	21	0
Punjab	12	12	12	3
Rajasthan	25	25	23	7
Sikkim	40	40	39	3
Tamil Nadu	36	36	36	36
Telangana	15	18	18	3
Tripura	12	12	12	0
Uttar Pradesh	26	4	0	0
Uttarakhand	7	13	6	0
West Bengal	36	36	36	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Tax on Goods Sold in a Market, Haat Fair etc.	E.N.				E.C.						E.C.	
13.	Vehicle Tax						E.N.						
14.	Cattle Tax					E.C.							
15.	Lighting Rate												E.C.
16.	Water Rate	E.N.				E.C.		E.N.					E.C.
17.	Special Tax for Community Civic Services or Works												E.C.
18.	Minor Minerals Tax										E.C.		
19.	Pond/Tank Lease		E.C.	E.N.		E.C.							E.C.
20.	Village Land Lease			E.N.		E.C.					E.C.		
21.	Shops Lease		E.C.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.				E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
22.	Any Other			E.C.		E.C.						E.C.	

EC = Empowerment and Collected

EN= Empowerment and not Collect

B. Status of devolution of taxation powers to the Block Panchayats for States/UTs

Source Id	Source Name	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	West Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	House or Property Tax							E.N.				E.N.	
2.	Surcharge on House or Property Tax											E.N.	
3.	Tax on Agriculture Land for Specific Purpose		E.N.				E.N.					E.N.	
4.	Cess on Land Revenue or Surcharge	E.C.	E.N.										
5.	Surcharge on Additional Stamp Duty		E.N.			E.C.					E.N.		
6.	Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling, etc.	E.N.					E.C.		E.N.			E.N.	E.C.
7.	Entertainment Tax		E.C.				E.C.		E.N.	E.N.	E.N.		
8.	Pilgrim Tax or Fees		E.C.					E.C.					E.C.
9.	Education Cess								E.N.				
10.	Tolls		E.C.					E.N.				E.C.	E.C.
11.	Tax on Goods Sold in a Market, Haat Fair etc.	E.C.	E.C.					E.C.				E.N.	
12.	Vehicle Tax							E.N.				E.N.	E.C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Cattle Tax											E.N.	
14.	Conservancy Rate												E.C.
15.	Lighting Rate	E.N.										E.C.	E.C.
16.	Water Rate	E.N.										E.N.	E.C.
17.	Special Tax for Community Civic Services or Works											E.N.	E.C.
18.	Minor Minerals Tax		E.C.								E.C.		
19.	Pond/Tank Lease		E.C.	E.N.								E.C.	E.C.
20.	Village Land Lease			E.N.							E.C.		
21.	Shops Lease		E.C.	E.N.	E.C.			E.C.	E.N.		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
22.	Any Other	E.C.		E.C.					E.N.				

EC = Empowerment and Collected
 EN = Empowerment and not Collect

Row Labels	Source Name	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	House or Property Tax	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.
2.	Surcharge on House or Property Tax		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.	E.N.	E.N.		E.C.
3.	Tax on Agriculture Land for Specific Purpose	E.N.	E.N.		E.C.	E.N.	E.N.	E.N.		
4.	Cess on Land Revenue or Surcharge				E.C.		E.C.	E.N.	E.C.	
5.	Surcharge on Additional Stamp Duty		E.N.							
6.	Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling, etc.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.
7.	Octroi	E.N.				E.N.		E.C.		
8.	Entertainment Tax		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.
9.	Pilgrim Tax or Fees	E.N.	E.C.			E.N.		E.N.	E.C.	
10.	Tax on Advertisements	E.N.				E.N.		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
11.	Education Cess				E.C.				E.C.	
12.	Tolls	E.N.		E.C.		E.N.		E.C.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Tax on Goods Sold in a Market, Haat Fair etc.	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.		E.N.			E.C.	
14.	Vehicle Tax	E.N.	E.N.			E.N.			E.C.	
15.	Cattle Tax	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.		E.N.	E.C.		E.C.	
16.	Conservancy Rate									
17.	Lighting Rate	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.		E.C.		E.C.	
18.	Water Rate	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.		E.C.	
19.	Drainage Rate	E.N.	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.			
20.	Special Tax for Community Civic Services or Works	E.N.		E.N.		E.N.			E.C.	
21.	Surcharge on any tax imposed by Gram Panchayat	E.N.	E.N.	E.N.		E.N.			E.C.	
22.	Minor Minerals Tax			E.C.			E.C.			
23.	Pond/Tank Lease	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.		E.N.			E.C.	
24.	Village Land Lease	E.N.	E.N.			E.C.			E.C.	
25.	Shops Lease	E.N.	E.N.	E.C.		E.N.	E.C.		E.C.	E.C.
26.	Any Other	E.N.	E.C.			E.C.			E.C.	E.C.

Row Labels	Source Name	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	House or Property Tax	E.C.	E.C.		E.N.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.		E.C.
2.	Surcharge on House or Property Tax	E.C.			E.C.		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.		
3.	Tax on Agriculture Land for Specific Purpose				E.C.				E.N.	E.C.		
4.	Cess on Land Revenue or Surcharge						E.C.		E.N.			
5.	Surcharge on Additional Stamp Duty						E.N.		E.N.			
6.	Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling, etc.	E.C.	E.C.		E.C.		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.		E.C.

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7.	Octroi		E.C.	E.C.				E.N.				
8.	Entertainment Tax		E.N.				E.N.	E.N.	E.N.		E.N.	
9.	Pilgrim Tax or Fees		E.C.		E.C.	E.N.		E.C.				E.C.
10.	Tax on Advertisements		E.C.					E.C.	E.C.			E.C.
11.	Education Cess							E.C.				
12.	Tolls							E.C.		E.C.		E.C.
13.	Tax on Goods Sold in a Market, Haat Fair etc.		E.C.		E.C.		E.N.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
14.	Vehicle Tax		E.C.		E.C.	E.N.	E.C.		E.C.		E.C.	E.C.
15.	Cattle Tax		E.C.	E.C.	E.C.				E.C.	E.N.		
16.	Conservancy Rate		E.C.							E.C.		E.C.
17.	Lighting Rate		E.C.	E.N.	E.C.				E.C.			E.C.
18.	Water Rate		E.C.	E.C.	E.N.			E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.
19.	Drainage Rate		E.C.	E.C.	E.N.				E.C.			E.C.

20.	Special Tax for Community Civic Services or Works	E.C.			E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
21.	Surcharge on any tax imposed by Gram Panchayat			E.C.			
22.	Minor Minerals Tax	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.		
23.	Pond/Tank Lease	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.
24.	Village Land Lease	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.		
25.	Shops Lease	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	E.N.	E.C.	E.C.
26.	Any Other	E.C.					

Statement-III

*Allocation and release of basic grant to State Governments for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 recommend by FFC
(as on 31.07.2016)*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17	
		*Annual Allocation	Total Releases	*Annual Allocation	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	934.34	928.41	1293.75	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	88.52	122.58	0.00
3.	Assam	584.80	292.40	809.76	0.00
4.	Bihar	2269.18	2269.18	3142.08	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	566.18	783.98	0.00
6.	Goa	14.44	7.22	20.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	932.25	932.25	1290.86	645.43
8.	Haryana	419.28	419.28	580.57	290.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	195.39	270.56	135.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir#	373.96	367.72	517.81	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	652.83	903.96	451.98
12.	Karnataka#	1002.85	972.36	1388.62	684.16
13.	Kerala	433.76	433.76	600.62	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	1463.61	2026.62	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	1623.32	2247.77	0.00
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	30.80	0.00
17.	Odisha	955.52	955.52	1323.09	661.55
18.	Punjab	441.70	441.70	611.61	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	1471.95	2038.17	1019.09
20.	Sikkim	16.03	16.04	22.20	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	947.65	1312.19	656.10
22.	Telangana	580.34	580.34	803.58	0.00
23.	Tri pura	36.24	36.24	50.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh#	3862.60	3852.60	5348.45	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	203.26	281.45	140.73
26.	West Bengal	1532.21	735.43	2121.61	0.00
TOTAL		21624.46	20475.41	29942.87	4684.61

Note: Information has been compiled based on the release orders issued by MoF.

*As recommended by FFC

#Released on pro-rata basis on the basis of information provided by the State Government.

Statement-IV

Details of financial assistance released under ongoing schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Urban Development

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Year	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Swachh Bharat Misson	859.48	1075.94
2.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT/NURM)	Nil	1979
3.	Smart Cities	Nil	1469
4.	National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	Nil	Nil
5.	Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building Scheme	10.53	1.89
6.	Bus Finance Projects and Ancillary Infrastructure under NURM	—	—
7.	Finance Commission Grants for ULBs	6188	6924

Starvation and unemployment in Jharkhand

†2371. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people in mineral-rich State of Jharkhand are facing problems of starvation and unemployment;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to formulate any scheme to improve the lives of people of the State; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As per National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th Round report on “Household Consumption of various Good and Services in India (2011-12)”, the monthly per capita quantity of consumption of rice (kg.) and wheat (kg.), both in rural and urban areas in Jharkhand, is better than many other States in the country. Also, the National Sample Survey Report No. 547 on the “Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households” has reported that percentage of households getting two square meals a day throughout the year in 2009-10, in the State of Jharkhand, stood at 99.6% in rural areas and 99.9% in urban areas, which was better than the all India average.

As per NSS Report No. 554 on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2011-12, the estimated unemployment rate for the State of Jharkhand was 2.5% which was a little higher as compared to all India level, but lower than many other States of the country.

To eradicate the problem of starvation and unemployment, Government is providing assistance under various Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana, etc. The National Food Security Act, 2013 also provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains at highly subsidised price, thus covering almost 2/3 of the population.

Status of special category States

2372. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) which are the States that have been given the status of special category;
- (b) what facilities are proposed in respect of Central funds for these States; and
- (c) what is the present status of special category States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Special Category Status for plan assistance had been granted to 11 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the share of net shareable taxes to the States have been increased from 32%

earlier to 42% from 2015-16 for the period 2015-20. This provides for increased untied funds to all the States.

The Central Assistance to State Plans includes transfer of funds from the Union Government to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as per the recommendations of the Report of the Sub-Group on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes accepted by the Central Government is as follows:

The funding pattern for core of the core Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme etc. for all the States will remain unchanged. In the case of some of core schemes that form part of the National Development Agenda and other schemes not covered which are optional for the State Governments, the funding pattern is more favourable to the 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States. Accordingly, for the listed core schemes, the Centre: State share for the 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States is 90:10 whereas it is 60:40 for all other States. In the case of schemes which are optional for the State Governments, the Centre : State share will be 80:20 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States while it will be 50: 50 for all other States.

The block grants like Normal Central Assistance, Special Plan Assistance and Special Central Assistance (untied-SCA) which were available to the Special Category States have not been provided since Union Budget 2015-16 (Plan), in view of the increase in the devolution of shareable taxes to 42 per cent for all the States.

Population below poverty line

2373. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had information of exact percentage of population below poverty line, at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various committees constituted by Government have submitted their figures on population below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to bring the population below poverty line to the above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The data on estimated population below poverty line is released by the Government following Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The most recent such survey was held in 2011-12. Based on data collected in the survey, the erstwhile Planning Commission following the Tendulkar Committee methodology released the poverty estimates for 2011-12. As per these estimates, 21.9 per cent of population was below poverty line.

(c) and (d) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by Government has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. In the past, erstwhile Planning Commission had constituted Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y K. Alagh in 1977, Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.T. Lakdawala in 1989, Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar in 2005 and Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan in 2012. The estimates of poverty given by various committees are not comparable due to difference in methodologies adopted by them. At present the official poverty estimates are based on methodology recommended by Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. Based on the comparable methodology (Tendulkar methodology) during 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12, the poverty was estimated as 45.3 per cent, 37.2 per cent and 21.9 per cent respectively.

Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. There are many other initiatives which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and District-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas” which symbolizes inclusive development.

Position of Jharkhand in HDI

†2374. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the place of Jharkhand is below the national average in terms of many aspects of Human Development Index (HDI); and

(b) if so, the steps Government would take to upgrade the level of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to education and knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per the 'India Human Development Report 2011' published by the erstwhile Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), the HDI value of Jharkhand was 0.376 in 2007-08 whereas it was 0.467 for all India. The latest status on select Human Development Indicators for Jharkhand and All-India are as follows:

- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for Jharkhand is 34 in 2014 whereas it is 39 for all India.
- The literacy rate for Jharkhand is 66.4 per cent in 2011 whereas it is 73.0 for all India.
- The per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for Jharkhand in 2015-16 is ₹ 54140 and for all India, the Per Capita Net National Income (NNI) at constant (2011-12) prices is ₹ 77435 in 2015-16. However, for the same period, the annual growth rate of Per Capita NSDP for Jharkhand at 11.5 per cent is much higher than the all India annual growth rate of Per capita NNI at 6.2 per cent.

(b) In order to improve various socio-economic indicators in the country, the Government is following a strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health, education and skill development. Schemes/Programmes like National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve State's human development indicators.

Monthly targets for Ministries

2375. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether PMO asked NITI Aayog to fix up monthly targets for Ministries for effective implementation of various schemes and programs of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposals, and the details of schemes/programmes that come under monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The NITI Aayog is fixing up outcome-based targets for the major schemes of infrastructure and social sectors Ministries on a quarterly basis for the financial year 2016-17 in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) The NITI Aayog has made outcome-based presentations in respect of the following sectors/schemes: Power for All; Digital India; Ports; Urban and Rural Housing; Roads; Railways; Education; Health; PMGSY; NRLM; Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Yojana.

Control of rising population

†2376. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to control rising population of the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the level of poverty is increasing and the developmental processes are being hindered due to increasing population of the country and if so, the stringent steps being taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Efforts are continuously made by the Government to control the increase in population. Some recent efforts made are through implementation of programmes such as Prerna and Santusthi Schemes under Jansankhya Sthirata

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kosh (National Population Stabilization Fund), emphasis on family planning services as well as increasing the awareness through social marketing of contraceptives. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of India has decreased from 2.4% (2012) to 2.3% (2013).

(b) According to the last estimates available, poverty ratio in the Country has come down from 37.2% (2004-05) to 21.9% (2011-12).

New projects for rural electrification

2377. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has, after coming to power in May, 2014, taken up new projects for rural electrification or it is pursuing the projects initiated by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the details of new projects that the present Government has taken up at its own initiatives; and

(c) the details of such rural electrification projects initiated by the previous Government but which have either been shut down or abandoned by the present Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in December, 2014 for separation of agriculture and non- agriculture feeders, facilitating supply of power to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas, strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers. In addition to the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana are also subsumed with DDUGJY as Rural Electrification (RE) component.

Under DDUGJY, 4497 new projects have been sanctioned in the country with the project cost of ₹ 42392.47 crore for various rural electrification works.

(c) In the light of the above, question does not arise.

Employment to local people by Maithon Power Limited

2378. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total quantum of land acquired while setting up the Maithon Power Limited;

(b) what was the total number of persons from whom land was acquired;

(c) whether an assurance was given to provide employment to persons from whom land was acquired; and

(d) if so, how many such persons were actually given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total area of about 1115 acres of land has been acquired for setting up of Maithon Power Limited, out of which around 565 acres is private land.

(b) As many as 1585 land owners were affected by the acquisition of land, out of which around 275 awardees have been compensated by means of One-Time Compensation, about 820 awardees have been provided with employment opportunity through contractors and the balance have been offered One-Time compensation of ₹ 5 lac.

(c) Employment opportunity based only on availability and eligibility, through contractors, was agreed upon.

(d) A total of about 820 awardees have been offered employment opportunities through contractors.

Power projects by BHEL

2379. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power project orders being undertaken for execution by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) along with the repair and maintenance of existing power plants, in the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been any delay in execution of power projects by BHEL including the projects executed/yet to be executed, till date; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of new power projects undertaken for execution by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) along with Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of existing power plants, in the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In some cases, there has been delay in execution of power projects by the BHEL. The main reasons for delay, *inter-alia*, are as under:—

- (i) Slow civil works, delay in Balance of Plants equipment/systems,
- (ii) Contractual issues,
- (iii) Law and order problem,

- (iv) Other customer/project developer(s) issues,
- (v) Delay in handing over such units to BHEL,
- (vi) Delay in finalization and subsequent changes in the scope for R&M,
- (vii) Changes in layout plan,
- (viii) Non-availability of spares.

(c) BHEL has been re-prioritizing the delivery schedules of its equipment as per requirements of various power projects and in line with the agreed schedules with the respective customers and based on project site readiness including civil works. BHEL has also been working closely with its customers for providing site-specific technical solutions to reduce the delays in project execution.

In addition, several steps have been taken by the Government for monitoring and facilitating implementation of power projects in a timely manner that is being executed by BHEL. These, *inter-alia*, include:-

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them.
- Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate quick resolution of inter-Ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of on-going Thermal and Hydro Generation Projects targeted for commissioning during the 12th Plan period and beyond along with the associated transmission system.
- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive Governance and timely implementation, as and when required.

Statement

Details of New Power Projects and Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) taken up for execution by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during last three years

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (in mw)	State	Developer
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Krishnapatnam New	800	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL
2.	Vijayawada New	800	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Wanakbori	800	Gujarat	GSECL
4.	North Karanpura Unit 1, 2 and 3	3 x 660	Jharkhand	NTPC
5.	Yelahanka CCPP	370	Karnataka	KPCL
6.	R and M of Koradi TPS: Unit 6	210	Maharashtra	MSPGCL
7.	IB Valley Unit 1 and 2	2 x 660	Odisha	OPGCL
8.	Darlipalli: SG package Unit 1 and 2	2 x 800	Odisha	NTPC
9.	Rourkela	250	Odisha	NSPCL
10.	Shahpur Khandi HEP Power House-I: Unit 1 to 7 (HEP)	6 x 33 + 1 x 8	Punjab	PSPCL
11.	Neyveli New Thermal Power Project: Unit 1 and 2	2 x 500	Tamil Nadu	NLC
12.	North Chennai Stage III	800	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO
13.	Meil Tuticorin	525	Tamil Nadu	MEIL
14.	Uppur-1 and 2	2 x 800	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO
15.	Bhadradi (Manuguru): Unit 1 to 4	4 x 270	Telangana	TSGENCO
16.	Kothagudam	800	Telangana	TSGENCO
17.	Karimnagar	2 x 800	Telangana	NTPC
18.	Unchahar TPP: Stage-IV	500	Uttar Pradesh	NBPPL
19.	Vyasi: Unit 1 and 2 (HEP)	2 x 60	Uttarakhand	UJVNL
20.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti: Unit 1 to 4 (HEP)	4 x 111	Uttarakhand	THDC
21.	Rammam Stage-III: Unit 1, 2 and 3 (HEP)	3 x 40	West Bengal	NTPC

APEPDCL	: Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh
APGENCO	: Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation
GSECL	: Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited
KPCL	: Karnataka Power Corporation
MSPGCL	: Maharashtra State Power Generation Company
OPGCL	: Odisha Power Generation Corporation
NSPCL	: NTPC-SAIL Power Company Private Limited
PSPCL	: Punjab State Power Corporation
NLC	: Neyveli Lignite Corporation
TANGEDCO	: Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation
MEIL	: Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Ltd.
TSGENCO	: Telangana Power Generation Corporation
NBPPL	: NTPC BHEL Power Projects Private Limited
UJVUNL	: Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.

Demand and supply of electricity

†2380. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the electricity requirement in terms of megawatts as on date in the country;
- (b) the quantum of electricity generated in the country in terms of magawatts;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure electricity supply to the citizen as per the requirement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As reported by the States/UTs, the peak demand of Electricity in Megawatt (MW) in the country during the year 2016-17 (April, 2016–June, 2016) was 1,52,974 MW and the peak demand met (the quantity of electricity generated in the country in terms of MW) was 1,49,971 MW.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken to ensure electricity supply to the citizen as per the requirement:—

- (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 03.08.2016, the coal stock in the power plants is 30.3 Million Tonne (MT), which is sufficient for 22 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 Twelfth 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 24 x 7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (v) Two new Schemes have been launched by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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) Government of India 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) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and Forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (ix) Government of India has launched a scheme by providing support from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for stranded gas based generation.

Electrified villages

2381. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the details and the number of villages whose status was marked by Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) as 'eo' (which means un-electrified) and which have been shown as 'electrified' in overall category by Government during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The data regarding rural electrification including electrification of villages is reported by the concerned State Governments and State Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) being the Nodal Agency for operationalization of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) has deployed Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) who visit villages and report the situation of the day of visit. If any discrepancy is found, States/DISCOMs are advised by REC to rectify the status.

Pollution effect of thermal power plants

2382. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the contribution of all thermal power plants in energy generation from all sources in the country during a year;
- (b) the details of thermal power plants along with their annual generation capacity, State-wise;

(c) the details of pollution effect of cluster power plants in Jhajjar cluster in Haryana and Korba cluster in Chhattisgarh on neighbouring cities of Delhi and Raipur and other cities of Chhattisgarh;

(d) the measures taken to prevent such pollution in the area; and

(e) whether plant-wise standards and regulations were prescribed in all plants and if not, the reasons for not prescribing them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The contribution of thermal generation in the year 2015-16 was 80.4% of total generation from all sources (including renewable).

(b) The State-wise details of annual generation from thermal power plants in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per latest Ambient Air Quality test results (Air sample at plants locations) received by Central Electricity Authority from Mahatma Gandhi STPP (Jhajjar), and Akaltara (KSK Mahanadi) TPP, Kasaipali TPP, Pathadi (Lanco Amarkantak) TPP, O.P. Jindal (Tamnar) STPP, Korba East (CSPGCO) TPP, Korba West (CSPGCO) TPP, Dr. S.P.M. Korba East (CSPGCL) TPP, Hasdeo, Korba West (CSPGCL), Korba STPS (NTPC), O.P. Jindal, Tamnar, Raigarh TPP, from Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Measures taken for reducing emissions from thermal power plants are as under:—

- (i) Adoption of more efficient Supercritical Technology for thermal power generation resulting in less specific coal consumption (Kg/KWh) and thereby reducing CO₂ emissions. A capacity addition of 35610 MW based on supercritical technology has already been achieved and 48,860 MW of supercritical thermal units are under construction as on 31.07.2016. Further, it is proposed that coal based capacity addition during Thirteenth Plan shall be mainly through super-critical units.
- (ii) Old and inefficient thermal power generation units of capacity of about 4,740.64 MW has already been retired as on 31.07.2016.
- (iii) Government has set a target to achieve a large capacity of 175 GW from renewable energy sources by 2022, and thereby increasing share of clean, pollution free energy in the energy-mix of country.
- (iv) To facilitate State Utilities/IPPs to replace old inefficient coal based thermal units with supercritical units, Ministry of Coal, Government of India has

formulated a policy of automatic transfer of LOA/Coal linkage (granted to old plants) to new (proposed) super-critical units.

- (v) Coal Cess has been increased from ₹ 200/ton to ₹ 400/ton to enhance National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) to be utilized for promoting clean electricity production.
- (vi) Introduction of Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme:-Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, (to reduce Specific Energy Consumption in energy intensive industries including Thermal Power Plants) has been introduced since 2012. The first cycle of PAT Scheme has already been completed on 31.03.2015. The scheme imposes mandatory specific energy consumption targets to the thermal power plants, resulting reduction in fuel consumption and emissions.
- (e) Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

*State-wise actual Generation of the Thermal Power Plants
in the country during 2015-16*

State	Actual Generation (Million Unit)
Delhi	6206.1
Haryana	22247.14
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Punjab	19015.05
Rajasthan	44494.31
Uttar Pradesh	106961.85
Chhattisgarh	89189.99
Goa	0
Gujarat	99937.24
Madhya Pradesh	90870.68
Maharashtra	102154.92
Andhra Pradesh	57559.26
Karnataka	32401.17
Kerala	289.59
Puducherry	227.59

State	Actual Generation (Million Unit)
Tamil Nadu	66460.8
Telangana	35352.73
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	182.85
Bihar	20827.01
DVC	27853.42
Jharkhand	15882.43
Odisha	52311.46
West Bengal	44921.29
Assam	3331.44
Manipur	0
Tripura	5109.38

Note: Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) Stations of 25 MW and above only.

Statement-II

Ambient air quality data (all in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Parameters Max. Specified Limit	PM10 100	SO ₂ 80	NOx 80	PM2.5 60
1.	Jhajjar Power Ltd. (Mahatama Gandhi STPP)		166	8	28	56
2.	KSK Mahanadi (Akaltara TPP)		75	24	28	41
3.	Kasapali TPP		77	19	31	32
4.	Lanco Amarkantak TPP		55	16	18	27
5.	O.P. Jindal STPP (Tamnar)		57	9	21	20
6.	Korba East		231	17	29	62
7.	Dr. S. P. M. TPS		107	27	36	31
8.	Hasdeo TPS		342	6	11	79
9.	Korba STPS		71	13	15	50
10.	O. P. Jindal STPP (Raigarh)		57	9	21	20
11.	Sipat STPP		64	22	25	32

Abbreviations used:

PM10 — Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)

SO₂ — Sulphur Dioxide

NOx — Nitrogen Dioxide

PM2.5 — Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM)

Advertisement issued by PGCIL and NTPC

2383. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of releasing advertisements to casual publications like brochures and souvenirs by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and the NTPC Limited;

(b) whether PGCIL has recently released one page advertisement worth Rupees Six Lakh to brochure titled "ALPANA";

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for releasing such a whopping amount of advertisement; and

(d) whether Government would refer the matter to an investigating agency for wasting of huge amounts on such casual brochures and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Advertisements are released by individual Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Ministry of Power, including Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and the NTPC Limited, keeping in view merit, requirement, corporate image building, publicity, goodwill, customer reach, importance of the event, availability of budget etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. ALPANA is a society registered with the Registrar of Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi and functioning since 2003. It is also a voluntary organization and working for mentally and physically challenged persons in Indian Classical and folk dance forms for holistic development and inclusive growth. POWERGRID gave a financial support in 2015 for the noble cause as a responsible corporate citizen and also for company brand image through this publicity vehicle among most eminent patrons of the society including international audience as well as the disabled society/segment besides common public.

(d) There is no cause to refer this matter to an investigation agency, as Advertisements have been released by the concerned CPSUs in accordance with their corporate policy in the matter.

Closure of power plants due to shortage of water

†2384. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many power plants in the country have been permanently closed down due to non-availability of water;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these power plants are being considered for re-commencement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Power deficiency in remote and rural areas and SC/ST settlements

2385. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether remote and rural areas as well as settlements of SCs and STs in several States in the country continue to be power deficient;
- (b) the efforts being made by Government in this direction along with Government's plans in this regard;
- (c) the schemes being implemented, specially in SC and ST villages, towards electrification and the funds allocated therefor during the last three years; and
- (d) the number of villages benefited under these schemes and by when the remaining villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity to the consumers in a State/UT including remote and rural areas as well as settlements of SCs and STs in the States is within the 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 Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power therefrom to them. Government of India has approved Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural electrification. Under the scheme, all villages including remote villages and SC/ST settlement can be covered for electrification and wherever the grid connectivity is not feasible or cost-effective the same can be covered for electrification under off-grid connectivity/Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) of DDUGJY.

(c) and (d) As reported by States, 18,452 villages were unelectrified villages in the country as on 1st April, 2015. There is no upfront allocation of funds under DDUGJY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. The capital subsidy released during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Amount of capital subsidy released
2013-14	2,402.34
2014-15	3,609.25
2015-16	4,604.98

Rural electrification data on GARV APP

2386. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether figures of rural electrification are grossly exaggerated since the figures available on GARV website show that both electrified and un-electrified villages have been counted as part of the 7,000 (out of 18,792 un-electrified villages) electrified villages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details thereof;

(d) whether out of 7,000 electrified villages, 3,604 had been marked “villages found electrified during the survey”;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) No, Sir. The data regarding rural electrification including electrification of villages is reported by the concerned State Governments and State Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) being the Nodal Agency for operationalization of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) has deployed Gram Vidyut Abhiyantas (GVAs) who visit villages and report the situation of the day of visit. If any discrepancy is found, States/DISCOMs are advised by REC to rectify the status.

Loans to States for rural electrification

2387. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to provide soft loans to States with a view to ensure that rural electrification programme does not suffer any set-backs due to financial constraints of local distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modalities of the plan along with the quantum of funds released through this system to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government is not planning to provide any soft loans to the States. However, Government of India is providing financial assistance to the States for rural electrification works under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

Setting up and development of power projects

†2388. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposals from different State Governments for setting up and development of power projects during the last three years;

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

(c) the actions taken by the Central Government to give its approval and the details of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed with States thereon and the details of funds allocated therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Accordingly, sanction of the Government is not required for setting up of thermal power projects. However, for setting up of Hydroelectric Power Projects, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are required to be submitted for concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

During the last three years and the current year (since April, 2013 to July, 2016), 12 DPRs of Hydro Electric Power Projects (Schemes) have been received in the CEA for concurrence/appraisal, the details of the same along with action taken thereon is given in the Statement (*See below*).

For setting up of power projects, the States are not required to sign any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government and, therefore, no funds are allocated by the Central Government in this regard.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Hydro Electric Schemes (from April, 2013 to July, 2016)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of Receipt	Present Status
1.	Tato-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	186	May-13	Concurred
2.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	240	Jul-13	Concurred
3.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	180	Nov-13	Concurred
4.	Kangtang Shiri	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	80	May-13	Returned to project developer
5.	Sawalkote	Jammu and Kashmir	State	1856	Jan-14	DPR with CEA
6.	Kwar	Jammu and Kashmir	Joint Venture	540	May-14	DPR with CEA
7.	Kirthai-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	930	Apr-16	DPR with CEA
8.	Subansiri Middle (Kamla)	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1800	Oct-13	DPR with CEA
9.	Attunli	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	680	Oct-14	DPR with CEA
10.	Magochu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	96	Mar-16	DPR with CEA
11.	Loktak D/S	Manipur	Central	66	Mar-15	DPR with CEA
12.	Turga PSS	West Bengal	State	1000	Dec-15	DPR with CEA

Increase in rates of electricity

†2389. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of adverse impact of continuous increase in the rates of electricity on agriculture sector and common people;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has taken any concrete steps to resolve the problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The tariff of distribution companies is determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) based on the principles enunciated under the Electricity Act, 2003 and policies framed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

thereunder. There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Central Government. However, the State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider it appropriate as per the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as well as Clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy.

(b) to (d) Through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution business as also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure, with a view to reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. These measures, alongwith the Government's emphasis on discovery of tariff through competitive bidding, contribute towards lowering of tariff rates.

Construction of Subansiri lower hydroelectric project

2390. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project of NHPC is delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be completed;

(c) what new steps the Central Government has taken specifically to meet the power crisis in Assam and the entire North-Eastern Region;

(d) what would be the fate of people in Assam if Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh go ahead with their several hydro projects for power generation; and

(e) the action/project work undertaken by Government to safeguard life, livestock and property of people of the downstream areas in Assam affected by such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that construction work of Subansiri Lower H.E. Project being executed by NHPC Ltd. in Arunachal Pradesh/Assam is delayed. The project was initially scheduled to be completed by September, 2010. However, it got delayed on account of various hindrances like delay in transfer of forest land, stoppage of works by local people, technical failures etc. Further, a case has been filed before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Kolkata in December, 2013, against Subansiri Project. Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata *vide* its order Dec.' 2015, has directed that no construction work in the project is to be done except for emergency maintenance work for safety and protection of the public and property. Completion of this Project shall depend upon clearance from Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata, apart from resolution of other hindrances.

(c) At present, 15 Hydro-electric Projects (above 25 MW) aggregating 5480 MW and 3 Thermal Power Projects aggregating 625.5 MW are under construction in

the North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim. These projects, on commissioning, will help in meeting the power crisis in the NER and other parts of the country.

(d) The hydro projects are appraised by various agencies such as Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Soil and Material Research Station (CSMRS), Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS). Further, the Seismic Design Parameters are approved by National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters (NCSDP) which has experts from India Metrological Department (IMD), Survey of India (SOI), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IITR). MoEF also carry out cumulative Basin studies and recommend projects accordingly. Thus all aspects of the project safety are appraised diligently.

(e) In order to safeguard life, livestock and property of the people of Assam effected by Subansiri Lower HEP, NHPC proposes to take following steps:—

- Embankment Protection works for 30 km. downstream of dam to prevent bank erosion.
- Establishment of flood forecasting and flood warning systems for flood mitigation in downstream areas.
- An Independent Reservoir Regulation Committee will be constituted comprising of professional members from CWC, Government of Assam, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Brahmaputra Board.
- Social awareness and mass awareness programme.

SC and ST employees in NTPC

2391. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of SC and ST employees working in the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), as on date;

(b) whether recruitment to various posts in NTPC are made according to reservation rules; and

(c) if so, the details of the recruitment regarding SCs and STs for all types of posts existing in NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTEY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 29.07.2016, 3376 SC and 1410 ST employees are working in NTPC Limited.

(b) and (c) For recruitment to each post, NTPC has some percentage of reservation for SCs/STs as per Government of India guidelines, *i.e.*, 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs.

Per capita consumption of power

†2392. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per capita generation and consumption of electricity in the country;
- (b) whether per capita consumption of electricity in the country is very less than global average and the details thereof;
- (c) whether 300 crore people in the country are not able to use electricity and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of States with surplus electricity during the year 2016-17 and the details of per capita supply of electricity in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Per capita consumption of electricity in the country for the last 5 years is given below:—

Year	Per Capita Consumption in Kwh
2011-12	884
2012-13	914
2013-14	957
2014-15	1010
2015-16	1075

(b) Yes, Sir. The per capita consumption of electricity of India is less than the global average. As reported on IEA website, the per capita electricity consumption in the country and Global Average is as under:—

Year	Per Capita Consumption of India (Kwh)	Global Average Per Capita Consumption (Kwh)*
2011-12	884	2972
2012-13	914	3026

* Basic data obtained from IEA website except India. Data of global average is from January to December.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per Census 2011, out of total 24,67,40,228 number of households in the country, 16,59,35,192 number of households were using electricity as main source of lighting.

(d) As per Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) of 2016-17, 14 States and 3 Union Territories are expected to have surplus electricity in the year 2016-17. State-wise details of surplus electricity during 2016-17 and their projected per capita supply of electricity (gross) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of surplus electricity during 2016-17 and their projected per capita supply of electricity

State/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	Per Capita Supply of Electricity** (Gross)
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(Kwh)
Delhi	31,110	36,884	18.6	1602
Haryana	49,800	51,069	2.5	1990
Himachal Pradesh	9,209	9,504	3.2	1354
Chhattisgarh	27,176	28,722	5.7	2136
Gujarat	104,845	109,225	4.2	2354
Madhya Pradesh	74,199	83,052	11.9	1021
Maharashtra	154,169	165,502	7.4	1366
Daman and Diu	2,372	2,423	2.2	7981
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,615	5,737	2.2	15261
Karnataka	69,781	73,021	4.6	1315
Kerala	24,179	25,274	4.5	737
Tamil Nadu	103,806	115,455	11.2	1799
Puducherry	2,554	2,890	13.1	1731
Odisha	29,805	30,464	2.2	1645
Sikkim	423	954	125.3	722
Mizoram	533	589	10.6	540
Tripura	1,453	2,526	73.9	457

** Projected

Effect of quality of coal on power generation

†2393. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity generation is being affected due to the use of substandard indigenous coal by power generation companies and if so, the details of expenditure incurred towards per unit of generation; and

(b) the quantity of indigenous and imported coal used by power generation companies during the last two years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The electricity generation in the country is not affected due to use of indigenous coal by power generation companies. The efforts have been made to ensure good quality of coal to all power stations and third party sampling has been undertaken to ensure the same. As on 03.08.2016, the coal stock in the power plants is 30.3 Million Tonne (MT), which is sufficient for 22 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.

The cost of generation depends mainly upon the landed price of the coal. Therefore, the expenditure incurred towards per unit generation of power will vary as per quality of coal and also the transportation cost.

The quantity of domestic coal dispatched/received and the coal imported by the power generation companies during the last two years and the current year are as under:—

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Year	Domestic coal	Imported coal
2014-15	463.1	91.2
2015-16	493.8	80.6
2016-17 (April, 2016 to June, 2016)	124.1	18.2

Generation and shortage of power

2394. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation growth has risen to 9.5 per cent so far, during this year against 5.65 per cent during the ten year period from 2004 to 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there was 87 per cent reduction in energy shortage in just two years to 14 million units from 110 million units earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Power generation growth has risen to 9.42% during the current year 2016-17 (April to May, 2016) against 5.65% during the ten-year period from 2004-05 to 2013-14. The year-wise growth since 2004-05 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per information given by States/UTs to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the energy shortage in the country during the July, 2016 *vis-à-vis* July, 2015 and July, 2014 is given below:—

Year	Average Energy Shortage (Million Unit (MU)/day)
July, 2014	110.7
July, 2015	61.8
July, 2016	14.1

The average energy shortage has reduced to 14.1 MU/day in July, 2016 from 110.7 MU/day in July, 2014 thus, showing a reduction of 87.3% in energy shortage.

Statement

*Year-wise growth of Electricity Generation in the country
since 2004-05 is as under:*

Year	Generation (BU)	% Growth
2004-05	587.416	
2005-06	617.510	
2006-07	662.523	
2007-08	704.469	
2008-09	723.794	
2009-10	771.551	5.65
2010-11	811.143	
2011-12	876.887	
2012-13	912.057	
2013-14	967.150	

Year	Generation (BU)	% Growth
2014-15	1048.673	8.4
2015-16	1107.822	5.6
2016-17 (April to June 2016)	296.481	9.42

Note: Generation from plants 25 MW and above capacity from conventional sources (*i.e.* from hydro, thermal and nuclear) only.

Assistance for electricity generation

2395. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance provided for electricity generation in the country during the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by the Central Government to reduce the loss incurred by different electricity boards during the said period, board-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As per Electricity Act, 2003, electricity generation is a delicensed activity and any generating company may establish a generating station. Fund for setting up of generation project(s) are arranged by the project developers themselves.

(b) A Scheme namely Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was notified by Ministry of Power on 20.11.2015 for Operational and Financial Turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of State owned DISCOMs. Participating States would undertake to achieve operational and financial turnaround of DISCOMs with the measures outlined in the Scheme. Two new Schemes have also been launched by the Government of India, 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. These will also strengthen the DISCOM financially.

Construction of bridge on Zuari river

2396. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction of the proposed bridge over Zuari river;

(b) the mode of financing the project;

- (c) the scheme under which the project is being constructed;
- (d) the estimated cost of the project; and
- (e) the proposed date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The work of construction of Bridge over Zuari river has been sanctioned by Ministry for an amount of ₹ 936 crore under EPC mode from National Highway (Original) Funds. The work has been awarded on 15.02.2016 and the target date of completion is April, 2019.

Construction of Talpona and Galgibaga bridges in Goa

2397. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of construction of Talpona and Galgibaga bridges in Goa;
- (b) the mode of financing these projects;
- (c) the names of Public Private Partnership companies involved in the project;
- (d) whether the construction has started;
- (e) the cost of the construction of the two bridges;
- (f) the estimated date of completion; and
- (g) the details of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (g) The work of Canacona bypass including construction of Talpona and Galgibaga bridges has been sanctioned by Ministry for an amount of ₹ 280 crore under EPC mode from National Highway (Original) Funds. The work has been awarded on 29.10.2015 and the target date of completion is December, 2017.

Bridges on river Brahmaputra in Assam

2398. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to construct bridges across the river Brahmaputra in Assam connecting Disang Mukh (Sibsagar Distt.) to Takeliphuta (Lakhimpur Distt.), Nimati Ghat (Jorhat) to Kamalabari (Majuli) and Gohpur to Numaligarh (Bokakhat);

(b) if so, whether survey has been undertaken and the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared; and

(c) by when the work would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work for feasibility study and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of 2-lane roads of National Highway standard including construction of bridges has been taken up by Public Works Department (PWD), Assam for along the route Sivasagar-Disangmukh-Tekeliputa-North Lakhimpur-Kamalbari (Majuli) -Nimatighat (Jorhat) and by National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) for construction of Bridge connecting Gohpur to Numaligarh across the river Brahmaputra.

(c) The civil work can only be started after completion of feasibility study and DPRs and land acquisition, Forest and Environment clearances and shifting of utilities etc.

Status of Chennai Port-Maduravoyal elevated corridor project

2399. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that compelled NHAI to terminate the Chennai port-Maduravoyal elevated corridor project; and

(b) how much investment has been spent on the above project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The reasons to terminate the Chennai port-Maduravoyal elevated corridor project are as under:-

- (i) Encumbrance free land in 9.2 Km. length out of 19 Km. project length could not be made available to the Concessionaire by NHAI due to litigation and various other reasons.
- (ii) Concessionaire could not achieve physical progress as per scheduled milestones, as prescribed in the concession agreement, and resume the work even in the available front of 9.8 Km. Also, the project highway could not be maintained as per Concession Agreement.

(b) Being BOT (Toll) mode project, no investment has been made by NHAI in the above project till date.

Accidents at National/Express Highways

2400. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of a large number of accidents on various National/Express Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the number of total accidents reported along with the number of persons killed in road accidents during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent road accidents along with the steps taken to step up compensation for the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details indicating State/UT-wise number of road accidents and persons killed on National Highways during the last three calendar years, 2013 to 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents as per details mentioned under:—

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws trauma care etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Based on this, a draft action plan has been shared with the States.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (vii) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways. Around 700 such black spots have been identified for improvement.

- (viii) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km. of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (ix) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (x) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (xi) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, Anti-lock Braking System etc.
- (xii) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
- (xiii) Launch of pilot projects for providing cashless treatment of road accident victims on Gurgaon–Jaipur, Vadodara–Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8 and Ranchi–Rargaon–Mahulia stretch of National Highway No. 33.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have drafted a Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016 covering the entire gamut of issues related to motor vehicles and road safety including higher compensation for the road accident victims.

Statement

The details indicating State/UT-wise number of roads accidents and persons killed from 2013 to 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of Road Accidents on NHs*			Total number of persons killed in Road Accident on NHs*		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12131	8799	8477	4709	2970	3235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	88	113	58	52	49
3.	Assam	3718	3639	3353	1463	1392	1427
4.	Bihar	3471	3708	3227	1890	2013	2002
5.	Chhattisgarh	3968	3330	4058	1124	1118	1201
6.	Goa	1694	1687	1784	104	108	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	5600	5038	4897	1920	2149	2136
8.	Haryana	3863	3290	3509	1807	1704	1759
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1227	1242	1211	346	389	369
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2161	2040	1953	432	452	357
11.	Jharkhand	1800	1368	2007	1153	669	1325
12.	Karnataka	13678	13827	12705	3353	4256	3657
13.	Kerala	8921	9006	9442	1336	1261	1368
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13328	12726	11988	2479	2395	2287
15.	Maharashtra	11289	10788	10839	3698	3577	3789
16.	Manipur	382	431	404	89	100	94
17.	Meghalaya	199	270	322	52	93	89
18.	Mizoram	34	55	29	29	40	20
19.	Nagaland	30	164	34	14	35	10
20.	Odisha	3791	3880	4480	1706	1641	1795
21.	Punjab	1815	1791	2092	1360	1482	1538
22.	Rajasthan	6707	6991	6821	3391	3598	3709
23.	Sikkim	122	105	117	35	33	37
24.	Tamil Nadu	20686	20109	21902	5710	5344	5752
25.	Telangana	NA	4945	5649	NA	1895	2103
26.	Tripura	273	230	230	83	74	50
27.	Uttarakhand	681	669	728	395	479	464
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8652	11157	13802	4390	5827	7773
29.	West Bengal	4718	4895	4288	2037	2152	2243
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	69	96	15	7	4
31.	Chandigarh	32	36	45	9	21	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	6	0	0	5
34.	Delhi	898	976	897	301	253	260
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	706	554	763	124	70	146
TOTAL		136786	137903	142268	45612	47649	51204

* Includes expressways

Impact of banning of diesel cars/SUVs

2401. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL:

SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had directed the Government to ban 2,000 CC plus diesel cars/SUVs till the end of March, 2016;

(b) whether Government has examined the impact of this directive punishing the automobile industry besides the owners of such diesel cars and SUV users;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are Government's plan on the use of diesel cars and SUVs which are more than 15 years old?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 16.12.2015 in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029/1985 by M. C. Mehta *V/s* Union of India has directed that the Registration of SUVs and private cars of the capacity of 2000 CC and above using diesel as fuel shall stand banned in the NCR upto 31st March, 2016.

(b) to (d) The Government has examined the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Department of Heavy Industries has impleaded itself *vide* affidavit dated 28.04.2016 in the case for presenting a composite view of Government. Department of Heavy Industries has instituted a study on the emission levels by various diesel vehicles as compared to the source of air pollution. Only after the scientific study any decision to phase out older vehicles can be taken.

Road safety awareness

2402. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of WHO report which places India as the country with the highest number of road accidents; and

(b) the initiatives Government has taken to create road safety awareness among youth and whether these initiatives have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Based on the

Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015 brought out by World Health Organization (WHO), India does not have the highest number of road accidents, but has the highest number of road accident fatalities.

With a view to raise road safety awareness among the general public, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways carries out advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media *viz.* telecasting/broadcasting of road safety messages, organizing Road Safety Week, Seminars, Exhibitions on Road Safety, Printing of calendar, Children activity books, Posters, etc. containing road safety messages for various segments of road users *viz.* pedestrians, cyclists, school children, heavy vehicle drivers, etc.

Bypass roads in Uttarakhand

†2403. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to construct bypass roads in various cities of Uttarakhand, in view of traffic jams;

(b) if so, the names and the length of proposed bypass roads; and

(c) by when the construction of these bypass roads is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Based on outcome of Detailed Project Reports (DPR), the construction of some bypasses to cities of Uttarakhand are undertaken as per details given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of construction of bypasses to cities of Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name/location of bypass	Length (in Km.)	Target for Completion
1.	58	Purkaji bypass	7.7	Completed
2.	58	Roorkee bypass	12.995	Dec.-2016
3.	58	Bahadrabad bypass	3.5	Completed
4.	72	Doiwala bypass	3.75	Dec.-2016
5.	74	Doraha bypass	2	Dec.-2016
6.	74	Kelakheda bypass	2.85	Dec.-2016
7.	74	Gadarpur bypass	8.8	Dec.-2016

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name/location of bypass	Length (in Km.)	Target for Completion
8.	125	Nanakmatta bypass	5.912	Sep.-2017
9.	125	Khatima bypass	8.311	Sep.-2017
10.	87	Rampur bypass	8.60	
11.	87	Bilaspur bypass	7.3	
12.	87	Haldwani bypass	13.202	
13.	74	Najibabad bypass	10.119	Works awarded.
14.	74	Nagina bypass	5.770	Appointed date
15.	74	Dhampur bypass	4.426	targeted by December
16.	74	Udhowala bypass	4.010	2016. Completion
17.	74	Jaspur bypass	11.283	within 30 months
18.	74	Kashipur bypass	23.241	after appointed date.
19.	73	Roorkee bypass	11.288	
20.	73	Chutmalpur bypass	3.702	
21.	72A	Chutmalpur bypass	6.213	
22.	73	Saharanpur bypass	43.394	

Compensation to vehicle owners impacted by banning of diesel vehicles

2404. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the order of the National Green Tribunal banning diesel vehicles of more than ten years old in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interests of vehicle owners who had paid one time road tax for a period of 15 years and their vehicles are still road worthy;

(c) whether Government has any plans to compensate such owners of such vehicles and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not giving adequate time and permission to such vehicle owners to sell their vehicles outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Heavy Industries has filed affidavit dated 28.7.2016 furnishing status report before the Hon'ble NGT, Delhi for compliance of order dated 18.07.2016 and 20.07.2016. Further hearing before Hon'ble NGT is pending.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has drafted a concept note on “Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme” which has been uploaded on the Ministry’s website: www.morth.nic.in, inviting comments and suggestion. This concept note aims to incentivise the scrapping of old vehicles.

Road Safety Bill

2405. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of proposed Road Safety Bill;
- (b) whether any consultations have been held with the States and other stakeholders;
- (c) if so, the details of suggestions/objections made by States, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the proposed Bill is in compliance with the Road Safety Audit or is going to add some more road features in the Bill in addition to what is there in the Road Safety Audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Road Transport and Safety Bill was prepared by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in 2014. However, after the consultation with the Stakeholders and the observations of the States, further consultation and deliberations shall be required for adopting the Bill. As of now, the necessary amendments in the current Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are being introduced through amendments.

(b) and (c) Ministry constituted a Group of Transport Ministers from States who have given their recommendations to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and not to proceed ahead with the Road Transport and Safety Bill. Presently, Ministry is proposing the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 keeping the need for urgent changes in the Motor Vehicles Act, pending the finalization of the Road Transport and Safety Bill, to address safety and efficiency issues in the transport sector. The need to update the legislation related to road transport was felt in keeping with new systems and practices that have evolved in various parts of the world. Enhancement of penalties, strengthening public transport, safeguarding, protecting, Good Samaritans, enhancing customer care facility, etc. are the main features of the Road Safety Bill.

(d) The Road Safety Audit is dealt by the IRC:SP:88-2010 prepared by Indian Road Congress.

Four laning of Mahulia-Bahragoda-Chichira NH

†2406. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four laning of the Mahulia-Bahragoda-Chichira road on NH-33 and NH-6 is pending for the last three years;

(b) whether the Central Government had announced its construction but only an agency has been selected till now even after the passage of five months time since then;

(c) by when the work on this road would be completed; and

(d) Government's plan for speedy completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Concession Agreement for Four laning of Mahulia- Baharagora- Chichira section of NH-33 and NH-6 in the State of Jharkhand was executed on 29.02.2012, however construction could not be taken up and the Concession Agreement was terminated on 3.9.2014 as conditions precedent could not be fulfilled by the Concessionaire and NHAI.

Thereafter, the project has been again awarded and contract agreement was executed on 29.02.2016. The Appointed Date for the project is yet to be declared.

(c) and (d) The project is scheduled for completion in 30 month from Appointed Date. To ensure speedy completion of the work, all the required clearances including forest clearance have been obtained and acquisition of land has been expeditiously completed.

Projects under 'Setu Bharatam' in West Bengal

2407. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some projects under 'Setu Bharatam' are under consideration for West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost, project-wise; and

(c) by when these are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Road Transport and Highways has identified 22 number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) in the State of West Bengal under Setu Bharatam. Till date 19 number of ROBs with an estimated cost of ₹ 2288.45 crore have been sanctioned and balance 3 ROBs are included in Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of ROBs are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of road over bridges in West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction cost (₹ lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Construction of ROB and its approached in lieu of Level Crossing No. 23/SPL/T at km 52.712 of NH-35	8,184.00
2.	Construction of ROB and its approached in lieu of Level Crossing No. DVC/17/SPL at km 258.6 of NH-60	3,833.00
3.	Construction of ROB and its approached in lieu of Level Crossing No. 27/t Habra Gate-1 at km 23.969 of NH-35	9,833.00
4.	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approached in lieu of Level Crossing at km 652.6 of NH-31	7,406.27
5.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 26T-A (Near Ashok Nagar) at km 20.578 of NH-35	11,421.00
6.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 27T-A (Near Habra Gate-2) at km 22.882 of NH-35	11,367.00
7.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 10/B/T at km 307.050 of NH-60	15,587.00
8.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing RUB (Rly. km 31/22-24) between Bhedia and Bolapur in Bhedia at km 41.760 of NH-2B	11,760.52
9.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. KA-61 at km 194.850 of NH-60	7,883.00
10.	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of LC Gate No. SK-202/SPL Rly km 27.976 between Sevoke and Bagrakot in Sevoke at km 592.40 of NH-31	15,939.88

1	2	3
11.	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of Level Crossing at km 615.5 of NH-31	10,267.00
12.	Construction of 4-lane ROB (Twins 2-lanes) and its approaches in replacement of Level Crossing at km 3.950 of NH-2B (Railway km 226/0) at Talit	14,588.99
13.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing at km 661.100 on NH-31	10,891.00
14.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 1/T/SPL (at Barasat Kazipara) at km 3.25 on NH-35	12,362.00
15.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Level Crossing No. 6/B/T at km 284.170 on NH-60	14,919.00
16.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of Unmanned Level Crossing at km 303.9 on NH-60	16,027.00
17.	Construction of twins 2-lane ROB and its approaches in replacement of existing Level Crossing Gate No.-38 (Rly km 165/21-165/23) between Chondrakona Road and Garbeta Stations in Kamadiha at km 159.448 of NH-60	10,176.00
18.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 21/SPL/E at km 338.600 of NH-60	12,721.00
19.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing at km 154.617 of NH-60	23,678.00
20.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing No. 39A/E at km 193 of NH-60	To be Sanctioned
21.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing at km 624.4 of NH-31	To be Sanctioned
22.	Construction of ROB and its approaches in lieu of level crossing at km 24 of NH-34	To be Sanctioned

Corpus of CRF

2408. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:
SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current corpus of Central Road Fund (CRF) along with the releases made therefrom during the last three years, State-wise;

- (b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds to the States/Union Territories;
- (c) the amount received in CRF during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of proposals received and sanctioned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry of Finance levies/collects cess on petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil, which is initially credited to the consolidated fund of India and thereafter the amount is transferred by appropriation, after adjusting cost of collection, to the Central Road Fund (CRF). The funds accrued under the CRF during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were ₹ 19,263 crore, ₹ 26,108 crore and ₹ 69,809 crore (provisional) respectively.

(b) and (c) This Ministry allocates funds to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads (Non-Rural Roads) under the CRF Scheme. The funds for development of State roads under CRF scheme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of 30 per cent weightage to fuel consumption and 70 per cent weightage to the geographical area. The fund under CRF is non-lapsable. Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads of Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI and ISC) as per the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time. The State/UT-wise details of the CRF accrual and releases and allocation and Release/Expenditure under EI and ISC Schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) The State-wise details of projects approved/sanctioned for development of State Roads under CRF and EI and ISC Schemes during the last three years is at given in the Statement-III and IV respectively.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise accrual and release during the last three years under CRF*

		2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (Provisional)			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Accrual	Release*		Accrual	Release*		Accrual	Release		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.24	197.24		225.15	#73.12		137.51		178.13	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.49	33.27		48.36	55.00		53.21		20.53	
3.	Assam	46.02	18.28		52.59	42.44		58.44		46.34	
4.	Bihar	64.38	45.47		73.73	83.36		81.70		80.88	
5.	Chhattisgarh	77.53	54.07		89.32	0.00		99.73		84.13	
6.	Goa	6.35	18.37		6.34	2.41		6.69		7.52	
7.	Gujarat	141.01	100.70		162.26	110.42		178.81		61.05	
8.	Haryana	66.42	66.42		73.73	73.73		80.25		79.45	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.19	24.80		37.26	0.00		41.00		95.14	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.80	79.19		131.87	43.96		145.38		44.42	
11.	Jharkhand	51.46	46.14		59.46	17.74		66.29		9.10	
12.	Karnataka	138.06	138.06		160.14	170.51		179.98		164.46	
13.	Kerala	46.70	70.40		53.65	54.60		60.48		59.88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	178.87	178.87	207.18	180.99	229.11	211.98
15.	Maharashtra	236.67	621.40	269.28	100.00	292.50	432.85
16.	Manipur	11.79	6.03	13.74	13.35	15.12	7.18
17.	Meghalaya	14.06	11.40	16.12	5.14	17.74	5.51
18.	Mizoram	10.88	0.00	12.68	4.23	13.96	4.70
19.	Nagaland	8.84	5.55	10.04	5.95	11.05	0.11
20.	Odisha	93.85	53.68	108.08	123.42	120.37	125.98
21.	Punjab	56.22	55.83	62.89	27.58	68.62	48.22
22.	Rajasthan	208.56	221.22	241.54	286.44	268.08	72.72
23.	Sikkim	4.08	0.00	4.76	1.55	5.23	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	129.90	127.82	153.01	155.09	161.95	160.33
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	#	#81.84	109.32	108.23
26.	Tripura	6.12	3.79	7.14	6.31	7.85	0.08
27.	Uttarakhand	33.78	119.46	38.32	25.51	41.87	0.42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	182.72	182.72	209.56	234.26	229.99	227.69
29.	West Bengal	68.01	86.81	78.49	85.80	85.77	55.48
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	0.00	2.11	0.00	2.66	0.70

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	68.39	336.14	22.20	14.59	25.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	10.72	20.59	15.44	15.44	5.00	4.90

*Funds to some States have been released more than accrual of a state from the unspent balance of previous years of that States.

#Against Andhra Pradesh accrual ₹ 225.15 crore, ₹ 73.12 crore released for the State Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 81.84 crore released for the Telangana.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise allocation and release during the last three years under EI and ISC

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Provisional)		(₹ in crore)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	243.86	0.00	250.00	0.00	355.35	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		12.45		9.26		22.43	
3.	Assam		0.00		0.93		6.30	
4.	Bihar		0.00		0.00		6.41	
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00		0.00		0.00	
6.	Goa		0.00		0.00		7.89	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat		0.00		15.16		6.13
8.	Haryana		8.00		0.00		1.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		15.00		12.00		0.00
11.	Jharkhand		0.00		11.40		0.00
12.	Karnataka		45.22		0.00		34.75
13.	Kerala		0.00		20.56		0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.00
15.	Maharashtra		0.00		0.00		9.38
16.	Manipur		4.53		0.00		12.72
17.	Meghalaya		7.00		0.00		13.67
18.	Mizoram		0.00		0.00		0.00
19.	Nagaland		18.62		8.00		33.74
20.	Odisha		0.00		0.00		18.06
21.	Punjab		0.00		0.00		12.71
22.	Rajasthan		61.91		0.00		8.21
23.	Sikkim		31.74		0.00		0.00

24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00		3.79	0.30
25.	Telangana	0.00		0.00	2.17
26.	Tripura	0.00		0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00		0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13.71		12.00	68.77
29.	West Bengal	18.50		0.00	0.00
30.	Andama and Nicobar Islands	18.36	1.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00		0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00		0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00		0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00		0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00		0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00		0.00	1.79

Statement-III

The State-wise details of projects approved for development of State Roads under CRF scheme during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	584.25	-	-	1	5.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	8	97.94	9	80.74
3.	Assam	9	61.87	9	90.03	16	66.84
4.	Bihar	5	205.74	9	124.67	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	10	305.56	-	-
6.	Goa	5	58.82	1	29.42	-	-
7.	Gujarat	14	95.20	-	-	9	473.02
8.	Haryana	4	99.53	-	-	11	280.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	48.93	14	55.59	44	197.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	110.67	17	347.41	25	785.56
11.	Jharkhand	2	98.21	2	16.25	5	252.71
12.	Karnataka	256	1000.00	15	70.50	-	-
13.	Kerala	29	313.81	-	-	2	50.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	27	1045.00
15.	Maharashtra	38	440.40	85	1787.00	170	3111.38
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	4	35.49
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	6	58.63
18.	Mizoram	2	20.36	-	-	4	29.92
19.	Nagaland	2	37.48	1	16.93	13	284.60
20.	Odisha	7	136.64	4	70.86	22	257.73
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	3	95.91
22.	Rajasthan	49	311.92	14	342.03	56	1762.28
23.	Sikkim	-	-	4	17.55	4	32.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	32	255.00	-	-	78	390.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	58	615.75	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	1	6.47	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	38	1264.17
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	10	89.49	12	210.58
29.	West Bengal	-	-	6	238.54	5	195.28
30.	Delhi	3	163.07	-	-	-	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	6	44.38
32.	Puducherry	6	48.40	-	-	-	-

Statement-IV

The State-wise details of projects sanctioned for development of State Roads under EI and ISC scheme during the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	20.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	7.45	1	9.86
3.	Assam	-	-	2	60.47	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	2	23.96	-	-
5.	Goa	-	-	1	9.06	-	-
6.	Gujarat	2	21.93	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	1	5.94	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	17.46	1	37.42	1	25.38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	1	158.84
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	24.23	1	20.85
11.	Karnataka	4	62.29	-	-	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	1	78.65	-	-	1	649.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Manipur	-	-	2	63.59	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1	60.15
15.	Mizoram	-	-	1	23.97	-	-
16.	Nagaland	1	40.77	2	56.97	2	53.81
17.	Odisha	1	55.01	1	52.42	2	52.51
18.	Punjab	1	4.64	1	12.15	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	-	-	2	19.54	1	37.86
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	39.03	-	-	2	90.91
21.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	1	36.46
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	85.12	3	254.45
23.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	1	56.52
24.	Puducherry	1	3.48	-	-	-	-

Pending NHAI projects

2409. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects which are pending for completion;

(b) the reasons for the delay in their completion; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) 112 projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are delayed beyond the scheduled date of completion. These include projects currently under implementation also. The reasons for delay are land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of Soil/Aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation, disputes. Government has permitted one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete languishing national highway projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode

and also allowed Rationalised Compensation to concessionaires, in case delays are not attributable to them, to address fund crunch in such highway projects. With a view to ameliorate the shortage of equity and improve liquidity, Government has also allowed Securitization of future cash flows, Deferment of Premium in stressed highway projects, Harmonious Substitution in financially stressed highway projects and 100% Equity Divestment after 2 years of construction of all highway projects under PPP mode. Various steps have also been taken by the Government/NHAI to remove the hurdles affecting the construction of NH projects which includes streamlining of land acquisition and regulatory clearances, close coordination with other Ministries, revamped Disputes Resolution Mechanism.

Progress of Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway project

2410. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway project is progressing as per the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the revised cost estimates and timelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) At present, Feasibility study of Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway project is in progress.

(c) The delay in progress of project is mainly due to finalisation of land acquisition and other pre-construction activities.

Delay in completion of expansion of National Highways works in Andhra Pradesh

2411. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the delay being caused in completion of expansion of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) which are the National Highways facing this problem;

(d) the details of works completed and yet to be completed, so far; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Ministry for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two works on NH-5 and one work on NH-18 of National Highways Authority of India in Andhra Pradesh are delayed mainly due to delay in land acquisition and utility shifting.

(d) 48 development works were in progress in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 01.04.2016. 3 works have been completed during 2016-17.

(e) The ongoing projects are regularly monitored by this Ministry, National Highways Authority of India and Regional Officers at Vijayawada. The pre-construction activities like land acquisition and utility shifting are being expedited through regular persuasion with the concerned authorities of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Payment of penalty for delay in road projects

2412. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHAI proposes to pay penalty to private developers in BOT projects in case it fails to get statutory clearances and approvals within the scheduled time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move would place greater accountability on NHAI in PPP road projects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any penalty clause has also been imposed on private developers who fail to achieve the target set by NHAI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these changes are likely to encourage private developers in road infrastructure and speedy construction of highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Such provisions already exist. If the authority does not procure fulfillment of any or all of the Conditions Precedent and the delay is not due to breach of agreement by the concessionaire or Force Majeure, the Authority shall pay to the Concessionaire Damages in an amount calculated at the rate of 0.1% of the Performance Security for each day's delay until the fulfillment of such Conditions Precedent, subject to a maximum of 20% of the Performance Security.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The above provision encourages timely completion of project by the concessionaire.

Bharatmala Pariyojana

2413. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Bharatmala Pariyojana being taken up by Government;
- (b) the details of State roads along coastal areas, including connectivity of non-major ports and tourist places, proposed to be taken up in Maharashtra thereunder; and
- (c) the initiatives taken up, so far, in this direction and the State Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has formulated an ambitious programme *inter-alia* to improve the road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, places of tourist interest, construction/rehabilitation/widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/ Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs and improvement of newly declared NHs, providing connectivity to District Head Quarters etc. Funding and other issues are yet to be tied up.

Ponds along highways

2414. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to construct ponds along the highways as a measure of water conservation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether budgetary provisions has been made for this purpose; and
- (d) 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) to (d) No, Sir. However, Ministry has issued tentative guidelines for drainage through rain water harvesting and artificial recharging along National Highways which stipulates that all road projects may have one recharge shaft of 0.5m diameter for 10 to 15m depth on each side of the carriageway along the side drain in each kilometer as part of the project.

Coastal highways as NHs

2415. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of National Highways along the coastline, State-wise;
- (b) the length of coastal highways not yet notified as National Highways, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to notify the same as National Highways; and
- (d) by when they are likely to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Total length of National Highways (NHs) along the coastline, State/Union Territory (UT)-wise is as follows:-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory (UT)	Total Length of NHs along coastline in km.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	974
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
3.	Daman and Diu	22
4.	Goa	262
5.	Gujarat	940
6.	Karnataka	298
7.	Kerala	692
8.	Maharashtra	493
9.	Odisha	437
10.	Puducherry	41
11.	Tamil Nadu	154
12.	West Bengal	7

(b) to (d) Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of State roads as new NH are made from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

The Ministry has formulated an ambitious programme *inter-alia* to improve the road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, places of tourist interest, construction/rehabilitation/widening of major bridges and Railway

Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs and improvement of newly declared NHs, providing connectivity to District Head Quarters etc. Funding and other issues are yet to be tied up.

Quality roads in border States

2416. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to provide quality roads for better connectivity in border States of the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard in each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and Maintenance of NHs for improving connectivity of different areas, including border States of country, is a continuous process and taken up from time to time depending upon requirement, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of NHs/roads constructed during the last three years, including those in the border States, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, the Ministry has formulated an ambitious programme *inter-alia* to improve the road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, places of tourist interest, construction/rehabilitation/widening of major bridges and Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs and improvement of newly declared NHs, providing connectivity to District Head Quarters etc. However, funding and other issues are yet to be tied up.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of NHs/roads constructed during the last three years, including those in the Border States

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Length completed (in km.)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163	136	462
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122	88	80

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	226	178	87
4.	Bihar	195	115	181
5.	Chandigarh	0	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	165	307	327
7.	Delhi	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	0	2
9.	Gujarat	156	139	277
10.	Haryana	34	86	170
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30	34	100
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	167	57	34
13.	Jharkhand	175	126	119
14.	Karnataka	50	130	314
15.	Kerala	21	29	10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	492	335	306
17.	Maharashtra	229	124	324
18.	Manipur	74	46	6
19.	Meghalaya	303	88	50
20.	Mizoram	5	5	15
21.	Nagaland	0	13	25
22.	Odisha	246	386	268
23.	Puducherry	0	14	22
24.	Punjab	37	115	154
25.	Rajasthan	434	853	1063
26.	Sikkim	8	30	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	242	58	237
28.	Telangana	0	171	222
29.	Tripura	3	18	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	485	542	669
31.	Uttarakhand	6	49	335
32.	West Bengal	190	138	203
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

Maintenance of Pathalgaon to Jashpur stretch on NH-78

2417. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on maintenance on Pathalgaon to Jashpur (Shank border) stretch on NH 78 during the last five years;

(b) whether recently a large amount was again allocated for maintenance of this stretch and within few days it went bad and now it is difficult to drive on this road;

(c) whether Government would take note of it and a special team would be sent to audit the accounts for maintenance for the last five years and take action on Chhattisgarh NH team at Raipur, Ambikapur and Jashpur; and

(d) whether Government would maintain the road as it is getting bad in rains and traffic would face problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) An amount of Rupees 33.67 crores has been spent during last five years on maintenance of Pathalgaon–Jashpur–Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand Broder Section NH-78. The improvement and widening to two lane with paved shoulder of this road is included under National Highway Development Project (Phase IV) and the work of development of Pathalgaon–Kankuri Section has been awarded on 31.03.2016.

(c) Audit of National Highway Divisions of State PWD is being carried out by Accountant General of State Government and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(d) The road is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by Chhattisgarh State PWD.

Banning of diesel vehicles

2418. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has recently directed diesel vehicles older than 10 years to be deregistered in NCR of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether scrapping policy has been developed by Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) how the owners of more than 10 years old diesel vehicles in Delhi would be compensated; and

(f) whether Government would advise for annual health check ups of all motor vehicles for reducing air pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal *vide* its order dated 18.07.2016 in O.A. 21 of 2014, Vardhaman Kaushik *V/s* Union of India has directed that diesel vehicles older than 10 years to be deregistered in NCR of Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has drafted a concept note on “Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme” which has been uploaded on the Ministry’s website: www.morth.nic.in inviting comments and suggestion. This concept note aims to incentivise the scrapping of old vehicles.

(f) As per rule 115(7) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, after the expiry of a period of one year from the date on which the motor-vehicles was first registered, every such vehicle shall carry a valid Pollution Under Control Certificate issued by an agency authorised for this purpose by State Government. The validity of certificate shall be for six months and the certificate shall always be carried in the vehicle and produced on demand by the officers referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 116: Provided that the validity of the certificate shall be twelve months for the vehicles manufactured as per Bharat Stage-IV norms.

Participation of CRCC in NHAI projects

2419. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC) has expressed keen interest in participating in projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details of projects on which they have shown interest;

(c) whether NHAI is willing to tweak rules to allow CRCC in road projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A high level delegation from the China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (CRCC) has shown keen interest in projects of NHAI. CRCC has shown keen interest to

participate in the upcoming projects of NHAI under Engineering, Procurement and construction (EPC) and Hybrid Annuity Model.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question doesn't arise.

Emission norms for vehicles

2420. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transition from Euro-VI to Bharat Stage-VI emission norms for vehicles would pose a significant technological challenge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when technological changes would be made in the vehicles which are affordable on pricing and less polluting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Sir, The transition from Euro-VI to Bharat Stage-VI emission norms for vehicles would not pose a significant technological challenge as the fuel specification of BS-VI fuel has been derived and finalized from Euro-VI. Government has issued draft notification number G.S.R. 187(E) dated 19.02.2016 regarding mass emission standards for BS-VI fuel to be implemented from 1st April, 2020. This will significantly reduce the harmful emission from automobiles. The pricing will depend on the market competition and production practices.

Road construction projects in Haryana

2421. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Haryana Government during the last three years for road construction projects in the State;

(b) the number of proposals approved and pending for consideration with the Central Government; and

(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the

country. Responsibility for development and maintenance of roads other than National Highways rest with the respective State Governments/Union Territories (UTs). Out of 121 proposals received from the Government of Haryana during the last three years, depending upon the availability of funds and available bank of sanction, 64 proposals were approved for development of National Highways. With the lapse of Annual Plans during the last three years, the unapproved proposals automatically deem to be returned to the Government of Haryana and as such, no proposal is pending with this Ministry.

Work on Raipur-Jagdalpur NH-43

†2422. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of four laning of National Highway No. 43 from Raipur to Jagdalpur;

(b) whether construction of a bypass is necessary on this highway at Keshkal Ghat, which has 11 hairpin bends which cause frequent accidents;

(c) whether any proposal regarding the same has been sent to Government for approval under LWE scheme; and

(d) whether sanction for ₹ 872.66 lakh was obtained from the Ministry on the 3rd March, 2008 for construction of a bridge over Markandi river on the above highway but as it was necessary to construct a high quality bridge over this river a proposal for approval was sent to Government on the 6th September, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Tender has been invited for four laning of Raipur to Dhamtari section of National Highway No. 43 in two packages and Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder for Dhamtari to Jagdalpur section of National Highway No. 43 has been awarded in four packages.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from Kanker to Bedma section of National Highway No. 43 including Keshkal Bypass has been awarded.

(d) Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from Dahikonda to Jagdalpur section of National Highway No. 43 including the construction of bridge across Markandi river has been awarded.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Farmers under MGNREGA

2423. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have volunteered to do work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to supplement their agricultural income; and

(b) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The Scheme supplements the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural Households.

Utilization of funds allocated under MGNREGA

†2424. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount spent, so far, by States/Union Territories out of the total amount allocated by Government under MGNREGA during the financial year 2016-17;

(b) the reasons for the delay in spending the amount, if any;

(c) the total number of people provided employment under MGNREGA in States/ Union Territories, so far, during the financial year 2016-17;

(d) whether Government proposes to take special measures for providing health related services/facilities to MGNREGA workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The funds are released based on the agreed to Labour Budget, funds available with the State verification of the utilization certificate etc. The fund release to various States is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to make funds available as per actual basis. The State/UT-wise details of total available funds, total expenditure and percentage of expenditure

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

against total available fund under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during the FY 2016-17 (as on 03.08.2016) is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the total number of Household provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the FY 2016-17 (as on 03.08.2016) is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) The welfare measures under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are elaborated in Paragraphs 23 to 28 of Schedule II of Act, 2005. The details are as under: -

- The facilities of safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed shall be provided at the work site.
- In case the number of children below the age of five years accompanying the women working at any site is five or more, provisions shall be made to depute one of such women workers to look after such children. The person so deputed shall be paid wage rate. The most marginalized women in the locality, women in exploitative conditions or bonded labour or those vulnerable to being trafficked or liberated manual scavengers should be employed for providing child care services.
- If any personal injury is caused to any person employed under the Scheme by any accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, he shall be entitled to such medical treatment as required, free of cost.
- Where hospitalisation of the injured worker is necessary, the State Government shall arrange for such hospitalisation including accommodation, treatment, medicines and payment of daily allowance which is not less than half of the wage rate.
- If a person employed under the Scheme meets with death or becomes permanently disabled by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, he or his legal heirs, as the case may be, shall be paid by the implementing agency an *ex-gratia* as per entitlements under the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana or as may be notified by the Central Government.
- If any personal injury is caused by accident to a child accompanying a person who is employed under the Scheme, such person shall be entitled to medical treatment free of cost; and in case of death or disablement of the child due to the said accident, *ex-gratia* shall be paid to the legal guardians as determined by the State Government.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of total available funds, total expenditure and percentage of expenditure against total available fund under MGNREGA

Financial Year 2016-17 (as on 03.08.2016)

Sl. No.	States	Total Funds Available including Opening Balance (In crore)	Total Expenditure (Actual) (In crore)	%age of expenditure against total available fund
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2788.97	2301.61	82.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.32	38.64	37.77
3.	Assam	947.38	802.21	84.68
4.	Bihar	1166.78	773.76	66.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	1562.62	1650.01	105.59
6.	Gujarat	611.45	377.02	61.66
7.	Haryana	77.1	113.84	147.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	352.36	178.8	50.74
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	473.05	338.12	71.48
10.	Jharkhand	594.73	911.92	153.33
11.	Karnataka	805.5	1287.17	159.80
12.	Kerala	1077.27	858.7	79.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2083.43	1670.19	80.17
14.	Maharashtra	1151.13	1281.80	111.35
15.	Manipur	396.52	40.55	10.23
16.	Meghalaya	534.95	408.63	76.39
17.	Mizoram	20.61	18.46	89.57
18.	Nagaland	502.45	1.24	0.25
19.	Odisha	1068.86	1151.46	107.73
20.	Punjab	307.15	272.20	88.62
21.	Rajasthan	3139.26	2788.98	88.84
22.	Sikkim	60.1	47.49	79.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	2588.85	2456.69	94.90

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Telangana	1295.10	1151.45	88.91
25.	Tripura	588.20	407.28	69.24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2398.49	2456.85	102.43
27.	Uttarakhand	360.41	340.87	94.58
28.	West Bengal	3954.72	3629.32	91.77
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.53	0.01	0.51
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.28	0.76	59.28
33.	Lakshadweep	0.53	0.11	20.93
34.	Puducherry	3.00	1.25	41.63
TOTAL		31017.07	27757.41	89.49

NR : Not Reported

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise details of the total number of household provided under MGNREGS

Financial Year 2016-17		(In lakh)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of HH provided employment (as on 03.08.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.72
3.	Assam	6.28
4.	Bihar	8.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.72
6.	Gujarat	4.68
7.	Haryana	1.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.68

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	12.92
11.	Karnataka	9.13
12.	Kerala	7.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.37
14.	Maharashtra	10.76
15.	Manipur	1.74
16.	Meghalaya	0.58
17.	Mizoram	1.85
18.	Nagaland	4.16
19.	Odisha	13.14
20.	Punjab	3.20
21.	Rajasthan	36.00
22.	Sikkim	0.42
23.	Tamil Nadu	52.77
24.	Telangana	21.93
25.	Tripura	5.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37.26
27.	Uttarakhand	3.11
28.	West Bengal	30.76
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Goa	0.02
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00003
34.	Puducherry	0.09
TOTAL		343.53

Work under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana

2425. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under progress in the country, as well as in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana;

(b) the details of proposals received under PMGSY from the said States during the last two years; and

(c) the details of allocations made to those States under PMGSY during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) '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. 'As per PMGSY Guidelines, execution of PMGSY works is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. State-wise details of physical target and achievement under PMGSY during the current financial year (2016-17), including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Year-wise details of proposals received under PMGSY from the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are as under:—

State	Received (2014-15)		Received (2015-16)	
	Value of proposals (₹ in crore)	No. of works	Value of proposals (₹ in crore)	No. of works
Maharashtra	101.32	48	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	666.11	134	3477.54	714
Haryana	-	-	39.16	5

(c) State-wise and year-wise details of allocation and funds released under PMGSY to the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

State	2014-15		2015-16	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Maharashtra	221.00	212.53	553.30	553.30
Uttar Pradesh	591.00	638.70	1110.35	1110.35
Haryana	224.00	218.96	304.69	304.69

Statement*State-wise details of physical target and achievement under PMGSY during 2016-17*

Sl. No	State	Length (Km.)		No. of Habitations	
		Target	Length completed upto June'16	Target	Habitations connected upto June'16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350	218.47	150	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650	67.06	40	1
3.	Assam	750	33.75	500	1023
4.	Bihar (RWD)	6480	2030.75	3920	388
5.	Bihar (NEA)	60	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	2750	218.56	750	6
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	400	124.18	26	0
9.	Haryana	52	13.22	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	500	180.65	120	16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1050	15.05	120	3
12.	Jharkhand	3000	562.92	1950	118
13.	Karnataka	800	243.93	0	14
14.	Kerala	430	77.05	19	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6200	321	2450	208
16.	Maharashtra	1900	258.57	100	0
17.	Manipur	790	453.86	40	5
18.	Meghalaya	400	50.32	45	12
19.	Mizoram	200	43.12	5	0
20.	Nagaland	150	32	0	3
21.	Odisha	6200	1315.93	2050	1026
22.	Punjab	450	61.37	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	3000	262.20	1100	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	150	61.99	20	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	800	188.47	10	3
26.	Telangana	900	152.46	100	0
27.	Tripura	400	273.99	60	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3900	899.84	150	0
29.	Uttarakhand	1000	366.07	225	0
30.	West Bengal	4100	229.29	1050	16
TOTAL		48812	8756.07	15000	2910

Funds for Haryana under PMGSY

2426. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year in Haryana;

(b) the details of road projects completed during the said period in the State, project-wise; and

(c) the details of ongoing and pending works under PMGSY in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of fund allocated, expenditure incurred and road projects completed under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year in the State of Haryana are as under:—

(₹ in crore and length in km.)

Year	Release	Expenditure	Length of road works completed
2013-14	0	8.19	3.28
2014-15	218.96	383.83	633.39
2015-16	304.70	291.81	318.99
2016-17	23.76	0.42	13.22
(upto June, 2016)			

(c) As reported by the State Government, no work is pending, except one road and one bridge, where the work is going on.

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh under PMGSY

†2427. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under the fifteenth phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Madhya Pradesh Government has sent any proposal to the Central Government for its approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal would soon be decided upon or accorded sanction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network. As per the programme guidelines of PMGSY, the State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry of Rural Development for construction of roads and bridges under PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), which is the technical arm of the Ministry of Rural Development, to ensure that the proposals have been made duly vetted by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). The proposals of the States are then placed before the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee Chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration. The proposals meeting the requirements prescribed in the programme guidelines are approved by the Government of India.

A proposal for 504 roads of length of 1657.45 Km. and 145 bridges at a total estimated cost of ₹ 1318.187 crore has been recommended by Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee, under the Fifteenth Phase of PMGSY, 2016-17 (Batch-II) on 11.07.2016.

Meeting of NMC

2428. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) to oversee, monitor and help proper implementation of the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 and other acquisition processes;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how many meetings have been held by NMC since its inception to help land-losing and displaced farmers;

(c) whether farmers of Deverapalli, Polavaram Mandal, Gopalpuram, Rajempalem and Devipatnam Mandals have petitioned NMC to help them get fair and eligible compensation for land lost through the Forum on Social and Human Rights; and

(d) if so, the reasons for hesitation of NMC to call the petitioners for discussion to know their issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government has constituted a National Monitoring Committee as provided under Section 48 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

(b) Four meetings of the National Monitoring Committee have been held so far.

(c) and (d) The 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.

Implementation of SAGY

2429. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Member of Parliaments (MPs) who have opted for the first phase of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the amount allocated to each model village along with the details of amount spent, State-wise;

(c) whether the interest shown by MPs for SAGY in the second phase has declined; and

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

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 have adopted Gram Panchayat in the first phase under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is as under:-

Phase-I : 701

(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 one-time 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) As per guidelines of SAGY, the process of identification of GPs to be developed into Adarsh Grams is under way. 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 the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of success stories 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

Payment of interest on delayed payment under MGNREGA

†2430. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under MGNREGA there is a provision to pay interest on delayed payments of wages to workers and also a provision to punish the guilty officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of outstanding payments to workers along with in the amount of delayed payments during the last two years and the current year, State-wise including UP and Assam;

(d) whether the interest has been paid to the workers for delayed payments, as per rules and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) In order to ensure timely payment wages, Rules have been issued for timely payment of wages under which, it was suggested that clear accountability shall be fixed on the functionaries for timely performance of specific duties leading to payment of wages. All cases of delayed payment attract compensation @ 0.05% per day of delay, which is automatically calculated and paid by the State Government.

(c) to (e) Ministry has released ₹ 2941277.389 lakh (as on 01.08.2016) to the States/UTs during Financial Year 2016-17 to clear the pending liabilities (wage and material component) for the FY 2015-16 and implementation of the MGNREGA for the FY 2016-17. The States/UTs-wise details of payment of delay compensation for the FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 04.08.2016) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given in the Statement (See below). No interest is paid to workers for delayed payments.

Statement

Status of payment towards delay compensation

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 04.08.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	47.11	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	322.74	0.78
3.	Assam	0	0	0.003
4.	Bihar	0	0.12	0.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	13.75	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0.1885	0.7786

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	0	0.37	0.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1.81	1.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	10.23	64.73	21.19
12.	Karnataka	0.03	0.6	15.85
13.	Kerala	0	1.99	1.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	49.4	15.5
15.	Maharashtra	738.24	492.62	158.59
16.	Manipur	0	1.39	0.21
17.	Meghalaya	0	101.76	0
18.	Mizoram	0	32.78335	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0.43	7.88	1.3
21.	Punjab	0	50.1661	9.0136
22.	Rajasthan	1.34	18.88	5.61
23.	Sikkim	0	6.11	0.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	8.04	354.71
25.	Telangana	0	396.23	1.68
26.	Tripura	0	0.43	3.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	18.63	6.25
29.	West Bengal	0	7.03	0.23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		750.27	1644.75	598.41

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Bihar

†2431. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages with population of 500 in Bihar wherein roads are yet to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), district-wise;
- (b) by when these roads are likely to be constructed;
- (c) the amount of funds needed therefor and by when it would be made available;
- (d) the names of roads in Buxar which have recently been approved under PMGSY and the names of villages still deprived of such link roads; and
- (e) the names of agencies which have been awarded such works and by when these works are scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) '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 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) about 6200 Km. of road works having 2445 habitations with population more than 500 are yet to be constructed in Bihar. The State Government has reported that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 1610.16 Km. of road works have been submitted to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA). Apart from this, DPRs of 1142.16 Km. of road works are ready for submission and field survey for rest is going on in the State.

(c) Total value of on-going works in Bihar, till June 2016, is ₹ 6973 crore. Against this, total Indicative Annual Allocation for 2016-17 of Bihar is ₹ 5,000 crore which includes ₹ 3000 crore as Central Share and ₹ 2,000 crore as State Share. An amount of ₹ 574.80 crore has already been released to the State, during 2016-17.

(d) and (e) The details of road works sanctioned in Buxar District during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the name of Agencies which have been awarded such works and status of completion of road works is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of road works sanctioned in Buxar District during 2012-13 and 2013-14

(All costs are in lakhs and all lengths are in kms.)

Sl. No.	District Name	Block Name	Package No.	Sanctioned Year	Road Name	Name of Benefited Habitations	Sanction Cost	Road Length (Kms.)	Expenditure Till Date	Stage of Progress	Contractor Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR-08R-095	2012-2013	L059-Barahi-Bhadsari	Bhada, Dubauli, Harijan Tola Purab, Kumhar Tola, Musahar Dera, Mushahar Toli, Mushar Tola	425.23	6.43	417.41	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (19 Jan., 2013)
2.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR-08R-112	2012-2013	Sundar Tola-Dhasi	Dhasi	221.64	3.648	208.84	Completed	Meera Upadhaya (31 Jan., 2013)
3.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR-08R-114	2012-2013	NH30 Usara More-Bhadwar	Bhadwar	307.91	4.7	292.52	Maintenance	M/s Jai Mahabir (05 Feb., 2013)
4.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR08R-096	2012-2013	L054-Kathi Suraisi to Master Tola (VR54)	Kuawan	160.96	2.52	128.59	Surface Course/BT Stage	M/s Brijnan Dan Singh (09 July, 2013)

5.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR08R-097	2012-2013	L055-Mahoris Asthan to Purab Tola (VR55)	Purab Tola, Purwa	84.36	1.33	75.7	Maintenance	Dhan Bhadur Singh (18 March, 2013)
6.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR08R-101	2012-2013	L028-Brahmpur Bagan Road to Kant village (L028)	Harijan Toli, Kant	149.77	2	149.76	Completed	Sunil Singh (05 Feb., 2013)
7.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR08R-113	2012-2013	L033-Bagen Gola to Baruha (VR33)	Baruhan, Harijan Tola, Yadav Tola	173.68	2.65	163.74	Completed	Parikshit Singh (04 Feb., 2013)
8.	Buxar	Brahmpur	BR-08R-148	2013-2014	L029-Brahmpur Bagan Road to Banswar (L029)	Baswar, Harijan Toli Purab, Rajpur	224.92	3.75	210.37	Completed	Parikshit Singh (03 Dec., 2013)
9.	Buxar	Buxar	BR08R122	2012-2013	Bhatwalia-Baruna	Baruna	83.43	1.27	79.55	Completed	Kamlesh Kumar Singh (21 Mar., 2013)
10.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-107	2012-2013	L049- Simri Sonbarsa SH to Majharia (L49)	Majharia	110.14	1.755	106.9	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (10 Jan., 2013)
11.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-117	2012-2013	Buxar Itarigop Nuan (T04)- Pandaypatti	Pandeypatti	126.78	2	121.24	Maintenance	Sanjeev (31 Jan., 2013)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-118	2012-2013	Buxar Ara NH-84 (T01)-Sarimpur	Sarimpur	112.25	1.5	85.11	Completed	Arvind Singh (14 Mar., 2013)
13.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-127	2012-2013	Bairi-Haripur Nikris	Haripur	197.23	3	197.23	Completed	Parikshit Singh (14 Mar., 2013)
14.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-128	2012-2013	Buxar Ara NH-84 (T01)-Harkishan Pur	Harikishun Pur	107.47	1.7	96.95	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (10 Jan., 2013)
15.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-129	2012-2013	Jarigawan-Karhansi	Dubali, Tetrahar	153.04	2.38	153.04	Maintenance	Ramchabila Rai (19 Jan., 2013)
16.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-130	2012-2013	L030-Jaso Medaon Kulaharia to Nidhwan (L30)	Nidhwan	175.92	2.559	165.29	Maintenance	Parikshit Singh (1 Jan., 2013)
17.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08-125	2012-2013	L024-Parari Sonebarsa SH, T01 to Dahiwar (L24)	Dahiwar Dusadh Toli	75.79	1.15	72.45	Maintenance	Sri Krishna Singh (14 Mar., 2013)
18.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-121	2012-2013	L075-L021 To Kothia (VR75)	Chhotakki Kothiya	144.5	2.25	139.39	Maintenance	Hemant Kumar Singh (10 Jan., 2013)

19.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-159	2013-2014	L066-Mahdah Main Road Jagdishpur SC Tola to Hause of Muna Paswan Tola (VR66)	Mahdah Harijan Tola	40.7	0.54	21.28	Completed	Mukul Anand (03 Feb., 2015)
20.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-160	2013-2014	L027-Jaso Nadaon to Parasian (L27)	Parasian	106.38	1.423	93.96	Completed	Parikshit Singh (24 Mar., 2015)
21.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-161	2013-2014	L065-Simri Sonbarsa Path Main Road To Pandeypur Upadhyaypur (Vr65)	Jagadhra, Pandeypur	105	1.5	64.1	Completed	Parikshit Singh (24 Mar., 2015)
22.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-162	2013-2014	L051-Dadherchak Desar Bujurg Road to Umarpur (L51)	Agram Ke Dera, Ahir Toli, Harijan Toli, Rampur, Umarpur	53.31	0.724	0	Agreement	Parikshit Singh (23 Mar., 2015)
23.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-163	2013-2014	L068-Ahirauli Garani Road to Arjunpur Harijan Tola (VR68)	Arjunpur, Arjunpur Harijan Toli, Dom Toli, Harijan Toli, Mallah Toli	62.04	0.855	54.02	Completed	Mukul Anand (03 Feb., 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Buxar	Buxar	BR-08R-164	2013-2014	L031-Nidhwan to Sangrampur (L31)	Sangrampur	484.57	6.511	435.81	Completed	M/s Brijnandan Singh (24 May, 2015)
25.	Buxar	Chakki	BR-08R-105	2012-2013	Chakki-Jawahi Diar	Bazar, Bhariar, Bin Tola Bazar, Bin Tola Purab, Harijan Tola, Jawahin Diara, Muslim Tola, Yadav Tola	675.12	12.03	663.75	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (16 April, 2013)
26.	Buxar	Chakki	BR-08R-099	2012-2013	L046-L045 to Arak (VR46)	Arak, Henwan	163.57	2.5	149.42	Completed	Kamlesh Kumar Singh (05 Feb., 2013)
27.	Buxar	Chaugai	BR-08R-110	2012-2013	Koran Sarai Chaugain (T03) - Khewali	Khewali	151.22	2.32	145.12	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (05 Feb., 2013)
28.	Buxar	Chaugai	BR-08R-165	2013-2014	L028-Koran Sarai Bagen Road to Phafder (VR28)	Dhobi Tola, Harijan Tola East, Harijan Tola West, Phaphdar Dakhin Tola, Phaphder,	150.88	1.969	132.18	Completed	Satish Kumar Singh (12 March, 2015)

29.	Buxar	Chaugai	BR-08R-166	2013-2014	L 029-Chaugai to Baide (L029)	Thakur Bari, Yadaw Tola	57.38	0.776	48.08	Completed	Satish Kumar Singh (12 March, 2015)
30.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-126	2012-2013	L041-Kashipur To Chhuni (VR41)	Bin Toli, Brahman Toli, Chhuni, Dusadh Toli, Harijan Toli, Husenpur, Kahar Toli, Kashipur, Mahuawari, Mohanpur	84.52	1.3	78.18	Maintenance	M/s Jai Mahabir (10 Jan., 2013)
31.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-167	2013-2014	L080-Isapur Kamkhya Path To Sonpa Harijan Tola (VR80)	Sonpa Harijan Toli	74.96	1	62.88	Completed	Rohit Kumar Singh (07 March, 2015)
32.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-168	2013-2014	L044-Chhuni To Baghelwa (VR44)	Baghelwa	180.62	2.5	157.13	Completed	Alok Kumar Singh (14 Nov., 2015)
33.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-169	2013-2014	L081-Chausa Mohnia SH to Banarpur Harijan Tola (VR81)	Banarpur Harijan Tola	64.15	0.7	57.7	Completed	Rohit Kumar Singh (07 Mar 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-170	2013-2014	L 085-Sikraul to Sikraul Harijan Tola (VR85)	Sikraul Harijan Toli	71.79	1	64.48	Completed	Rohit Kumar Singh (07 Mar., 2015)
35.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-171	2013-2014	L 067-Khochari Basi PWD Road to Puraina Kathatar (VR67)	Kathatar	149.71	2.1	109.61	Surface Course/BT Stage	Alok Kumar Singh (14 Nov., 2015)
36.	Buxar	Chausa	BR-08R-172	2013-2014	L 062-Chausa Rampur Road to Gopalpur (VR62)	Gopalpur	69.11	1	62.16	Completed	Rohit Kumar Singh (07 Mar., 2015)
37.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-109	2012-2013	Arion Brahmasthan (L031)-Lakhan Dehra	Lakhan Dihara	121.91	1.83	97.04	Maintenance	Sri Dilip Singh (31 Dec., 2012)
38.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-108	2012-2013	L 024-Rehiya More to Amathua (LO24)	Amathuaon, Dhoobi Tola, Dubhki, Gond Tola, Harijan Tola, Kharatar, Kumhar Tola, Purab Tola, Rahiya, Sri Rampur, Uttar Tola, Yadav Tola	147.73	2.29	141.93	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (14 March, 2013)

39.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-173	2013-2014	L057-Atawa to Dhaigna (VR57)	Athaon, Dahigana, Dhobi Tola, Dusadh Tola, Harijan Tola, Kudriya, Kurmi Tola, Master Dera, West Khairahi	149.53	2	0	Agreement	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 March, 2015)
40.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-174	2013-2014	L045-Dumraon Koran Sarai to Karuaaj (LO45)	Dakhin Tola, Dushadh Tola, Harijan Tola, Harijan Tola Dakhin, Karuaaj, Mian Tola, Paschim Tola, Purab Tola, Tulasipar, Tulshipur Paschim Tola, Uttar Tola	59.52	0.805	0	Agreement	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 March, 2015)
41.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-175	2013-2014	L050-Dumraon Koran Sarai to Suraundha (LO50)	Dusadh Tola, Harijan Tola, Pachim Tola, Purab Tola, Suraundha, Tiwari Tola	73.85	1	60.89	Completed	Sri Kant Singh (02 March, 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-176	2013-2014	L 101-NH-84 Nawadera (LO40)	Munshi Dera, Nawadera	126.88	1.709	28.46	Base Course /G2-G3 Stage	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 March, 2015)
43.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-177	2013-2014	L 101-Chhatanwar PMGSY to Udiyanganj (VR101)	Uriyamganj	93.69	1.247	33.83	Base Course /G2-G3 Stage	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 March, 2015)
44.	Buxar	Dumraon	BR-08R-178	2013-2014	L 039-Kaujharua to Niranjampur (LO39)	Dusadh Tola, Harijan Tola, Manjan Tola South, Miyan Toli, Niranjampur	58.73	0.817	51.96	Completed	Sri Kant Singh (02 March, 2015)
45.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-131	2012-2013	Chousa Dhansoi Road (T04)- Noniyapur	Noniyapur	249.52	3.84	230.48	Maintenance	Parikshit Singh (10 Jan., 2013)
46.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-134	2012-2013	Serenja Narayanpur Khakhri Road (T02)-Hakimpur	Hakimpur	94.68	1.4	89.1	Completed	M/s Jai Mahabir (10 Jan., 2013)
47.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-132	2012-2013	L 074-Sarenja Narayanpur to Kukuraha (L74)	Kukurha	54.54	0.83	54.54	Maintenance	M/s Jai Mahabir (08 Jan., 2013)

48.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-133	2012-2013	L021-Buxar Dinara Kapurpatti to Harpur (L21)	Ahira Toli, Bhaluha, Harijan Toli, Harpur-1, Itaunha	138.54	2.1	125.74	Maintenance	Sri Krishna Singh (14 March, 2013)
49.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-136	2012-2013	L087-Chausa Dhansoi to Dharpura Dewkuli (VR87)	Brahman Toli, Deokuli Dharpura, Harijan Toli, Harijan Toli-2	157.48	2.44	145.54	Maintenance	Parikshit Singh (10 Jan., 2013)
50.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-135	2012-2013	L048-Buxar Dhansoi Road to Bairi (L48)	Ahira Toli, Bairi, Brahman Toli, Dusadh Toli, Harijan Toli, Miyan Toli	81.49	1.22	72.42	Maintenance	Sanjeev (31 Jan., 2013)
51.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-149	2013-2014	L047-Buxar Dansoi Road to Ori (L47)	Brahman Toli, Harijan Toli, Harijan Toli-2, Ori	79.48	1.3	66.44	Completed	Parikshit Singh (17 Dec., 2013)
52.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-179	2013-2014	L033-Serenja Narayanpur Baikhunth Pur Road to Kaleanpur (L33)	Ahira Tola, Ahira Toli, Baikhunthpur, Brahman Tola, Brahman Toli, Chiraia Tikan, Dusadh Toli, Harijan Tola, Harijan Toli,	243.45	3.356	209.71	Surface Course/BT Stage	Sri Krishna Singh (08 April, 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Harijan Toli-1, Harijan Toli-2, Kaleanpur, Kharahana, Noniya Toli, Pal Toli					
53.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-180	2013-2014	L024-Buxar Dinara Kapoorpatti to Bagahipatti (L24)	Bagahipatti	122.14	1.669	101.24	Completed	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 Feb., 2015)
54.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-181	2013-2014	L063-Buxar Dinara Road Kaporpotti to Jalwashi (L63)	Brahman Toli, Harijan Toli, Jalwasi, Nonia Toli	41.34	0.546	26.97	Completed	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 Feb., 2015)
55.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-182	2013-2014	L023-Buxar Itarhi Kapoorpatti to Khekhasi (L23)	Brahman Toli, Harijan Toli, Khekhasi, Miyan Toli	66.44	0.902	59.82	Completed	Sri Krishna Singh (08 April, 2015)
56.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-183	2013-2014	L030-Serenja Narayanpur Baikunthpur Road to Misharwalla (L30)	Misharwalla	74.37	1	62.06	Completed	Brij Nandan Singh (24 May, 2015)

57.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-184	2013-2014	L 089-Chausa Dhansoi Kailayanpur to Pithani (VR89)	Pithani	79.24	1.066	71.04	Completed	Shri Janmejai Singh (19 Mar., 2015)
58.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-185	2013-2014	L 091-Buxar Dhansoi Basawn Kala Road to Paharpur (VR91)	Ahir Tola, Dhobi Tola, Harijan Tola, Harijan Toli, Kawresary, Nut Tola, Paharpur	143.36	1.913	128.71	Completed	M/s Brijnan- dan Singh (24 May, 2015)
59.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-186	2013-2014	L 085-Buxar Dhansoi Lodhas Road to Basantpur (VR85)	Basantpur, Brahmantoli, Harijan Toli	74.7	1.019	67.22	Completed	Sri Krishna Singh (08 April, 2015)
60.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-187	2013-2014	L 026-Serenja Narayanpur to Kawalpokhar (L26)	Kawalpokhar, Miyan Toli, Noniya Toli, Pal Toli	50.09	0.681	45.08	Completed	Shri Janmejai Singh (19 Mar., 2015)
61.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-188	2013-2014	L 090-Chausa Dhansoi Kalailan pur to Murarpur (Vr90)	Murarpur	211.52	2.871	187.92	Base Course/G2- G3 Stage 2015)	M/s Brijnan- dan Singh (24 May, 2015)
62.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-189	2013-2014	L 081-Sarenja Narayanpur to Harpur (VR81)	Harpur-2	115.83	1.524	102.47	Completed	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Lid. (12 Feb., 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
63.	Buxar	Itarhi	BR-08R-190	2013-2014	L050-Serenja Narayanpur Baruna (L50)	Baruna, Harijan Toli	123.66	1.646	111.25	Completed	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (12 Feb., 2015)
64.	Buxar	Kesath	BR-08R-191	2013-2014	L059-Kesath to Seopur More (L59)	Baidyanathpur, Kulmanpur, Shivpur, Uttar Tola	239.13	3.2	87	Surface Course/BT Stage	Sindhu Nath (18 April, 2015)
65.	Buxar	Kesath	BR-08R-192	2013-2014	L061-Kesath to Dasiaon (L61)	Biku Tola, Dasiyawan, Dubey Dera	54.79	0.75	48.51	Completed	Bharat Ratana Panday (12 March, 2015)
66.	Buxar	Kesath	BR-08R-193	2013-2014	L070-Kesath Sonbarsa Road to Jamua Tola (VR70)	Dakhin Tola, Jamua Tola, Naya Basti	80.42	1.1	68.24	Completed	Sindhu Nath (18 April, 2015)
67.	Buxar	Kesath	BR-08R-194	2013-2014	L060-Baidyanathpur to Raghunathpur (L60)	Raghunathpur	58.19	0.8	52.33	Completed	Bharat Ratana Panday (12 March, 2015)
68.	Buxar	Nawanagar	BR-08R-150	2013-2014	L069-Sikaraul to Jodha Bin Tola (VR69)	Dhaneja, Jodha Bind Tola	145.75	2.35	121.03	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (03 Dec., 2013)

69.	Buxar	Nawanagar	BR-08R-195	2013-2014	L065-Kathiya Bridge to Paniyari (VR65)	Paniari, Purab Tola	167.36	2.25	83	Surface Course/BT Stage	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (02 Mar., 2015)
70.	Buxar	Nawanagar	BR-08R-196	2013-2014	L021-NH 30 Usra More to Usra (L21)	Dakhin Tola, Mahadoganj, Pachhim Tola, Purab Tola, Usra	37.34	0.55	33.48	Completed	Dilip Singh (16 Aug., 2014)
71.	Buxar	Nawanagar	BR-08R-197	2013-2014	L054-Dafa Dehri to Haroja (VR54)	Haroja, Purab Tola	148.93	2	128.3	Surface Course/BT Stage	Om Shankar Const. Pvt. Ltd. (02 Mar., 2015)
72.	Buxar	Nawanagar	BR-08R-198	2013-2014	L045-Nawa Nagar Sikaraul Road Jitwadehri (L45)	Jitwadih, Purab Tola	35.67	0.52	26.92	Completed	Dilip Singh (16 Aug., 2014)
73.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-137	2012-2013	Srikantpur Rampur Road (T04)-Kajaria	Kajaria	138.97	2.48	131.1	Maintenance	Sri Krishna Singh (10 Jan., 2013)
74.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-139	2012-2013	Baskhi Sighthi PWD Road (T03)-Kaithahar Khurd	Kaithahar Khurd	40.24	0.6	34.79	Maintenance	Sri Dilip Singh (10 Jan., 2013)
75.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-140	2012-2013	Dhansoi PWD Road (T02)-Patkhaulla	Pathakhwalya	112.79	1.7	106.4	Maintenance	Meera Upadhaya (10 Jan., 2013)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
76.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-141	2012-2013	Tiyra Shansoi Road (T01)-Chhatauna	Chhatauna	166.75	2.5	164.79	Maintenance	Parikshit Singh (10 Jan., 2013)
77.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-138	2012-2013	L081-Buxar Sasaram PWD Bamhani to Bharkhara (VR81)	Bharkhara	56.93	0.9	56.93	Maintenance	Sasi Kant Ray (10 Jan., 2013)
78.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-151	2013-2014	L080-Buxar Sasaram PWD to Bamhani (VR 80)	Alir Toli, Bamhani, Bharkhara, Harijan Tola, Harijan Toli, Koiri Tola, Musahar Toli	69.43	1.2	58.83	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (13 Dec., 2013)
79.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-152	2013-2014	L042-Dhansoi Sigathi PWD Road to Manikpur (VR42)	Manikpur	133.43	2.2	113.37	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (13 Dec., 2013)
80.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-153	2013-2014	L079-Hetua Sisraih to Bijauli (VR79)	Bijauli	135.63	2.25	114.19	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (03 Dec., 2013)
81.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-154	2013-2014	L055-Mahaveer Sthan Jamauli Gosaipur Road to Raghunathpur (VR55)	Raghunathpur	164.73	2.6	139.96	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (13 Dec., 2013)

82.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-155	2013-2014	L 089-Buxar Sasaram Katriya to Barki Puraini (VR89)	Baraki Puraini	227.36	3.55	193.13	Maintenance	Vinod Kumar Mishra (03 Dec., 2013)
83.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-156	2013-2014	L 035-Dhansoi Sigathi PWD Road to Karalia (VR35)	Ahir Toli, Chhotaki Purain, Harijan Toli, Karaila, Mohampur, Puraina	234.41	3.8	198.58	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (13 Dec., 2013)
84.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-199	2013-2014	L 085-Tiyra Dhansoi Matukipur to Lalchak (VR85)	Ahir Toli, Dehria, Dhobi Toli, Dusadh Toli, Gangapur, Gobardhanpur, Goghi Harijan Toli, Harijan Tola, Harijan Toli, Kanhopur, Kharhana, Khemrajpur, Kurwa, Lalachak, Lalu Chak, Manjit Chuk, Miyan Toli, Semariya, Sitapur	149.17	2.05	128.72	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (26 Feb., 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
85.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-200	2013-2014	L 098-Chausa Nahar Pul Rupapokhar Hote Huye Harijan Tola (VR98)	Rupa Pokhar	74.47	1	28.42	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
86.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-201	2013-2014	L 090-Buxar Sasaram PWD Road to Jaipura (VR90)	Jaipur	107.95	1.5	42	Base Course/G2- G3 Stage	Uma Shankar Singh (04 April, 2015)
87.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-202	2013-2014	L 044-Dhansoi Sigathi PWD Road to Chhitian Dehra (VR44)	Chhitian Dehra	106.46	1.5	94.25	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
88.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-203	2013-2014	L 025-Tiyra Dhansoi to Mahariyan (VR25)	Ahir Toli, Dhobi Toli, Dusadh Toli, Harijan Toli, Kahar Toli, Mohariha, Moharihan	359.67	5	240.41	Surface Course/BT Stage	Meera Upadhaya (27 Feb., 2015)
89.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-204	2013-2014	L 028-Tiyra Dhansoi Matukipur Road to Gogahi (VR28)	Gogahi	104.29	1.4	91.6	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)

90.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-205	2013-2014	L022-Tiyara Dhansoi Road to Tiyara Harijan Toli (VR22)	Gogaura, Tiyara Harijan Toli	43.32	0.6	38.2	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
91.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-206	2013-2014	L047-Dhansoi Sigathi PWD Road to Kushai (VR47)	Kushahi	108.94	1.5	95.95	Completed	Uma Shankar Singh (04 April, 2015)
92.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-207	2013-2014	L083-Dhansoi PWD Road to Bima (VR83)	Birna, Harijan Toli	61.22	0.82	52.99	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
93.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-208	2013-2014	L051-Buxar Sasaram Srikantpur More to Soni (VR51)	Harijan Toli, Shri Kantpur, Soni	86.81	1.2	64.62	Completed	Meera Upadhaya (27 Feb., 2015)
94.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-209	2013-2014	L099-Nagpur Nahar Pul to Gaidhra Harijan Toli (VR99)	Gaidhra Harijan Toli, Gayadhara, Noniya Toli	58.51	0.8	15.38	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
95.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-210	2013-2014	L088-T07 Barupur Road to Marahi (VR88)	Marahi	105.64	1.403	93.45	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
96.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-211	2013-2014	L 033-Dhansoi Sigathi PWD Road to Kailakh (VR33)	Kailakh	141.91	1.91	125.53	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (26 Feb., 2015)
97.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-212	2013-2014	L 050-Buxar Dinara Road to Kathrai Hote Huye Chakia Tak (VR50)	Chakia	221.94	3	196.04	Surface Course/BT Stage April, 2015)	Uma Shankar Singh (04 April, 2015)
98.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-213	2013-2014	L 084-Buxar Sasaram Srikantpur More to Bhagwanpur (VR84)	Adiwashi Tola, Bhagwanpur, Harijan Toli, Saitapur, Saraon	144.36	2	116.79	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (26 Feb., 2015)
99.	Buxar	Rajpur	BR-08R-214	2013-2014	L 034-Tiyara Babhani Road to Madhubani Gram (VR34)	Harijan Toli, Madhubani, Musahar Toli, Taranpur	81.57	1.1	71.82	Completed	Hemant Kumar Singh (27 Feb., 2015)
100.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-143	2012-2013	T 05-Nagpura	Nagpura	157.99	2.46	123.72	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (10 Jan., 2013)
101.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-147	2012-2013	L 051-T04-NH84 to Chaukia (L51)	Chaukia	51.79	0.78	47.41	Maintenance	Sri Dilip Singh (10 Jan., 2013)

102.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-142	2012-2013	L046-L028 to Lal Singh Ke Dera (L46)	Lal Singh Ke Dera	69.55	1.1	68.39	Maintenance	Sindhu Nath (22 Mar., 2013)
103.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-145	2012-2013	L050-T05 to Dullahpur (L50)	Dullahpur	57.61	0.9	53.89	Completed	Kamlesh Kumar Chand (08 Jan., 2013)
104.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-146	2012-2013	L042-T01 to Dhananjaypur (L42)	Dhanaipur, Dhananjaypur	63.1	0.94	57.6	Completed	Ramanand Rai (11 Jan., 2013)
105.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-157	2013-2014	L041-T01 to Dhanpura (L41)	Daunpura	84.11	1.4	64.4	Completed	Meera Upadhaya (06 Dec., 2013)
106.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-158	2013-2014	L047-T042 to Mathia Via Dhakaich (L47)	Dhakaich	170.33	2.8	124.77	Completed	Meera Upadhaya (06 Dec., 2013)
107.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-215	2013-2014	L045-T02 to Dubauli (L45)	Dubauli, Englishpur	163.12	2.2	144.17	Completed	Mouar Construction Pvt. Ltd. (25 Jul., 2014)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
108.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-216	2013-2014	L064-Bai Pass Pokhari Transformer to Banglaper (VR64)	Bamglaper-2	129.78	1.75	116.6	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (29 Jan., 2015)
109.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-156	2013-2014	L056-L044 to Tawakal Roy Ke Dera (VR56)	Chowa Rai Ke Dera, Tawakal Rai Ke Dera	163.57	2.2	138.28	Completed	Mouar Construction Pvt. Ltd. (25 Jul., 2014)
110.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-218	2013-2014	L053-T02 to Nemua (L53)	Nemua	61.79	0.825	31.82	Surface Course/BT Stage	Ram Narayan Rai (06 Apr., 2015)
111.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-219	2013-2014	L052-T04 to Balotra (L52)	Balabatara	193.78	2.6	173.73	Completed	Vinod Kumar Mishra (29 Jan., 2015)
112.	Buxar	Simri	BR-08R-220	2013-2014	L061-T03 to Singhanpura (VR61)	Nag Singhanpura	51.92	0.7	25.1	Surface Course/BT Stage	Ram Narayan Rai (06 Apr., 2015)
TOTAL							14,636.68	215.10	12,262.73		

Ensuring quality in maintenance of rural roads under PMGSY

†2432. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism evolved by Government to ensure the quality of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether responsibility for maintenance of roads is entrusted to the construction agency for five years after the completion of road construction work;

(c) if so, how it is ensured that the roads constructed under the schemes are in good condition while handing them over to Government after the period of five years of its construction; and

(d) the punitive mechanism in place against agencies not performing maintenance works and the names of such agencies against whom action has been taken under the provisions of such a mechanism during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works during construction. First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of PMGSY works has been envisaged. The third-tier is an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of PMGSY roads, selected at random. To promote transparency in the Scheme, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take atleast 10 digital photographs at the work site including one of the field laboratories, for each road work inspected and upload the inspection reports on PMGSY Programme management and Monitoring website *i.e.* Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works being executed under the programme. Also the abstract of the said Inspection Report is also uploaded on website.

(b) and (c) PMGSY roads are tendered, awarded and constructed by the State Governments. These roads have a design life of 10 years. As per PMGSY guidelines, maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are covered under initial five year maintenance contracts entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of five year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time. Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) are conducted with the nodal departments of the State Governments, at regular intervals as a measure to monitor the progress and for effective implementation of PMGSY scheme in the States. Also, Area Officer visits are organized by the Ministry for physical inspection and verification of all the programmes run by Department of Rural Development including PMGSY. The NQMs also inspect the road works which are under maintenance period during their visits from time-to-time.

(d) As per Programme Guidelines, States are responsible for execution and ensuring the quality of road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The respective State Governments take appropriate action against agencies not performing maintenance works as per the provisions of the Standard Bidding Documents (SBD). State-wise detail of action taken against the contractors in specific cases is not maintained Centrally at the level of the Ministry.

Delay in PMGSY projects

2433. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the completion of several road projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government for completion of the projects in a time bound manner project-wise; and

(d) the status of road projects sanctioned in Kerala under PMGSY, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per PMGSY programme guidelines, execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Governments through State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) at the State level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at the district level. The reasons for delay in implementation of PMGSY works, as reported by the States, include:-

- (i) Inadequate capacity of the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs).
- (ii) Non availability of construction materials such as cement, steel, bitumen, machinery, etc., at the local level.
- (iii) Inadequate contracting capacity.
- (iv) Non-availability of forest clearance.
- (v) Law and order problem in some parts of the States.
- (vi) Geographically difficult terrain.
- (vii) Non-response from contractors, particularly in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken the following major steps to improve the pace of the implementation of PMGSY works in the States:-

- (i) Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been engaged in States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Tripura, Odisha, and West Bengal to augment execution capacity.
- (ii) Bidding document provisions have been rationalized.
- (iii) Training imparted to Field Engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building on a regular basis.
- (iv) Regular Review at Regional level/State level.

(d) Under PMGSY, 1,431 road works for constructing/upgrading 3,357.94 km. road length with a total cost of ₹ 1,519.64 crore have been sanctioned to Kerala. Central share to the tune of ₹ 1,046.44 crore has been released to the State. The State has reported that 1,114 road works have been completed by constructing/upgrading 2,575.83 km. road length and expenditure of ₹ 1,200.22 crore has been incurred by the State as on 30.6.2016.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

2434. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana is a placement-linked scheme;

(b) if so, how many skilled rural youth were provided employment under the above scheme, so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether all the recruits are getting a minimum salary of ₹ 6,000 per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

(DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which increases the employability of rural poor youth, but does not create employment *per se*.

(b) Total number of youth who got placement after training in the year FY 2014-15 till June 2016 in current year under DDU-GKY is given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Total candidates Placed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4667
2.	Assam	460
3.	Bihar	5161
4.	Chhattisgarh	5272
5.	Gujarat	6283
6.	Haryana	10587
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	31243
8.	Jharkhand	7716
9.	Karnataka	7059
10.	Kerala	3204
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4385
12.	Odisha	32920
13.	Rajasthan	14683
14.	Sikkim	272
15.	Tamil Nadu	12489
16.	Telangana	5079
17.	Tripura	80
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9310
19.	West Bengal	2149
TOTAL		163019

(c) DDU-GKY does not recognize any placement with a salary of less than ₹ 6000 per month.

Performance of States under MGNREGA

2435. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of beneficiaries from the total workers who availed 100 days of work under MGNREGA during 2014 to 2016;

(b) the names of States that have recorded an annual decline in MGNREGA beneficiaries during the above period; and

(c) what is the share of funds allocated to these States by the Central Government during 2012 to 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The States/UTs-wise details of the total number of Household provided employment and number of Household completed 100 days of work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The States/UTs-wise details of the total number of persondays generated under the MGNREGS for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The States/UTs-wise details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the Financial Year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 01.08.2016) are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of the total number of household provided employment and completed 100 days of work under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 01.08.2016
No. of HH provided employment (In lakh)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.97	35.95	32.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.36	1.82	0.72
3.	Assam	9.67	15.13	6.28
4.	Bihar	10.36	15.49	8.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.48	21.76	17.72
6.	Gujarat	5.13	5.57	4.68
7.	Haryana	2.18	1.69	1.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.53	4.23	1.99
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.32	6.53	0.68
10.	Jharkhand	11.11	11.27	12.92
11.	Karnataka	10.95	12.37	9.13

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 01.08.2016
12.	Kerala	13.80	15.06	7.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27.89	27.02	15.37
14.	Maharashtra	11.60	12.75	10.76
15.	Manipur	4.69	4.74	1.74
16.	Meghalaya	3.51	3.68	0.58
17.	Mizoram	1.94	1.94	1.85
18.	Nagaland	4.05	4.17	4.16
19.	Odisha	14.68	19.98	13.14
20.	Punjab	2.89	4.74	3.20
21.	Rajasthan	36.85	42.21	36.00
22.	Sikkim	0.57	0.65	0.42
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.58	60.53	52.77
24.	Telangana	24.63	25.51	21.93
25.	Tripura	5.82	5.70	5.44
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39.16	54.59	37.26
27.	Uttarakhand	4.56	5.45	3.11
28.	West Bengal	51.20	61.11	30.76
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0.06	0.02
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	0.07	0.06	0.02
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.30	0.33	0.09
TOTAL		413.97	482.10	343.53
No. of HH completed 100 days (In Nos)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	380660	587093	68970
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1924	0
3.	Assam	10449	45780	833
4.	Bihar	30884	63344	2279

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 01.08.2016
5.	Chhattisgarh	48032	242744	51837
6.	Gujarat	16473	19248	4529
7.	Haryana	5407	3597	408
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21562	20254	106
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7858	34675	254
10.	Jharkhand	82390	174761	11968
11.	Karnataka	41372	133212	19377
12.	Kerala	98650	165962	24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	157961	225599	7934
14.	Maharashtra	165381	218446	72790
15.	Manipur	44	1	0
16.	Meghalaya	32506	48785	6
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	7	1551	0
19.	Odisha	81959	197472	6552
20.	Punjab	2037	7461	144
21.	Rajasthan	281234	468720	35336
22.	Sikkim	3293	9732	163
23.	Tamil Nadu	333005	846361	6873
24.	Telangana	161926	416042	31115
25.	Tripura	251444	304867	391
26.	Uttar Pradesh	110180	187094	8695
27.	Uttarakhand	7675	19971	532
28.	West Bengal	158261	410990	3397
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	880	112	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	104	21	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 01.08.2016
33.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0
34.	Puducherry	0	6	0
TOTAL		2491651	4855828	334513

%age against HHs provided employment

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.5	16.3	2.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	1.1	0.0
3.	Assam	1.1	3.0	0.1
4.	Bihar	3.0	4.1	0.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.7	11.2	2.9
6.	Gujarat	3.2	3.5	1.0
7.	Haryana	2.5	2.1	0.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8	4.8	0.1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	5.3	0.4
10.	Jharkhand	7.4	15.5	0.9
11.	Karnataka	3.8	10.8	2.1
12.	Kerala	7.1	11.0	0.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5.7	8.3	0.5
14.	Maharashtra	14.3	17.1	6.8
15.	Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Meghalaya	9.3	13.2	0.0
17.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Nagaland	0.0	0.4	0.0
19.	Odisha	5.6	9.9	0.5
20.	Punjab	0.7	1.6	0.0
21.	Rajasthan	7.6	11.1	1.0
22.	Sikkim	5.8	14.9	0.4
23.	Tamil Nadu	5.9	14.0	0.1
24.	Telangana	6.6	16.3	1.4
25.	Tripura	43.2	53.5	0.1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.8	3.4	0.2

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 01.08.2016
27.	Uttarakhand	1.7	3.7	0.2
28.	West Bengal	3.1	6.7	0.1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.6	1.9	0.0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.4	0.4	0.0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.8	2.5	0.0
34.	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		6.0	10.1	1.0

NR : Not Reported

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise details of the total number of persondays generated under MGNREGS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1555.87	1986.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.05	50.64
3.	Assam	210.89	495.10
4.	Bihar	352.73	701.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.79	1014.65
6.	Gujarat	181.52	225.51
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.73	177.08
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.90	316.39
10.	Jharkhand	453.28	586.50
11.	Karnataka	433.70	599.21
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1172.10	1237.72

1	2	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	613.88	763.50
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71
17.	Mizoram	43.60	132.92
18.	Nagaland	89.93	218.76
19.	Odisha	534.84	894.53
20.	Punjab	64.60	144.19
21.	Rajasthan	1685.46	2341.22
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75
24.	Telangana	1047.27	1412.07
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.72	1830.63
27.	Uttarakhand	147.50	224.29
28.	West Bengal	1697.08	2865.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.11	1.45
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.72	1.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03
34.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62
TOTAL		16628.59	23561.07

NR=Not Reported

Statement-III*The State/UT-wise details of amount released under MGNREGS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Central Release				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 1.8.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321673.59	475049.00	290314.1	307380.33	338835.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16	4395.1	9525.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46	87830.06	54040.99
4.	Bihar	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24	102412.26	87364.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49	106341.30	133272.13
6.	Gujarat	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	30598.72	43199.86
7.	Haryana	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29	12470.72	6445.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86	39610.32	26172.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08	55801.83	44887.03
10.	Jharkhand	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41	97879.9	95645.56
11.	Karnataka	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07	99155.27	127153.31
12.	Kerala	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02	152633.88	92687.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12	236732.20	204440.40
14.	Maharashtra	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77	123834.73	112850.70
15.	Manipur	59023.09	23100.00	21997.13	25532.29	27723.41
16.	Meghalaya	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90	22182.56	55560.99
17.	Mizoram	25229.24	24474.27	11141.23	28517.36	1992.14
18.	Nagaland	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27	26665.95	50152.80
19.	Odisha	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34	147941.05	114656.75
20.	Punjab	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18	24533.37	28986.97
21.	Rajasthan	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87	269583.23	308235.38
22.	Sikkim	7406.51	10684.17	7386.41	8623.44	5953.46
23.	Tamil Nadu	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33	547037.47	235845.08
24.	Telangana			191996	182484.92	124305.00
25.	Tripura	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48	135894.19	53152.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40	269569.44	222328.88
27.	Uttarakhand	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22	45076.65	30669.98
28.	West Bengal	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29	471174.20	304528.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1381.49	1918.10	1301.94	1035.72	253.08
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Goa	241.16	205.86	137.95	246.82	111.27
33.	Lakshadweep	117.55	16.93	45.06	11.85	0
34.	Puducherry	885.75	879.98	739.69	1292.57	300.15
TOTAL		3000995.55	3274368.00	3247686.69	3664479.70	2941277.39

NR=Not Reported

Proposal under IAY from Gujarat

†2436. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received proposals/requests of Gujarat Government for Central assistance of ₹ 4119.88 lakh towards construction of 19,245 houses in 18 districts of the State under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2015-16; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard for release of the said funds so that the State Government may achieve its target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The proposal for release of 1st installment for construction of houses in 18 districts was received during the financial year 2015-16. The funds amounting to ₹ 4202.671 lakh (including administrative cost) has been released for construction of 19,243 houses in 18 districts of State of Gujarat.

Conversion of wasteland in Rajasthan

†2437. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of agricultural land in bighas that has been converted into non-agricultural land during the last five years in Rajasthan, district-wise; and

(b) the details of area of wasteland, in bighas in the State and the details of action plan formulated by Government for converting the above wasteland into agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the information available from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during the period of five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the area

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under non-Agricultural use has decreased from 1975598 hectare to 1889352 hectare. During this period the area of Agricultural land also decreased from 25569481 hectare to 25541825 hectare. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The total area of wasteland including Barren and Unculturable land and Culturable Wasteland in the State of Rajasthan was 6385065 hectare during 2013-14.

There is no specific programme of the Government to convert the wasteland into agricultural land in Rajasthan. However, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing an area development programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in the country including in the State of Rajasthan with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/degraded areas. IWMP is being implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Project-2008 (Revised in 2011). 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 on 30.06.2016, a total of 1025 watershed projects have been sanctioned with State of Rajasthan covering an area of 5.76 million ha. and an amount of ₹ 1673.33 crore released as Central Assistance under the aforesaid scheme.

Further, as per the information received from National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, NAEB is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests. The scheme is implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach in the Country. Under NAP, an area of 56115 hectare has been treated with an investment of ₹ 71.69 crore in the State of Rajasthan, since inception of this programme in 2000-01 to 2015-16.

Statement

Details of the area under Non-Agricultural uses and Agricultural Land

Sl. No.	State/District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Area Under Non-Agricultural Uses						
1.	Ajmer	52721	53518	53864	53864	53794
2.	Alwar	46477	46419	46978	47068	47841
3.	Banswara	10868	11007	11017	11499	11336

Sl. No.	State/District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
4.	Baran	31768	28066	30127	27879	27646
5.	Barmer	73549	73901	74790	75035	76142
6.	Bharatpur	29979	29984	30003	30001	30116
7.	Bhilwara	67718	68194	68145	68238	68544
8.	Bikaner	300075	300067	300180	272516	271967
9.	Bundi	38811	39298	39993	39832	40833
10.	Chittorgarh	41420	41522	39487	38961	54760
11.	Churu	65278	65201	65363	65653	65959
12.	Dausa	19545	19160	19033	19155	19788
13.	Dholpur	16305	16305	16301	16849	16829
14.	Dungarpur	22973	22970	22970	22970	22970
15.	Ganganagar	69211	69433	69882	70450	71382
16.	Hanumangarh	56247	56842	56850	57430	57573
17.	Jaipur	79694	82249	81298	81378	84436
18.	Jaisalmer	252592	147437	151899	155832	159065
19.	Jalore	40943	41120	41201	44534	44712
20.	Jhalawar	27990	28627	28573	28573	28745
21.	Jhunjhunu	22593	22300	22308	21968	21972
22.	Jodhpur	80252	80343	80570	80570	77749
23.	Karauli	23619	23282	23273	23540	24110
24.	Kota	31644	33329	31492	31493	30193
25.	Nagaur	89750	89571	89269	88729	89957
26.	Pali	58485	58500	58719	58719	59470
27.	Pratapgarh	11149	11089	10995	10916	10916
28.	Rajsamand	23389	23611	23930	23951	23951
29.	Sawai Madhopur	28467	41660	28794	28995	30257
30.	Sikar	34973	35283	35845	36343	36569
31.	Sirohi	25442	25538	25586	25637	25647
32.	Tonk	47121	47293	49514	49976	49378
33.	Udaipur	154550	155763	155806	155876	154745
TOTAL		1975598	1888882	1884055	1864431	1889352

Sl. No.	State/District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Agricultural Land						
1.	Ajmer	568721	569952	570378	570378	570213
2.	Alwar	549570	549632	549081	548972	548251
3.	Banswara	287613	287905	288239	287844	287803
4.	Baran	382192	381722	381222	382809	386638
5.	Barmer	2384449	2384110	2383398	2382990	2381718
6.	Bharatpur	413945	413946	413958	413972	413897
7.	Bhilwara	642761	642571	642534	642589	642378
8.	Bikaner	2596146	2596885	2596788	2596605	2596691
9.	Bundi	323683	325155	324859	324679	325332
10.	Chittorgarh	442384	442160	440603	440730	440688
11.	Churu	1275561	1275838	1275777	1275461	1275195
12.	Dausa	252707	252425	252501	252454	252558
13.	Dholpur	181147	181147	181147	181147	181147
14.	Dungarpur	194454	195902	195907	196027	196254
15.	Ganganagar	961658	961275	960817	960277	959369
16.	Hanumangarh	891514	889683	889813	889145	888979
17.	Jaipur	811415	810884	808279	807654	806647
18.	Jaisalmer	3183492	3179498	3177163	3173248	3169458
19.	Jalore	863803	863354	863280	862860	862812
20.	Jhalawar	396874	396239	396730	396566	396035
21.	Jhunjhunu	474436	474511	474492	474478	474460
22.	Jodhpur	1901858	1901349	1901034	1901302	1900963
23.	Karauli	229220	229380	229379	228847	228076
24.	Kota	314789	314490	315943	316275	316465
25.	Nagaur	1528593	1528814	1528525	1528625	1527982
26.	Pali	857556	857561	857422	857419	856728
27.	Pratapgarh	229117	229121	229368	229495	229656
28.	Rajsamand	243608	243498	243505	243505	243505
29.	Sawai Madhopur	325824	325895	325728	324914	324722
30.	Sikar	619416	619204	618819	618372	618052

Sl. No.	State/District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
31.	Sirohi	229254	229157	229127	229105	229115
32.	Tonk	574888	575100	572888	572347	573617
33.	Udaipur	436833	436733	436732	436687	436421
TOTAL		25569481	25565096	25555436	25547778	25541825

Note: The above data is provisional and may undergo minor changes.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Increase in allocation under MGNREGA

2438. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the increase in MGNREGA allocations during the current year, as compared to the last two years;

(b) whether the increase in number of incomplete projects under MGNREGA is due to lack of funds released by the Central Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total number of MGNREGA man-days generated during the current year, as compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Budget allocation under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget allocation
2014-15	33000.00
2015-16	37345.95
2016-17	38500.00

(b) The primary reasons for delay in works are pending material payments of works and activities in plantation related works which are carried out for 2 to 3 years and therefore cannot be closed. The work completion is being monitored every quarter with the States. The evaluation of works under MGNREGA is regularly done in the Performance Review Committee meetings and video conferences. For the completion of incomplete works till 31st March, 2015, States have been advised to complete it in campaign mode during the current FY 2016-17.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the total number of persondays generated under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for the current year and the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The State/UT-wise details of the total number of persondays
generated under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakh)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 1.8.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2994.70	1555.87	1986.59	1222.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.56	19.05	50.64	12.35
3.	Assam	298.47	210.89	495.10	134.69
4.	Bihar	862.35	352.73	701.55	235.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	1298.94	555.79	1014.65	594.06
6.	Gujarat	230.30	181.52	225.51	167.81
7.	Haryana	117.88	61.65	48.48	28.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	282.50	190.73	177.08	41.36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.12	120.90	316.39	16.01
10.	Jharkhand	436.22	453.28	586.50	421.90
11.	Karnataka	718.86	433.70	599.21	313.13
12.	Kerala	866.03	588.72	741.71	110.08
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1229.48	1172.10	1237.72	459.05
14.	Maharashtra	517.36	613.88	763.50	431.62
15.	Manipur	113.23	101.17	75.33	13.44
16.	Meghalaya	215.88	167.35	199.71	10.55
17.	Mizoram	133.65	43.60	132.92	48.17
18.	Nagaland	183.80	89.93	218.76	105.03
19.	Odisha	711.82	534.84	894.53	367.12
20.	Punjab	134.68	64.60	144.19	56.19
21.	Rajasthan	1838.56	1685.46	2341.22	1408.28
22.	Sikkim	44.03	24.13	43.84	11.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	3677.23	2679.65	3686.75	1406.33
24.	Telangana		1047.27	1412.07	680.64
25.	Tripura	521.61	511.76	538.77	164.10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1753.60	1312.72	1830.63	901.38
27.	Uttarakhand	165.62	147.5	224.29	65.71
28.	West Bengal	2296.34	1697.08	2865.26	650.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.03	5.11	1.45	0.28
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.15	1.72	1.07	0.25
33.	Lakshadweep	0.14	0.13	0.03	0
34.	Puducherry	8.45	3.78	5.62	0.72
TOTAL		22035.58	16628.59	23561.07	10079.3

NR=Not Reported

Digitisation of land records in Maharashtra

2439. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has initiated steps to digitize land records in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, how many land records have been digitized so far;
- (c) if not, why has such a process not been initiated so far;
- (d) what strategy would be applied by the Ministry to undertake digitisation exercise;
- (e) whether steps have been taken to digitize existing paper maps of land parcels;
- (f) whether Government would undertake ground trothing with the help of local bodies like municipalities and panchayats to verify actual land records before digitizing them; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Digitization of land records is facilitated in all States/UTs including Maharashtra, through erstwhile National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) as Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2008-09, and through the existing, revamped Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st April, 2016.

As per the information uploaded by the Maharashtra State on MIS of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, Computerisation of Land Records has been completed in 41519 villages as on date. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Through a resolution dated 6.10.2015, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to digitize all existing paper maps of land parcels. The procedure of digitization of existing paper maps for the 1st stage of 6 districts is underway.

(f) The Government of Maharashtra has decided to carry out Resurvey of land in the rural areas by using Hybrid method *i.e.* High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI)+DGPS and by superimposing the original digitized maps, with ETS machine being used for ground truthing where necessary. In the draft rules under consideration, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to utilize help of committees of local people to resolve disputes.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) e-Dharti State/UT: Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District	Villages (No.)	No. of Villages							Work in progress of ROR linkage With Aadhaar
			CLR Completed	CLR Ongoing	CLR Not Started	Mutation Computerized	Issuance of digitally signed ROR	ROR linkage with Aadhaar Completed	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Ahmadnagar	1590	1583(99.56%)	3(0.19%)	4(0.25%)	1580(99.37%)	1(0.06%)	0(0%)	1(0.06%)	
2.	Akola	1053	1038(98.58%)	2(0.19%)	13(1.23%)	1038(98.58%)	1(0.09%)	0(0%)	1(0.09%)	
3.	Amravati	1998	1233(61.71%)	722(36.14%)	43(2.15%)	1943(97.25%)	141(7.06%)	0(0%)	7(0.35%)	
4.	Aurangabad	1351	1275(94.37%)	18(1.33%)	58(4.29%)	1277(94.52%)	13(0.96%)	2(0.15%)	11(0.81%)	
5.	Bhandara	914	876(95.84%)	4(0.44%)	23(2.52%)	888(97.16%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	
6.	Bid	1364	1167(85.56%)	43(3.15%)	154(11.29%)	1187(87.02%)	12(0.88%)	0(0%)	12(0.88%)	
7.	Buldana	1434	1386(96.86%)	2(0.14%)	43(3%)	1391(97%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	
8.	Chandrapur	1808	1684(93.14%)	116(6.42%)	8(0.44%)	1728(95.58%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	
9.	Dhule	688	652(94.77%)	31(4.51%)	5(0.73%)	654(95.06%)	1(0.15%)	0(0%)	1(0.15%)	
10.	Gadchiroli	1679	1678(99.94%)	0	1(0.06%)	1678(99.94%)	1(0.06%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	
11.	Gondiya	951	881(92.64%)	27(2.84%)	43(4.52%)	876(92.11%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	
12.	Hingoli	712	688(96.63%)	1(0.14%)	23(3.23%)	683(95.93)%	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	
13.	Jalgaon	1517	1500(98.88%)	1(0.07%)	16(1.05%)	1481(97.63%)	1(0.07%)	0(0%)	1(0.07%)	
14.	Jalna	990	985(99.49%)	1(0.1%)	4(0.4%)	983(99.29%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)	

15.	Kolhapur	1275	1251(98.12%)	11(0.86%)	13(1.02%)	1229(96.39)	4(0.31%)	0(0%)	4(0.31%)
16.	Latur	950	926(97.47%)	3(0.32%)	21(2.21%)	927(97.58%)	9(0.95%)	0(0%)	8(0.84%)
17.	Mumbai	89	84(94.38%)	2(2.25%)	3(3.37%)	86(96.63%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
18.	Nagpur	1942	1182(60.87%)	649(33.42%)	111(5.72%)	1823(93.87%)	246(12.67%)	0(0%)	9(0.46%)
19.	Nanded	1656	1605(96.92%)	13(0.79%)	38(2.29%)	1572(94.93%)	2(0.12%)	0(0%)	2(0.12%)
20.	Nandurbar	1011	887(87.73%)	0	124(12.27%)	870(86.03%)	4(0.4%)	1(0.1%)	3(0.3%)
21.	Nashik	1939	1922(99.12%)	11(0.57%)	6(0.31%)	1910(98.5%)	2(0.1%)	0(0%)	2(0.1%)
22.	Osmanabad	738	732(99.19%)	0	6(0.81%)	732(99.19%)	4(0.54%)	0(0%)	4(0.54%)
23.	Palghar	1013	937(92.5%)	3(0.3%)	73(7.21%)	934(92.2%)	3(0.3%)	0(0%)	3(0.3%)
24.	Parbhani	888	829(93.36%)	52(5.86%)	7(0.79%)	829(93.36%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
25.	Pune	2011	1929(95.92%)	15(0.75%)	67(3.33%)	1911(95.03%)	6(0.3%)	0(0%)	6(0.3%)
26.	Raigarh	1957	1921(98.16%)	8(0.41%)	28(1.43%)	1917(97.96%)	4(0.2%)	0(0%)	4(0.2%)
27.	Ratnagiri	1583	1566(98.93%)	11(0.69%)	6(0.38%)	1569(99.12%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
28.	Sangli	730	714(97.81%)	3(0.41%)	13(1.7%)	699(95.75%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
29.	Satara	1758	1376(78.27%)	375(21.33%)	7(0.4%)	1366(77.7%)	5(0.28%)	0(0%)	5(0.28%)
30.	Sindhudurg	752	745(99.07%)	2(0.27%)	5(0.66%)	730(97.07%)	2(0.27%)	0(0%)	2(0.27%)
31.	Solapur	1156	1092(94.46%)	61(5.28%)	3(0.26%)	1128(97.58%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
32.	Thane	1013	946(93.39%)	22(2.17%)	45(4.44%)	966(95.36%)	0	0(0%)	0(0%)
33.	Wardha	1405	1396(99.36%)	5(0.36%)	4(0.28%)	1398(99.5%)	159(11.32%)	0(0%)	4(0.28%)
34.	Washim	797	784(98.37%)	11(1.38%)	2(0.25%)	786(98.62%)	2(0.25%)	0(0%)	2(0.25%)
35.	Yavatmal	2146	2069(96.41%)	37(1.72%)	40(1.86%)	2073(96.6%)	7(0.33%)	0(0%)	5(0.23%)
TOTAL		44858	41519	2265	1074	42829	630	3	97

Modernisation of port sector

2440. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap to modernize revamp and overhaul the port sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other measures Government has initiated or propose to initiate to make Indian ports world class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Modernisation of ports is a continuous process through construction and mechanisation of berths, installation of state of the art equipment and expansion of port capacity through creation of new ports. Government of India engaged a reputed benchmarking consultant to suggest various initiatives for improvement of performance of Major Ports. Some of the key initiatives for improving the efficiency of Major Ports are:-

- Better yard side planning
- Reduce ship change over time and Mechanization of berths
- Installation of higher capacity shore crane
- Introduction of twin lifting crane at Container Terminal
- Improvement in shift change process to minimize productivity losses
- Redesign operator incentive scheme
- Reducing Turn Around Time of ships by improving the rail rake monitoring system
- Reduction of delay at check points for containers, moving by roads.

Status of new inland waterways

2441. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the operational status of 106 new inland waterways;

(b) whether an assessment study has been/would be conducted to ascertain the level of pollution these inland waterways would cause;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the area of forest land needed to operationalise these inland 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) including the five existing NWs. Out of these 111 NWs, the following six 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.

(b) and (c) Inland Water Transport (IWT) is recognized world-wide as a cost effective and environmental friendly mode of transport when compared to road and rail networks. In a preliminary report received from Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) on Impact Analysis on Ecology, Flora and Fauna including fish and fisheries due to movement of barges carrying coal through National Waterway-1 between Bay of Bengal to National Thermal Power Plant (NTPC) at Farakka, no adverse impact on flora and fauna in the river has been indicated due to movement of barges.

(d) The requirement of forest land for terminal location and logistic operations will be known after completion of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the feasible NWs located in forest areas.

New ports under Sagarmala programme

2442. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of "Sagarmala" in terms of new ports proposed or grounded or under implementation or waiting financial clearances;

(b) whether Government would take part of equity in private ports under Sagarmala programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including investment proposed by Government and time-span;

(d) whether it is a fact that established ports are bringing pressure to stop new entrants in many coastal States; and

(e) how Government proposes to bring transparency and fairness in sanctioning new ports under Sagarmala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Based on the cargo traffic scenario study and port master planning under Sagarmala, 6 (six) potential new port locations, namely -Vadhavan (Maharashtra), Sagar Island (West Bengal), Paradip Satellite Port (Odisha), Enayam (Colachel, Tamil Nadu), Sirkazhi (Tamil Nadu) and Belekeri (Karnataka) have been identified by the Consultant. In addition, the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for Duggirajupatnam (Andhra Pradesh) has also been updated by the Consultant. The Government has decided to set up 4 (four) new major ports at Sagar in West Bengal, Duggirajupatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Vadhavan in Maharashtra and Enayam in Tamil Nadu. The present status of new ports are given below:—

Sl. No.	New Port Name	Status
1.	Vadhavan-Maharashtra	DPR under preparation
2.	Sagar Island-West Bengal	Transaction Advisor appointed for Tendering
3.	Paradip Satellite Port-Odisha	Tender issued for selection of DPR Consultant
4.	Enayam (Colachel)-Tamil Nadu	DPR under preparation. Cabinet Approval received.
5.	Sirkhazi-Tamil Nadu	TEFR prepared.
6.	Belekeri-Karnataka	TEFR prepared.
7.	Duggirajupatnam-Andhra Pradesh	TEFR prepared.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

(e) Sagarmala Programme was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25th March, 2015. A National Perspective Plan (NPP) of Sagarmala has been prepared by the Consultant appointed by the Ministry of Shipping and approved by the National Sagarmala Apex Committee on 9th April, 2016. New Ports have been identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP) on the basis of cargo traffic scenario study and port master planning.

Joint venture port in collaboration with JNPT and MMB

2443. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint venture port in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) is being developed in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether there are severe concern of local people and fishermen against coming up of this port; and

(d) what are their concerns and what efforts are being made by Government to address their concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A shareholders agreement with the participation of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (74% shareholding) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (26% shareholding) has been signed on 14.04.2016 for development of new port at Vadhavan, Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) There is no requirement of land for development of the proposed new port at Vadhavan as it is to be established in the intertidal zone. Land is required only for Rail and Road connectivity. A meeting was convened by JNPT with representatives of local communities, Officials of Government of Maharashtra, Commissioner of Fisheries, Chief Executive Officer of Maharashtra Maritime Board and District Collector, Palghar to discuss and allay misconceptions pertaining to displacement of villagers, provision of livelihood (Fishing), acquisition of land and damage to environment.

Transportation of passengers and cargo

2444. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roles played by the Indian Shipping Industry in the transportation of passengers and cargo;

(b) the details of initiatives taken by Government to develop this sector so far transportation of passengers is concerned; and

(c) the steps taken to recognize, reward and promote quality within the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Indian shipping lines transported 65.5 million tonnes EXIM cargo in 2014-15. In addition 105.8 lakhs and 90.6 lakh passengers embarked and disembarked respectively on Indian ports in 2014-15.

(b) To develop the transportation of passenger services, two main land vessels for Andaman and Nicobar Islands of 1200 passenger capacity each have been sanctioned during 2015-16. Besides this, two Inter Island ships for Andaman and Nicobar Islands of 500 passengers capacity have also been sanctioned.

(c) In order to provide support to the Indian Shipping Industry, Government has taken the following major steps, namely:-

- Indian Shipping industry has been provided cargo support through Right of First Refusal.
- Parity in taxation of seafarers employed on Indian flag ships *vis-a-vis* those on foreign flag ships.
- Exemption of Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels used in Indian flag vessels for transportation of mix of EXIM, domestic and empty containers between two or more ports in India.
- Uniform abatement of service tax of 70% for transportation of goods by rail, road and sea vessels.
- Shipping enterprises based in India have been permitted to acquire ships abroad and also flag them in the country of their convenience.

Building a major harbour at Kulachal in Tamil Nadu

2445. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to build a major harbour at Kulachal in Tamil Nadu as a Government project;

(b) if so, how far it would affect the prospects of the Vizhinjam harbour, the work for which has already been started; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the smooth progress and functioning of Vizhinjam harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded in-principle approval for setting up of Enayam Port in Tamil Nadu on 5th July, 2016. The proposed new major port will provide cargo throughput in addition to the handling at Vizhinjam Port.

(c) As Vizhinjam Port is a Non-Major Port, it is under the jurisdiction of Government of Kerala as per Section 3, Sub-section of Indian Port Act, 1908. The Government of India has accorded in-principle approval on 03.02.2015 for viability gap funding of ₹ 1646 crores to develop a deep water multipurpose greenfield port at Vizhinjam.

Setting up of major port at Enayam in Tamil Nadu

2446. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has given its in-principle approval to set up the country's 13th major port at Enayam in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a special purpose vehicle would be formed for the development of port that would act as a major gateway container port for cargo and become a transshipment hub for East-West trade route; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded in-principle approval for setting up of Enayam Port in Tamil Nadu on 5th July, 2016. This Port will be a Major Port which will handle transshipment cargo in addition to gateway cargo. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be formed with VOC Port Trust, Chennai Port Trust, Kamarajar Port Limited and suitable commercial entities as constituents of the SPV for development of Enayam as a major container transshipment port of India on the East-West trade route.

Status of underground water

2447. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted underground water mapping in certain States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the status of underground water in such States; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to take concrete steps for recharging the water table in the States where water table has reached a critical level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' in which aquifer mapping is a component during the Twelfth Plan Period. The aim of the Aquifer Mapping is to delineate aquifer

disposition on a scale of 1:50000 in 3D and their characterization along with area specific ground water management plans. As on March, 2016, mapping of 2.28 lakh sq. km. area has been achieved. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Status of ground water resources as per the groundwater resources assessment (2011) carried out jointly by CGWB and State Ground Water Departments is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Steps/measures taken by the Central Government for improving the situation includes:—

- (i) “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. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) One of the major activities under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai Yojana (PMKSY), *inter-alia*, includes rainwater harvesting.
- (iv) CGWB has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the scheme of “Ground Water Management and Regulation”, in priority areas.
- (v) 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. So far, 15 States have adopted and enacted suitable legislations in line of Model Bill.
- (vi) 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*Aquifer Mapping and Management Plan Preparation*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Achievements as on 31st March, 2016 (Area in Km ²)
1.	Haryana	37369
2.	Punjab	23734
3.	Rajasthan	50033
4.	Gujarat	22731
5.	Karnataka	11175
6.	Tamil Nadu	10764
7.	Telangana	11041
8.	Bihar	4886
9.	Chhattisgarh	4984
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000
11.	Kerala	720
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2179
13.	Maharashtra	12165
14.	Odisha	2977
15.	West Bengal	8008
16.	Uttar Pradesh	17893
17.	Delhi	1483
18.	Pilot Study Areas (In parts of Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra)	3006
GRAND TOTAL		228148

Statement-II*State-wise ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of development (As on March, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1.	Telangana	15.098	1.4138	13.6844	6.9103	0.5919	7.5020	55
2.	Bihar	29.335	2.4705	26.8645	10.250	1.6960	11.9509	44
3.	Chhattisgarh	12.4200	0.7900	11.6300	3.4300	0.6200	4.0500	35
4.	Delhi	0.3105	0.0234	0.2871	0.1402	0.2519	0.3922	137
5.	Gujarat	18.5686	0.9832	17.5854	10.7477	1.1074	11.8551	67
6.	Haryana	10.7800	0.9900	9.7900	12.3500	0.7100	13.0500	133
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2512	0.4251	3.8261	0.1988	0.6077	0.8065	21
8.	Karnataka	17.0266	2.2154	14.8112	8.5916	0.8198	9.4114	64
9.	Kerala	6.6864	0.6134	6.0730	1.3046	1.5310	2.8355	47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.0406	1.7520	33.2886	17.4809	1.3527	18.8335	57
11.	Maharashtra	33.9474	1.7955	32.1519	16.1460	1.0293	17.1754	53
12.	Odisha	17.7768	1.0859	16.6909	3.8126	0.9162	4.7288	28

13.	Punjab	22.5300	2.2100	20.3200	34.1700	0.7100	34.8800	172
14.	Rajasthan	11.9414	1.1125	10.8290	13.1332	1.7098	14.8430	137
15.	Tamil Nadu	21.5326	2.1533	19.3793	13.1688	1.7638	14.9326	77
16.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1900	5.5300	71.6600	48.7400	4.0400	52.7800	74
17.	West Bengal	29.2511	2.6688	26.5823	9.7195	0.9731	10.6926	40

Inter-linking of river projects

†2448. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of river inter-linking projects;
- (b) whether priority is being given to the drought-hit States under the above project by Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of current figures of the 'availability of water' in the rivers of North East and South-West India; and
- (d) the details of estimated amount proposed to be incurred on the above important projects and the time-frame of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The inter-linking of rivers is considered to be essential for addressing the twin problems of water scarcity and flooding in the country. Interlinking of River (ILR) Programme has therefore, been taken up on a high priority. This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development envisaging interbasin transfer of water in the country. The projects under the ILR Programme are at various stages of planning. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. After survey and investigations feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and two links in the Himalayan Components have been prepared. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase I and II, Daman-Ganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been prepared and shared with the States. Pre-Feasibility Reports of 36 Intra-State link proposals out of 46 proposals of Intra-State links have also been completed.

These DPRs are at various stages of approval. The in-principle approval of the Standing Committee of the National Wild Life Board has been received for the Ken-Betwa link Project. The Government is planning to start implementing this National Project as a model link project of ILR programme, which will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundel Khand Region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, names of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report (DPR) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	Telangana	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh and 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 (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)- Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link (a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I (b) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh - do-	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh	FR Completed also DPR Phase-I Completed in April, 2010 and DPR Phase-II Completed in January, 2014
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Maharashtra and 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 and Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil- Vaippar link	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed

1	2	3	4	5
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR Completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan and Gujarat	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR in progress
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR Completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	Bihar	PFR completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up.

FR—Feasibility Report

PFR—Pre Feasibility Report

DPR—Detailed Project Report

S&I—Survey and Investigation

MCM—Million Cubic Meters

(c) The details of the current figures of the ‘availability of water’ in the rivers of North-East and South-East India, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-II

*The details of availability of water in the river of
North-East and South-East India*

Sl. No.	River Basin	Catchment area (Sq. Km.)	Average Water Resources Potential (BCM)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	861452	525
	(b) Brahmaputra	194413	537.2
	(c) Barak and others	41723	48.4
2.	Godavari	312812	110.5
3.	Krishna	258948	78.1
4.	Cauvery	81155	21.4

1	2	3	4
5.	Subarnarekha	29196	12.4
6.	Brahmani-Baitarni	51822	28.5
7.	Mahanadi	141589	66.9
8.	Pennar	55213	6.3
9.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	86643	22.5
10.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	100139	16.5
11.	Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	36302	31

(d) The projected cost of Inter-Linking of Rivers as per National Perspective Plan (as per Task Force Report-Base year 2002) is as follows:—

Peninsular Component	₹ 1,85,000 crores
Himalayan Component	₹ 3,75,000 crores
TOTAL COST	₹ 5,60,000 crores

However, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on Inter-linking of rivers can only be known after completion of all individual Detailed Project Reports. As per DPR, the estimated cost of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II are about ₹ 18057.08 crores (2015-16 price level) and about ₹ 2282.94 crores (2012-13 price level) respectively. The estimated cost of Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project is about ₹ 3008 crores (2015-16 price level). The estimated cost of Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project is ₹ 9279 crore (at 2014-15 price level).

In order to speed up the implementation of Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on the link proposals between the States, a ‘Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers’, has been constituted by this Ministry in September, 2014. Ten meetings of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) have been held so far, wherein State Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meetings. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders is taking all necessary steps for expediting the objectives of interlinking of rivers programme as per terms of reference of the Committee.

Explosives used at Polavaram Dam

2449. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of explosives are being used daily at Polavaram dam site in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that substandard and dangerous explosives are being used without proper supervision;

(c) when the last time safety officers visited Polavaram dam and enquired whether excessive use of explosives was current practice; and

(d) the steps proposed to immediately enquire and stipulate proper and minimum use of explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, blasting operations are required for excavation in rock portion for construction of different component of works. The Earth Work Excavation is carried out strictly in accordance with the safety precautions as per clause 78 of General Conditions of Contract (GCC); duly taking all precautionary measures for storage, transportation and handling of explosives during blasting operations in accordance with Indian Explosives Act and other relevant rules during the excavation in rock.

Further, the contracting agency has obtained no objection certificate from the District Joint Collector and Additional District Magistrate East Godavari District as well as District Collector and District Magistrate, West Godavari District.

As per the explosives rules, emulsion base explosives are only being used, in the required quantity during the blasting operations.

Rain water harvesting programme

†2450. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any new programme in a systematic way to harvest rain water in Vidarbha and Marathwada region of Maharashtra for permanent solution of water crisis occurred recently in that region;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the district-wise details of strict decisions taken by earlier Governments on the rules framed earlier for harvesting rain water; and

(c) whether Government has any data regarding the extent of loss of life and property in the regions facing water crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) In order to ensure sustainability of ground water resources in the country, during the Twelfth Plan Period, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' in which aquifer mapping is a component. The aquifer mapping programme covers 56 water stressed Talukas of Maharashtra. These include 9 Talukas of Marathwada Region and 23 Talukas of Vidarbha Region. One of the component of the aquifer mapping and preparation management plan is to suggest strategies for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

Further, under 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' of this Ministry, water security plans for 17 Jal Grams in Vidharbha Region and 16 Jal Grams in Marathwada Region are under preparation by State Government in coordination with CGWB. These Water Security Plans include provision of rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and water conservation measures.

State Government of Maharashtra has informed that they are implementing a scheme named "Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan" since 2015-16, which proposes to make Maharashtra a drought-free State. The project involves deepening and widening of streams, construction of cement and earthen stop dams, work on nullahs and digging of farm ponds. The project aims to make approximately 6000 villages free of water scarcity every year. In 2015-16, the programme has been launched in the 6202 villages. A total of 2,01,987 works are completed and about 21,117 works are under progress. ₹ 2825.40 cr. has been spent in the program up to July, 2016.

(b) Union Government had circulated a Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water to all State/UTs in 1970. The Model Bill was re-circulated in years 1992, 1996 and 2005 for adoption. In the revised Model Bill circulated in the year 2005, a new chapter on Rain Water Harvesting for Recharge to ground water was introduced. Maharashtra Government has enacted suitable legislation in the State on the lines of Model Bill. As per the information received from State Government, Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act, 2009 (Act No. XXVI of 2013) has been enacted in the State from June, 2014. The Act made provision for ensuring construction of appropriate rain water harvesting structures in favourable or

technically suitable residential, commercial, industrial and other premises having an area of 100 sq.m or more. Further, Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra has already given directions regarding installation of rainwater harvesting structures and for promoting artificial recharge to ground water in the year 2005; accordingly, modification was made in the Maharashtra Regional Town Planning Act, 1966. As per this act, while issuing the occupancy certificate of such buildings, it is the duty of concerned local authority to ensure that rain water harvesting system is installed.

(c) No such data is available with the Ministry.

Plan to re-use sewage water in Delhi

2451. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved a plan to re-use the treated sewage water in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that it plans to re-use treated sewage water in Delhi.

As informed by DJB, presently, DJB is generating about 1703 Million Litres per Day (MLD) (450 million gallon per day) out of which approximately 341 mld (90 MGD) is being utilized for non-potable purposes *viz.* cooling plants, irrigation and horticulture needs. For increasing the utilization, laying of pilot piped network under the command of about 10 STPs producing better quality has been taken up. All the Government Departments have been requested to use the available treated effluent for horticulture purposes. Further a polishing plant of 10 MLD capacity has been setup at Okhla for promoting the treated effluent for washing of Buses and flushing purposes.

For the ultimate set up, it is planned to frame a master plan for the use of treated effluent under the command of each STP.

Setting up of new STPs along Yamuna

2452. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report

submitted to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) reveals that to expect a clean river Yamuna is a distant dream;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only less than half of the waste generated is being treated and the rest is being discharged into the river directly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to optimize the use of existing Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) and to set up new STPs to maximize the waste water treatment along Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. Although, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is regularly submitting reports of STPs/drains of Delhi in compliance with the directions of Hon'ble NGT, in the matter of Original Application No. 06 of 2012, no such report has been submitted.

(b) Total sewage generation from 15 cities along Yamuna river is estimated by CPCB as 5021.4 MLD, out of which 3273 MLD is treated through STPs and balance 1748.4 MLD untreated sewage discharged in the river or land. Details are given in Statement (*See below*). Delhi with 3800 MLD of wastewater generation and sewage treatment capacity of 2603 MLD is a major contributor for wastewater disposal into river Yamuna.

(c) Various measures are being taken to optimize the performance of existing STPs for treatment of untreated sewage. In Delhi the major one being laying of interceptor sewer by Delhi Jal Board to augment the capacity utilization of STPs. The interceptor sewer project is an integrated approach towards zero sewage flows in the drains and the river. The other actions taken include issuing of directions by CPCB on 21.4.2015 to Delhi Pollution Control Committees, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Boards to make it mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up STPs of adequate capacity and provide underground sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas and to bridge the treatment gap.

CPCB has also issued directions u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Agra for treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers.

Statement*Estimated sewage generation from 15 cities along Yamuna river*

Sl. No.	City/UT	No. of STP	Water Supply (MLD)	Sewage Generation (MLD)	Sewage Treatment Capacity (MLD)
1.	Yamuna Nagar	2	205	164	35
2.	Jagadhri	-	16.4	13.1	-
3.	Karnal	2	47.2	37.8	48
4.	Panipat	2	44	35.2	45
5.	Sonipat	1	35	28	30
6.	Gurgaon	3	250	200	145
7.	Delhi	17	4346	3800	2603
8.	Noida	2	235	188	58
9.	Faridabad	3	205	164	115
10.	Palwal	2	16.3	13	9
11.	Vrindavan	1	7.9	6.3	4.5
12.	Mathura	2	34	27.2	27
13.	Agra	5	325.5	260.4	144.3
14.	Firozabad	-	57.4	46	-
15.	Etawah	1	48.1	38.4	10
TOTAL		43	5872.8	5021.4	3273.0

Source: CPCB.

Dams on river Ganga

†2453. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams over river Ganga at present and whether Government has conducted any study as to the effects of these dams on the flow of the river and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has assessed the extent of damage caused to the environment by hydro projects in view of Kedarnath tragedy and if so, the outcome of such assessment; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the priority of Government is uninterrupted flow of Ganga water or hydro projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) There are 24 completed dam/barrage projects over River Ganga. IIT, Roorkee, in the year 2010 had conducted a study on "Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Hydropower Projects in Alaknanda-Bhagirathi Basins" and Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in the year 2012 had conducted a study on "Cumulative Impact Assessment of Hydropower Project on Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology of Alaknanda Bhagirathi Basins".

As per the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court 13.08.2013, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change has taken up study through an Expert Body to ascertain impact on the flow of the river due to the construction of dams. Studies of 6 Hydro Electric Projects have been completed and report submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) National Water Policy, 2012 lays emphasis on optimum use of water for domestic, agriculture, hydropower, thermal power, navigation, recreation etc. The policy further States that ecological needs of the river should be determined through scientific study and should accommodate developmental needs.

Polluted groundwater in Delhi

†2454. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per a recent survey a list of 45 locations with most polluted groundwater in 9 districts of Delhi has been issued wherein such groundwater has been found in the vicinity of landfill sites;

(b) whether various diseases like cancer, etc. spread due to consumption of this polluted water;

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking for disposal of all types of garbage along with electronic waste; and

(d) 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) Central Ground Water Board has carried out groundwater quality

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

survey in NCT of Delhi during 2013, wherein, at 44 locations, in 9 districts, various pollutants including heavy metals were observed beyond permissible limit as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Norms. Further, CGWB has carried out a special study for ground water quality in and around landfill sites *viz.* Ghazipur, Bhalsawa and IP Depot, wherein, high pollution of ground water has been observed due to presence of heavy metals.

(b) Consumption of such polluted water may cause diseases. However, as per information received from Government of NCT of Delhi, no such incidence has been reported from South Delhi Municipal Corporation and North Delhi Municipal Corporation Health Unit.

(c) and (d) As per information received from New Delhi Municipal Corporation, garbage is being disposed of by (i) waste to Energy Plant; (ii) composting; and (iii) e-waste is being collected by NGO for scientific disposal.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that there are six zones under the jurisdiction of North Delhi Municipal Corporation. Secondary collection of garbage is being done by concessionaire in Sadar, Paharganj, Karol Bagh and City Zone. Whereas, the same is being done in Narela Zone by departmental means. The work of door to door collection of municipal solid waste is being done in Rohini and Civil Line Zone by the concessioners.

Sources of pollutants discharged into Ganga

†2455. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the main sources of pollutants being discharged into Ganga;
- (b) the total quantities of sewage water from drains of cities and poisonous water coming from industries being discharged into Ganga right from Gangotri to Bay of Bengal;
- (c) the capacities of treatment plants installed for the treatment of sewage and poisonous discharged water and the number of plants working among them or lying closed;
- (d) whether there is any role of State Governments in running the treatment plants; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, how they are co-operated and the steps being taken to start treatment plants lying closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The untreated/partially treated sewage from municipalities and effluent from industries have been identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as the main sources of water pollution in river Ganga.

(b) CPCB has inventoried 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in 5 States on the main stem of Ganga and its tributaries Kali and Ramganga. It is estimated that 501 MLD of wastewater is being discharged from these GPIs into river Ganga directly or through its tributaries. CPCB has also identified 144 major drains discharging sewage/effluent directly into river Ganga. The total wastewater discharge from these drains is assessed at 6614 MLD.

(c) According to CPCB, there are 65 STPs with installed capacity of 1232 MLD in four States (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal) along the main stem of river Ganga. Jharkhand does not have a STP on the main stem of Ganga. Out of the total 65 STPs, CPCB has monitored 47 STPs and observed that 10 of these STPs were non-functional. The status of STPs in the 4 States of Ganga basin is given in the table below:—

State	STP Status		STPs Monitored			
	No. of STPs	Installed Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs	Installed Capacity	Utilized Capacity	No. of STPs non-functional
Uttarakhand	7	92.5	6	89	69.5	0
Uttar Pradesh	15	464.8	14	462.1	377.27	1
Bihar	6	153	4	109	22	1
West Bengal	37	521.45	23	335.71	73.7	8
TOTAL	65	1231.75	47	995.81	542.47	10

(d) and (e) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) such as Nagar Parishad, Nagar Nigam, Municipal Corporation and Jal Nigam are entrusted with the responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance of STPs to ensure proper treatment of sewage and its management.

Inter-linking of minor and major rivers for floods and drought

†2456. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any plan to inter-link minor and major rivers of the country, in view of problem of drought and floods occurring in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe within which it is proposed to be accomplished;

(c) whether Government is taking some steps to control the water flow coming from Nepal and other neighbouring countries in addition to rivers of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be spent thereon and in how many years this amount would be spent, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The inter-linking of rivers is considered to be essential for addressing the twin problems of water scarcity and flooding in the country. Inter-linking of River (ILR) Programme has therefore, been taken up on high priority. This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development envisaging interbasin transfer of water in the country. The projects under the ILR Programme are at various stages of planning. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. After survey and investigations feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and two links in the Himalayan Components have been prepared. The DPRs of Ken-Betwa Phase-I and II, Daman-Ganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been prepared and shared with the States. Pre-Feasibility Reports of 36 Intra-State link proposals out of 46 proposals of Intra-State links have also been completed.

These DPRs are at various stages of approval. The in-principle approval of the Standing Committee of the National Wild Life Board has been received for the Ken-Betwa Link Project. The Government is planning to start implementing this National Project as a model link project of ILR programme, which will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand Region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, names of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report (DPR) is given in Statement (*See below*).

In order to speed up the implementation of Inter-linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on the link proposals between the States, a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers', has been constituted by this Ministry in September, 2014. Ten meetings of the Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR) have been held so far, wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meetings. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders is taking all necessary steps for expediting the objectives of inter-linking rivers programme as per terms of reference of the Committee.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been constantly persuading the Government of Nepal for construction of dams on these rivers for mutual benefit of the two countries through existing bilateral mechanisms comprising of (i) Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR), (ii) Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR), and (iii) Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC). Broad outcomes of the dialogues mechanism are given below:—

1. Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) has been set up jointly by India and Nepal for execution, operation and maintenance of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda. The work of finalisation of DPR of the Project has been entrusted to M/s WAPCOS Limited.
2. Survey and Investigation including preparation of DPRs of Sapta Kosi High Dam Project and Sun Koshi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme proposed in the Sapta Kosi basin in Nepal have been undertaken. A Joint Project Office – Sapta Kosi Sun Kosi Investigation (JPO-SKSKI) was set up in August, 2004 for undertaking joint field investigations, studies and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme. To accomplish the works and prepare DPRs, the tenure of JPO-SKSKI has been extended upto 28th February, 2017.

Statement*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	Telangana	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	-do-	- do -	Feasibility Report Completed

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)- Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link			FR completed
	(a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	also DPR Phase-I completed in April, 2010 and DPR Phase-II
	(b) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-II	-do-	Madhya Pradesh	Completed in January, 2014
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Maharashtra and 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

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed

Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR Completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	FR Completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan and Gujarat	Draft FR Completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR in progress
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	Bihar	PFR Completed. FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Alternative to M-S-T-G Link. Not to be taken up

FR—Feasibility Report

PFR—Pre Feasibility Report

DPR—Detailed Project Report

S&I—Survey and Investigation

MCM—Million Cubic Meters

Amendments of Brahmaputra Board Act

2457. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amendments in the Brahmaputra Board Act, with a view to efficiently manage the Brahmaputra floods, are pending with the Ministry for quite some time;

(b) if so, the reasons for this long pendency; and

(c) by when the Ministry intends to move the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) A decision for restructuring Brahmaputra Board was taken in

the year 2011 and the Ministry constituted a nodal group in October, 2011 which suggested to set up an autonomous self-contained Authority in place of Brahmaputra Board. A policy document on restructuring of Brahmaputra Board into a basin authority was circulated to all North Eastern States and West Bengal for their comments and views in July, 2012. After incorporating all the view points of the State Governments/Stakeholders, the draft Bill named North East and Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRA) was prepared. An Intra Ministerial Group was constituted by the Ministry to review all aspects of the Draft Bill and the committee finalized the draft Bill on 11.2.2014. The draft Bill on NEBRRA was circulated to all the North Eastern States and West Bengal in 23.02.2015 for their comments and views. All the basin States agreed with the proposal of NEBRRA and the comments received were incorporated in the draft Bill.

Meanwhile, with a view to make a self-reliant entity, a decision has been taken in the Ministry to form a Corporation in place of earlier proposed structure of NEBRRA. Accordingly, a revised Bill has been drafted with a proposal to constitute a Corporation named Brahmaputra Barak North-East River Development Corporation (BBNERDC). The draft BBNERDC Bill, 2016 has been circulated to all concerned States/Ministries/Departments for their views on 8th June, 2016. Reminders have been issued on 30.6.2016 and 12.7.2016.

Ganga Gram

2458. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has started any initiative as Ganga Gram;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how this initiative would help in the entire rejuvenation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has started an initiative called “Ganga Gram” under Namami Gange Programme. Under this, the villages will be developed as model villages by developing sustainable sanitation infrastructure and cleanliness practices. In the first phase Government has started the Ganga Gram initiative in 306 villages. The details of the Ganga Gram initiative are given below:—

Conditional Assessment and Feasibility Study of Ganga Gram: IIT consortium have been entrusted to carry out conditional assessment and feasibility study in 100 identified villages. Select CPSUs are engaged to carry out conditional assessment and feasibility study in 128 identified villages; and UNDP has been engaged to carry out conditional assessment and feasibility study in 78 identified villages in Sahebganj district, Jharkhand.

Nirikshan Abhiyan: MoWR, RD and GR had also organized inspection programme named as 'Nirikshan Abhiyan' at Garhmukteshwar (Hapur district) and Anupsahar (Bulandsahar district). In this programme, tree plantation along river Ganga, Ghat development, revival of water body and open drain falling into river Ganga have been considered for plan preparation and their execution. Public interaction in villages like Pooth (Hapur district), Siraura and Anupsahar (Bulandsahar District) had been organized to understand the village condition.

Swachh Ganga-Gramin Sebhagita: With the aim of cleaning and rejuvenating the Ganga river through active participation of rural population, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has organized 'Swachh Ganga-Gramin Sebhagita', a national level stakeholder consultation and sensitization programme on 30th January, 2015 at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi. Nearly 1200 Gram Pradhans from Ganga villages, Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Union Ministers of HRD, Tourism, Youth Affairs and Sports, RD and DWS, Ayush and Shipping, eminent policy makers, implementers and NGOs have attended the programme.

Open Defecation Free (ODF): So far, in collaboration with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 33% Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) have been completed out of targeted 15,18,649 IHHL in 4292 villages of 5 stem States. This is ongoing programme under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Seechewal Model of Sanitation Programme: NMCG, under its Ganga Gram Project, facilitates exposure visit to Gram Pradhans/Sarpanch of all villages situated along the main stem of river Ganga. The program envisages sensitizing all Gram Pradhan/Sarpanch to the successful village wastewater management system operational at Nirmal Kuteya, Village Seechewal, Jalandhar, Punjab. The objective is to extend first-hand experience with learning through personal interaction so that the same can be replicated at their respective village. So far 310 Gram Pradhan from four States (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Jharkhand) have been participated in this programme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ganga Gram initiative would help in the river Ganga rejuvenation process by:—

- Making the village open defecation free.
- Abate direct discharge of untreated liquid wastewater from such villages into river Ganga.
- Facilitate adequate infrastructure for crematoria.
- Develop proper solid waste disposal facilities in order to avoid any pollution to river Ganga.
- Promote better sanitation practices in the villages through IEC activities.

Anti-erosion projects for North Eastern region

2459. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry would implement anti-erosion projects for North-Eastern Region, particularly for Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of projects sanctioned during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Flood management being under the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control and anti-erosion etc. are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their own priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme (FMP) for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works. A total of 259 projects of North Eastern States including Assam were approved during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan under FMP and an amount of ₹ 1246.05 crore has been released to NE States till date. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In North Eastern Region, three new prioritised projects of Nagaland for ₹ 37.13 crore were sanctioned and included for funding by Government of India under FMP during the last two years (2014-15 and 2015-16).

Statement

State-wise works approved, works completed and funds released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan up to 04.08.2016 in North-Eastern Region

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	XI Plan			XII Plan			Total (XI + XII Plan)			Status
		Works Approved		Funds Released (XI Plan)	Works Approved		Funds Released (XII Plan)	Works Approved		Number of Works Completed	
		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	224.69	81.69	0	0	64.22	21	224.69	11	145.91
2.	Assam	100	996.14	748.86	41	1386.97	64.89	141	2383.11	94	813.75
3.	Manipur	22	109.34	66.34	0	0	24.36	22	109.34	19	90.70
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	3.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.81
5.	Mizoram	2	9.13	14.48	0	0	1.93	2	9.13	0	16.41
6.	Nagaland	11	49.35	28.96	6	74.51	31.04	17	123.86	9	60
7.	Sikkim	28	104.92	83.69	17	261.40	8.15	45	366.32	21	91.84
8.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.62	0	0	0	11	26.57	8	23.62
TOTAL		195	1520.14	1051.45	64	1722.88	194.59	259	3243.02	162	1246.04

Performance of improving groundwater

2460. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any stringent measures to improve the groundwater level in the country and whether suitable incentives are on the anvil for the States/UTs which are performing excellently in conserving/improving ground water and are effectively implementing rain water harvesting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Measures taken by the Central Government for the improving the groundwater level in the country include:—

- (i) “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. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- (ii) Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment groundwater. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
- (iii) One of the major activities under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), *inter alia*, includes rainwater harvesting.
- (iv) CGWB has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management and Regulation”, in priority areas.
- (v) 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 rainwater harvesting. So far, 15 States have adopted and enacted suitable legislations in line of Model Bill.
- (vi) 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.

- (vii) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of groundwater development and management in the country. CGWA is regulating groundwater withdrawal by industries/infrastructure/mining projects in 'Non-Notified' areas for which guidelines/criteria have been framed and circulated in public domain.

At present, there is no scheme which offers incentives to States/UTs for effectively implementing rainwater harvesting.

- (c) In view of reply to part (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Revival of drying ponds

2461. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the ponds in rural and urban India are fast drying up because of silting and encroachments; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to revive such ponds across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) conduct all India Census of Minor Irrigation Structures. As per 4th Minor Irrigation Census, 80,128 out of a total of 5,23,816 water bodies were permanently not-in-use for minor irrigation. Reasons given by States for water bodies not being in use are; encroachments, urbanization, polluted water, non-availability of water due to less and erratic rainfall, siltation, etc.

(b) Works related to water resources development and 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.

Ministry of Water Resources has launched a State Sector Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, groundwater recharge, increased availability of drinking water etc.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

Kokrajhar militant attack on the 5th August, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by hon. Home Minister, Shri Raj Nath Singh.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): महोदय, असम के कोकराझार जिले में 5 अगस्त, 2016 को बालाजन तिनाली में एक भीड़-भाड़ वाले साप्ताहिक बाजार में उग्रवादी हमला हुआ। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, प्रातः लगभग 11.30 बजे सेना की वर्दी में उग्रवादियों ने कथित रूप से कुछ मकानों और दुकानों में आग लगा दी, जिससे एक सिलेण्डर फट गया तथा उस क्षेत्र में आग फैल गई। इसके बाद उन उग्रवादियों ने दुकानदारों की भीड़ पर अंधाधुंध गोलीबारी की। इस हमले में 15 निर्दोष लोगों जिनमें 8 बच्चे, एक महिला, एक बालक और चार अन्य लोग शामिल हैं, की जानें गईं। 19 व्यक्ति गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए, जिनका जिले तथा राज्य की राजधानी के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में इलाज चल रहा है। हमले के बाद राज्य पुलिस और सुरक्षा बलों ने तुरन्त जवाबी कार्यवाही की तथा एक उग्रवादी को मार गिराया, जिसकी अभी शिनाख्त की जानी है। मारे गए उग्रवादी से एक ए.के. 56 रायफल, लाइव गोला बारूद की दो मैगजीन और एक हथगोला बरामद किया गया। इस हमले में शामिल उग्रवादियों की वास्तविक संख्या और उग्रवादी संगठन की जांच की जा रही है।

राज्य सरकार ने इस हमले में घायल हुए लोगों के उपचार की संतोषजनक व्यवस्था की है। हमले में मारे गए लोगों के निकट संबंधियों को 5 लाख रुपए, गंभीर रूप से घायल लोगों को 1 लाख रुपए और मामूली रूप से घायल लोगों को 20,000 रुपए की अनुग्रह राहत प्रदान की गई है। इस उग्रवादी हमले की जांच करने के लिए कोकराझार पुलिस थाने में एक आपराधिक मामला दर्ज किया गया है। मैं अपने प्राण गंवाने वाले निर्दोष लोगों पर हुए इस कायरतापूर्ण हमले की कड़ी निंदा करता हूँ तथा इस सम्मानित सदन की ओर से शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ और ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ उन्हें दुख की इस कठिन घड़ी में शक्ति प्रदान करे। सभी सदस्यों की ओर से, मैं घायल हुए लोगों के पूरी तरह शीघ्र स्वस्थ होने की भी कामना करता हूँ।

मैंने असम सरकार तथा राज्य में सुरक्षा बलों से इस हमले में शामिल उग्रवादियों को पकड़ने और मानवता के विरुद्ध इस अपराध के लिए उन्हें उचित दंड दिलाने के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I want to seek a few clarifications from the hon. Home Minister as it is an incident, which is... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Please seek.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, the first thing, to which I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Home Minister is that this entire area, the incident area and the BTAD area, comprising of four Districts, has been an extremist-prone area for the last twenty years, and, considering this aspect, our earlier State Government deployed three companies of CRPF and other security forces. But what has happened is that just after the elections, when the new Government took office, immediately those security forces were withdrawn from that area. It is one aspect.

Now, I come to what happened afterwards. There is very strong Central Intelligence input that these types of incidents may take place before 15th of August. In spite of that information, the State Government is taking the matter very lightly. They did not deploy... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: One minute, Sir. That area is a very, very sensitive area. The State Government has failed to anticipate the security vulnerability... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: And, they did not deploy there the security forces that day. My question is: When nearly 4,000 people gathered there, why was this lapse there on the part of the State Government? My third question is this. There is now a controversy on the identity of the extremist who was killed in the encounter by the Army. The police and the intelligence declared his name as Manjay Boro. But when the police called his parents to identify the dead body, the parents denied it saying that this was not of their son. So, this controversy has also created a mystery.

My last question to the hon. Home Minister is this. Immediately after the incident, the National Intelligence Agency people went there the next day. We also went there and met them. But now there is a doubt, according to the information which we have got, that the State Government is not favouring the inquiry by NIA. So, my demand is that the inquiry should be conducted by NIA.

On these four points, I want the clarifications from the hon. Home Minister.

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): सर, यह जो घटना हुई है, यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है। वर्ष 2014 में Songbijit group ने ऐसी ही एक घटना को अंजाम दिया था, जिसमें मुस्लिमों की हत्या

[श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर]

कर दी गई थी। फिर दिसम्बर, 2014 में इसी Songbijit group ने आदिवासियों के ऊपर हमला कर 76 आदिवासियों को मारा डाला था। सर, BTG एरिया और out of BTG एरिया, सोनितपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ऐसे इल्लीगल आर्म्स बहुत हैं। इन इल्लीगल आर्म्स को सीज़ करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, असम का जो बोडोलैंड एरिया है, वहां पर असम के सारे उग्रवादी संगठनों का stronghold है, जिसके कारण वहां हर समय time-to-time सेंद्रल फोर्सेज deploy की जाती है। जब उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां कम नज़र आती हैं, तो उस सेंद्रल फोर्स को वहां से हटा लिया जाता है। कभी-कभी इलेक्शंस के नाम पर भी वहां से इन फोर्सेज को हटाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की सिचुएशन को देखते हुए हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कुछ जगहों को आइडेंटिफाई करके क्या वहां पर सेंद्रल फोर्सेज के कुछ परमानेंट कैम्प्स बनाए जा सकते हैं, जिसको पूरे देश में होने वाले इलेक्शंस के नाम पर हटाना न पड़े? इन कैम्प्स को ऐसी जगहों पर रखा जाए, जहां से जरूरत पड़ने पर फोर्सेज मूव भी कर सकें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर बाकी सारे extremist groups ceasefire में हैं। उनकी संख्या थोड़ी सी है, लेकिन उनका अपना एक नेटवर्क है। इस सिचुएशन में वे सरकार को उन लोगों को आइडेंटिफाई करने में हेल्प कर सकते हैं, जो ऐसे काम को करते हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, कोकराझार में यह बहुत ही दुखद घटना हुई है। दुर्भाग्य से देश के कई हिस्सों में इस तरह की उग्रवादी गतिविधियां लगातार होती रहती हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध भी करना चाहूंगा और यह जानना भी चाहूंगा कि जब पूर्वोत्तर से लेकर नेपाल के बॉर्डर और उधर पश्चिम तक तथा छत्तीसगढ़ से लेकर झारखंड तक हर जगह ये गतिविधियां हैं, तो क्या सीआरपीएफ के फोर्स को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? उस बल की रिक्रूटमेंट ज्यादा करें और उस बल को बढ़ाएँ, क्योंकि जिस तेजी से ये घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं, उसे देखते हुए सीआरपीएफ की और ज्यादा बटालियंस खड़ी करने की जरूरत है, इसको सब महसूस करते होंगे। दूसरा, खास तौर से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का इलाका काफी सेंसिटिव है। बोडोलैंड के आस-पास पहले से ही ऐसी गतिविधियां रही हैं। इंटेलिजेंस नेटवर्क को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं? जब तक इंटेलिजेंस में मैनपॉवर नहीं होगी, उसकी accessibility ज्यादा क्षेत्र में नहीं होगी। उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों की जानकारी तभी मिल सकती है, जब आपके Intelligence के लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा हो और उनकी reach दूर तक हो। तो Intelligence के नेटवर्क को मजबूत करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे और CRPF की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, उसकी battalions को raise करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, we share the agony and anguish of the hon. Members. And we also condemn the brutal attack on innocent people. But this is not the first time that this has happened there. As someone has said, such incident took place in that particular area of Kokrajhar in December, 2014 when more than 70 persons were killed. In that District, Bengali Muslims comprise

twenty-one per cent of the population. It is bordering West Bengal, particularly the Cooch Behar District of West Bengal. During December, 2014, hundreds of villagers had to flee to Cooch Behar District of West Bengal and our hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, had to arrange for their shelter, food, medical treatment, etc. Again, this has happened and one of the Ministers of Assam is on record saying that it was not a planned attack; it was an unplanned attack and that is why the Government did not have any information; and the security forces reached the spot half an hour or one hour after the incident. That is why they could not prevent it. But this is not an isolated incident. Kokrajhar District has been affected by it for long. The so-called Bodo agitation was there. And after the Peace Agreement of 2005, people thought that the situation would improve. Again, this has happened. The clarification that I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is whether it is a case of Intelligence failure. If that be the case, whether the Government of India is advising the State Government to take appropriate steps for improving the Intelligence mechanism to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future in a diligent manner.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत important बात यह है कि वे सारे एरियाज जो mineral-rich areas हैं या natural resources-rich areas हैं, जहाँ education का स्तर भी गिरा हुआ है, वहाँ पर इतनी अच्छी क्वालिटी की बंदूकें कैसे मिल जाती है, यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है। सर, कुछ समय पहले मैंने पंजाब केसरी में पढ़ा था कि ईवन दिल्ली में भी, अगर कोई भी चाहे तो नाजायज असलहा मंगा सकता है, वे home delivery कर रहे हैं। सर, गृह मंत्रालय के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान में नाजायज असलहों का इतना बड़ा कारोबार चल कैसे रहा है, इसको आप कैसे संभालेंगे?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Home Minister keeps making strong statements against terrorism indicating that the country is on permanent vigil on the issue of terrorism. Despite that, such a terror act took place in Assam. I would like to know this from the Home Minister. Was there really an Intelligence failure or a security lapse? Also, how do you maintain coordination between the Central Intelligence agencies and the State Intelligence agencies? After elections, the BJP is in power in Assam. Now we have witnessed this terror attack. I do not know if the situation turns into some kind of a communal conflict. The Home Minister must clarify how the coordination between the Central Intelligence agencies and the State Intelligence agencies is maintained. Was there really a security lapse or an Intelligence failure? You tell this to the Parliament, the House, so that we can all collectively put our heads together to prevent such incidents which keep on happening in different parts of our country.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्ट्रांग स्टेटमेंट दी है, लेकिन

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

कोकराझार में जो घटना हुई है, वह बहुत दुखद है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि इतने सारे AK-47, AK-56 आर्म्स मिलिटेंट्स के पास कैसे आ जाते हैं? जब हमारे स्टेट में भी मिलिटेंसी थी, तब हमने इसको देखा था। कोकराझार में AK-47, AK-56 को यूज किया गया है और बहुत सारे लोगों को मारा गया है। इसमें कई बच्चे भी हैं, इसमें महिलाएं भी हैं और आम आदमी भी हैं। इस मिलिटेंसी के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए कि कैसे इसको बंद किया जाए। पूरे देश में मिलिटेंसी फैल रही है। त्रिपुरा में यह आज भी है। त्रिपुरा में यह बंद नहीं हुई है। त्रिपुरा में आज भी ऐसे मिलिटेंट्स हैं।

मैं भारत सरकार से मिलिटेंसी को खत्म करने के लिए दरखास्त करती हूं। जहां पर घटना हुई है, वहां पर परमानेंट कैम्प होना चाहिए, उस डिक्ट्रिक्ट में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को परमानेंट कैम्प देना चाहिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में initiative लेना चाहिए, वरना ऐसी घटनाएं पूरे नार्थ-ईस्ट में फैल जाएंगी।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I want to ask our hon. Home Minister some questions regarding this massacre. I appreciate that he has strongly condemned the incident. I remember that last time, when innocent *Santhal adivasis* were killed, our Home Minister went to the spot and he took strong steps and the problem was tackled immediately. I, personally, congratulate our Home Minister for that.

But, now, I want to ask him. This has been going on in the lower Assam for the last 20-25 years. In 1993-94 also, there was a huge massacre. After that many massacres have taken place.

Secondly, nearly six lakh people fled their homes a few years back and became refugees. It is a human...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Yes, Sir. My first question is this. Hon. Home Minister has not mentioned in the statement, as to which group has done this type of massacre this time. Secondly, from where does these terrorists get these types of sophisticated arms and ammunition? What is the report? Who is providing them money to create this type of chaos in our country? My third question is: As it has been happening at regular intervals, why are you not considering creating a *Gram Raksha Vahini* or Village Defence Force? ...(Time-Bell rings)... Just a minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have asked three questions. ...(Interruptions)... Three questions will do.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, कोकराझार में जो उग्रवादी हमला हुआ है, उसमें वहां की सरकार और इंटेलिजेंस फेल हुई है। वहां पर आगे से ऐसा न हो, खास

कर जो उग्रवादी लोग है — हमारे बिहार के लोग भी वहां पर कमाने के लिए जाते है, रोजी, रोजगार के लिए जाते है, उन पर भी हमला किया जाता है। वे लोग भी वहां पर घायल होते है, मारे जाते है। आपने इस घटना में जो लोग मारे गए है, उनको पांच लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिया है। हमारी मांग है कि इस मुआवजे की राशि में कुछ बढ़ावा किया जाए, ताकि जिनके परिवार के लोग मरे है, उनको राहत मिल सके। मरे हुए लोगों के परिवार के सदस्य को नौकरी देने का भी प्रावधान किया जाए, जिससे उनके परिवार का पालन-पोषण ठीक तरह से हो सके।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, hon. Home Minister has made a statement, but many questions had been raised on this. There were questions about intelligence failure, removal of security forces, which were on duty there, about two months back and the questions about preparedness of the administration. I will not touch upon these subjects because these have already been mentioned. My limited question is this. Militancy has gone down in Assam and it is in everybody's knowledge that their numbers are going down. They are only a few because they are either on ceasefire or with talks with the Government of India or the State Government. With this reduced trend, how can the militants commit such a huge massacre? The main thing is illegal weapons. My question is: Is the Government going to take any step to reduce and ban illegal weapons in Assam, particularly, in those affected areas? The militants are less in number and their leaders are in other countries, in the neighbouring countries. What step is the Government going to take to bring back those militant leaders who are in the neighbouring countries and put them before the law?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Home Minister.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, North East में पिछले 50-60 वर्षों से लगातार उग्रवादी घटनाएं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्य इस हकीकत से परिचित होंगे, लेकिन मैं सदन को इस बात की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि असम में 1988 के बाद सबसे कम हिंसा यदि हुई है, तो 2015 और 2016 में हुई है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम सब के लिए यह भी संतोष और प्रसन्नता की बात है कि 2015 में security forces का कोई personnel मारा नहीं गया है, कभी हताहत नहीं हुआ है। मैं इसे भी major achievement मानता हूं। पिछले दस वर्षों की तुलना में civil casualties भी बहुत कम हुई है। अभी हाल में असम में विधान सभा चुनाव हुए, वे भी शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सम्पन्न हुए है। इसके पहले भी NDFB(S) ने वहां एक बड़ी वारदात दिसम्बर, 2000 में की थी, जिसमें में लगभग 63 आदिवासी मारे गए थे। जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, उसके बाद हमने उस पर कठोर कार्रवाई की थी। Operation के दौरान उधर से security forces को मारने की जो कोशिश की गई, उसके लिए defence को और security forces को जो कुछ भी कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी, उसमें ऐसे 39 उग्रवादी मारे गए थे और लगभग 600 से अधिक संख्या में इस समय behind the bars किए जा चुके है। असम के बारे में सामान्यतः एक धारणा थी कि अब स्थिति काफी हद तक शांतिपूर्ण हो गई है, लेकिन यह जो घटना हुई है, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं सदन को यकीन

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

दिलाना चाहता हूं कि चाहे कोई व्यक्ति हो अथवा कोई संगठन हो, हम पूरी ताकत लगाकर यह कोशिश करेंगे कि जो कुछ भी उसने किया है, उसका पूरा खामियाजा उसको भुगतना पड़े। हम अपनी तरफ से यह पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो queries की है, मैं उनके बारे में जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। जहां तक security forces के deployment का प्रश्न है, चुनाव के समय Election Commission जितनी फोर्स की डिमांड करता है, उस डिमांड के आधार पर जितनी हम उसकी डिमांड को पूरा कर सकते हैं, पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब चुनाव सम्पन्न हो जाता है, कुछ फोर्स स्वभाविक रूप से पुनः वापस बुला ली जाती है, deployment में कमी हो जाती है, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस समय वहां पर हमारी CRPF की 8 कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं, मैं केवल कोकराझार की बात कर रहा हूं कि कोकराझार जिले में 8 कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं और इस समय आर्मी की भी वहां पर 9 कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं। आर्मी की 4 एडिशनल कम्पनियों को वहां पर 6 अगस्त को भेजा गया है, मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। Bodoland एरिया एक stronghold, पहले रहा हो, यह उग्रवादियों का है, लेकिन उग्रवादियों के खिलाफ जो प्रभावी कार्रवाई हुई थी, उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके अंदर एक हताशा पैदा हुई थी और ऐसे लगता था कि वे depression में चले गए हैं। फिर भी वहां पर फोर्स का deployment है। हमारे मित्र राम गोपाल जी ने यह जानना चाहा है कि क्या हम CRPF की स्ट्रेंथ बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं उनको यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी हमारी paramilitary forces है, उनमें जो भी vacancies हैं, सारी vacancies को जल्दी से जल्दी fill up करने के लिए निर्देश दिए जा चुके हैं और वह process भी प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है। उनकी प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग भी होती है। डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, जिस प्रकार से refresher courses होते हैं, उसी प्रकार से refresher training भी paramilitary forces की चलती रहनी चाहिए, यह काम भी हमने प्रारंभ किया है और उसमें और अधिक तेजी लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, Intelligence failure की बात की गयी। कहने को कुछ भी कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन हम इसे Intelligence failure नहीं मानते। इस में स्टेट Intelligence agency और सेंट्रल Intelligence agency के बीच coordination रहता है। यह केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी राज्य हो, वहां की स्टेट Intelligence agency और सेंट्रल Intelligence agency बराबर coordination बनाकर काम करती है। हमारे former Home Minister चिदम्बरम साहब यहां बैठे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उनका मुझ से ज्यादा अनुभव है, वे भी अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि Intelligence agencies को और अधिक effective बनाने के लिए और साथ ही उन्हें strengthen करने का प्रयास किसी भी गवर्नमेंट में लगातार चलता रहता है। यह आपके समय में भी हुआ है और हम लोग भी इसे और effective बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। चरण दास जी ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि उनके पास इतने सारे आर्म्स कैसे आ जाते हैं? मैं बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल्स में बताने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करता, लेकिन इस हकीकत को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है कि external agencies का भी हाथ है। मैं इस संबंध में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त समझता हूं।

सर, कई लोगों ने सवाल पूछे हैं कि कैसे इस प्रकार के असलहे, बंदूकें वहां के उग्रवादियों के हाथों में आ जाती हैं। इस सच्चाई को नकारा नहीं जा सकता कि कुछ external agencies

भी इस में काम कर रही है। सर, अहमद हुसैन साहब ने name of the group involved in the incident के बारे में पूछा है। अभी तक जो मोटी-मोटी जानकारी आ रही है और समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई है, मैं अभी निश्चित तौर पर नहीं कह सकता कि किस insurgent group का इस में हाथ है। उसकी छानबीन हो रही है और पूरे मामले की जांच-पड़ताल वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। वहां के कोकराझार पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, उस की investigation इस समय चल रही है। हम यह देखेंगे कि यदि investigation ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो पा रही है, तो वहां की राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से यदि आवश्यक हुआ, तो हम एनआईए को पूरी-की-पूरी investigation सौंपने को तैयार हैं। मैं सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं।

सर, मुआवजा बढ़ाने की भी बात कही गयी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के compensations प्रायः स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही देती है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का jurisdiction है और मैं इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है, मैं एक बार वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से चर्चा जरूर करूंगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मुझे इतना ही कहना है और मैं सदन को पुनः यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि चाहे उग्रवाद की समस्या हो या आतंकवाद की समस्या हो, इनसे जूझने के लिए केवल सरकार ही पर्याप्त नहीं है बल्कि सब के सहयोग से ही हम इस बड़ी चुनौती का सामना कर सकते हैं और इस पर विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: What about migrant illegal workers?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैंने बोल दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. Now, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Mental Health Care Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for mental health care and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of such persons during delivery of mental health care and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, 134 amendments have been proposed by the Minister and the Government. Why should we have 134 amendments? In 50 years no Bill had so many amendments. It is happening for the first time in history. Why couldn't you bring a new Bill? How much time would it take to consider 134 amendments? It would take, at least, six hours to sit here and speak on every amendment. I gave notice for ten amendments.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Not now. Later, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhusudan Mistry. You have 15 minutes. Your Party has given 15 minutes.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं उस समय की यूपीए सरकार को, खास कर श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब को, अभिनंदन देना चाहता हूँ, जो उस समय Health Minister थे और उन्होंने यहां पर, यह बिल 7 अगस्त, 2013 को प्रस्तुत किया था। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के Rights of Persons with Disabilities, उसको जब सरकार ने recognise किया, तो 2007 में ratify करके एक बिल तैयार किया। उस बिल के हिसाब से, 2013 का यह बिल, आज 2016 में लाने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ। This Bill was long overdue, मेरे हिसाब से, लेकिन finally, it has seen the light of day. Thank you very much for bringing it.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons suggests that while this Bill recognizes that: (i) Persons with mental illness constitute a vulnerable section of society and are subject to discrimination in our society; (ii) Families bear financial hardship, emotional and social burden of providing treatment and care for their relatives with mental illness; (iii) Persons with mental illness should be treated like other persons with health problems and the environment around them should be made conducive to facilitate recovery, rehabilitation and full participation in society. आज इन तीनों की बहुत जरूरत है। हर एक स्टेप पर देखा गया है कि जिनको यह बीमारी होती है, उस बीमार आदमी को, लड़की को, औरत को एक सोशल स्टिग्मा के तरह देखा जाता है। कई बार लोग उन्हें पागल समझने लगते हैं कि ये पागल लोग हैं। मेरी फैमिली ने इससे बहुत सफ़र किया है। मैं आपको, अपने अनुभव की जितनी बातें बता रहा हूँ, वे आज भी चालू हैं। वे ऐसे अनुभव रहे हैं — जैसे कि, जब मैं लोक सभा में था, तो मैंने सवाल पूछा था, इस बार भी सवाल पूछा है, लेकिन सरकार के पास mental illness का कोई डाटा नहीं है कि इस देश के अंदर, कितने लोग इस बीमारी से परेशान हैं। मैंने ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है, लेकिन जो एक मोटी-मोटी फ़िगर मिलती है, वह यह है कि one per cent population of this country is suffering from mental illness. ऐसा बार-बार कहा गया है।

Depression, खास कर 18 से 40 साल के बीच की जो यंग generation, उसमें तरह-तरह के ऐसे रोग पाए गए हैं। इसमें Schizophrenia बहुत widespread है। Schizophrenia का जो पेशेंट है — पहली बात तो यह है कि जिस फैमिली में यह पेशेंट होता है, उस फैमिली को इसके बारे में पता ही नहीं होता, क्योंकि बहुत कम लोगों को इसका पता है। उस फैमिली को बहुत अरसे के बाद पता चलता है कि वाकई मेरे बेटे या बेटी को schizophrenia है। यह रोग बहुत इंटेलिजेंट और क्रिएटिव लोगों को होता है, सोचने वालों को होता है, पढ़ने वालों को होता है, लिखने वालों को होता है। हमारे जैसे आदमी, जिन्हें पहले पता नहीं था कि Schizophrenia क्या होता है, जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो बूढ़े लोग बोलते थे कि ज्यादा मत पढ़ा कर, मगज़ फेल हो जाएगा। मगज़ फेल हो जाएगा, यह क्या है? यह Schizophrenia है। ऐसा लगता है कि मगज़ फेल होने के साथ जो बात लिंक की जाती है, वह बात इसके साथ लिंक की जाती है।

यह जो एक प्रकार की population है, यह अपने आप में, अपनी एक दुनिया बना लेती है। यह inward and outward दोनों होती है। वे violence में भी होते हैं, वे कितनी जगहों पर बहुत बुरी तरह से violent होते हैं, कितनी जगहों पर ऐसे कितने ही पेशेंट inward हो जाते हैं। कुछ भी बोलो, तो वे सिकुड़ जाते हैं। उन्हें suspicion हो जाता है। घर के लोगों के ऊपर शक हो जाता है। उन्हें मारने की साजिश की जा रही है, इस तरह के डर से हमेशा वे परेशान रहते हैं। वे बाहर नहीं जाते हैं, किसी के साथ full confidence से बातचीत नहीं करते। खाना, hygiene, नहाना-धोना, कपड़े बदलना वगैरह, उनके साथ ये सब बड़ी problems होती हैं। उनकी suicide mentality होती है। बहुत से young generation के लोगों में से कोई नस काटने का प्रयत्न करता है, तो कोई ऊपर से jump मारता है। इसकी वजह से घर के अन्दर जो knife वगैरह होते हैं, उन्हें घर के अन्दर सँभाल कर रखना पड़ता है, उनसे दूर रखना पड़ता है, ताकि वे उनके हाथ में न पड़ जाएँ। अगर कोई भी दो आदमी कोई बातचीत कर रहे होते हैं, तो उनको ऐसा लगता है कि ये सब मेरी बात कर रहे हैं। आप घर में कुछ भी करते हैं, तो उनको ऐसा लगने लगता है कि इन सब जगहों पर कैमरे लगाए हुए हैं, बाथरूम में कैमरा है, घर में कैमरा है, कम्प्यूटर में कैमरा है। वह ऐसा सोचता है कि मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, वह सब लोग सुन रहे हैं, जान रहे हैं, नहीं तो उनको कैसे पता चला। ये सब इसके बहुत बड़े symptoms हैं।

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा हैरानी की बात यह है कि सोसायटी और सरकार, दोनों का इनके प्रति जो attitude है, जो sensitivity है, अगर मैं इसको बिल्कुल ज़ीरो कहूँ, तो भी चलेगा, ऐसी स्थिति है। ये जो पूरे patients हैं, उनको treat करने के लिए जो डॉक्टर्स चाहिए, जो social workers चाहिए, जो qualified psychiatrists चाहिए, उनकी कमी है। इनको treat करने के लिए हॉस्पिटल में वातावरण चाहिए। पहला सवाल तो यह है कि हॉस्पिटल्स ही बहुत कम हैं। बंगलुरु में आपका एक हॉस्पिटल है, वहां psychiatrists वगैरह हैं। अगर वहां किसी भी patient को ले जाएँ, तो उसको तीन महीने के लिए वहां रखना पड़ता है। वहां पर एक ही आदमी को रहने दिया जाता है, दूसरे किसी को रहने नहीं दिया जाता। पूरे Western Region के अन्दर कोई हॉस्पिटल नहीं है। कितने private rehabilitation centres और treatment centres हैं, जिनको regulate करने के लिए आपने structure वगैरह खड़ा किया है, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिए जो qualified psychiatrists वगैरह चाहिए, आपको रखने पड़ेंगे, जो qualified social workers चाहिए, वहां रखने पड़ेंगे। हॉस्पिटल में इतनी-इतनी सुविधा होगी, हॉस्पिटल को register करवाना पड़ेगा, डॉक्टर ऐसा होगा, उसका बोर्ड होगा, review होगा, अगर किसी के पास family में कोई

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

नहीं होगा, तो उसकी जानकारी के लिए वह अपने आपको independently दाखिल करा सकेगा, उसकी permission ली जाएगी, वगैरह-वगैरह, मैं उस structure में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जो दोनों treatments हैं, उन दोनों treatments में दो disciplines करके, एक curative और जो दूसरा discipline है, community, उनको साथ लेकर उसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा counselling कीजिए, जिससे वह ठीक हो जाए। Curative treatment में मैंने देखा है कि आज भी डॉक्टर्स shock therapy का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, which is completely inhuman. मैं तो मानता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर इसको ban करना चाहिए। दुनिया के अन्दर बहुत सारी movements चल रही हैं कि यह जो shock therapy है, इसमें shock देने की जो पूरी प्रक्रिया है, उससे इन patients को मुक्त करना चाहिए। Counselling की प्रक्रिया जरा जटिल है, क्योंकि समय देना पड़ता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि qualified doctors की कमी तो है ही, साथ ही साथ social workers की भी कमी है, counselling करने वालों की भी कमी है। वे नहीं मिलते हैं। जो गरीब तबके के आदमी हैं, उनको वाकई में पता नहीं चलता। ऐसे examples पढ़ने को मिलते हैं कि किसी को चेन से बांधा जाता है कि वह कहीं चला न जाए। यह बात भी सही है। रास्ते में आपको कितने ही लोग ऐसे मिलेंगे, जो schizophrenia से पीड़ित होंगे, लेकिन रास्ते में भिखारी की तरह या पागल की तरह जीवन जीते होंगे। मैंने पटना का एक बहुत बड़ा किस्सा पढ़ा था कि एक बहुत बड़े recognized scientist थे, वे garbage से खाना ढूँढ़ रहे थे। उनकी ऐसी हालत के बारे में मैंने पढ़ा था। जॉन नैश नाम के एक बहुत बड़े mathematician और scientist थे, जिनको नोबेल प्राइज मिला, वे भी इसके शिकार हुए थे। अभी अमेरिका में एक accident में उनकी मौत हुई। उन्होंने mathematics के अन्दर game theory दी। पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर आज अमेरिका और दूसरे देश उस game theory का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। महोदय, यह ऐसी population है, जो creative है, intelligent है, जो इस रोग से suffer कर रही है, लेकिन उनको treat करने के लिए हमारे पास आज भी कोई सिस्टम नहीं है। मैं फिर से बता रहा हूँ कि ऐसा कोई हॉस्पिटल नहीं है, जहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था हो। काफी घूमने के बाद मैंने देखा है कि डॉक्टर्स में जो sensitivity चाहिए, social workers में जो sensitivity चाहिए, patients की बात सुनने के लिए जो तैयारी चाहिए, वह दिखाई नहीं देती, फिर यह भी देखा जाए कि ऐसे आदमी उसकी counselling करें, जो उसके उसकी intelligence के साथ match कर सकें, लेकिन इसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस सबकी बहुत बड़ी कमी है और लोग बिल्कुल आम patient की तरह उनको treat करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे कभी extreme violence की तरफ चले जाते हैं या फिर स्वयं में सिकुड़ जाते हैं। आप उनको घर में अकेले नहीं रख सकते। हॉस्पिटल्स के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण नहीं होता और न ही ऐसी स्थिति होती है, जिससे वे अच्छी तरह से cure हो सकें। सबसे पहले यह बताया जाता है कि यह disease cure नहीं हो सकती है, आप इसको diabetes की तरह control कर सकते हैं और इसकी ऐसी कोई मेडिसिन भी नहीं बनी। उनके मुँह के अन्दर से पानी गिरता रहता है, इसलिए लोग कभी उस मेडिसिन को लेते हैं, कभी नहीं लेते हैं। Patient को ध्यान में रख कर दवा दी जाती है। उसके पीछे 24 घंटे एक या दो आदमी उसका ध्यान रखने वाले चाहिए, यह ऐसी स्थिति वाला रोग है। मुझे पता नहीं आप इसको किस तरह कराएँगे, क्योंकि आपने structure और पैसे जो कुछ भी इसमें लिए हैं, उसमें कमीशन हो गया, बोर्ड हो गया, तो उसमें कौन आदमी आएगा, कौन नहीं आएगा? फिर इसमें आगे की क्या स्थिति होगी, डॉक्टर्स

का पैनेल होगा या एक्सपर्ट्स का पैनेल होगा? इसमें ये सब चीजें हैं, फिर treatment के बारे में क्या provision है, मैंने इसमें यह भी नहीं देखा है। आप treatment को किस तरह से effective बनाएँगे? ज्यादातर लोग, जो इस disease से पीड़ित हैं, वे फैमिली के साथ रहते हैं। सरकार उनकी फैमिलीज को क्या सपोर्ट करना चाहती है? जो फैमिली अपने patient को अच्छी तरह से treat करती है, मैं उसकी बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो upper middle class के लोग हैं या even lower middle class के लोग हैं, जिनके लिए compulsorily ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है कि न तो फैमिली वहां से move कर सकती है, न उसको साथ ले जा सकती है। अगर फैमिली के लोग कहीं बाहर जा रहे हैं, तो उसके पास 24 घंटे के लिए एक आदमी रख कर जाओ, ऐसी परिस्थिति होती है।

ऐसी diseases की दवाइयां भी महंगी होती हैं। साइकैट्रिस्ट घर पर नहीं आते और न ही लोग साइकैट्रिस्ट के पास जाना चाहते हैं। अगर जाते हैं, तो वहां पर जो दूसरे लोग होते हैं, उनके सामने ये लोग स्वयं को ऐसा समझने लगते हैं कि मैं पागल हूँ, इसीलिए मुझे यहां लाया गया है, इससे उनकी तबियत और भी बिगड़ने लगती है। इस ट्रीटमेंट का जो पूरा प्रॉसेस है या एक individualistic family के अंदर ऐसे व्यक्ति के ट्रीटमेंट में जो समस्याएं आती हैं, वे सब इस बिल के अंदर नहीं दी गई हैं।

आपका जो second ratification है, वह यह बता रहा है कि families bear financial hardship, emotional and social burden of providing treatment and care for their relatives with mental illness, लेकिन स्थिति यह है, मैंने कुछ लड़कियों की हालत देखी है, लोग उनके लिए यह सोचने लगते हैं कि अब इनके साथ शादी कौन करेगा? मां-बाप के मर जाने के बाद इनका ध्यान कौन रखेगा? क्या इस बिल के अंदर ऐसे लोगों के लिए सरकार की कोई व्यवस्था है? क्या सरकार ऐसे पेशेंट्स के लिए कोई rehabilitation centre बनाना चाहती है अथवा sponsor करना चाहती है? जो लोग trust चला रहे हैं, क्या सरकार उनको मदद करना चाहती है या नहीं? मैंने मुम्बई और पूना के अंदर ऐसे rehabilitation centre देखे हैं, जहां एक-एक महीने के अंदर एक लाख रुपये का खर्च हो जाता है। इतना खर्च कौन bear करेगा? कई बार दो, तीन या चार पेशेंट्स को एक ही साथ ठहराया जाता है। इसकी जो वास्तविक परिस्थिति है, मैं उसके ऊपर हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलवाना चाहता हूँ। मैं बाकी सब मैम्बर्स से भी रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि प्लीज, वे मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनें। मैं उन चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो इस बिल में नहीं हैं। आप इस बिल के माध्यम से सिर्फ एक structure खड़ा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उस structure के अंदर यह regulate भी होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि इस पूरे profession को ही regulate करने की बहुत जरूरत है, लेकिन साथ-साथ उसको treat करने के लिए manpower की और social workers की भी बहुत जरूरत है। इन सबको regulate करना काफी जरूरी है। फिर आप एक प्रतिशत patients की जो बात कह रहे हैं, आपके पास उनका कोई data नहीं है। क्या आप वह data इकट्ठा करेंगे?

महोदय, आज सभी जगह पर drugs की बीमारी आ गई है। देखा यह गया है कि इस drugs की बीमारी में से कितने ही लोगों में इस प्रकार की समस्याएं पैदा हो जाती हैं, उसको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे? इस बीमारी के अंदर वह स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है, जो खत्म नहीं होती है, आप

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

कानून जरूर बना देंगे। इसमें दो चीजें हैं, एक तो curative है, आप खुद Medical Association के पास जाकर Medical Council of India के माध्यम से इसको बनाएं या फिर आप कुछ और करना चाहते हैं? आपके यहां सरकार की ओर से कोई अवेयरनेस प्रोग्राम नहीं है कि किस तरह इनका स्टिग्मा दूर किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा। यह स्टिग्मा किस तरह दूर किया जाए, इस तरफ तो सरकार का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है, न कोई ऐसा एनाउन्समेंट है, न कोई ऐसा एडवर्टाइजमेंट है। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि अगर आप यह बिल पास करें, तो इसको आप एक मिशन मोड के ऊपर ले लीजिए, देखिए कि पूरे देश के अंदर इसके बारे में जागृति हो, क्योंकि करोड़ों मां-बाप को मालूम ही नहीं होगा कि मेरे बेटे या मेरी बेटी को Schizophrenia है या यह मेंटल इलनेस है।

सर, मैं इसको होल हार्टेडली सपोर्ट करता हूँ और मेरी आपसे विनती है, आपको और भी सजेरेंस चाहिए होंगे, तो दूंगा, क्योंकि 17 साल से हम भुगत रहे हैं। इसके अंदर जो कुछ इंफॉर्मेशन चाहिए, हम आपको देंगे, लेकिन इस बिल के अंदर आप थोड़े से चेन्जेज करिए। पेशेंट के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिए, ट्रीटमेंट के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिए, रेगुलेट आप जरूर करिए, रेगुलेट करने के लिए आप रजिस्टर करवाइए और जहां फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, उन पर आप पेनल्टी लगाइए। जो कुछ भी आपको करना है करिए, लेकिन उससे पेशेंट की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी और जिन फैमिलीज के अंदर ऐसे पेशेंट्स हैं, उनकी हालत के अंदर सुधार नहीं होगा। उनको दवाइयां फ्री में मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

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

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: फिर से मैं बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि टाइम है। मैंने समय लिया। मैं आपको यह बिल लाने के धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह वाकई ऐसा बिल है, तो देश में ऐसा वातावरण खड़ा करिए जिसकी वजह से एक पॉजिटिव एटीट्यूड सभी पेशेंट्स की ओर अपनाया जाए और जो हमारी यंग जेनरेशन है, जो इसकी विक्टिम है, उसको बचाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Are you rushing through the Bill, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... His party has four speakers, and his party has allotted time for each Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. So, 15 minutes have been allotted by his party to him. So, I have to adhere to that. What do you want?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir. Dr. Subbarami Reddy has raised a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I never said it is unimportant.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are 132 amendments; and I hope the Minister will explain the need for 132 amendments. Many of these amendments are procedural, I understand. But some of the amendments are very substantive amendments. And I hope you won't rush through the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you think that?

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट और। ...(व्यवधान)... एक चीज रह गई है, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; your speech is over. Now, you don't speak. That is not fair. No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is absolutely against the rule. No, you cannot speak. Your speech is over. Sit down. You cannot speak. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; you can't do that. Your speech is over. Now, you don't speak.

Jairam Rameshji, why do you go on pre-conceived notions? Nobody is going to rush through. When the amendment is moved, at that point of time, you can ask the rationale of the amendment, which the hon. Minister will certainly clarify to you. Especially when a person like you asks, do you think the Minister will ignore you? Nobody can ignore you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Dr. Subbarami Reddy is also ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Subbarami Reddy's point of order is very valid. He asked as to why there are 146 amendments. The Minister will explain it at that point of time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is 50 years' record; no Bill had so many amendments. This is Mr. Nadda's record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, that only shows that the hon. Minister is amenable to the suggestions from Members and others. So, after drafting the Bill, whatever opinions and suggestions the hon. Minister got, especially from Members like you, he is accepting. You should thank him for that. He is not very adamant that 'no, what Bill I brought, I will stick to that; no change.'

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Minister is smiling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister is susceptible. I appreciate that, I tell you. Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when we talk about health, we always think of physical health. But I feel this Bill is very important because the WHO defines health as mental, physical and social well-

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

being. Sir, it is also very important that whenever we are mentally healthy, then only we can work fruitfully and meaningfully. We can contribute to the community when we are mentally healthy. Even if we are physically healthy, but mentally not healthy, then, our work will not be fruitful. So, I personally feel that mental health is more important than physical health and that is why I feel that this Mental Health Care Bill is very important and, moreover, it has been brought, nearly, after three decades. The previous Bill came in 1987 and now it has come in 2016. Sir, many times, we feel and people say, "I am healthy. I am not mad." 'मैं पागल नहीं हूँ, यानी मैं mentally healthy हूँ।' But this is not true. He may be suffering from too much stress or anxiety. मानसिक तनाव या चिन्ता उसे खा रही हो सकती है। 'यदि मैं बहुत चलता हूँ या किसी exhibition में काफी देर खड़ा रहता हूँ, तो मेरे पैरों में दर्द होता है। मुझे कोई बड़ी बीमारी नहीं रहती, लेकिन दर्द तो रहता ही है।' तो हम इसे क्या कहेंगे? इसे बीमारी नहीं कह सकते हैं, disease नहीं कह सकते हैं, लेकिन इसे हम distress कहते हैं। यदि यह stress, चिन्ता या anxiety वैसे ही ज्यादा रही, तो हम अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकते। इसका भी इलाज इसी में होना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। For that, counsellors are there and caregivers are there and in this Bill, for the first time, the counsellors, caregivers and mental health professionals are given due respect and due favour. We have recognised their work. I shall come to the caregivers afterwards also.

If we think of mental disorders, in India, around seven per cent of our population — it is not one per cent or less than one per cent — is suffering from these mental illnesses. W.H.O says that 27 per cent of population of India suffers from depression, and for treating these patients we have, in India, 5,000 psychiatrists. So, for 125 crore people, for treating seven per cent of our population, we have only 5000 psychiatrists. For this reason, the Bill has appropriately considered it necessary to increase the number of psychiatrists and take the help of mental health professionals. This has been done for the first time. This includes psychologists and caregivers. So, what are caregivers actually? Caregivers are persons who take care of mentally ill patients, who need prolonged treatment. Just now, the hon. Member said that such a patient needs prolonged treatment in the house also. Then they even support the tobacco, alcohol and drug- addicted people for deaddiction. This also needs prolonged follow up. They can be family members, friends, relatives or anybody else. This needs 24-hour monitoring. This Bill, for the first time, recognises the efforts of these people and has created an environment to train all those who manage such important problems or diseases. So, this has been included in this Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister for that.

As far as increasing the number of psychiatrists is concerned, I have said that the number of psychiatrists, psychologists and mental health professionals is very less.

This Bill provides support to institutions like the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore. A similar institute is there in Ranchi, Tezpur and now six more institutions are being added in different parts of the country, which will definitely increase the number of psychiatrists and mental health professionals. These are all called as centres of excellence. So, all six additional centres of excellence will be created through this Bill. In addition to this, six additional medical colleges will have mental health professionals, which is mentioned in this Bill. हमारे देश में एक और परेशानी है, जिसके बारे में अभी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने बताया था कि nobody wants to expose his anxiety, depression, stress, psychosis, schizophrenia or other diseases, because it has got a social stigma. Family members also do not want to disclose it to others. हम यह नहीं मानते हैं कि जैसे किसी को एसिडिटी हो सकती है, डायबिटीज हो सकता है, हार्ट डिजीज़ हो सकता है, वैसे ही किसी-किसी को मेंटल इलनेस हो सकता है। यह एक इलनेस है और यह इलनेस ट्रीटमेंट से कंट्रोल में भी आ सकता है। And, to reduce this social stigma, there is a robust system of using the district hospitals. क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि काफी लोग उपहास से बोलते हैं कि क्या पागलखाना में जा रहे हो? या लोग पेशेंट के साथ पागलखाना में जाने से कतराते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे होगा? The district hospitals are where all types of patients are treated, the mental health treatment will also be done in those district hospitals. So, this will relieve you of some part of the stigma, at least. I think, still, we will have to work on it. But, it will take care of some part of social stigma.

Sir, unless and until there is community participation, we will not be able to provide proper sustainable mental health care. For this, the Bill has taken a proper care. And, I think, there is a provision in the Bill on Central Mental Health Authority, State Mental Health Authority and District Mental Health Programme. The District Mental Health Programme will be operational through PHCs. So, community participation will, automatically, be there. Sir, I feel, scarcity of mental health professionals will be less once community starts participating in it.

I personally feel, in this Bill, involvement of voluntary organizations is not given anywhere. I personally have experience that there are institutions, especially in Maharashtra. There is an institute for psychological health which is working for the last 25 years in this field. But, it finds difficult to collaborate with the Government to serve many more people. I am saying this, because unless and until there is collaboration it is difficult and, without any financial burden on the Government, these people want to work. But, it becomes very difficult. I personally feel that there should be some amendment so that it will take care of all the voluntary organizations working there.

Sir, any health care will not be complete unless and until it supports research

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

3.00 P.M.

and survey. In this Bill, survey to assess burden of mental illness is there. This is definitely a major problem that we don't know about the percentage of diseases in detail. We know that there is around 7 per cent of mental illness. But, we don't know how much per cent of each disease we have. Then, we also don't know about addiction. We don't know how many tobacco, alcohol or drug addicts we have. So, all this will be covered under this Bill as survey. This is very important to know and to plan further strategy. So, in brief, I would like to inform the hon. Members, through you, Sir, after nearly three decades, this Bill has revolutionized the mental health. There will be increase in the number of psychiatrists and quality mental health professionals. This will establish the Centre of Excellence, Government Medical Colleges for mental health services. There is a systematic approach, so that all the Schemes will be implemented nicely. The Central Mental Health Authority, State Mental Health Authority and District Mental Health Programme become successful only when there is community participation.

All this together, and many other points, in brief, will say that this Bill is multifaceted, will take care of all the important aspects of mental health and there are details about the execution.

So, I personally feel, everybody in this House should support this Bill, so that we take India to a mentally healthy India.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखरेख विधेयक, 2013 में माननीय मंत्री जी जो 134 संशोधन लाए हैं, उस पर मुझे समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए मौका मिला है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विधेयक में जो व्यवस्थाएं की हैं, वे बड़ी सराहनीय हैं। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं बिल में अभी कुछ कमियां हैं, जिसमें और व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमारे माननीय मिस्त्री साहब ने और हमारे डॉक्टर साहब ने अपने ख्यालात रखे हैं। महोदय, इस विधेयक से काफी राहत मिलेगी। जिला स्तर पर जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समीक्षा आयोग और बोर्ड, एक अर्द्धन्यायिक निकाय होगा, जो अग्रिम निर्देश देने की एक प्रक्रिया और बोर्ड की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करेगा और मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ व्यक्तियों के बारे में सरकार को परामर्श देगा। आयोग राज्य सरकार की सहमति से राज्य के जिलों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य रक्षा बोर्ड का गठन करेगा। इस तरह से इसमें बहुत सी चीजें दी गई हैं। लेकिन हम लोग देखते हैं कि आज जो समाज में व्यवस्थाएं हैं, सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत तो यह है कि संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं और फ्लैट सिस्टम हो रहा है। एक फ्लैट में पति-पत्नी रह रहे हैं और उनके बच्चे भी हैं। पति-पत्नी नौकरी करने चले गए और बच्चे अकेले रह गए। बच्चे मानसिक रोग का शिकार हो रहे हैं। अगर कोई भी इस बीमारी से पीड़ित व्यक्ति डाक्टर को अपनी पीड़ा बताना चाहता है, हिम्मत करना चाहता है कि मैं डाक्टर के पास जाकर उसको अपनी पूरी बात बताऊं, लेकिन उनको यह डर, भय बना रहता है कि मैं डाक्टर साहब के पास

जाऊंगा तो कहीं वे अगर मुझे पागल घोषित कर देंगे, तो मैं समाज से अलग कर दिया जाऊंगा, जंजीरों में बांध दिया जाऊंगा या मुझे पागलखाने में भेज दिया जाएगा। इस कारण भी बहुत से लोग डाक्टरों के पास जाने की हिम्मत नहीं जुटा पाते और उनसे अपनी बात नहीं कह पाते। आज बड़ी विसंगतियां हैं। एक सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि जो लोग गरीबी में पले हैं, उनके लिए और दिक्कतें हैं। एक तो शिक्षा का अभाव और जानकारी का अभाव है। वे डाक्टर के पास तक पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं। जो गांव के नीम-हकीम हैं, जो झाड़-फूंक करने वाले हैं, वे कह देते हैं कि इनको कोई भूत-प्रेत चढ़ गया है। हम देखते हैं कि पूरे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी तमाम जगहों हैं, जहां ओझा लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी दुकान खोल रखी है। ऐसे मानसिक रोगियों को तरह-तरह से वे अपना करिश्मा दिखा रहे हैं और उनको प्रताड़ित करते हैं, महीनों तक उनको बांधकर रखते हैं और उन पर अपना प्रयोग करते रहते हैं, जिससे बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इस विधेयक के आने से इसमें काफी राहत मिलेगी। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस बिल में जो कमियां हैं, उन पर माननीय सदस्यों के जो भी सुझाव आए, मंत्री जी उन पर गौर करने का काम करें। हम देखते हैं कि जो शोध करने वाले छात्र हैं, जो बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उस पर कभी आपने गौर किया है? अभी सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि देश में जिलेवार कितने रोगी हैं, किस प्रकार के हैं, बहुत से अच्छे लोग भी हैं। अगर थोड़ी सी शुरुआत होती है, तो उनको सीधे पागलखाने भेज दिया जाता है, तो वे पूरी तरह से रोग से विकृष्ट हो जाते हैं। इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि जिले-जिले में इसके उपचार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जहां तक डॉक्टर्स की कमी की बात है, हम देख रहे हैं कि पूरे देश में डॉक्टर्स की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है। आपके पास मशीनें नहीं हैं। डब्ल्यूएचओ ने अपने एक पूर्वानुमान में बताया है कि वर्ष 2020 तक भारत की 20 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या किसी न किसी प्रकार की मानसिक अस्वस्थता से पीड़ित होगी। यह दर्शाता है कि हमारे यहां डॉक्टर्स की कमी है, हमारे यहां गरीबी है। हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी समस्या तो गरीबी है, क्योंकि ज्यादातर गरीब आदमी ही बीमारियों का शिकार होता है, चाहे वह कैंसर की बीमारी ही क्यों न हो। आज इस देश में कैंसर की बीमारी सबसे बड़ी बीमारी है, जो लाइलाज है। उसके इलाज के लिए आपके पास न तो डॉक्टर्स हैं और न ही मशीनें हैं। आज देश में केवल 3,500 मनोचिकित्सक हैं, जबकि एक सर्वे में बताया गया है कि देश में 8,500 मनोचिकित्सक, 6,750 मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा 2,100 योग्य नर्सों की कमी है। यह आँकड़ा तो बहुत कम है, लेकिन इनकी कमी इससे भी अधिक है। एम्स ने ऑटिज्म की बीमारी की पहचान के लिए एक ऐप बेस्ड डायग्नोस्टिक टूल लांच किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत में अन्य जगहों पर भी इसकी आवश्यकता है। एम्स जैसे अस्पताल में जो सुविधा है, वैसी सुविधा सब जगहों पर होनी चाहिए।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जो मानसिक रोग से बीमार लोग हैं, उनकी अपेक्षा अन्य रोगियों की संख्या कम है। जो रूरल एरिया है, वहां जब कोई बच्चा तीन-चार साल की उम्र में इस बीमारी से पीड़ित हो जाता है, तो सबसे ज्यादा उसकी मां को suffer करना पड़ता है। उसका पिता तो फ्री रहता है, लेकिन उसकी मां उसके बालिग होने तक उसकी देखरेख में अपना पूरा जीवन न्यौछावर कर देती है, यह हम लोगों ने देखा है। कानपुर में संजीव जैन की बेटी, भावना इस रोग से पीड़ित थी। उसके मां-बाप ने उसकी 18 साल तक सेवा की, लेकिन वह खत्म हो गई। वह देख नहीं पाई, बोल नहीं पाई, लेकिन उसने अपनी आँखें दान कर दीं, जिससे दो लोगों

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

को आँखें मिलीं और वे दुनिया को देख पाए। हम उनके कार्यक्रम में गए थे। अपने देश में ऐसे तमाम मानसिक रोगी हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी तो मन की बात कर लेते हैं और पूरे देश के लोग उनको सुनते हैं, लेकिन मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित लोग अपने मन की बात कैसे करें? इसके लिए डॉक्टर्स का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, जिले-जिले में चिकित्सकों का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, उनसे वे अपने मन की बात करें, ताकि वे इस बीमारी से निजात पाएँ। मैं आपसे यही गुजारिश करते हुए इस बिल पर बल देता हूँ और अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on an important subject, concerning the patients who are suffering from mental disorders. The Bill was, originally, introduced in this august House on 19.8.2013, and the same was referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 20.8.2013 for examination and report within three months. The Committee submitted its report within the time period. I am happy that the Bill has been taken up now for consideration and passing.

Now I would like to put forward some of my views and suggestions on the Bill. Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had set up a State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu way back in 1994.

Probably, Tamil Nadu was the first State for setting up of such an Authority to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioural disorders of persons, their families and care-takers, and the Authority was mandated to regulate, develop and coordinate mental health services and to deal with all matters which come under the Mental Health Act.

Today, under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the State is in the forefront as far as the steps towards mental health are concerned. Tamil Nadu is the only State that has at least one psychiatrist in each district, something unique when compared to other States.

In spite of having taken many steps, the number of psychiatrists in the country still does not exceed 4,000 and there is a great need to add on the number of psychiatrists, and there is a need to increase the institutes as well as the courses at the level of post-graduation in the medical colleges. There is just one psychiatrist for four lakh Indians and 80 per cent of our districts do not have even one psychiatrist in public service.

India devotes less than one per cent of its health budget to mental health compared to 10 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent in other countries. Ironically it is in urban areas where medication and psychiatrists are available but in rural areas neither the medication is available nor are the psychiatrists.

The primary health centers don't stock medication, and huge populations of people with major mental illness do not have access to either treatment or to medication. Most Government hospitals have relegated their worst wards, with the fewest beds, to mental-illness wards in the most neglected area, even near the mortuary, and this is the discrimination that is shown to the mentally-sick people who are discriminated against in employment and in society. Sir, at least, 5 per cent of our population lives with a mental illness, which accounts to over 50 million people. These numbers have a close bearing with the rate of suicides. Nearly half of those with severe mental diseases are not treated and of those with less severe versions, nearly 9 in 10, go uncared for. About one in 5 persons in the country need counselling, either psychological or psychiatric.

Depression, the most prevalent form of mental illness, is estimated to exist in 3 of every 100 in urban areas like Mumbai, etc., and, of this, one in 3 are severely neurotic.

Thus, India without a massive mental health movement will see a lot of homeless destitute patients. The burden of mental illness will increase more rapidly in India than over the next 10 years.

In India, only about one in ten persons with mental health disorders are thought to receive evidence-based treatment. By 2025, in India, 38.1 million people's life will be lost to mental illness which will be an increase of 23 per cent compared to the previous figures. The mentally-ill patients are also discriminated against in giving insurance facilities. The insurance companies do not provide medical insurance to the people who are admitted in hospitals with mental illnesses. Admission to a good hospital is out of reach for some because of this. It is sad that a patient in the ICU is billed a few lakhs of rupees, but there is no insurance just because it is mental illness. We need to look into this urgently and Clause 21(2) of the Bill must be made tough by suitably amending it.

Generally, people desire that their medical treatment should always be a secret, to be disclosed only to their near and dear ones and to their doctor. However, Clause 23(2) of the Bill deals with the right to secrecy in respect of a person with mental illness. Any ambiguity in the Clause would defeat the purpose of this Clause to keep as confidential all such information that has been obtained during care or treatment by health professionals providing care or treatment to a person with mental

[Shri A. K. Selvaraj]

illness. Therefore, in order to maintain that secrecy, this important Clause should be carefully framed with clear intentions so as to avoid conflict and confusion at the implementation stage.

It is a well-settled and generally accepted norm that only professionals in the relevant field can come up with valid suggestions and solutions to a field related or relevant to him or her. Clause 80 provides for setting up of a Mental Health Review Board and Clause 81 provides for composition of the Board. Therefore, both the members of the Mental Health Review Board proposed under the above Clause should be Psychiatrists; as a Psychiatrist, being a specialist, is better equipped to protect the interests of the patient.

The Standing Committee, in its Report on the proposed Bill, has suggested many things which can be incorporated and implemented, so that the country can take care of a growing number of mentally ill patients.

Sir, with this, I conclude and I support the Bill.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, on August 6, 2001, a fire broke out in an asylum in Yervadi, Tamil Nadu. More than 25 patients were burnt alive. They could not escape the blaze as they had been chained to posts or beds. The Supreme Court stated that the Mental Health Act, 1987, is not at all implemented by the concerned authorities and there is a failure on the part of the Central and State Governments to implement the 1987 Act. Thus, there is an urgent need to introduce and implement sweeping reforms in this regard in the country.

Sir, the National Human Rights Commission has conducted detailed studies of patients in mental health institutions and the conditions they live in. They found numerous instances of cruel treatment and people being chained, being beaten and being denied any kind of dignity.

Sir, there are around 4,000 psychiatrists in India and many of them are in private practice. Thus, there is a huge shortage of psychiatrists in the public sector and in the rural areas. This has led to a large number of people requiring mental healthcare remaining undiagnosed. As per NCRB data, 1,31,666 people had committed suicide in India in 2014. Depression is the leading cause of suicides around the world and needs to be treated by healthcare professionals.

Sir, there is a need to eliminate the social stigma associated with mental disorders. Access to mental health services in India continues to be a major challenge as up to 40 per cent of the patients travel more than 20 kilometres to have access to the

District Mental Health Programme services. Coming to the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013, it has some good provisions. Any person, with or without mental illness, can make an Advance Directive (AD) stating how he or she wishes to be treated for a future mental illness and also how he does not wish to be treated. Such an AD can also be challenged by families, professionals, etc. De-criminalization of suicide is a much-needed reform. A person attempting suicide shall be considered to be under severe stress and will not be liable to be prosecuted under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code. The Government should provide care, treatment and rehabilitation to all such persons.

The Bill states that it is the obligation of the Central and State Governments to build halfway homes and community caring centres, among other things, for the mentally-ill persons. Such services should be affordable, of good quality and available without discrimination. This Bill also provides protection to patients from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. In this new Bill, some treatments, currently being practised, will be prohibited, most importantly, the Electro-Convulsive Therapy (ECT), given without anaesthesia, and the practice of chaining patients to their beds.

However, there are some issues with the Bill, which I would like to raise. The provision of appointing a nominee, and then all subsequent decisions being taken by the nominee, may lead to damaging the goodwill and bonding in a family. Furthermore, a person can only be admitted to a mental health care facility after being reviewed by the MHRC. This might cause undue delay in the treatment and it will make the entire process more complicated. These reasons might discourage families from playing a proactive role in seeking treatment.

Sir, the MHRC has six Members, out of which, only one is a psychiatrist and another is a mental health care professional. This will lead to crucial decisions being taken in the field of mental health by non-experts.

The Bill allows for ECT on minors, in case the psychiatrist advises it, with the consent of the guardian and prior permission of the Board. However, due to its extreme side effects and its controversial practice in the treatment of mental illness in minors, a blanket ban on ECT for minors should be implemented, as recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Sir, it is surprising that the Bill provides for only one District Board for the eight North-Eastern States of India, covering an area of 2,62,230 square kilometres. This would make it inaccessible to a majority of the people in these States, who face difficulties in connectivity.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

I would urge upon the Government to look into these issues and make the necessary changes so that India gets a progressive law on mental health care, which would work towards raising awareness and eradicating the stigma attached to the mentally-ill people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am here to remind that word-to-word reading is not allowed. I am not going to disturb anybody, but according to the Parliamentary etiquette, word-to-word reading is not allowed. So, please note this. Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखरेख विधेयक, 2013 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपका और अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। मैं साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी को भी मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि उन्हें यह बिल लाने का मौका मिला। 2014 में पूर्व केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, जनाब हर्षवर्धन साहब ने आगरा के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान में एक बात कही थी कि वे बहुत जल्द एक बिल लाने जा रहे हैं, जो गरीबों के लिए होगा। शायद वे इसी बिल की चर्चा कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ व्यक्तियों पर दोष मढ़ने के खिलाफ जागरूकता फैलाना होगा।

महोदय, यह बिल मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति को भर्ती करने, उनका उपचार करने और उपचार के बाद उन्हें discharge करने में अपनायी जाने वाली प्रक्रिया को भी स्पष्ट करता है। इस बिल में कहा गया है कि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र में भर्ती होने का निर्णय, जहां तक संभव हो, अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति का होना चाहिए, केवल उस स्थिति को छोड़कर जब वह स्वतः निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में असमर्थ हो या कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति हो, जिसमें किसी और के द्वारा रोगी को भर्ती करना अनिवार्य हो।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मेरी कुछ आशंकाएं हैं, जो मेरी दिल में आ रही हैं, उन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगी और चाहूंगी कि जब आप अपना जवाब दें, तो इनका जवाब भी जरूर दें। मंत्री महोदय, आपके अनुसार मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ depression के शिकार व्यक्ति हैं, आपके अनुसार मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ Schizophrenia के शिकार व्यक्ति हैं, आपके अनुसार मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ bipolar syndrome के शिकार व्यक्ति हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि आप का ध्यान उन गरीबों की तरफ नहीं गया, आपका ध्यान उन मज़लूम औरतों की तरफ नहीं गया, जो सड़कों पर, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर, बस अड्डों पर या गली-कूचों में घूमती रहती हैं और उनके तन पर सही कपड़े भी नहीं रहते और खाना भी, जैसा कि अभी पूर्व सांसद महोदय ने कहा, garbage में से ढूंढकर खाती हैं। महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल में उन अमीरों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है, जोकि ऐसी बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं। ये Schizophrenia और bipolar syndrome जैसी बीमारियां रईसों जैसी बीमारियां हैं, लेकिन हम गरीब तो इन सब बीमारियों को लेकर पैदा होते हैं। जब अमीर व्यक्ति को कोई contract नहीं मिलता है, जब वे अपनी खाहिश पूरी नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो वे depression में चले जाते हैं, लेकिन हमें दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती, हम इस वजह से depression में होते हैं। आप Schizophrenia की बात करते हैं, हम लोग आम बोलचाल की भाषा में उसे झुंझलाहट कहते हैं। Schizophrenia तो झुंझलाहट

ही है। महोदय, इस विधेयक में यह भी कहा गया है कि आत्महत्या का प्रयास करने वाला व्यक्ति उस वक्त मानसिक रूप से ग्रस्त माना जाएगा और भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत उसे दंडित नहीं किया जाएगा। इस से आत्महत्या का प्रयास करने वाले रईस व्यक्ति अपने को depression का शिकार बताकर इस दंड से बच जाएंगे, लेकिन मेरी चिन्ता उन औरतों की है, जो ससुराल में प्रताड़ित की जाती हैं और प्रताड़ना से ग्रस्त होकर आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो जाती हैं। उनकी ससुराल वाले इस बिल के माध्यम से अपना बचाव ढूंढ़ लेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपके बिल की अच्छी बातों का स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन आप जब जवाब दें तो इन सब बातों पर जरूर रोशनी डालें ताकि यह बिल गरीबों के ऊपर अत्याचार न बन जाए। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मंत्री जी, आपने इस बिल में कहा है कि आयोग अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति के अधिकार संरक्षण पर सरकार को परामर्श देगा और वह राज्य सरकार की सहमति से राज्य के जिले में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समीक्षा बोर्ड का गठन होगा। इस के लिए मैं आपका स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन आप बताएं कि आप इनके गठन के लिए कितनी राशि राज्य सरकार को देंगे? जो कमियाँ हैं, आप उन कमियों को वक्त-वक्त पर पूरा करेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि ये घटनाएँ इतनी ज्यादा घट रही हैं, बहुत सारे लोग इन घटनाओं से परेशान हो रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जा पा रहा है।

मैं आपको एक वाक्या बताती हूँ। यह भागलपुर का ही वाक्या है। जब मैं भागलपुर में थी, तो एक पत्रकार बंधु ने मुझे फोन किया कि मैडम, आपके ही इलाके में, आपके ही क्षेत्र में, शहर के बीचों-बीच एक निर्वस्र औरत घूम रही है और इसकी देखरेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है। इत्तेफ़ाक से उस वक्त, वहाँ की जो एस.पी. थीं, वह एक महिला थी, जो सिविल सर्जन थी, वह भी महिला थी। मैंने एस.पी. को फोन किया और उनको बताया कि इस तरह की एक महिला निर्वस्र घूम रही है। तब उसको सिविल सर्जन के यहाँ महिला थाने की कांस्टेबल के साथ भेजा गया और उसका इलाज कराया गया। लेकिन इससे कुछ नहीं होता है, पहले सरकार को यह आंकड़ा देना होगा कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं, जो मानसिक रूप से विक्षुब्ध हैं और मंत्री जी, हमें इन दोनों के बीच का फ़र्क बताने का काम करेंगे। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, आपको बहुत-बहुत थैंक यू। हमारी मेंटल हेल्थ के बारे में यू.एन. के समझौते पर 2007 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। उसके बाद से दस साल हो गए, हम आज, दस साल के बाद यह कानून लेकर आ रहे हैं। इससे हमें मालूम पड़ रहा है कि हम mental illness पर कितने सीरियस हैं। महोदय, आज हमारे देश में लगभग 5 करोड़ मेंटल प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, जिनमें से 2 करोड़ मेंटली इल हैं, जो कि काफी दुख की बात है। हमारी 125 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए सिर्फ 43 मेंटल हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, यानी 3 करोड़ की आबादी पर एक हॉस्पिटल है, जो कि काफी कम है। आज देश की उन्नति के लिए, देश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए psychiatrists की सख्त जरूरत है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, हमारे देश में सिर्फ 6,000 डॉक्टर्स हैं, जो कि काफी कम हैं। इस हिसाब से उनको डॉक्टर्स नहीं कहा जाता, उनको डॉक्टर consider भी नहीं किया गया है। यहाँ तक कि इनको पद्म अवार्ड के लिए भी consider नहीं किया जाता है। तब वे डॉक्टर कैसे बनेंगे? जैसा कि मैंने कहा, मैं भी स्पोर्ट्स में रहा हूँ, मैंने देखा है कि हम हारने के बाद, failure होने के बाद psychiatrist ढूंढ़ते हैं। ऐसे कई cases हैं। क्यों न हम failure होने

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

से पहले इसका इंतजाम करें? मैं इसीलिए कहता हूँ कि हमारे जितने भी स्कूल्स, colleges और universities हैं, इनमें जितने भी यूथ मेंटल प्रेशर में, डिप्रेशन में suicide करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं, क्योंकि उनमें मेंटल स्ट्रेस लेने की इतनी ताकत नहीं होती है।

महोदय, हम सभी जानते होंगे कि फॉरेन में रिच से भी रिच आदमी, धनी आदमी अपने बेटे को अपनी पॉकेट मनी कमाने के लिए भेजता है। वे लोग ऐसा इसलिए करते हैं, ताकि कल को उनका बेटा, मेंटल स्ट्रेंथ लेकर अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो। जब वे लोग यह सिखाते हैं, वे बच्चे अपने परिवार से यह सब सीखते हैं, तब हमारे यहां पर भी यह नियम लागू होना चाहिए कि 18 ईयर्स के बाद के हमारे जितने यूथ हैं, उनको मेंटली स्ट्रांग कैसे बनाना है। इसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है।

हमारे भारत में जितने भी ऑफिस हैं, डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, उनमें कई सारी मेंटल प्रॉब्लम्स से ग्रसित लोग भी हैं। कई बार उनके साथ बेइज्जती जैसे बर्ताव से बात करते हैं, ठीक से बात नहीं करते हैं, उनको इग्नोर कर देते हैं, जिनकी वजह से उनके अंदर और ज्यादा परेशानी बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, उन डिपार्टमेंट्स में एक सैक्शन ऐसा होना चाहिए - definitely सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स में यह प्रॉब्लम है, लोग डिप्रेशन में ऑफिस आते हैं, आकर वापस जाते हैं, उनको टेंशन रहती है, बहुत सारी परेशानियां रहती हैं, यह तो होता ही है, इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में एक ऐसा सेल — जैसे महिलाओं के लिए वूमन सेल है, वैसे ही हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में यह जो mental illness की प्रॉब्लम है, इसके लिए भी एक सेल बनाया जाए, ताकि वे वहां अपनी complaint कर सकें और कुछ सुधार हो सके। एक और बात सामने आई है कि हमारी जितनी भी इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ हैं, ये इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ भी, उन लोगों को, जिनको यह प्रॉब्लम होती है, इंश्योरेंस देने से मना कर देती हैं, जैसे कि उनको जीने का हक नहीं है। महोदय, मैं यही कहूंगा कि इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ के ऊपर भी इस बात के लिए दबाव डाला जाए कि इस प्रॉब्लम की वजह से इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ उनको ignore न करें, क्योंकि वे treatment से ठीक हो सकते हैं।

महोदय, आखिरी में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जितने भी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, हमारी जितनी भी institutes हैं, वहां पर निर्सिंग की जरूरत पड़ेगी। हमें अच्छी तरह से उनकी care करने की जरूरत है, तभी हमारे यहां जितनी भी mental problems हैं, उनको solve किया जा सके गा। Thank you so much, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री सिद्धार्थ अशोक। आपके पास 5 मिनट हैं।

श्री सिद्धार्थ अशोक (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष एवं देश के सबसे बड़े सूबे, उत्तर प्रदेश की चार-चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रही परम आदरणीया बहन जी का भी हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मान्यवर, हमारे सम्मानित साथियों ने अभी बिल के पक्ष में अपनी बात रखने का काम किया है, मैं भी इस बिल के हक में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कितनी हास्यास्पद बात है कि आजादी के

70 सालों के बाद हम 2016 में इस बिल को लाने का काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि आज आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा, देश की आबादी का कुल 7 प्रतिशत अवाम किसी न किसी प्रकार के मानसिक असंतुलन का शिकार है। इसमें schizophrenia, bipolar syndrome, depression, चिन्ता जैसी मानसिक बीमारियां हैं, जिनसे देश का बड़ा अवाम पीड़ित है। मान्यवर, यह भी सत्य है कि मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित लोग शहरों की अपेक्षा गांवों में ज्यादा रहते हैं। ऐसे लोग गांवों में ज्यादा क्यों पाए जाते हैं, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है गरीबी, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है बेरोजगारी, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की उचित देखभाल न करना।

मान्यवर, WHO की एक रिपोर्ट आई, जिसके अनुसार भारत में 36 प्रतिशत लोग अवसाद से पीड़ित हैं, जो दुनिया के सर्वाधिक अवसाद पीड़ित देशों में से एक है। सबसे ज्यादा जो देश depression के शिकार पाए जाते हैं, schizophrenia के शिकार पाए जाते हैं, bipolar syndrome के शिकार पाए जाते हैं, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा भारत में 36 प्रतिशत लोग इनके शिकार पाए जाते हैं। WHO की दूसरी रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें उसने अनुमान के तौर पर यह कहा कि वर्ष 2020 तक भारत की लगभग 20 प्रतिशत आबादी किसी न किसी प्रकार की मानसिक अस्वस्थता की शिकार हो जाएगी। मान्यवर, मतलब स्पष्ट है कि भारत में मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। ऐसे आँकड़े किसी भी देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं कहे जाएँगे, जहां 4 में से एक महिला और 10 में से एक पुरुष किसी न किसी प्रकार के मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित हैं। यह इस बात से प्रमाणित भी होता है कि जो मानसिक रोग से सम्बन्धित बीमारियां हैं, चाहे वह bipolar syndrome की हो, चाहे schizophrenia की हो या अन्य प्रकार की depression की शिकायत हो, इनकी दवाइयों की जो बिक्री बढ़ी है, वह पिछले 10 सालों में लगभग 528 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि हमारे देश के लोगों का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है।

मान्यवर, अगर हम एक समाजशास्त्री के नजरिए से देखें, तो यह प्रवृत्ति हमारे सामाजिक ताने-बाने को बिखेरने की ओर इशारा कर रही है। बढ़ते शहरीकरण और एकल परिवारों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण लोगों में अकेलापन बढ़ रहा है। सम्बन्धों की डोर कमजोर हो रही है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** तेजी से बदलती दुनिया में विकास के मायने, सिर्फ आर्थिक विकास ही रह गए हैं।

महोदय, इस बिल को जिन लोगों ने समर्थन देने का काम किया है और जो amendments बताने का काम किया है, मैं उस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। भारत में आज मनोचिकित्सकों की जो कमी है, उसको हम कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं? इस काम को हम केवल इच्छाशक्ति से ही पूरा कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको इसका एक प्रमाण देना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 2007 से 2012 तक, जब परम आदरणीया बहन जी की पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार थी, उस सरकार ने गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के साथ-साथ आदरणीया बहन जी ने विकलांगों को गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके, इसके लिए डा. शकुंतला मिश्रा राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का काम किया।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आबादी के हिसाब से हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश है, लेकिन वहां पर ऐसी बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए, आगरा, बरेली और लखनऊ, मात्र ये तीन अस्पताल हैं। चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी देश में सबसे अधिक है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह के अस्पतालों और डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। इसके लिए नये डॉक्टरों को भर्ती किया जाए,

[श्री सिद्धार्थ अशोक]

paramedical staff को भर्ती किया जाए, ताकि गांवों में जो गरीब लोग इन बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं, उनको सही और समुचित इलाज मिलने का काम हो सके। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, India is one country, which has the largest number of mentally ill persons. But there is no proper data. The reason is the social stigma, where cases go unreported. Sir, the Government spending, on healthcare, in general, and on mental healthcare, in particular, is very low. The Standing Committee, noted and I quote: "Public healthcare is a State subject. States will have to incur expenditure to implement the provisions of the Bill." However, the Financial Memorandum of the Bill does not provide for the necessary allocation. Therefore, the Committee recommended that since States are under financial constraints, the Central Government must ensure funds to States for the implementation of the Bill. I do not know whether the Centre is willing to extend financial assistance to the State Governments, if at all, the Centre has the conviction to implement this Bill.

Sir, the Bill repeals the Mental Health Care Act, 1987. That, amongst other things, provided details regarding guardianship of mentally ill persons and management of their property and other decisions. The Mental Health Care Bill, the present Bill, does not include any provision related to guardianship of mentally ill persons. These are all provided in the other Bill, that is, Right to Persons with Disabilities Bill. Sir, the Health Minister should take note of it. These have been provided in the Right to Persons with Disabilities Bill, which is pending before the Rajya Sabha. We do not know when the Government will bring that Bill before the House. The issue is that if this Bill is passed, there will be a legal vacuum with no provisions in law for guardianship of mentally ill persons. In such a situation, is it proper to pass this Bill in haste? The Government must think over it. Sir, the Bill contains 136 clauses. The Minister has moved 134 amendments and my good friend, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, has moved five amendments. If you put everything together, it becomes a new Bill. The Government should have brought a new Bill and referred it to a Select Committee for further scrutiny. So, we are trying to do something in haste. The Government should think as to whether it is proper.

Sir, we have the Medical Council of India. We have the Dental Council of India. But, why not have a Mental Health Council of India? I am suggesting this to the Government. I do not think there is any separate Department for mental health. There is a separate Department for Homoeopathy. There is a separate Department for *Ayurveda*. But, is there any separate Department for mental health? Why can't the Government think of having a separate Department or, say, a Mental Health Council

of India? Sir, amongst the people who are affected by mental sickness and mental illness, many are poor people living in rural parts of our country. They have no access to mental healthcare and, here, comes the role of Central Government and State Governments. They must have adequate mechanism to provide access to the poor people to enable them mental healthcare. I think, the Government will have to think over on many such issues before passing this Bill in haste. Thank you.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, शुक्रिया। मैं इस बिल के लिए, विशेषकर आज़ाद साहब को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने साल 2013 में इसकी रूपरेखा बनाई थी और जिसे नड्डा जी आज इस हाउस में लेकर आए, इसके लिए मैं उनको भी बधाई देती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह जो मानसिक रोग है, इसकी हम लोग व्याख्या नहीं कर सकते हैं, न इसको हम किसी चीज में बांध सकते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा और विस्तार से भरा एक ऐसा मसला है, जिसे समझने की जरूरत है, जिसे जानने की जरूरत है और इसके पीछे के वातावरण को परखने की जरूरत है। केवल इतना कहने से कि यह मानसिक तौर से रोगी है, इससे बात नहीं बनती है। मैंने जब बिल को पढ़ा, तो देखा कि कहीं पर भी इसमें वातावरण की चर्चा नहीं है, कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं कहा गया कि यह जो व्यक्ति बीमारी से ग्रसित है, इसका वातावरण कैसा था, क्यों वह ऐसा हुआ, क्या कारण थे, जाना जाए। जब तक हम इसके पीछे के वातावरण में नहीं जाएंगे, तो हमें कुछ पता नहीं चलेगा। मैंने ऐसे केसेज़ देखे हैं, जिनमें लोग जॉब कर रहे हैं, बच्चे कॉलेज में पढ़ रहे हैं, एम.एससी. कर रहे हैं, स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं, वे अपने आपको एकदम अलग कर लेते हैं, अपने आपसे पीछे हट जाते हैं, जैसा मिस्त्री जी ने कहा, वे कंपनी में नहीं रहना चाहते, लोगों से नहीं मिलना चाहते, उनमें एक किस्म का डर सा पैदा हो जाता है कि मालूम नहीं यह मुझे क्या कहेगा, अगर मैं बात करूंगा तो कहीं मेरा मजाक तो नहीं बनाएगा। जो ऐसी भावनाएं उनमें आ जाती हैं, उनको समझने की बहुत जरूरत है। इसके लिए आपने कहा है कि हम मीडिया के थ्रू, हम टेलीविजन के थ्रू इनके थ्रू लोगों को बताने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन वे कहाँ जान पाएंगे? अभी कहा गया कि गांवों में और शहरों में भी आपको इसके लिए ऐसा एक प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए, इस बिल में भी रखना चाहिए, जिसे अवेयरनेस कहते हैं। आपको छोटे-छोटे कैम्प लगाने पड़ेंगे, लोगों को समझाना पड़ेगा कि यह क्या रोग है, इसे हमें समझने की क्यों जरूरत है? पहले जमाने में क्या होता था कि अगर लड़की को यह थोड़ा सा अवसाद हुआ, तो कहते थे कि इसकी शादी कर दो, यह ठीक हो जाएगी। अगर किसी लड़के को होता था, तो कहते थे कि इसकी शादी कर दो, यह ठीक हो जाएगा। क्या ऐसे वे ठीक हो पाते थे? इसलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि इन चीज़ों को जानना बहुत जरूरी है। आज एक ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि हमारे भारत में जो आपने आंकड़े दिए हैं या बताए गए हैं, उनसे कहीं ज्यादा लोग मानसिक तौर पर ग्रस्त हैं।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आपको communities को इन्वॉल्व करना पड़ेगा, उनके साथ interaction करना पड़ेगा। मैंने ऐसे कई एनजीओज़ को इन्हें चलाते देखा है, जहां पर बच्चे आते हैं और जब उनके बीच में interaction होता है, उनका डर दूर होता है, तो वे रेगुलर भी हो जाते हैं, वे ठीक भी हो जाते हैं और वे जॉब में भी चले जाते हैं। उनको एक तरह का अटेंशन चाहिए। उनके पास बैठ कर उनसे कोई पूछने वाला चाहिए कि क्या बात है। उनको यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, उनको बार-बार यह आभास कराने की जरूरत नहीं है कि तुम बीमार हो।

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

इसलिए आपने जो psychiatrist की बात कही, आपने बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन वह कहां पर है? उसे कहां से लाएँगे, इसका आपने कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है, कुछ नहीं बताया है। आज आपके पास कितने psychiatrists हैं, कितने counsellors हैं, कहां पर आपके clinical psychologists हैं? वे बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। आप उनको कहां से लाएँगे, उनकी पूर्ति कहां से करेंगे? आप कैसे इस बीमारी का समाधान कर सकेंगे, निदान कर सकेंगे, जब आपके पास apparatus ही नहीं है, जब आपके पास डॉक्टर्स ही नहीं हैं? एक हॉस्पिटल में psychiatrist faculty जरूर है, लेकिन वहां पर कितने लोग जा पाते हैं? आपने कहा कि हम इसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक लेकर जाएँगे, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कौन बैठेगा? आप कहां से नर्सिज लाएँगे? क्या उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए आपने कोई स्पेशल कुछ ढूँढ़ा है? क्या उनके लिए स्पेशल नर्सिंग कॉलेजेज खोले हैं, जो केवल इसी बात के लिए उनको डील करेंगे? आपने अथॉरिटी बना दी, आपने बोर्ड बना दिया, रिव्यू बोर्ड बना दिया, रिव्यू काउंसिल बना दी, लेकिन सबमें आपने ब्यूरोक्रेसी को भर दिया है। क्या वह उसको जान पाएगी? आपको specialists रखने चाहिए। जो हेल्थ सेक्रेटरी है या कोई भी है, चाहे वह चीफ सेक्रेटरी ही हो, वह कितना टाइम दे पाएगा या वह उस बात के लिए कितना काम कर पाएगा? तो specialists होने बहुत जरूरी हैं। अभी राजा साहब ने ठीक कहा, उसके लिए आप स्टेट्स को कितना फंड देंगे? आपका हेल्थ का जो बजट है, वही कम हो रहा है। तो आप कहां से स्टेट्स को पैसा देंगे? आपका इतना बड़ा यह जो बिल है, जिसमें आपने काफी चीजें शामिल की हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए फाइनेंसिंग कहां से आएँगे? क्या आप भी गडकरी जी की तरह PPP से करेंगे? आप इसे कैसे करेंगे, पैसे कहां से लाएँगे, कैसे उस डिपार्टमेंट को या उस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि यह 'mental hospital' नाम ही खत्म कीजिए। जैसे अभी इन्होंने कहा कि यह रांची में है, बरेली में है, आगरा में है या कहीं भी है, तो उससे एक ही बात दिमाग में आ जाती है कि यह तो 'पागलखाना' है। कोई वहां नहीं जाना चाहता, दिमाग वैसे ही व्याकुल हो जाता है। इस चीज को भी आपको बदलना पड़ेगा, अगर उन लोगों का विश्वास करना है। आज सबसे बड़ी कमी यही है कि वे अपने आपको नेग्लेक्टेड समझते हैं, इसलिए यह बीमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो रही है और इसीलिए मैंने environment की बात कही है। चाहे मां-बाप दोनों काम कर रहे हैं, तो बच्चे नेग्लेक्ट हो रहे हैं या अगर कोई व्यक्ति कहीं जाँब कर रहा है, तो वहां उसको कोई धक्का लगता है, वहां उसके साथ कोई ऐसी बात हो जाती है, तो वह अवसाद में चला जाता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज मां-बाप को एक ही फिक्र है। मैं वहां गई हूँ और मैंने देखा है। एक लड़की है, उसके मां-बाप को यही फिक्र है कि हमारे जाने के बाद हमारी बच्ची को कौन देखेगा, कौन इसका साथ देगा? इसलिए आपको यहां rehabilitation centers नहीं, ऐसे homes बनाने चाहिए। जो बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, उनसे आप सहायता लीजिए या जिनसे भी हो सकता है, मदद लीजिए, पब्लिक से मदद लीजिए। ऐसे homes बनाइए, जिनमें उन बच्चों को, उन लोगों को, चाहे वे लेडीज हैं या जेंट्स हैं या नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियाँ हैं, उनको रखा जा सके, उनकी देखभाल हो सके। आज मां-बाप की सबसे बड़ी worry यही है कि हमारे बाद हमारे बच्चे को कौन देखेगा, हमारी लड़की को कौन देखेगा, हमारे लड़के को कौन देखेगा? मैंने यह भी देखा है कि अगर उनको community में रखते हैं, अगर वे एक-दूसरे

के साथ interaction करते हैं, एक-दूसरे के साथ मिलते हैं, तो वे ठीक भी हो जाते हैं। यह कोई लाइलाज बीमारी नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई प्रॉपर मेडिसिन नहीं है, इसलिए आप इस पर रिसर्च करवाइए। आप उनको 15-15, 16-16 गोलियां खिलाने के लिए दे देते हैं, anti-depressant दे देते हैं, इससे वे सो जाते हैं, लेकिन इससे बीमारी तो नहीं खत्म होती है। वे escape जरूर कर जाते हैं। मैं यह सोचती हूँ कि यह भी एक escape ही है कि हम reality से दूर भागने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनसे डरते हैं, उनसे घबराते हैं। मंत्री जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी... नक़वी जी, प्लीज, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है, आप मंत्री जी को मेरी बात तो सुनने दीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचें। आप इस बिल को इतनी जल्दी में लेकर आए हैं और इसमें इतने अमेंडमेंट्स कर दिए हैं। यह कोई ऐसा मामला नहीं है। यह एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या होने जा रही है और है, जिसका हमें सामना करना है। आज घर-घर में इससे कोई न कोई, कहीं न कहीं शिकार है। हमारा समाज इससे बिल्कुल परेशान हो रहा है। अगर हम पंजाब में ड्रग्स की बात करते हैं या कहीं और के लिए बात करते हैं, तो हो सकता है कि यह unemployment की वजह से हो, जिसके कारण वे इस तरफ भागना चाह रहे हैं। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगी कि आप जहां इतना कुछ कर रहे हैं, इतने बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं, वहीं आप इसमें ऐसे लोगों के वातावरण को देखने का भी प्रावधान रखिए ताकि जिसको भी यह बीमारी है, चाहे वह बच्चा हो या औरत हो, उसका environment कैसा है, उसके घर का वातावरण कैसा है, यह देखा जा सके। उसके बाद यह सोचा जाए कि उसको किस तरह से ठीक किया जाए। वह स्कूल का वातावरण हो सकता है, कॉलेज का वातावरण हो सकता है, वर्किंग प्लेस का वातावरण हो सकता है, जिसके कारण मजबूर होकर वह इस तरह से बन गया है, जैसा कि वह पहले नहीं था। मैंने 20-20, 22-22 साल के बच्चे, जो बहुत brilliant थे, उनको इस बीमारी से ग्रसित होते हुए देखा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? मंत्री जी, आपको इस 'क्यों' का जवाब ढूंढ़ना है। उसको इस बिल में लाना है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बिल तो पास हो जाएगा, लेकिन इसका implementation कैसे होगा? इसके लिए आपके पास क्या साधन है? अथॉरिटी, कमिशन और बोर्ड बनाने से इसका implementation नहीं होने वाला है, जब तक कि आप जनता, एमपीज़, एमएलएज़ और पंचायत को इसमें भागीदार नहीं बनाएंगे। उनको आप कैसे भागीदार बनाएंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप इस पर गंभीरता से सोचिए और इसको कीजिए। यह कोई छोटा मामला नहीं है। मैंने खुद ऐसे लोगों को देखा है, ऐसे लोगों के मां-बाप के दर्द को देखा है, उनको इससे जूझते देखा है। उन बच्चों से मिली हूँ, जो इससे ठीक होकर काम पर भी लग गए हैं, लेकिन जो आज भी इससे ग्रसित हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी बात सुनी जाए, हमें निराशा में न रखा जाए, हमें आशा की किरण दिखाई जाए। ऐसा करने से वे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important and long-overdue Mental Health Care Bill, 2013. The psychiatrists, particularly, had been waiting for this law for a very long time. Actually, the Mental Health Act had come into force in 1987 but it could neither do much to protect the rights of persons with mental illness nor did it help the doctors much. After that, we had the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified by the Government of

[Dr. Prabhakar Kore]

4.00 P.M.

India in October, 2007. This Convention has made it obligatory on the Government to align the policies and laws of the country with the Convention to protect the rights of persons with mental illness. Now, my Government has brought before the House this detailed Bill. I am especially thankful to the Government of India and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the mental health care is the most neglected area in the country. According to a Psychiatrists' Conference held here, more than 20 crore people are mentally ill in our country. Out of those 20 crore, two crore people are very serious.

Out of them, two crore people are very serious. They require various types of treatment inside the hospital as well as outside the hospital. In fact, I do not want to go into the details of this Bill which the hon. Minister has brought forward in this House. My colleagues have spoken at length about this Bill. I think, there are so many factors which are responsible for the mental illness of these patients. They are biological factors, life experience like trauma or abuse, family health problems. Sometimes, there is an example of a lady who is quite normal before delivery, but after delivery, she has to undergo this treatment. There are many examples of such mental patients. This is a typical problem and the medical care facilities in this respect in this country are very, very limited. For instance, in Banglore, there is one hospital where patients suffering from this problem come from the whole of India, and even to get an appointment from the doctor, it takes a lot of time. This is the problem. Nowadays, many children are suffering from this disease and so many children need treatment as in-patient and out-patient. So, compared to the magnitude of this illness in this country, the number of psychiatrists in this country is very minimal. Forget about Taluka or a small place, there are no psychiatrists even at the district level at some places. Due to the absence of these doctors even at the district level, people suffering from this disease are the worst sufferers. In every district, there is a department. But if you visit the department at the district level, you will find that there is no psychiatrist, there is no doctor. If the doctor is available, then there is absolutely no facility available in the hospital. And once a person pays a visit to such hospitals, after seeing the atmosphere of these hospitals, he himself becomes a mental patient. This is the situation prevailing in these hospitals. So, I request the hon. Minister to think of starting a separate department for mentally ill patients, separate from the district hospital in every district. Why don't you think on those lines because there are so many problems in the district hospitals? They have a medical college, they have the department where the patients are admitted,

there is a common place. These patients sometimes go to the general wards. But, the patients in the general wards, don't want to go to these mentally ill patients. They say that this is a mental hospital. So, this is a very serious problem. So, I request the hon. Minister to give a thought to this problem and set up a separate mental hospital for these patients as is the case with the tuberculosis patients, for whom, we have a separate tuberculosis hospital in small places and at the district level, you can also have a separate hospital for mentally ill patients on those lines which will not affect the other patients. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): May I intervene? First of all, our own perception of what is mental illness and disease, that needs to be understood. Unless they are absolutely maniac or they are in a maniac state or mental disease is not a contagious disorder, isolating them aggravates the condition. It is important that people remain in normal atmosphere and it is supposedly the normal people who should be actually knowing how to conduct themselves with them. That is very important. Tuberculosis is a contagious disease. That is why we keep patients in isolation. But, in this, you cannot afford to do that. You have to keep them integrated with normal society, and woman post-delivery, known as postnatal depression, is a temporary phase because hormones change after delivery. That cannot be listed as a mental illness. It is not a mental illness. It is a normal cyclical change of a delivery. So, we must understand that. I am just pointing it out because no decision should be taken....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay, please.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOUDHURY : Sir, just a moment. While I am on this, I would like to draw the Minister's attention that it is not just these issues about doctors, lawyers, etc. What you need, Sir, is someone who will actually execute the legal rights of these citizens because your mental hospitals are full of normal women, who are thrown in there, saying that they are mentally challenged, to deprive them of their properties. And a person, who is actually challenged, to whom do they go to in this country to see that their rights are protected? If something happens to the parents of a retarded child, then the child is on the road. That is what we need to look at. Thank you, Sir.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I agree with the suggestion that there should be a separate Department in hospital. But what I am saying is that all illnesses are not serious. But some of the mentally ill patients in the night disturb the other patients, especially, in nights, by their violent activities. I know that when they are out of the hospital, they need four to five people to protect them. But this affects the other patients. That is why I am saying this, and not that I am against them.

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As I told you, there are more than 20 crores of people who are affected by this illness, but not all are very serious patients. The condition of some of the patients is serious and they have some kind of problems but they are not going for treatment to hospitals. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister to the issue of doctors. There are so many private hospitals and NGOs that have been established in districts and at smaller places in my State, Karnataka. But, in places where they are not getting sufficient funds, as the patients are not able to pay the hospital fees because the background of most of the patients is very poor, even when anybody starts a private hospital there, it is very difficult to maintain it also. So, I just request the hon. Minister that when some of the NGOs and even some of the *maths*, I mean, the Swamijis, are doing a very good job in providing treatment to the poor people, why doesn't the Government support them and give them some aid so that they are able to do their job efficiently.

With these words, I want to give some suggestions to the Government. Firstly, as the hon. Member stated about serious patients who need care, there are also so many normal patients also who require treatment after every one week or ten days. So, rehabilitation centres are very much needed. Unless and until every district has a rehabilitation centre, this problem of mental illness cannot be solved. So, I request that in every district there should be a rehabilitation centre where these patients can be treated. There should also be a separate Rehabilitation Department. Also, Sir, there is a need for bringing about certain regulations for effective implementation of this Bill. For example, a child who requires shock treatment may sometimes have to be given anesthesia for this treatment. But, as per the law, a child cannot be given anesthesia unless a child is suffering from a major disease or an emergency treatment is required. So, you have to incorporate such a clause in the new Bill. There are some patients who fall ill after getting poor treatment and this is also a big problem. So, you have to look into this thing. And in the Bill, you have made provision for State Committee, District Committees, and Taluka Committee. I welcome these Committees. I only request you to see to it that non-professional persons are not put on the job; you must appoint qualified doctors like a psychiatrist. These patients could be working in private sector and living in areas where there are no Government hospitals with psychiatrists present there. So, my request is, at least, two such persons should be there in the Committee who can guide the Committee for the treatment. Sir, I have already said about the nursing home problems. There are no trained nurses and trained helpers. That is a very big problem; and to work in that scenario, people are not coming forward. So, I request that the Government should, at least, train some people in this Department where they can work with

people suffering from mental illness.

Sir, before I conclude my speech, I have one more point which is very important. Sir, there should be a rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded people, drug addicts and people suffering from serious mental illness. For these people, we need a very good rehabilitation centre in every district. Sir, with these words, I support and welcome the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I welcome this Bill. In spite of things which have been pointed out — and there are a number of amendments and other things — I am happy that, at least, now this Bill has come before the House. We have been waiting for a very long time for this Bill. I would like to congratulate our LoP, who was the Health Minister, for initiating this, and the present hon. Minister for Health for bringing in this Bill. Sir, it is a very progressive Bill. Sir, this Bill is a very ambitious Bill. It puts a great financial burden and responsibility on the Central and the State Governments.

Sir, according to the WHO, India spends a meagre 0.06 per cent of its total health budget on mental healthcare. With this budget, what does the Minister actually plan to do or promise to do? Sir, as many hon. Members here have pointed out, our country has shortage of psychiatrists. We have one psychiatrist per three-and-a-half lakh people. We cannot increase this number overnight. This whole programme relies very heavily on the present public healthcare system as they have not got a different infrastructure put into place for mental healthcare as yet. I think we should start having continuous training for the existing doctors in the PHCs and the nurses. This is not the best. But, at the moment, for the present, I think they may be able to identify the problem. It is very important to identify the problem when there is depression or need for mental healthcare. I think identifying it is very important, especially in a developing nation, where there is acute poverty. The distress from poverty, in many cases, has been read as depression or mental health issues. We cannot legislate poverty and do away with it. But many patients who are distressed are depressed because of that. They do not have the energy or do not have the will power even to assess the welfare schemes given by the State Government to them. So, it is very important for the doctor to identify these patients. The doctors should be trained enough to identify these patients. In many cases, there are medicines given to PHCs, but the doctors are not used to prescribe these medicines; they don't know how to prescribe these medicine. In spite of medicines being available, it does not reach the people when they need it. So, I think, there should be continuous training of doctors till the time we are really able to meet the ideal target of psychiatrists needed in our country. I think that should be taken into consideration and it should

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

be looked into. Sir, you are trying to set up boards, bring in new people, but already, you have a lot of financial constraints and not much of Budget allocation is there. Is it possible to use the social workers, who are already there in the healthcare system, to be included to support this? The Bill does not talk about disability allowance.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Already when there are people with physical disabilities, support does not reach them and you need a doctor to certify the percentage of disability they have. In these cases, it is very tricky and very difficult to identify that because in many cases, these people are not able to work, and it is a great financial burden to take care of these patients by the family. So, definitely, we should think about giving an allowance to these people. The important thing is to reintegrate these people into the society. It is not just enough to actually treat these people, to give them medication. That is not enough. You should give them the confidence. You should show them the way to take care of themselves. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury also spoke here. She brought up a very important point that many parents are worried about the future of their children. Once they are no more, there is nobody to take care of their children. There is no support today. We see that sometimes there is zero support in the society for patients with mental illness. We even think of tying them up or chaining them up. It is okay if there is no injury or harm to them. Do you think that it is perfectly all right? There are instances where they take these patients to temples and other places of worship, but even they do not have the medical wherewithal to support them. They also do the same thing of tying them up or keeping them chained. This is the way our society treats these people. I think, we should put in a proper system very fast to take care and to solve this issue. I appreciate that you are talking about advance directive in this Bill, but then, we have to take it very cautiously also. In India, there are a lot of family and social pressures. A person cannot make the right choice even when he is in a mental state to make a choice about how they should be treated and who should take care of them. A woman and her family cannot name somebody else. She can't name somebody outside her family. She is expected most probably to name her in-laws or her husband even if she knows that they will not give her the best treatment. So, in a situation like this, I think we have to approach this very cautiously. Yes, this is a very progressive idea, an advanced directive and the patient can decide. Not many people are educated enough to know which is the best for them also. I think, we have to approach this advanced directive and psychiatric care in a very, very cautious way though it is a very good thing. In our circumstances, I think, it can be a double-edged weapon. I appreciate the step taken to decriminalise suicide.

It is the need of the hour and I really support it. I think, one of the most important things that we should be looking at is to reintegrate them back into the society to support themselves and give them back their dignity. That is what this Bill should be working towards. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am on a point of order.

Sir, this is a very serious Bill. Please take my point very seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the point of order serious; or, Bill is serious?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you look at Clauses 57 and 77, a doubt arises in my mind whether this Bill is a Money Bill. How did you allow this Bill to come? Under which definition of 'Money Bill' you gave a ruling on Friday and disallowed...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not give anything.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ...a Private Member's Bill? By that same definition, this Bill is a Money Bill. How can you have a *?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me first clarify. Let me first correct. I did not define a Money Bill. I am no authority to define a Money Bill. My ruling was, to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or not is the prerogative of the hon. Speaker. That is all what I said.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, Sir, you referred the Bill to the hon. Speaker!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I referred the Bill to the Speaker.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why did you not refer this Bill to the Speaker?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: There is a doubt on this. Call the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, call the hon. Finance Minister and get clarification.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, once a Bill is introduced, objection should have been taken before introduction of that Bill. After a Bill is introduced, it cannot be treated as Money Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: At any stage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. There is a rule saying that at any stage an objection can be raised.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: What was the Government doing then? At the time of introduction what the Government had done?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my request is: Call the hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House and get us a clarification why this Bill is not a Money Bill and how the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill became a Money Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, you want to make it a Money Bill?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. I am confused with the confused ruling.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, we are not getting the Special Category Status because of treating that as a Money Bill. Now, the House seeks your indulgence, as my colleague has said, to clarify this. I request Mr. Jaitley to come and clarify this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I respect what you say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My ruling was that...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the point is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you raising a serious objection?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: We are serious, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We want to know why that was a Money Bill and why this is not a Money Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I want to know why *?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We want to know whether money for this is coming from the Consolidated Fund of India or not.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, all Bills are Money Bills, if you go by that definition. All Bills are Money Bills. Whether this House has the power to discuss such Bills is the issue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you gave a ruling on Friday. You disallowed AP Bill.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to make a self-goal? Jairam Rameshji is on a self-goal.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on Friday, you disallowed me from speaking. You disallowed a Private Member's Bill. And, now, you are saying that this is not a Money Bill. This is a complete *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, I disallowed you from speaking, because, at that point of time, discussion on the Bill was over and that was the time for voting. That is number one.

Secondly, I am nobody to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: How did you decide then? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is a dispute.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Any money going from the Consolidated Fund of India is a Money Bill ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We don't want you to send this Bill back to hon. Speaker ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Article 110 of the Constitution says that in case of a dispute, the decision of the hon. Speaker is final. There is a dispute. We are saying that this is a Money Bill. You refer it to the hon. Speaker and get a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know when was this Bill introduced?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why did you refer a Private Member's Bill and you are reluctant to send this Bill to hon. Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot question all those. Jairamji, you should understand one point. As per the Constitution, a Private Member's Bill or any other Bill is a Bill. With regard to the Government Bill, the person moving the Bill is Minister. But, he is also a Member. So, 'Bill' means, whether it is Private or Government, it is same for the Chair and is same as per the Constitution. So, that question does not arise.

Secondly, why did I give that ruling at that time? I need not explain it to anybody. But, I need not explain it to you also. But, however,...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, the question I am raising is, by the definition of the hon. Leader of the House, on Friday, this Bill is a Money Bill. The Government

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

does not think that this is a Money Bill. We think that it is a Money Bill. There is a dispute. Therefore, according to Article 110, you are bound to refer this to the hon. Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I told you that it is only a self-goal, because do you know when this Bill was introduced. You know. A Cabinet in which you were also a Member cleared this Bill and it was introduced in the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will tell you why *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you why *...(Interruptions)...* The Government of which I was a part did not want to completely bypass and subvert the Upper House which is what this Government has been doing. That is why I have raised this question. By the definition of the hon. Leader of the House, this Bill is a Money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House has not defined that as Money Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he defined it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He only raised an objection.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he defined it on Friday. *...(Interruptions)...* He defined it on Friday. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he raised an objection. *...(Interruptions)...* He raised an objection. *...(Interruptions)...* Are you raising an objection? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, I am raising an objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, please sit down. I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...* You are raising an objection *...(Interruptions)...* You are raising an objection whether this Bill is a Money Bill or not. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the point. *...(Interruptions)...* Did you read my ruling of that day? Do you remember it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fully remember?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, I will read it out to you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will read it out to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Since Jairam Rameshji is a very serious Member, a Member with a lot of potential and knowledge and *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* I am reading it for your benefit. I read, You know the matter was raised by the hon. Leader of

the House that it is a Money Bill. Now, you are raising an objection. But, please see the last paragraph of my ruling. I read, Since the matter is not free from doubt...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, the matter is not free from doubt. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For whom? Let me make it clear. I quote, Rule 186, sub-clause 8, If the Chairman has any doubt.... The doubt is for the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... When you raise a matter, if the Chair has a doubt ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete, please. ...(Interruptions)... If you could convince the Chair by way of your argument, and if the Chair feels that there is some substance in what you are saying and it may be a Money Bill, only then does the Chair refer it. ...(Interruptions)... But, you could not convince me. ...(Interruptions)... I have no doubt. ...(Interruptions)... I have no doubt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you want me to convince ...(Interruptions)... If you want me to convince you, I will convince you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, I have no doubt. ...(Interruptions)... I have no doubt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please look at clause 57 and clause 77. Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India is ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Hon. Deputy Chairman has already given his ruling. अब उनकी रूलिंग के बाद कोई doubt नहीं रहता। उन्होंने अभी रूलिंग दे दी। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Deputy Chairman has given his ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you are disturbing the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam ji, I have no doubt. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, not only this Bill, if you read the Financial Memorandum of this Bill ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you please read the Financial Memorandum of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I need not read that. ...(Interruptions)... There is no need of reading that. ...(Interruptions)... I need not read that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: However, the expenditure, whether recurring or not recurring, will be made out of the Consolidated Fund of India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपके logic से तो हम यहां कोई बिल discuss ही नहीं कर पाएंगे। आप इस तरह का logic मत दीजिए कि राज्य सभा किसी बिल पर discuss ही न करे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने अपनी रूलिंग दे दी है, इसलिए यह इश्यू close होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 186(7) says, On a Bill being introduced in the Council or at a subsequent stage, if any objection is taken that the Bill is a Money Bill, within the meaning of Article 110, and should not be proceeded within the Council, the Chairman shall, if he holds the objection valid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Here, I don't hold the objection valid. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I don't hold the objection valid. Okay, now proceed. Next is, Mr. Rajeev Gowda. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I don't hold the objection valid.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no, Sir, it is *.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The words * are expunged. That is an aspersion on the Chair.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, aspersion is not on you; it is on the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, as I rise to speak on the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013, my mind goes back to a childhood memory. I was a young child and I saw a naked woman with a young boy throwing stones at her. I asked the person who was with me as to what was going on. The older boy, who was with me, said, "She is a *hoochi*", which means she is a mad woman, and that woman is running away. That is the kind of treatment the poor people with mental illness get and this is the situation all over the country and they are still suffering in various parts. This Bill is a humane Bill. This Bill is a part of the UPA's efforts to empower people with rights, and in this case, it empowers those with mental illness with the right to dignity, the right to treatment, the right to autonomy and to make their own choices with regard to their treatment. Sir, for this, I want to congratulate Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition now, and who was the then Health Minister, who had the foresight to bring forward this Bill and also to make India's legislation in consonance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities. Sir, we are worried about the growth of infectious diseases, we are

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

worried about the growth of non-transmissible diseases like diabetes, heart diseases and things of that sort. But the other ticking time bomb in this country is mental illness. Today, we don't really have exact numbers on the nature and the extent of mental illnesses of different sorts, but, fundamentally, there are numbers that are out there. One such number says that mentally ill in India already constitute 6.5 per cent, and by 2020, just in the next four years, that percentage may go up all the way to 20 per cent of Indians. We are living in a much more stressful world. We are living in a world where economic pressures are causing innumerable stresses on people and also on families. We are living in a world where urbanisation is seeing millions of people seeking migration and difficulties of adjusting to a new situation. We are seeing families change from being a support system to people being on their own. Even more importantly, Sir, what we are seeing today is the rise of hate speeches towards different communities and people being targetted in such a way that people growing up in these communities wonder what have they done to incur this hate and to be the targets. This will cause stress and mental illness in its own way.

Sir, our Constitution talks about our desire to provide equality of opportunity. But equality of opportunity will not happen if a person does not have the capacity to fully utilise his or her potential. And, the kinds of mental illnesses that we have talked about today — depression, anxiety, bipolar disorders, schizopernia — all these are barriers to people being able to fulfil their own potential. Sir, there are many, many good things in this Bill, and one of the most important is the fact that it decriminalises suicide. Other speakers have also spoken about that. When a person attempts to take his or her own life, that person is crying for help. That person is not some one who should be treated as a criminal and thrown behind bars. We need to reach out to them and find a way to overcome the problems that have caused that kind of action. So, in this context, the Health Minister is not here — but the other Ministers may please convey — media has an important role to play. We need to urge the media to develop some kind of a code of conduct for itself. Everyday, in every newspaper, on the second or third page, you will find stories about people committing suicide. When other people, who are vulnerable, who are wavering on how to cope with their own crisis, when they see such stories, that can break them and cause them to indulge in a copy-cat act. So, I urge upon the Health Minister to reach out to the media and suggest to them that just like they cover communal clashes in a much more temperate manner, they should also find a way to not stress upon suicides the way they do currently, which creates a signalling effect that might affect numerous others. Sir, when we think about suicides, there is so much that can be done in terms of outreach, in terms of counselling, in terms of prevention. Shri Nadda is the President of the NIMHANS institution. I am the Rajya Sabha

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

Member in that institution, and we have spent time together talking about how much more the institution needs to do in terms of outreach, in terms of counselling and this is something that needs to be done in the particular context of farmers' suicides as well. We know that sometimes crops are failing, we know that people are under stress. If we reach out to the banks ahead of time, we may find out who is unable to pay. There are so many early warnings that we can catch. But we don't have the infrastructure, the personnel, the will to go out there and prevent problems from occurring in the first place. We must change that.

Sir, this Bill asked for a lot of infrastructural investment and that is something which, of course, makes us question whether it is a Money Bill or not. But the good thing about this infrastructure investment is that a lot of this infrastructure is not a separate mental hospital but an integration of mental care facilities with general hospitals which is a good thing which removes the stigma associated with mental illness. Sir, the biggest need — and many speakers before me have mentioned this — is community rehabilitation centres. These are not hospitals but these are in-between homes which allow people to find a way to settle down as they move from treatment back into the community, back into the bosom of their family. We need many more of these sorts of institutions out there. But, most importantly, when we talk about infrastructure, we need human resources. That is the crucial infrastructure. Our count of psychiatrist to the general population is point two per hundred thousand. This is really, really inadequate, and that is at the doctor level. But what about at the mental health nurses level? What about training others to be more sensitive to mental health issues? Others have already spoken about this. But you start with the auxiliary nurse midwife in the villages and sensitize her how to deal with children who might have problems. Actually, we need tremendous curricular innovation, we need short programmes, long programmes, various training initiatives that will ensure that teachers in schools are sensitized to adolescents and their own problems and that they can prevent them from being bullied, from breaking down and mental illnesses cropping up and worsening the situation. So, there is a tremendous amount of work, amount of curriculum, amount of training that needs to be done across domains to ensure that counselling becomes an integral part of every school, every college. We have to therefore reach out to the voluntary organizations. There are numerous NGOs. Instead of going after NOGs, we should go to them, request them to scale up their operations, do more in this sector, help the older people cope with mental illness. Whenever there are disasters, whenever there are crisis situations, natural disasters, people are in deep trouble, and we need measures to ensure that they also get counselling and other kinds of support. During exam time,

we need much more ramping up of suicide hotlines and other kinds of measures that will help teens cope with the pressures that we, the parents, put on them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, there are many other good things in this Bill like the advance directive. On the nominated representative, we have issue of how families get integrated when somebody exploits the patients. These are all issues. Families themselves need tremendous counselling and support because taking care of people with mental illness is very stressful, and for those who have to cope with suicide tendencies, it is even much more devastating and many are not able to do so.

Sir, there is one other issue about the kind of treatment directives that are mentioned in this Bill *versus* judgement of doctors themselves. That is something that must be enumerated as we go forward. When that happens, then, this humane Bill, this wonderful, positive, rights-oriented Bill, which was piloted initially by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and now, gives the honour to Shri Nadda to take it forward to completion, would strengthen the mental health of all Indians and unleash our potential, so that we can be a transformative people going forward. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Jairam Rameshji, now I have understood why you opposed it, because this was first piloted by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He referred to Ghulam Nabiji. I didn't take objection to that at that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I stand corrected. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. Your Party's time is over. If you finish your speech in three minutes, I can allow it.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, then. Go ahead.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, नड्डा साहब यह जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह एक अच्छी चीज़ है। यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के समय में यह बिल आया था, जिसकी बड़े पैमाने पर श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने तैयारी की थी। चूंकि यह आपकी मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है, इसलिए आप जानते ही होंगे कि उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर सुधार हुआ है। आप इस बिल को आगे लेकर जा रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ।

महोदय, यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इसमें सिर्फ mental illness के ऊपर ही फोकस किया गया है। मेरे खयाल से आपको कहीं न कहीं इसके prevention के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह सोचा नहीं गया है। Mental illness कभी-कभी बचपन से होती है, जो बच्चे में उसके माता या पिता की तरफ से आ जाती है। कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि बच्चे को ठीक ढंग से खाना नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए वह mentally ill हो जाता है। कुछ लोग stress या

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

anxiety की वजह से mental illness की तरफ चले जाते हैं, लेकिन इस बिल में आपने इस सबके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

बिल में psychological development के ऊपर फोकस करना तो जरूरी है, लेकिन mental disorder क्यों होता है, उसके ऊपर भी कुछ न कुछ ध्यान दिलवाया जाना चाहिए। मेरे खयाल से इस काम को सिर्फ Ministry of Health के ऊपर ही नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए, Ministry of HRD को भी साथ में लेना बहुत जरूरी है।

कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि अगर बच्चा ठीक से पढ़ कर स्कूल नहीं गया है, तो टीचर्स बच्चे के साथ ठीक ढंग से व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। वे जिस ढंग से उसके साथ बात करते हैं, उससे बच्चा स्कूल में जाने से डरने लगता है, लेकिन वहीं घर के लोग उसके साथ स्कूल जाने के लिए जबरदस्ती करते हैं और वह बच्चा टीचर के खिलाफ कुछ बोल नहीं सकता। ऐसे में उस बच्चे के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर क्या असर हो रहा है, यह किसी को पता नहीं चलता है। मेरे खयाल से ऐसी घटनाओं की वजह से भी इस तरह की बीमारियां पैदा हो जाती हैं, जिसके लिए टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग देना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

जो लोग Corporate Sector में काम करते हैं, उनको भी mental tension रहती है कि उनकी नौकरी रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी। आजकल लोग 12-12, 14-14 घंटे लगातार काम करते हैं। इन सब बातों का भी इस बिल में खयाल रखा जाना चाहिए।

मेरा तो यह मानना है कि इसमें Ministry of Home Affairs को भी साथ में लेना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसे पेशेंट्स suicide भी कर लेते हैं। Mental illness क्या है या suicide क्यों की गई, क्या इन सब बातों को पुलिस तय करेगी? जैसे किसी आदमी को टीबी या कैंसर की बीमारी हो जाती है, वैसे ही यह भी एक बीमारी ही है, जिसके बारे में लोगों को समझाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

आपने इसमें एक प्रोविजन यह भी किया है, इसमें जो electric shock दिया जाता है, वह anesthesia देकर ही देना चाहिए, यह बहुत ही अच्छा है, लेकिन इसके लिए हर जगह पर infrastructure मौजूद नहीं है, साथ ही आपके पास इतने anesthetist भी नहीं हैं। आपको उसकी भी तैयारी करनी चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

आपने caregiver के बारे में जो definition दी है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन उसके पास कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं होती है। इसके लिए घर-परिवार के लोगों और आजू-बाजू के लोगों को मालूमात होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई बच्चा mentally कमजोर है, यहां मैं illness भी नहीं बोलूंगा, तो भी उसका जिस तरह से मज़ाक उड़ाया जाता है, उससे उसकी मानसिक कमजोरी और भी बढ़ जाती है। Caregiver के पास इसकी ट्रेनिंग होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें अलग-अलग संस्थाएं काम करती हैं। हमारे एक मित्र हैं, Dr. Anand Nadkarni, जो ठाणे में इसी फील्ड में काम करते हैं। ठाणे में Mental Hospital है और वहां बड़े पैमाने पर जगह भी है। अगर आपके पास इतना infrastructure नहीं है, human resource नहीं है, तो समाज सेवा संस्थाओं को भी इसमें involve किया जाना चाहिए।

...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे एक ऑनरेबल मैम्बर ने एक बात कही, जो मुझे बहुत अच्छी लगी। उन्होंने कहा कि जहां-जहां फसाद होता है, वहां-वहां mental stress के cases बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होते हैं। मैंने 1992 का मुंबई का फसाद देखा है। उसमें सेंसिबल फैमिलीज बड़े पैमाने पर स्ट्रेस में गईं, डिप्रेशन में गईं, उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी हो गई। इसके बारे में भी आप जरा सोचिए, क्योंकि आजकल छोटी-छोटी बातों पर कि इसने यह खाया, उसने वह खाया, इसने यह किया, उसने यह किया, बात होती है। फिर यह जो है, गुजरात जैसे सवाल पैदा होते हैं, यह गलत बात है। कम्युनिटी को भी एक ट्रेनिंग देना बहुत जरूरी है। आप इसके बारे में सोचेंगे, मुझे ऐसा लगता है। फिर भी आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। आप इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में भी विचार करेंगे, ऐसी मैं ख्वाहिश करता हूँ। इन लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all those who gave their names in time have spoken, but I have three requests which were received after the discussion had started. If they can adhere to the time limit of three minutes, I can allow them.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Narayanan has also given his name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Mr. Narayanan's name also came after the start of the discussion. The rule is the same for everybody. It is equal to all. I can allow them on the condition that they will adhere to the time limit of three minutes. Shri D. P. Tripathi - not present. Shri C. P. Narayanan, please finish within three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Please give the balance time to Mr. Narayanan. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the name was given after the discussion had started. Therefore, ...(Interruptions)... Kerala means, I can even reduce by one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): You can reduce everything. I don't mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take three minutes.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I want to mention two experiences in connection with this Bill. One is that in 2002, some NGOs in Kerala, with the help of experts, conducted a study about the eight-year old children in schools. We took a sample of 6,000 children. When we made a study, the finding was that about 80-83 per cent of the children had some kind of stress or strain, and more than 30 per cent of that was classified as severe, and 13-15 per cent of the children showed suicidal tendencies. This analysis showed that the sources from where these children had

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

these stresses and strains were the classrooms and their families. I am mentioning this in connection with this Bill. In this Bill, the Government is trying to observe the findings of the UN Conventions regarding such people, and along with that, the Government is trying to provide facilities in various hospitals. These things are good. But what we find is that in our earlier feudal society, this was considered a stigma. I know about many such children whose names were not given when the Panchayats used to make studies regarding the people having various kinds of ailments. This was so because it was considered that mentioning about a family member having some kind of mental problem might create difficulties for his/her brothers and sisters in getting employment, marriage, etc. That was the kind of approach the society had, not in very old days, but in the recent past also. So, this is the situation. As many of my learned colleagues have said, we should not only concentrate on work in the hospitals also necessary awareness has to be created among the people. We know certain cases of such ailments. Unless their parents and family members, and even their colleagues, take care of them, their ailments cannot be cured fully. Patients, who have been treated by the doctors and who have been found to be satisfactorily programing, all of a sudden, may develop bursts of such diseases. We have to take care of this. *...(Time-bell rings)...* I conclude by saying one more thing. If it is to be done, not only the Health Department has to take care, the other departments, the Education Department, the local bodies, the Women and Child Development Department, have also to take care of it, and sensitize people so that from the time the ailment is recognized to the time when the ailment has been treated, and, even after that, people who have a weak mind, they are properly treated. Thank you.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on such a significant legislation. On behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, I welcome this Government's move of bringing in this important legislation, that is, the Mental Health Care Bill.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, mental health is one of the most neglected areas in our country. Lifestyle factors such as lack of physical exercise, unhealthy eating habits, inappropriate use of technology and increased working hours contribute to increasing rates of depression, anxiety disorders, suicides and substance abuse in working professionals. As per NCRB data, farmers and housewives are two categories of people in which suicide rates are high. It is disheartening to know that suicide is the second largest cause of death in the youth of India. I hope, this legislation will lead to establishment of more research centres in future, to study, understand and tackle these avoidable deaths.

There is a shortage of mental health professionals in India. Present data shows that there are only 4,000 psychiatrists, 1,000 psychologists and 3,000 social workers for the whole country. Only, 1,022 college seats are available for mental health professionals. The existing infrastructure is totally inadequate considering the point that five per cent of the Indian population, which translates to fifty million, suffer from some sort of mental illness.

We welcome the Government's plans to define rights of persons with mental illness and registering the establishments of State and Central Mental Health Authorities, which are of immediate importance.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Government has also brought the first ever National Mental Health Policy in 2014. However, the implementation has been slow, and I hope this Bill provides necessary thrust required to fast track the implementation.

Sir, as per the NCRB Report, 2014, around twelve per cent of the total suicides in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh. Most of them were farmers and students. I would request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to take forward both the implementation of the Bill as also the Mental Health Policy by allocating more budget in the next financial year. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I wish to say one more thing. The percentage of suicides in Andhra Pradesh is almost 200 per cent of the average. Sir, somehow, the Government of India is postponing the special status Bill for the last two years. If this continues, the percentage of suicides in Andhra Pradesh may increase by another 100 per cent. My request is that the Government may implement special status also. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: चौधरी मुनवर सलीम। आपके सिर्फ 3 मिनट हैं।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले तो माननीय पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी और वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, चूँकि यह सिर्फ मानसिक रोगियों के इलाज का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक सामाजिक समस्या भी है।

सर, मैं अगली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम लोग राजनीति में आए थे, तो हम नारा लगाते थे: "डा. लोहिया का अरमान, सबको स्वास्थ्य एक समान।" लेकिन उपसभापति जी, स्वास्थ्य के समूचे क्षेत्र में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है। आज दौलतमंद के कुत्ते की और मेरी बेटी की कीमत बराबर है। आज गरीब की बेटी प्रसव पीड़ाओं से कराहती है और दौलतमंद के बेटे तथा कुत्ते को चार डॉक्टर्स मयस्सर हैं। इतनी बड़ी असमानता, इतनी बड़ी गैर-बराबरी! यह स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में बहुत खतरनाक है। लेकिन माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने जो महसूस किया, मैं उसके संबंध में कुछ मशिवरे देना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में 6 से 7 परसेंट लोगों को मानसिक रोगी माना है, लेकिन मेरी मान्यता यह है, जिन सामाजिक संगठनों में मैं काम करता हूँ, उसके अनुसार ऐसे लोग इससे भी ज्यादा हैं।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के तहत, माननीय दोनों स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, पूर्व और वर्तमान, बैठे हैं, एक हजार आदमियों पर एक डॉक्टर चाहिए, लेकिन अगर भारत के जो स्वास्थ्य नियम हैं, उन्हें भी सामने रख लें, तो तीन लाख से ज्यादा डॉक्टरों की जरूरत है। उसमें मानसिक रोगियों की स्थिति यह है कि यह जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है..... मानसिक रोगी दो तरह के होते हैं, एक तो मां के गर्भ से ऐसा बच्चा पैदा होता है, जो अभावग्रस्त होता है, मां को पूरा भोजन नहीं मिल रहा होता है, वह गरीबी का शिकार होता है या कोई और मेडिकल कारण होते हैं। दूसरा, आदमी हालात का शिकार होकर मानसिक रोगी होता है। मैं सिर्फ मरने वाले को मानसिक रोगी नहीं मानता हूँ, जो suicide करता है, बल्कि मैं मारने वाले को भी मानसिक रोगी मानता हूँ, जो बंदूक हाथ में उठा कर चल देता है और कानून हाथ में ले लेता है। उसे भी इलाज की जरूरत है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने ऐसी महिलाएं भी देखी हैं, जो मानसिक रूप से पागल हैं और इसके बाद भी सामाजिक भेड़ियों ने उनकी ऐसी दुर्गति की कि उनके गर्भ से बच्चा पैदा हुआ। मैं नाम लेकर उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हमें यह चाहिए कि जब हम मानसिक रोगियों के लिए अस्पताल बनाएं, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र बनाएं, तो उसमें महिलाओं और पुरुषों को अलग करें ताकि उस separacy से उनकी इज्जत की हिफाजत भी हो सके।

उपसभापति जी, मैं तीसरा मशविरा यह देना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में बड़ा काम करने का बीड़ा उठाया है, इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि हर कमिशनरी प्लेस पर, वैसे तो हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक जाना चाहिए, लेकिन हर कमिशनरी प्लेस पर मानसिक रोगियों के लिए कम से कम एक अस्पताल होना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी, मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जो ideal काम हैं, हमारे राजनीतिक मतभेद होने के बाद भी, सैद्धांतिक मतभेद होने के बाद भी आप उसको ideal बना कर देश के लोगों को समान स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं देने का प्रयास करें। आपने मुझे वक्त दिया, इसके लिए बहुत शुक्रिया।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): اُب سبھاپتی جی، میں سب سے پہلے تو مانیئے سابق وزیرصحت اور موجودہ وزیرصحت کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں، چونکہ یہ صرف مانسک روگیوں کے علاج کا معاملہ نہیں ہے، بلکہ یہ ایک ساماجک مسئلہ بھی ہے۔

سر، میں اگلی بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہم لوگ راجنیتی میں اُٹے تھے، تو ہم نعرہ لگاتے تھے ”ڈاکٹرلویا کا ارمان، سب کو سواستھ ایک سمان“۔ لیکن اُب سبھاپتی

جی، سواستھ کے سموچے شیتز میں بہت کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ا ج دولت مند کے کتے کی اور میری بیٹی کی قیمت برابر ہے۔ ا ج غریب کی بیٹی پرسو پیڑاؤں سے کراہتی ہے اور دولت مند کے بیٹے تنہا کتے کو چار ڈاکٹر میسر ہیں۔ اتنی بڑی اسمانتا، اتنی بڑی

غیر برابری! یہ سواستھ کے شیتر میں بہت خطرناک ہے۔ لیکن مانیئے سواستھ منتری جی نے جو محسوس کیا، میں اس کے سمبندھ میں کچھ مشورے دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے اپنی رپورٹ میں چھ سے سات فیصد لوگوں کو مانسک روگی مانا ہے، لیکن میری مانیتا یہ ہے، جن سماجک سنگٹھنوں میں میں کام کرتا ہوں

اس کے مطابق ایسے لوگ اس سے بھی زیادہ ہیں۔ ا پُ سبھاپتی جی، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سواستھ کے شیتر میں انترراشٹریہ قانون کے تحت، مانیئے دونوں سواستھ منتری، سابق اور موجودہ، بیٹھے ہیں، ایک ہزارا دمیوں پر ایک ڈاکٹر چابیئے، لیکن اگر بھارت کے جو صحت کے اصول ہیں، انہیں بھی سامنے رکھ لیں، تو تین لاکھ سے زیادہ ڈاکروں کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس میں مانسک روگیوں کی حالت یہ ہے کہ یہ جس تیزی سے بڑھ رہی ہے۔ مانسک روگی دو طرح کے ہوتے ہیں، ایک تو ماں کے گربھ سے ایسا بچہ پیدا ہوتا ہے، جو ابھاؤگرسٹ ہوتا ہے، ماں کو پورا بھوجن نہیں مل رہا ہوتا ہے، وہ غریبی کا شکار ہوتا ہے یا کوئی اور میڈیکل وجہ ہوتی ہے۔ دوسرا، آدمی حالات کا شکار ہوکر مانسک روگی ہوتا ہے۔ میں صرف مرنے والے کو مانسک روگی نہیں مانتا ہوں، جو سوسائیڈ کرتا ہے، بلکہ میں مارنے والے کو بھی مانسک روگی مانتا ہوں، جو بندوق ہاتھ میں اٹھا کر چل دیتا ہے اور قانون ہاتھ میں لے لیتا ہے۔ اسے بھی علاج کی ضرورت ہے۔

ا پُ سبھاپتی جی، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مان گئے سواستھ منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے ایسی مہیلائیں بھی دیکھی ہیں، جو دماغی طور سے پاگل ہیں اور اس کے بعد بھی سماجک بھیڑیوں نے ان کی ایسی درگتی کی کہ ان کے گربھ سے بچہ پیدا ہوا۔ میں نام لیکرال یکھہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن ہمیں یہ چاہئے کہ جب ذہنی مریضوں کے لئے اسپتال بنائیں، سواستھ کیندر بنائیں، تو اس میں عورتوں اور آدمیوں کو الگ کریں تاکہ اس علیحدگی سے ان کی عزت کی حفاظت بھی ہو سکے۔

ا پُ سبھاپتی جی، میں تیسرا مشورہ یہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ مان گئے سواستھ منتری جی نے سواستھ کے چھیتر میں بڑا کام کرنے کا بیڑا اٹھایا ہے، اس لئے میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ ہر کمشنری پلیرس پر، ویسے تو ہر ڈسٹرکٹ تک جانا چاہئے، لیکن ہر کمشنری پلیرس پر ذہنی مریضوں کے لئے کم سے کم ایک اسپتال ہونا چاہئے۔ سواستھ منتری جی، میں بڑے ادب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سواستھ کر چھیتر میں ات ر پردیش سرکار کے جو آئیڈیل کام ہیں، ہمارے سیاسی مدبھید ہونے کے بعد بھی، سدھانتک مدبھید ہونے کے بعد بھی آپ اس کو آئیڈیل بنا کر دیش کے لوگوں کو یکساں سواستھ سیوائیں دینے کا پریاس کریں۔ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا، اس کے لئے بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want to have one clarification.

5.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; clarification will be after reply, not now.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I want to ask him so that he can clarify it during the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without reply, how can you seek clarifications?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the question which I want to raise has not been raised by any Member.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is a doubt in the Bill itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a legal aspect.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is a legal aspect ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to have a clarification through you, Sir. There is nothing wrong in it. In clause 124, there is an amendment moved by the hon. Minister in which the term 'mental illness' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When that amendment is moved, you raise it at that time.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I wish to correct it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you do it at that time.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Okay, Sir.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: उपसभापति जी, आज मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013 पर बहुत गहन चर्चा हुई है, लगभग 16 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं और उन्होंने concerns भी show किए हैं। सभी ने मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013 को अपना समर्थन देने की बात कही है और इसके साथ ही उन्होंने कुछ concerns भी रखे हैं। मैं सबके सहयोग के लिए सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। बहुत valuable suggestions आए हैं। जहां तक मेंटल हेल्थ का सवाल है, इस विषय को लेकर बहुत complex situation पैदा होती है। जब कभी किसी individual को मेंटल हेल्थ की प्रॉब्लम शुरू होती है, तो वह problem सिर्फ उसकी नहीं होती है, बल्कि उसकी फैमिली की भी होती है और society की दृष्टि से और social angle से भी उसका बहुत बड़ा impact पड़ता है। इसलिए इसको सिर्फ मेंटल हेल्थ की ही दृष्टि से देखना आवश्यक नहीं है, बल्कि उसमें बहुत-से safeguards की जरूरत है, जिससे उसका एक rightful तरीके से इलाज करने में मदद हो सके और उसके लिए conducive environment बन सके।

जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि approximately 6-7 per cent people suffer from some type of mental illness and acute mental illness, 1-2 per cent है। यह जो बिल आया है, यह बहुत ही हिस्टॉरिक बिल है, बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव बिल है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मेंटल हेल्थ केयर में एक बहुत दूरगामी प्रभाव छोड़ने वाला यह बिल साबित होगा। ऐसा यह एक्ट बन करके

जब तैयार होगा तो इसके बहुत दूरगामी प्रभाव होंगे, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। जहाँ तक 1987 के मेंटल हेल्थ एक्ट का सवाल है, उसमें ज्यादातर रेग्युलेटरी आस्पेक्ट्स पर ध्यान दिया गया है। किस तरीके से इसका रेग्युलेशन होगा, किस तरीके से मेंटल हेल्थ की दृष्टि से हम क्या-क्या स्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट करेंगे, इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान था। यह जो 2013 का मेंटल हेल्थ बिल है, यह बिल patient centric है और पेशेंट को किस तरीके से सुविधा दी जा सकती है, इस पर ध्यान देने का प्रयास किया गया है। उसके interest को safeguard करना, कोई पेशेंट आज नहीं है कल हो सकता है, उसको वह कैसे डील कर सकते हैं, इन सारे आस्पेक्ट्स को इसमें जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया है। एक लम्बे consultation के बाद, the story started in 2010, उस समय की सरकार ने यह तय किया कि मेंटल हेल्थ बिल को लाना चाहिए, उसके लिए नेशनल कंसल्टेशन किया गया, फिर ज़ोनल कंसल्टेशन किया गया, ज़ोनल कंसल्टेशन के बाद फिर academia के साथ कंसल्टेशन किया गया, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के साथ कंसल्ट किया गया, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया और पिछली केबिनेट से भी पास हुआ था और बाद में फिर वर्तमान केबिनेट के साथ भी उसकी चर्चा होने के बाद, उस पर बहुत से deliberations होने के बाद care givers के साथ चर्चा हुई, service users के साथ चर्चा हुई, सभी सैक्शंस के साथ चर्चा होने के बाद यह बिल के रूप में हम सब के बीच में आया है। यह एक बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव Bill है और जैसा मैंने कहा कि humane approach रखता है। It talks about caregivers and community-based rehabilitation. इसमें institutional admissions को discourage करते हुए community-based treatment कैसे किया जा सकता है, इस पर जोर दिया गया है, ताकि एक समय जैसा कि आप सब लोगों ने concern शो किया कि लोगों को एक बार डाल देते थे मेंटल हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूशन में और फिर उसके बाद देखने भी नहीं जाते थे और एक तरीके से abandon कर देते थे। इसमें कोशिश की गई है कि इंस्टीट्यूशन में रहने का रीज़न होना चाहिए कि वह इंस्टीट्यूशन में रहे और रहने की समयावधि भी होगी और साथ ही साथ उसको कम्युनिटी बेस्ड कैसे रखा जा सके, इसकी इसमें चिंता की गई है। इसका ट्रीटमेंट भी need based है, यानी कौन सा ट्रीटमेंट किस के लिए आवश्यक है इस पर भी जोर दिया गया है। विमेन और चिल्ड्रन के लिए विशेष करके इसमें प्रोविजन किए गए हैं, जैसा कि जहाँ तक बच्चों का सवाल है तो electroconvulsive treatment जो है उसको देने के लिए उसमें मनाही की गई है और अगर जिसको देना है उसको muscle relaxant दे कर के और उसको anaesthesia दे कर करने के इस तरह के प्रोविजन किए गए हैं। महिलाओं को जो बच्चों के साथ हैं, उनको बच्चों से अलग न किया जाए, under medical advice only ही अलग किया जाए, इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। उनके hygiene की व्यवस्था, उनके रहने की व्यवस्था, सब चीज़ों पर विशेष करके ध्यान दिया गया है और उसके लिए mechanism को strengthen करने की कोशिश की गई है, accountability को बढ़ाया गया है और statutory authorities like the Central Mental Health Authorities and the State Mental Health Authorities को भी बनाया गया है। तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल बनाया गया है। जो इसके बहुत यूनिक फीचर्स हैं, उसमें से सबसे पहला तो है advanced directives, आज हम सब लोग ठीक हैं, लेकिन at this stage also, we can give advanced directives कि यदि मुझे कोई मेंटल प्रॉब्लम होती है तो मुझे किस तरीके से कौन, कब और कैसे देखेगा, यानी अपने बारे में सिक्योरिटी लेने के लिए कि हमारी ट्रीटमेंट कैसी हो सकती है, यह advanced directives की इसमें व्यवस्था की गई है। उसी तरीके से nominated representatives की भी व्यवस्था की गई

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

है, ताकि nominated representatives जो हैं, वे उस व्यक्ति के cultural background को, उसके tastes को, उसकी habits को, उसके interests को अच्छे तरीके से जानें, ताकि जब वह उस अवस्था में हो, तो उसकी देखभाल कर सकें, उसकी priorities को जानें, उसके inclinations को जानें, इन सारी चीजें को भी उसमें जोड़ा गया है। इसमें mentally ill persons के rights को भी safeguard किया गया है। Right to access to mental health — यह बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कदम है और आने वाले समय में Right to mental health का जो विषय है, जिसको हम लोग National Mental Health Programme और NHM की तरह District Mental Health Programme के तहत financially support कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें यह लाभकारी होगा।

Right to community living - उनको कम्युनिटी में नहीं रखना एक stigma बन जाता है, जिसके बारे में रेणुका चौधरी जी ने भी कहा कि उनको integrate करना है, उनको separate नहीं करना है। उनको separate नहीं करना है, बल्कि उनके लिए Right to community living को परमिट करने की आवश्यकता है। Right to protection from cruel and inhuman treatment - हम सब यह जानते हैं कि cruel and inhuman treatment होती है, तो उससे बचने के लिए भी legally facilitate करना और उसको कानून बनाने की बात है। Right to equality and non-discrimination, Right to information, Right to confidentiality, इस तरीके के तमाम प्रावधान इसमें दिए गए हैं, जिनके तहत mentally ill person को हम एक तरीके से empower कर सकेंगे और उन रूल्स के तहत उसके interests को हम safeguard कर सकेंगे। Recognition of role of caregivers - हमने caregivers के role को भी recognize किया है। Who will be a caregiver? What type of facility, is he going to give? How is he going to take care of the person? Caregivers के रोल को भी हम Central Mental Health Authority और State Mental Health Authority में representation देकर भी करेंगे। यानी, हमारा जो statutory provision होगा, उसमें भी हम लोगों ने caregivers के रोल को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है।

इसमें mental illness को define किया गया है। हम सब जानते हैं कि बहुत से लोगों को institutions में यह कहकर डाल दिया जाता था कि इसकी तबियत मानसिक रूप से ठीक नहीं है और फिर उसको institutions में सालों-साल रखा जाता था। इसको रोकने के लिए हमने mental illness को define किया है कि mental healthcare क्या होगा? International standards में mental healthcare क्या होगा, उसको भी हमने तय किया है। यह determine कैसे किया जाएगा कि a person is mentally ill or not, तो इसको भी हमने define किया है। उसकी ट्रीटमेंट के लिए क्या-क्या चीजें होंगी, उनको भी इसमें define किया गया है। इस तरह से, इसको बहुत अच्छे तरीके से रखने की कोशिश की गई है, ताकि हम mental illness को define करें, mental illness को define करने का तरीका क्या होगा, उसको भी हम define करें और उसके ट्रीटमेंट का internationally recognised procedure क्या होगा, उसको भी हम लोगों ने recognise किया है।

इसी तरीके से, planning the design to implement the Mental Health Programme; Mental health programme को हम किस तरीके से डिजाइन करेंगे, इसके बारे में भी हमने स्टेट की अथॉरिटीज़ को प्रोविजंस दिए हैं, ताकि उसको हम उस तरीके से जोड़ सकें। More checks on involuntarily admissions — हम लोगों ने checks लगाने की कोशिश की है, ताकि

involuntarily admissions को हम रोक सकें। हम किसी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा 30 दिनों तक एक mental institutions में रख सकते हैं और उसके बाद maximum 90 days तक रख सकते हैं और वह भी under the strict guidance and directions of the psychiatrist. उसके बगैर हम उसको नहीं रख सकते हैं, इस तरीके की व्यवस्था की गई है। Community living कैसे की जा सकती है, इसके बारे में भी इसमें हमने जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है कि उसको community living की दृष्टि से what type of facilities the State Governments will have to provide. Homes, half-homes की कम्युनिटी शेयरिंग कैसे की जा सकती है, इन सब तरीके की व्यवस्था करने का प्रोविजन इसमें किया गया है। In due course, how we are going to translate and implement, इसका स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और State Mental Authorities को एक बहुत बड़ा mandate दिया गया है कि वे इस दृष्टि से इसमें काम करेंगे।

जैसा कि मैंने electroconvulsive therapy के बारे में बताया। उसको रोकने के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि वह बच्चों पर प्रयोग नहीं होगा और अगर वह adults पर प्रयोग होगा, तो anesthesia देकर muscle relaxation वाली मेडिसिंस देने के बाद ही उन पर प्रयोग किया जा सकेगा। इस तरीके की व्यवस्था इसमें की गई है। Psychosurgery का बहुत ज़ोर था, psychosurgery को रोका गया है। Psychosurgery के लिए कोई reasons होने चाहिए और और वह District Board से approve होना चाहिए। उसके बगैर इसको नहीं किया जाएगा, District Board से approve होने के बाद ही इसको किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से इन सारी चीजों को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया है, ताकि इस Mental Healthcare Bill को हम meaningful बना सकें। जहां तक यह बात कही गयी कि इसमें 135 amendments आए हैं। इसका एक reason है। Reason यह है कि it is a continuous process. It started in 2010. 2013 में पिछली सरकार इस बिल को लेकर आयी थी। 2014 में हमारे समय में यह राज्य सभा में introduce हुआ, चूंकि सरकार बदल गयी थी इसलिए फिर से इसे राज्य सभा में introduce करना पड़ा। उसके बाद यह Standing Committee में गया, Standing Committee ने 25 amendments दिए। उसी के साथ-साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने *amicus curiae* बनायी। उसकी भी recommendations आयीं, फिर कर्णाटक हाई कोर्ट की कुछ recommendations थीं, वे भी आयीं, फिर civil societies की आयीं। कुल-मिलाकर देखा जाए तो Standing Committee के 25 amendments आए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 4 amendments आए, कर्णाटक हाई कोर्ट का 1, inter-Ministerial consultations में 5 और एक्सपर्ट्स में 13 आए। इस प्रकार substantive जो amendments हैं, they are 48. These are substantive amendments, which we have accepted. We have, practically, accepted all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. उसी तरह से हमने बाकी भी जो recommendations आयीं, उन्हें माना है। बाकी जो हैं, वे consequential हैं। जैसे कहीं पर हमने Psychiatrist को Mental Health Officer, Mental Health Worker कहा। तो जहां-जहां वह word है, वहां-वहां वह amendment आया। उसी तरह से terminology में हमने जहां-जहां use किया है, वहां-वहां होगा। इस तरह से ये 135 amendments बनते हैं, लेकिन उतने हैं नहीं, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक यह कहा गया कि अभी तक कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ है, हम लोगों ने NIMHANS को कहा है। 1 जून, 2015 को यह सर्वे स्टार्ट हो गया है, about the finding of the mentally ill persons और इसके 6 zones बने हैं। NIMHANS इस पर बहुत exhaustively काम कर रहा

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

हे। इस दृष्टि से आगे चलकर इसमें भी हमें प्रगति मिलेगी। जहां तक स्टाफ का सवाल है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि there is a shortage of staff. But we are trying our level best to get over this problem. You will be happy to note कि हमने इसके post-practitioner के लिए psychiatry में 1:1 का जो ratio था, उसे 1:3 कर दिया है। अब जहां पहले 500 डॉक्टर्स निकलते थे, वहां 1,500 डॉक्टर्स निकलेंगे। हमने Associate Professor को भी एक सीट दे दी है कि वह भी पीजी करा सकता है। हमारी कोशिश है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सीट्स को enhance करें, ताकि इस दृष्टि से हम काम कर सकें और इसको आगे बढ़ा सकें।

जहां तक definition of mental illness का सवाल है, वह according to WHO standards किया गया है। इस प्रकार हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है कि जितने भी आप लोगों के concerns हैं, उनको हमने उसमें intimate किया है। बहुत wide consultation के बाद यह बड़ा progressive बिल आया है। मुझे लगता है कि इससे patient, जो आज नहीं भी है, वह भी अपने बारे में direction दे सकता है और जो patient है, उसके rights को protect करने की स्टेट के पास पावर आती है, उस individual को यह right मिलता है, ताकि हम जो सुनते और जो देखते थे कि mentally ill person की चिंता करने वाला कोई नहीं है, इस बिल के बनने के पश्चात उसकी चिन्ता हो सकेगी, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मेरा एक सवाल है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Mistry, only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मेरा सिर्फ इतना clarification है कि सरकार के रोल के पहले एक दूसरा रोल है — सरकार का रोल बाद में आता है। 18 से 40 साल की उम्र की population इसमें ज्यादा affected है, वे कॉलेज, स्कूल आदि में पढ़ते हैं। इनके जो symptoms हैं, जैसे शीशे के सामने बहुत लम्बे अरसे तक खड़े रहना और बाल बनाना, गंदा रहना, इन सबके बारे में उसे और उसकी family, दोनों को पता नहीं चलता है। उसकी फैमिली को भी यह पता नहीं चलता है कि वाकई यह एक समस्या है। आप ऐसी awareness कॉलेजेज, स्कूल आदि में जागृत करने का कोई प्रयत्न करेंगे?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: In the National Mental Health Programme, we are doing that awareness programme. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, हम नेशनल मेंटल हेल्थ प्रोग्राम में अवेयरनेस प्रोग्राम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please reply at the end because there are two or three Members who want to seek clarifications.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Section 133 empowers the State Authority to make regulations. Can you prescribe any timeframe? Suppose

the State Authority doesn't implement it in a prescribed time, say, six months or seven months or one year, then, what will you do?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: The Government is actually backing this Bill; see the poor turnout on the side of the Treasury Benches. Lots of Rajya Sabha Members and heavyweight Cabinet Ministers have not shown up, and we are about to pass this Bill. Why is there no support? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is no clarification. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, while welcoming the Bill, I want to bring one important issue to the notice of the hon. Minister. There are cases where family members of a good person, mentally perfect person, take him to the doctor mischievously and show him as if he is a patient due to internal disputes. Then, they join hands with the Superintendent of the hospital also. You must give warning to the Superintendent or in charge of the hospital that if they intentionally admit a good person and perfect person,....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is an amendment, you say at that time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What action are you taking against those who are showing good healthy persons to the doctors as mentally ill persons in connivance with hospital authorities?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is an amendment, you can speak at that time. Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बिल मनी बिल है या नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, sit down. That is irrelevant. मंत्री जी, आप रिप्लाय करिए। No, that is enough. That is enough.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, सैक्शन 133 जो उन्होंने कहा है, it is up to the State to decide how long they are going to take. But we want that it should be done as fast as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for mental healthcare and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of such persons during delivery of mental healthcare and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, 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 six Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 2 – DEFINITIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 2, *after* line 18, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(ba) "Authority" means the Central Mental Health Authority or the State Mental Health Authority, as the case may be;"

(6) That at page 2, line 20, *for* the words, bracket and figures "Commission under sub-section (1) of section 80", the words bracket and figures "State Authority under sub-section (1) of section 80 in such manner as may be prescribed;" be *substituted*.

(7) That at page 2, *for* lines 30 to 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(ii) having a Post-Graduate degree in Psychology or Clinical Psychology or Applied Psychology and a Master of Philosophy in Clinical Psychology or Medical and Social Psychology obtained after completion of a full time course of two years which includes supervised clinical training from any University recognised by the University Grants Commission established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and approved and recognised by the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 or such recognised qualifications as may be prescribed;”.

(8) That at page 3, *after* line 33, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(na) "mental healthcare" includes analysis and diagnosis of a person's mental condition and treatment as well as care and rehabilitation of such person for his mental illness or suspected mental illness;"

(9) That at page 4, *for* lines 9 and 10, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(iii) a professional having a Post-Graduate degree (Ayurveda) in *Mana Vigyan Avum Manas Raga* or a Post-Graduate degree (Homeopathy) in Psychiatry or a Post-Graduate degree (*Unani*) in Moalijat (*Nafasiyatt*) or a Post-Graduate degree (*Siddha*) in *Sirappu Maruthuvam*;" and

(10) That at page 4, *for* lines 23 to 27, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(w) "psychiatric social worker" means a person having a Post-Graduate degree in Social Work and a Master of Philosophy in Psychiatric Social Work obtained after completion of a full time course of two years which includes supervised clinical training from any University recognised by the University

Grants Commission established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or such recognised qualifications, as may be prescribed.”.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments; (Amendment Nos. 11 and 12) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 4 – CAPACITY TO MAKE MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND TREATMENT DECISIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(11) That at page 5, *for* lines 15 to 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"4.(1) Every person, including a person with mental illness shall be deemed to have capacity to make decisions regarding his mental healthcare or treatment if such person has ability to-

- (a) understand the information that is relevant to take a decision on the treatment or admission or personal assistance; or
- (b) appreciate any reasonably foreseeable consequence of a decision or lack of decision on the treatment or admission or personal assistance; or
- (c) communicate the decision under sub-clause (a) by means of speech, expression, gesture or any other means."

(12) That at page 5, lines 33 to 35, be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.13) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 6 – MANNER OF MAKING ADVANCE DIRECTIVE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(13) That at page 6, *for* lines 12 to 30, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"6. An advance directive shall be made in the manner as may be specified by the regulations made by the Central Authority".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No.13) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 8 – REVOCATION, AMENDMENT OR CANCELLATION OF
ADVANCE DIRECTIVE**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (14) That at page 6, in lines 35 and 38, the words, bracket and figure "sub-section (1) of be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 11. In Clause 11, there is one Amendment (No. 15) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 11 – POWER TO REVIEW, ALTER, MODIFY OR
CANCEL ADVANCE DIRECTIVE**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (15) That at page 7, in lines 7 and 9, *for* the word "may", the word "shall" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 12. In Clause 12, there is one Amendment (No. 16) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 12 – REVIEW OF ADVANCE DIRECTIVES

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (16) That at page 7, in lines 29, 31 and 34, *for* the word "Commission", the words "Central Authority" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 18. In Clause 18, there are three Amendments (Nos. 17, 18 and 19) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 18 – RIGHT TO ACCESS MENTAL HEALTH CARE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(17) That at page 10, line 13, *after* the word "accommodation", the words "as may be prescribed" be *inserted*.

(18) That at page 10, line 16, *after* the word "services", the words "as may be prescribed " be *inserted*."

(19) That at page 11, lines 24 to 27, be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 19. In Clause 19, there is one Amendment (No. 20) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 19 – RIGHT TO COMMUNITY LIVING

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(20) That at page 11, *after* line 40, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(1A) Where it is not possible for a mentally ill person to live with his family or relatives, or where a mentally ill person has been abandoned by his family or relatives, the appropriate Government shall provide support as appropriate including legal aid and to facilitate exercising his right to family home and living in the family home."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 21. In Clause 21, there are two Amendments (Nos. 21 and 22) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 21 – RIGHT TO EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(21) That at page 12, line 28, *for* the words "health services", the word "illness" be *substituted*.

(22) That at page 12, *for* lines 35 to 38, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(2) A child under the age of three years of a woman receiving care, treatment or rehabilitation at a mental health establishment shall ordinarily not be separated from her during her stay in such establishment:

Provided that where the treating Psychiatrist, based on his examination of the woman, and if appropriate, on information provided by others, is of the opinion that there is risk of harm to the child from the woman due to her mental illness or it is in the interest and safety of the child, the child shall be temporarily separated from the woman during her stay at the mental health establishment:

Provided further that the woman shall continue to have access to the child under such supervision of the staff of the establishment or her family, as may be appropriate, during the period of separation.

(3) The decision to separate the woman from her child shall be reviewed every fifteen days during the woman's stay in the mental health establishment and separation shall be terminated as soon as conditions which required the separation no longer exist:

Provided that any separation permitted as per the assessment of a mental health professional, if it exceeds thirty days at a stretch, shall be required to be approved by the respective Authority.

(4) Every insurer shall make provision for medical insurance for treatment of mental illness on the same basis as is available for treatment of physical illness."

The questions were put and the motions was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 23. In Clause 23, there are two Amendments (Nos. 23 and 24) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 23 – RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(23) That at page 13, *for* lines 30 and 31, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(e) release only such information as is necessary to prevent threat to life;"

- (24) That at page 13, line 32, *for* the word "Commission", the words "Central Authority" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 25. In Clause 25, there are three Amendments (Nos. 25, 26 and 27) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 25 – RIGHT TO ACCESS MEDICAL RECORDS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (25) That at page 13, *for* lines 41 and 42, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"25.(1) All persons with mental illness shall have the right to access their basic medical records as may be prescribed."

- (26) That at page 14, in lines 1 and 6, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

- (27) That at page 14, line 6, the words "or her" be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 26. In Clause 26, there are two Amendments (Nos. 28 and 29) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 26 – RIGHT TO PERSONAL CONTACTS AND COMMUNICATION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (28) That at page 14, lines 10 and 11, *for* the words "of the day subject to the rules of such mental health establishment", the words "subject to the norms of such mental health establishment" be *substituted*.

- (29) That at page 14, in lines 14 and 16, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 27. In Clause 27, there are two Amendments (Nos. 30 and 31) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 27 – RIGHT TO LEGAL AID

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (30) That at page 14, line 29, *after* the words “duty of”, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"magistrate, police officer, person in charge of such custodial institution as may be prescribed or".

- (31) That at page 14, line 29, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 28. In Clause 28, there are three Amendments (Nos. 32, 33 and 34) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 28 – RIGHT TO MAKE COMPLAINTS ABOUT DEFICIENCIES
IN PROVISION OF SERVICES**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (32) That at page 14, in line 33, the words, "or her" be *deleted*.

- (33) That at page 14, in line 36, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

- (34) That at page 14, *for* lines 38 and 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(b) the concerned Board and if not satisfied with the response;

(c) the State Authority."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 30. In Clause 30, there is one Amendment (No.135) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Mr. Reddy, are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am satisfied with the reply of the Minister. Hence, I am not moving the Amendment.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 31. In Clause 31, there is one Amendment (No. 136) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and one Amendment (No. 31) by the hon. Minister. Mr. Reddy, are you moving the Amendment?

**CLAUSE 31 — APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE
MEASURES AS REGARD TO HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, ETC.**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

(136) That at page 15, line 27, *for* the word "ten", the word "five" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(35) That at page 15, lines 29 to 31 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 and 33 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 34. In Clause 34, there are two Amendments (Nos.137 and 138) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and three Amendments (Nos. 36 to 38) by the hon. Minister. Mr. Reddy, are you moving the amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

CLAUSE 34 — COMPOSITION OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(36) That at page 16, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(ga) such other *ex-officio* representatives from the relevant Central Government Ministries or Departments;"

(37) That at page 16, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(o) two persons representing areas relevant to mental health, if considered necessary."

[Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda]

- (38) That at page 16, line 28, *for* the words, brackets and alphabets "clauses (h) to (n)", the words, brackets and alphabets "clauses (h) to (0)" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 35. In Clause 35, there is one Amendment (No. 39) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 35 — TERM OF OFFICE, SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (39) That at page 16, line 30, *for* the words, brackets and alphabets "clauses (h) to (n)", the words, brackets and alphabets "clauses (h) to (0)" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 36 to 45 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 46. In Clause 46, there is one Amendment No. (139) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and two Amendments (Nos. 40 and 41) by the hon. Minister. Mr. Reddy, are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 46. In Clause 46, there are two Amendments (Nos. 40 and 41) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 46 — COMPOSITION OF STATE AUTHORITY

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (40) That at page 20, *after* line 2, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(da) such other *ex-officio* representatives from the relevant State Government Ministries or Departments;"

- (41) That at page 20, line 3, *for* the word "Superintendent", the word "Head" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 51 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 52, there is one Amendment (No. 42) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 52 — OFFICERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES
OF STATE AUTHORITY**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(42) That at page 21, line 14, *for* the word "Director", the words "Deputy Secretary" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 52, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 53 to 62 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 63. In Clause 63, there is one Amendment (No. 43) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 63 — ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT OF STATE AUTHORITY

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(43) That at page 24, lines 33 to 37 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 63, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 64 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 65. In Clause 65, there are two Amendments (Nos. 44 and 45) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 65 — REGISTRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(44) That at page 25, *after* line 8, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government, may, by notification, exempt any category or class of existing mental health establishments from the requirement of registration under this Act."

(45) That at page 25, in lines 30, 32, 34 and 35, the word "Central" be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 65, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 66. In Clause 66, there are three Amendments, Amendments (Nos. 46 and 47) by hon. Minister and Amendment (No. 140) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

**CLAUSE 66 — PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION, INSPECTION AND
INQUIRY OF MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the sub-clause 14, which says, “As soon as the mental health establishment submits the required evidence of the mental health establishment having complied with the specified minimum standards, the Authority shall give public notice and display the same on its website for a period of thirty days.” I am saying that it should be thirty days instead of 45 days. You should give sufficient time; that’s all. Therefore, I am moving the Amendment.

Sir, I move:

(140) That at page 26, line 14, *for* the words "forty-five days", the words "thirty days" be *substituted*.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(46) That at page 27, line 4, *for* the word "thirty", the word "forty-five" be *substituted*.

(47) That at page 27, lines 12 to 15, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(19) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if the Authority has neither communicated any objections received by it to the mental health establishment under sub-section (15), nor has passed an order under sub-section (18), the registration shall be deemed to have been granted by the Authority and the Authority shall provide a permanent certificate of registration".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Amendment (No. 140) moved by Shri T. Subbarami Reddy to vote.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 46 and 47) moved by the hon. Minister to vote.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 66, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 67. In Clause 67, there is one Amendment (No. 48) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 67 — AUDIT OF MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(48) That at page 27, lines 44 and 45, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(7) The Authority may cancel the registration of a mental health establishment if recommended by the Board to do so".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 67, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 68. In Clause 68, there are two Amendments (Nos. 141 and 142) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am satisfied with the reply, so I am not moving them.

Clause 68 was added to the Bill.

Clause 69 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 70. In Clause 70, there is one Amendment (No. 49) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 70 — CERTIFICATES, FEES AND REGISTER OF
MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(49) That at page 28, *after* line 34, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(3A) Any change of ownership of the mental health establishment shall be intimated to the Authority by the new owner within one month from the date of change of ownership."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 70, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 71 to 72 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 73. In Clause 73, there is one Amendment (No. 50) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 73 — CONSTITUTION OF MENTAL HEALTH
REVIEW COMMISSION**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(50) That at page 29, lines 1 to 7 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 73, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 74. In Clause 74, there is one Amendment (No. 51) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 74 — COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(51) That at page 29, clause 74 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 74, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 75. In Clause 75, there is one Amendment (No. 52) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 75 — QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT
AND MEMBERS OF COMMISSION**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(52) That at page 29, clause 75 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 75, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 76. In Clause 76, there is one Amendment (No. 53) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 76 — SELECTION COMMITTEE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(53) That at pages 29 and 30, Clause 76 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 76, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 77. In Clause 77, there is one Amendment (No. 54) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 77 — TERM OF OFFICE, SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
PRESIDENT AND OTHER MEMBERS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(54) That at page 30, Clause 77 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 77, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 78. In Clause 78, there is one Amendment (No. 55) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 78 — VACANCIES, ETC., NOT TO INVALIDATE
PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSION**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(55) That at page 30, Clause 78 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 79. In Clause 79, there is one Amendment (No. 56) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 79 — STAFF OF COMMISSION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(56) That at page 30, Clause 79 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 79, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 80. In Clause 80, there are two Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 57-58) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 80 — CONSTITUTION OF MENTAL HEALTH REVIEW BOARDS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(57) That at page 30, *for* lines 39 to 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"CHAPTER XI MENTAL HEALTH REVIEW BOARDS

80.(1) The State Authority shall, by notification, constitute Boards to be called the Mental Health Review Boards, for the purposes of this Act.

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(2) The requisite number, location and the jurisdiction of the Boards shall be specified by the State Authority in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(3) The constitution of the Boards by the State Authority for a district or group of districts in a State under this section shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government."

(58) That at page 31, *for* lines 1 and 2, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(4) While making rules under sub-section (3), the Central Government shall have regard to the following, namely:-"

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 80, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 81. In Clause 81, there are three Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 59-61) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 81 — COMPOSITION OF BOARD

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(59) That at page 31, line 10, *for* the figure "81", the figure and bracket "81(1)" be *substituted*.

(60) That at page 31, *for* lines 16 and 17, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(c) two members, of whom one shall be a psychiatrist and the other shall be a medical practitioner;"

(61) That at page 31, *after* line 20, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(2) A person shall be disqualified to be appointed as the chairperson or a member of a Board or be removed by the State Authority, if he-

(a) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which involves moral turpitude; or

(b) is adjudged as an insolvent; or

(c) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government; or

(d) has such financial or other interest as is likely to prejudice the discharge of his functions as a member; or

(e) has such other disqualifications as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) A chairperson or member of a Board may resign his office by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Chairperson of the State Authority and on such resignation being accepted, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of a person, belonging to the category under sub-section (1) of section 81".

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 81, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 82. In Clause 82, there is one Amendment (No. 62) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 82 — DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(62) That at pages 31 and 32, Clause 82, be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 82, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 83. In Clause 83, there is one Amendment (No. 63) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 83 — TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERS OF BOARD

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(63) That at page 32, line 15, *for* the words "president of the Commission", the words "Chairperson of the State Authority" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 83, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 84. In Clause 84, there are three Amendment; Amendment (Nos. 64-66) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 84 — DECISIONS OF COMMISSION AND BOARD

(64) That at page 32, line 19, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.

(65) That at page 32, in the marginal heading, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.

- (66) That at page 32, line 23, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 84, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 85 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 86. In Clause 86, there is one Amendment (No. 67) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 86 — PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COMMISSION AND
BOARD TO BE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (67) That at page 32, *for* lines 36 to 38, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"86. All proceedings before the Board shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 86, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 87 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 68) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 87 — MEETINGS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (68) That at page 32, *for* lines 39 to 41, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"87. The Board shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedures in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be specified by regulations made by the Central Authority."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 87, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 88 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 89 of the Bill. There are two Amendments. One Amendment (No. 143) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. And, another one Amendment (No. 69) by the Minister. Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am satisfied with the reply. So, I am not moving the amendment. Now, Amendment (No. 69) by Shri Nadda.

CLAUSE 89 — POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

(69) That at page 33, clause 89 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 89, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 90 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 70 and 71) by Minister.

**CLAUSE 90 – COMMISSION TO APPOINT EXPERT COMMITTEE
TO PREPARE GUIDANCE DOCUMENT**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(70) That at page 34, line 1, *for* the word “Commission”, the words “Central Authority” be *substituted*.

(71) That at page 34, in the marginal heading, *for* the word “Commission”, the words “Central Authority” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 90, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 91 of the Bill. There are four Amendments (Nos. 72 to 75) by Minister.

CLAUSE 91 — POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(72) That at page 34, line 14, *for* the word "psychiatrists", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

(73) That at page 34, *for* lines 22 to 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"(2) Where it is brought to the notice of a Board or the Central Authority or State Authority, that a mental health establishment violates the rights of persons with mental illness, the Board or the Authority may conduct an inspection and inquiry and take action to protect their rights."

(74) That at page 34, line 30, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.

(75) That at page 34, *for* lines 32 to 36, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"(4) If the mental health establishment does not comply with the orders or

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directions of the Authority or the Board or willfully neglects such order or direction, the Authority or the Board, as the case may be, may impose penalty which may extend up to five lakh rupees on such mental health establishment and the Authority on its own or on the recommendations of the Board may also cancel the registration of such mental health establishment after giving an opportunity of being heard."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 91, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 92 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 76 and 77) by Minister.

CLAUSE 92 — APPEAL TO HIGH COURT AGAINST ORDER OF COMMISSION OR BOARD

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (76) That at page 34, line 37, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.
- (77) That at page 34, in the marginal heading, *for* the word "Commission", the word "Authority" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 92, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 93 of the Bill. There are three Amendments (Nos. 78 to 80).

CLAUSE 93 — GRANTS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO COMMISSION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (78) That at page 34, *for* lines 43 to 45, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

Grants by Central Government	"93. (1) The Central Government may, make to the Central Authority grants of such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilized for the purposes of this Act."
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- (79) That at page 35, line 2, *for* the word "president", the word "Chairperson" be *substituted*.

- (80) That at page 35, in lines 3 and 6, *for* the word “Commission”, the words “Central Authority” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 93, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 94 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 95 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 81 and 82) by Minister.

CLAUSE 95 — INDEPENDENT ADMISSION AND TREATMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (81) That at page 35, in lines 19, 21 and 23, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.
- (82) That at page 36, line 3, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 95, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 96 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 83 and 84) by Minister.

CLAUSE 96 — ADMISSION OF MINOR

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (83) That at page 36, in lines 8 and 40, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.
- (84) That at page 36, line 16, the words “or her” be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 96, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 97 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 85 and 86) by Minister.

CLAUSE 97 — DISCHARGE OF INDEPENDENT PATIENTS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (85) That at page 37, line 6, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.

- (86) That at page 37, line 20, the words “or her” be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 97, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 98 of the Bill. There are three Amendments (Nos. 87 to 89) by Minister.

**CLAUSE 98 — ALLOTMENT AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH
MENTAL ILLNESS, WITH HIGH SUPPORT NEEDS, IN MENTAL
HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT, UP TO THIRTY DAYS
(SUPPORTED ADMISSION)**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (87) That at page 37, line 32, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.
- (88) That at page 38, in lines 19, 32, 34, and 41, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.
- (89) That at page 39, in lines 1, 5, 7, 19 and 22, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 98, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 99 of the Bill. There are five Amendments (Nos. 90 and 94) by Minister.

**CLAUSE 99 — ADMISSION AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH
MENTAL ILLNESS, WITH HIGH SUPPORT NEEDS IN MENTAL
HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT, BEYOND THIRTY DAYS
(SUPPORTED ADMISSION BEYOND THIRTY DAYS)**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (90) That at page 39, line 28, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.
- (91) That at page 40, in lines 3, 40 and 46, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.
- (92) That at page 40, *for* lines 33 and 34, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"(11) Every person with mental illness admitted under this section shall be provided treatment, after taking into account:

- (a) an advance directive; or
- (b) informed consent of the person with the support from his nominated representative subject to the provision of sub- section (12).".
- (93) That at page 40, line 43, the words "or her" be *deleted*.
- (94) That at page 41, in lines 3 and 5, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 99, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 100 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 95 and 96) by Minister.

CLAUSE 100 — LEAVE OF ABSENCE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (95) That at page 41, line 10, *for* the figure, bracket and words "100. (1) The Medical officer or psychiatrist", the figure and words "100. The medical officer or mental health professional" be *substituted*.
- (96) That at page 41, lines 14 to 45 be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 100, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 101 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No.97) by Minister.

CLAUSE 101 — ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE OR DISCHARGE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (97) That at page 42, *for* lines 1 to 8, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
"101. If any person to whom section 112 applies absents himself without leave or without discharge from the mental health establishment, he shall be taken into protection by any Police Officer at the request of the medical officer or mental health professional in-charge of the mental health establishment and shall be sent back to the mental health establishment immediately."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 101, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 102 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 98) by Minister.

**CLAUSE 102 — TRANSFER OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS
FROM ONE MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT TO ANOTHER
MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(98) That at page 42, line 13, *for* the word “Commission”, the words “Central Authority” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 102, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 103 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 99) by Minister.

CLAUSE 103 — EMERGENCY TREATMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(99) That at page 42, in lines 29 and 31, the words “herself or” be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 103, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 104 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 100) by Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this very amendment was proposed in the CAMPA Bill. The word ‘informed consent’ was objected to. But, now, this very word is used as an amendment to this Bill. I am glad that you have accepted the concept of ‘informed consent.’ And, I hope, you use this in other Bills also.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay. It is a good suggestion.

CLAUSE 104 — PROHIBITED PROCEDURES

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(100) That at page 43, line 14, *for* the word “consent”, the words “informed consent” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 104, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 105 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 105) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 105 — RESTRICTION ON PSYCHOSURGERY FOR
PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (101) That at page 43, line 22, *for* the word "Commission", the words "Central Authority" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 105, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 106 of the Bill. There are six Amendments (Nos. 102 to 107) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 106 — RESTRAINTS AND SECLUSION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (102) That at page 43, *for* line 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"106. (1) A person with mental illness shall not be subjected to seclusion or solitary confinement, and, where necessary, physical restraint may only be used when,-" .

- (103) That at page 43, line 31, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

- (104) That at page 43, in lines 29, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 40, the words "or seclusion" be *deleted*.

- (105) That at page 43, in line 39, the words "seclusion or" be *deleted*.

- (106) That at page 44, in lines 1 and 6, the words "and seclusion" be *deleted*.

- (107) That at page 44, line 3, *for* the word "Commission", the words "Central Authority" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted

Clause 106, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 107 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 108 of the Bill. There are two Amendments (Nos. 108 and 109) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 108 — RESEARCH

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(108) That at page 44, in lines 34 and 37, *for* the word ‘health’, the words ‘mental health’ be *substituted*.

(109) That at page 44, *after* line 46, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(5) The person with mental illness or the nominated representative who gives informed consent for participation in any research under this Act may withdraw the consent at any time during the period of research."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 108, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 109 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 110) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 109 — DUTIES OF POLICE OFFICERS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(110) That at page 45, line 24, *for* the word “psychiatrist”, the words “mental health professional” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 109, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 110 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 111 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 111) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 111 — CONVEYING OR ADMITTING PERSON WITH MENTAL ILLNESS TO MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT BY MAGISTRATE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(111) That at page 46, in lines 10 and 13, *for* the word "psychiatrist", the words "mental health professional" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 111, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 112 of the Bill.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I strongly oppose these Amendments.
...(Interruptions)... The original Act itself intends that the persons ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Amendment are you opposing, 112 or 113?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Both, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... A person with mental illness cannot be kept in prison. That is the objective of this Act. But by making these Amendments, the whole purpose will be defeated. I may please be permitted to read the proviso. I read, “ Provided that transfer of a prisoner with mental illness to the psychiatric ward in the medical wing of the prison shall be sufficient to meet the requirements under this section: Provided further that where there is no provision for a psychiatric ward in the medical wing, the prisoner may be transferred to a mental health establishment with prior permission of the Board.”
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are opposing!

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir. I urge upon all the hon. Members to kindly go through this. ...(Interruptions)... I may please be permitted to read Clause 4. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Persons with mental illness cannot be kept in prison. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is your policy in Tamil Nadu? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No; no. It is everywhere. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are opposing the Amendment.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am putting it to vote. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, please. I may be permitted to draw the kind attention of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you call the attention of the Minister.
...(Interruptions)... He is to either accept it or reject it. ...(Interruptions)... Your point is that they cannot be put in jail. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Exactly, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The Amendments contemplate that inside the prison itself the medical health establishment has to be there. I strongly oppose it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. You can oppose. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is against the person who is suffering from mental illness. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. You can oppose. ...(Interruptions)... You can oppose, no problem. ...(Interruptions)... There are two amendments; Amendment (Nos. 112 and 113) by the Minister.

CLAUSE 112 — PRISONERS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(112) That at page 46, *after* line 22, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that transfer of a prisoner with mental illness to the psychiatric ward in the medical wing of the prison shall be sufficient to meet the requirements under this section:

Provided further that where there is no provision for a psychiatric ward in the medical wing, the prisoner may be transferred to a mental health establishment with prior permission of the Board.

(1A) The method, modalities and procedure by which the transfer of a prisoner under this section is to be effected shall be such as may be prescribed".

(113) That at page 46, *after* line 31, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(5) The appropriate Government shall set up mental health establishment in the medical wing of at least one prison in each State and Union territory and prisoners with mental illness may ordinarily be referred to and cared for in the said mental health establishment.

(6) The mental health establishment set up under sub-section (5) shall be registered under this Act with the Central or State Mental Health Authority, as the case may be, and shall conform to such standards and procedures as may be prescribed."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Excuse me, Sir. The amendments are inhuman. ...(Interruptions)... Medical health establishment must be located outside the premises. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You ask for division. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir. I ask for division. ...(Interruptions)... I ask for division. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This should not be by provocation. ...(Interruptions)... You should have asked it at that time itself. ...(Interruptions)... You explain. ...(Interruptions)... You explain. ...(Interruptions)... It has already been carried out. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No; no. The purpose of the Bill is totally defeated because of this amendment. ...(Interruptions)... The object of the Bill is totally defeated. ...(Interruptions)... No problem. That is accepted. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister wants to explain something. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down; the Minister will explain. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, listen to the Minister. Don't be guided by Mr. Jairam Ramesh; be guided by the Minister.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the purpose of the Amendment (No.) 112 is to ensure that in prisons, a special facility is created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: So, that facility is to be created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. You understand that mentally-challenged people will be given special facilities in jails like separate room, separate food and separate treatment. So, why do you worry? Everything will be provided. ...(Interruptions)... Anyhow, the Amendments are adopted.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. It is inhumane.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 112, as amended, to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 112, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 113 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 114) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 113 — PERSONS IN CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(114) That at page 46, *after* line 36, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(2) The medical officer in charge of a mental health establishment shall be responsible for assessment of the person with mental illness, and the treatment required by such persons shall be decided in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 113, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 114, there is one Amendment (No.115) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 114 — QUESTION OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN
JUDICIAL PROCESS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(115) That at page 46, *for* lines 37 to 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"114. If during any judicial process before any competent court, proof of mental illness is produced and is challenged by the other party, the court shall refer the same for further".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 114, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 115 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 116, there is one Amendment (No. 116) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 116 — PENALTIES FOR ESTABLISHING OR MAINTAINING
MENTAL HEALTH ESTABLISHMENT IN CONTRAVENTION OF
PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(116) That at page 47, in line 17, *for* the words "knowingly serves", the words "knowingly serves in the capacity as a mental health professional" be *substituted*.

6.00 P.M.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 116, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 117 and 118 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 119, there are two Amendments (Nos. 117 and 118) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 119 — POWER TO CALL FOR INFORMATION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(117) That at page 48, in lines 11 and 12, the words "or the Commission" be *deleted*.

(118) That at page 48, in line 15 and 17, *for* the word "Authority", the words "State Authority or the Board" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 119, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 120 to 122 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 123, there are two Amendments (Nos. 119 and 120) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 123 — SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR STATES IN NORTH-EAST AND HILL STATES

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(119) That at page 50, in line 13, *for* the words "president of the Commission", the words "Chairperson of the Central Authority" be *substituted*.

(120) That at page 50, in line 14, *for* the words "a single Board", the words "one or more Boards" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 123, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 124. There are two Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 121 and 122) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I oppose it because ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I may be permitted to read the Amendment. It says, “Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 309 ...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say why you oppose it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Just a minute, Sir. It says, “Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code any person who attempts to commit suicide shall be presumed, unless proved otherwise, to have severe stress and shall not be tried and punished under the said Code.” It is a major intrusion into Section 309 of the IPC because there is a presumption that only because of the severe stress, he has made an attempt to commit suicide. Now, what is ‘severe stress’ is not defined in the Bill. This is very, very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... ‘Severe stress’ is not defined in the Act. So, without a clear cut definition as to what is meant by severe stress, the presumption is invalid, and also in the entire Act, the phrase ‘mental illness’ alone is defined in the Bill and not ‘severe stress’.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you have to say something on this?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, it was earlier ‘mental illness’ which was removed because of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee said that it should be ‘severe stress’, and it will be defined accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, he has raised an objection that ‘severe stress’ is not defined. It is true. The Standing Committee wanted ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said why he has brought it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: But the Minister should now promise that in the rules, he would bring it. Under the subordinate legislation, he can bring this as ‘severe stress’. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That he can do. That he can do.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: That we will do, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It will be provided in the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, it cannot be dealt with in the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... There must be a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are opposing the Amendment. Fine. All right. You can oppose. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we oppose it and we press for division also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Nadda, you move the Amendments. ...(Interruptions)...

**CLAUSE 124 — PRESUMPTION OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN
CASE OF ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE
BY PERSON**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(121) That at page 50, *for* lines 39 to 42, the following by *substituted*, namely:

45 of 1860 “124(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 309 of the Indian Penal Code any person who attempts to commit suicide shall be presumed, unless provided otherwise, to have severe stress and shall not be tried and punished under the said Code.”.

(122) That at page 50, in line 4, *for* the words “mental illness”, the words “severe stress” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 124, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 125. There is one Amendment (No. 123) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 125 — BAR OF JURISDICTION

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(123) That at page 50, line 47, *for* the word “Commission”, the word “Authority” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 125, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 126. There is one Amendment (No. 124) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 126 — TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (124) That at page 51, in lines 5 and 6, *for* the words, “scheme for the smooth implementation of the provisions of this Act”, the words “necessary transitory schemes” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 126, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 127. There are two Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 125 and 126) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 127 – CHAIRPERSON, MEMBERS AND STAFF OF
AUTHORITY COMMISSION AND BOARD TO BE
PUBLIC SERVANTS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (125) That at page 51, line 7, the word, “President” be *deleted*.
(126) That at page 51, line 8, the word “Commission” be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 127, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 128. There are three Amendments; Amendment (Nos. 127, 128 and 129) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 128 — PROTECTION OF ACTION TAKEN
IN GOOD FAITH**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (127) That at page 51, line 11, the words “or President” be *deleted*.
(128) That at page 51, line 11, the word “Central” be *deleted*.
(129) That at page 51, line 12, the words “or the State Authority or the Commission” be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 128, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 129 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 130. In Clause 130. There are two amendments (No. 130 and 131) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, before the Minister moves the Amendment, I have a point. Sir, this Amendment (No. 130) is a very detailed amendment. It is a welcome Amendment because what it lays out is what the Rules will contain. Just now, the Minister has given an assurance that 'severe stress' will be defined in the Rules, but it is not a part of Amendment No. 130. The Minister is taking the power to delegate and formulate the Rule. That is very good. It is very detailed. But where does 'severe stress' figure? He has just now given an assurance that 'severe stress' has figured in the Rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said he would bring it in the Rules.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not there, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even then he can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is not the Rule. It is an Amendment to the Rule.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, unless he gives an assurance ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... He gave an assurance.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: "Severe stress" is a medical terminology and accordingly it will be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a doctor. He understands that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Nadda is a doctor. So, he knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please read Amendment No. 130. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are going like a bullet train, faster than Mr. Suresh Prabhu's train. ...*(Interruptions)*... But please read Amendment No. 130. Amendment No. 130 says that the rules will contain '1, 2, 3, 4...' It does not say anything about "severe stress." That is my limited point. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are happy to pass it, let us pass it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No comments, please. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I am not passing it like a bullet train or any fast train. I am allowing everybody who wants to object, in spite of the fact that there are so many amendments. Everybody is tired, including myself. This is taking so much time. Still, I am allowing everybody, and allowing you too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, he is complimenting you. Bullet train is a fast train. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: However, the Minister must fulfil the assurance that was given.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 130. In Clause 130, there are two Amendments (No. 130 and 131) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 130 — POWER TO MAKE RULES

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(130) That at page 51, *for* lines 18 to 41, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"130.(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the State Government may with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the first rules shall be made by the Central Government, by notification.

(3) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules made under sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) qualifications relating to clinical psychologist under sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 2;
- (b) qualifications relating to psychiatric social worker under clause (w) of sub-section (1) of section 2;
- (c) the manner of nomination of members of the Central Authority under sub-section (2) of section 34;
- (d) the salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the chairperson and other members of the Central Authority under sub-section (3) of section 35;
- (e) the procedure for registration (including the fees to be levied for such registration) of the mental health establishments under sub-section (2) of section 43;

- (f) the manner of nomination of members of the State Authority under sub-section (2) of section 46;
 - (g) the salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the chairperson and other members of the State Authority under sub-section (3) of section 47;
 - (h) the procedure for registration (including the fees to be levied for such registration) of the mental health establishments under sub-section (2) of section 55;
 - (i) the form of accounts and other relevant records and annual statement of accounts under sub-section (1) of section 59;
 - (j) the form in, and the time within which an annual report shall be prepared under section 60;
 - (k) the form of accounts and other relevant records and annual statement of accounts under sub-section (1) of section 63;
 - (l) the form in, and the time within which an annual report shall be prepared under section 64;
 - (m) manner of constitution of the Boards by the State Authority for a district or groups of districts in a State;
 - (n) other disqualifications of chairperson or members of the Board under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 82;
 - (o) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified by rules or in respect for which provision is to be made by rules.
- (4) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules made under sub-section (2) may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-
- (a) the manner of proof of mental health care and treatment under sub-section (1) of section 4;
 - (b) provision of half-way homes, sheltered accommodation and supported accommodation under clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 18;
 - (c) hospitals and community based rehabilitation establishment and services under clause (d) of sub-section (4) of section 18;

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- (d) basic medical records of which access is to be given to a person with mental illness under sub-section (1) of section 25;
- (e) custodial institutions under sub-section (2) of section 27;
- (f) the form of application to be submitted by the mental health establishment with the undertaking that the mental health establishment fulfills the minimum standards, if any, specified by the Authority, under the Explanation to sub-section (2) of section 65;
- (g) the form of certificate of registration under sub-section (3) of section 65;
- (h) the form of application, the details, the fees to be accompanied with it under sub-section (1) of section 66;
- (i) the form of certificate of provisional registration containing particulars and information under sub-section (4) of section 66;
- (j) the fees for renewal of registration under sub-section (11) of section 66;
- (k) the person or persons (including representatives of the local community) for the purpose of conducting an audit of the registered mental health establishments under sub-section (1) and fees to be charged by the Authority for conducting such audit under sub-section (2) of section 67;
- (l) the person or persons for the purpose of conducting an inspection or inquiry of the mental health establishments under sub-section (1) of section 68;
- (m) the manner to enter and search of a mental health establishment operating without registration under sub-section (6) of section 68;
- (n) the fees for issuing a duplicate certificate under sub-section (2) of section 70;
- (o) the form and manner in which the Authority shall maintain in digital format a register of mental health establishments, the particulars of the certificate of registration so granted in a separate register to be maintained under section 71;

- (p) constitution of the Boards under sub-section (3) of section 80;
 - (q) the honorarium and other allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson and members of the Board under sub-section (3) of section 83;
 - (r) method, modalities and procedure for transfer of prisoners under sub-section (1A) of section 112;
 - (s) the standard and procedure to which the Central or State Health Authority shall confirm under sub-section (6) of section 112;
 - (t) the form for furnishing periodical information under section 119; and
 - (u) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified by rules or in respect for which provision is to be made by rules."
- (131) That at page 52, lines 1 to 41 be *deleted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 130, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 131. In Clause 131, there is one Amendment (No. 132) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

**CLAUSE 131 — POWER OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO
MAKE REGULATIONS**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (132) That at page 53, *for* lines 1 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
- "(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-
- (a) manner of making an advance directive under section 6;
 - (b) additional regulations, regarding the procedure of advance directive to protect the rights of persons with mental illness under sub-section (3) of section 12;
 - (c) the salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service (including the qualifications, experience and manner of appointment) of, the chief executive officer and other officers and employees of the Central Authority under sub-section (3) of section 40;

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- (d) the times and places of meetings of the Central Authority and rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings (including quorum at such meetings) under sub-section (1) of section 44;
- (e) the minimum standards of facilities and services under clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 65;
- (f) the minimum qualifications for the personnel engaged in mental health establishment under clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 65;
- (g) provisions for maintenance of records and reporting under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 65;
- (h) any other conditions under clause (d) of sub-section (4) of section 65;
- (i) categories of different mental health establishment under clause (a) of sub-section (5) of section 65;
- (j) the form of application to be made by the mental health establishment and the fees to be accompanied with it under sub-section (12) of section 66;
- (k) manner of submitting evidence under sub-section (13) of section 66; (l) the manner of filing objections under sub-section (14) of section 66;
- (m) the time and places and rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings to be observed by the Central Authority and the Board under section 87;
- (n) regulations under sub-section (2) of section 105 and under sub-section (8) of section 106;
- (o) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified by regulations or in respect of which provision is to be made by regulations."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 132. There is one Amendments (No. 133) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 131, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 132 – POWER OF COMMISSION TO MAKE REGULATIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(133) That at page 53, clause 132 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 133, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 134. In Clause 134, there is one Amendment (No. 134) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 134 — LAYING OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(134) That at page 54, line 12, the words "and the Commission" be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 134, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 135 and 136 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 1. In Clause 1, there are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

CLAUSE 1 — SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, line 5, *for* the words and figure "Mental Health Care Act, 2013", the words and figure "Mental Healthcare Act, 2016" be *substituted*.

(4) That at page 2, *for* lines 1 to 5, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; or on the date of completion of the period of nine months from the date on which the Mental Healthcare Act, 2016 receives the assent of the President."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fourth”, the word “Sixty-seventh” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Long Title. There is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

LONG TITLE

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

- (1) That at page 1, in the Long Title, *for* the words “health care” wherever it occurs, the word “healthcare” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह तो आपने record बना दिया है। इस बिल में कुल 135 amendments हुए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि history में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ होगा। इसके लिए सभी मेंबर्स को और आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, after that fantastic inning of yours, may I make a humble suggestion to this Government to please take up the Resolution regarding Railway Convention Committee tomorrow? Sir, ₹ 12,000 crores are at stake. We will come tomorrow and we will debate it because you also need some rest. We all will come back tomorrow afresh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, we are under severe stress. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also agree with Mr. Derek O'Brien's suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. please take it up tomorrow.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: वैसे तो यह without discussion भी हो सकता है, but you can take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does the Minister have to say - today or tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, of course, I will go by the sense of the House, but...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A majority of the Members is for taking it up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... But what are the Bills listed for tomorrow?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, tomorrow, we have the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, the Appropriation Bill and this one relating to the Railway Convention Committee. So, three Bills are there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have one hour for the Resolution on Railway Convention Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. Then, what is the time allotted for the Appropriation Bill?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Two hours are allotted for the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After that, we will take up one more Bill. ...(Interruptions)... So, the sense of the House is that we should take up the Resolution on the Railway Convention Committee tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... But, tomorrow, you cannot say that we will have it the day after tomorrow. Then, I will not agree. ...(Interruptions)... So, tomorrow, we will have this Resolution on Railway Convention Committee, the Appropriation Bill and one more Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill is also an important Bill which has been listed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would need 3-4 hours. We will take up that Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien, what is your doubt?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you mentioned about the Appropriation Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that first, we will take up the Resolution on Railway Convention Committee; after that, the Appropriation Bill; and then, one more Bill. And, tomorrow, you cannot say to postpone it. We may have to sit late also.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Special Mentions. Shri T. Rathinavel, please lay it on the Table.

Demand to expedite the process of interlinking of peninsular rivers and nationalize all the inter-State rivers

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been urging the Union Government to implement interlinking of peninsular rivers. Interlinking the rivers Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai and then on to Gundar, as also the diversion of waters of the west-flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankovil to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component is a viable solution in the larger interest of the nation. It is a welcome move that the Union Government had notified a special committee on interlinking of rivers. Hon: Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been demanding that all inter-State rivers should be nationalised so that water resources of the country are optimally utilized. The Peninsular Rivers Development Component is very important in the interlinking of rivers. Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme is one of the schemes for which the Government of Tamil Nadu had sought the assistance of the Union Government. For the implementation of the Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,862 crores is required and the Centre may kindly sanction this on a priority basis. Pennaiyar (Sathanur Dam)-Palar Link Scheme and Pennaiyar- Nedungal Anicut-Palar Link at an estimated cost of ₹ 500 crores may be expedited.

The proposal to divert the flood waters of Cauvery to drought prone areas by linking the rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of ₹ 5,166 crores which was kept pending and later returned by the previous Central Government may also be approved expeditiously. I also appeal to the Government to work in the direction of nationalizing all the inter-State rivers.

Demand to take necessary steps for early completion of the East Coast Railway Project in Tamil Nadu

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the East Coast Railway Project was conceived in 2008. The Railway Ministry had approved and sanctioned ₹ 600 crores for its implementation. However, the project did not kick start even after lapse of considerable time.

To cope with the growing population and to drive economic growth, it has become imperative on the part of the Union Government to expedite the execution of the new line Railway project linking Cuddalore to Chennai *via* Puducherry, Villupuram and Kancheepuram.

The East Coast Railway Service would link the Greater Chennai Metropolitan Area to the districts of Kancheepuram, Cuddalore and Villupuram. The railway corridor should be so aligned with farsightedness to cater to the future development needs by taking into account the existing industrial distribution, human settlements and the projects in the pipeline.

The Southern Railway has revised the original estimate for laying a broad-gauge line between Cuddalore and Puducherry as a part of Chennai-Mahabalipuram-Puducherry-Cuddalore new line project in 2014. Earlier, it was proposed to construct the broad-gauge line between Puducherry and Cuddalore (Varakkalpattu) at a cost of ₹ 397.51 crores. However, as per the instructions of the Railway Board, the proposed limited-use-subway and the road-over-bridge had been substituted with a level crossing. Accordingly, a revised estimate for ₹ 195.86 crores had been prepared and sent to the Railway Board for its consideration.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for the implementation and speedy completion of this important East Coast Railway Project in Tamil Nadu.

Demand to take effective steps for smooth functioning of the CSIR

Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI Institute)

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, the CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI) was established in 1988 as the Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (C-MMACS). These activities and studies have become an important area in various scientific disciplines, including climate studies. It was because of its importance that the Government of India decided in 2004-05 to establish a Super Computer using more than ₹ 10 crore in it.

The CSIR-CMMACS was rechristened CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI) in February 2013 “as it would provide the country a unique positioning in the domain of computational, data intensive research and discovery.”

This institute has Bengaluru as its hub and seven cities as its spokes where about 200 scientists work. It has an Advisory Board for Science Policy and Vision. Later the CSIR-4PI got embroiled in various allegations and consequent problems.

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

There were allegations about purchase of Super Computer. This and absence of a regular head led to stagnation of work. Its accounts are not audited for more than two decades. Recently, four women researchers complained of misbehaviour on the part of their coordinator. They approached various supervisors including the Director, CSIR-4PI, and the DG, CSIR. When none of them responded, they approached the Collector. There are complaints that the Institute's samples are sent to an institute in France instead of developing facilities to analyse them here in India.

I bring these to the notice of the Government with the hope that the Institute will be freed from the clutches of interested groups and helped to bloom like the ISRO and the DAE institutions and that women's complaints will be enquired into.

**Demand for wide spread consultation before withdrawing the
'Left wing extremist affected tag' from four districts
of West Bengal**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue out here about the reported move of the Central Government to withdraw the Left Wing extremist-affected tag from four districts of Bengal, *i.e.* Purulia, Bankura, Medinipur, and Birbhum.

Sir, although it is heartening to report that people of Jungle Mahal are smiling again and with the persistent effort of our Chief Minister, the Maoist problem of Jungle Mahal has been solved to a great extent, law and order has improved tremendously and people are benefitting from our development programmes, yet, Sir, Jungle Mahal is still a very, very backward area and does not have infrastructure while the State Government with its meagre resources which is reeling under severe debt crunch is trying to do its best. If the Central Government withdraws this definition, as a consequence of this, special fund and assistance on that account that they are giving for the Jungle Mahal will also dry up, all welfare activities will come to a stop and it will again go to a potential unrest and future problem for all of us. Sir, this is an easily avoidable problem.

While we know that the number of incidents has come down, it is not a place where you can easily and immediately remove this definition. Such steps should be explored only with the consent of the State Government and that too after widespread consultations. Thank you, Sir.

**Demand to expedite the renovation work on the runway of
Calicut Airport in Kerala**

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, commissioned in 1988 the Calicut Airport caters to the Northern Kerala which covers six districts of Malabar. Majority of the Keralites working in Gulf countries who bring precious foreign exchange to the exchequer, are from these districts. With 98 percent of the flight operations to GCC countries, this was the fourth largest revenue earning Airport in the country till it was partially closed down in May, 2015, for the Runway renovation.

Partial closure resulted in shifting majority of the flights to other airports, which, mainly, affected wide bodied aircrafts. So, airlines like Emirates, Saudi Airlines, and Gulf Air that carries more than 400/425 passengers in a flight had to leave Calicut Airport. At present, there is no flight to Saudi Arabia whereas there were daily flights earlier to three cities of Saudi viz. Riad, Jeddah and Dammam, where thousands of people from Malabar Districts are working.

Runway work is being irresponsibly dragged and still waiting for completion. The work on the Calicut airport is taking an abnormally longer period. It still could not complete the renovation of less than a 10,000 ft. runway, casting doubts on the efficiency of the Airport Authority.

Partial closure of Calicut Airport is exploited by the limited airlines, which are operating with small aircrafts to become monopoly in the sector and charge indiscriminately. Gulf passengers are exorbitantly charged during festival seasons.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to take this matter seriously to complete the runway immediately and open the Calicut Airport fully.

Demand to release the entire amount of funds for Centrally-sponsored post-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to SC/ST category in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu is implementing the Centrally-sponsored scheme of post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing higher studies in recognized institutions. Under this scheme, 100 per cent Central assistance is provided to all States/Union Territories beyond the committed liability. In the three financial years, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Government of Tamil Nadu has filed claims totaling ₹ 2,551.38 crores for both the categories. As against this claim, only ₹ 1314.24 crore was released by the Government of India leaving a balance of ₹ 1167.69 crores.

[Shri A. K. Selvaraj]

While the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has admitted Tamil Nadu's claims, but funds have not been released due to insufficient budgetary allocations. Timely release of scholarship is very essential to keep the students, most of them are from very poor families, adequately motivated to pursue their studies. Given the importance and sensitivity of this scheme, the Ministry of Finance may provide adequate funds to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to release the entire pending Central share of ₹ 1,167.69 crore due to Tamil Nadu under the post matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma in a representation dated 14.06.2016 to the Hon. Prime Minister has demanded the release, of the said sum of ₹ 1167.69 crore. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide adequate funds to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, so that the funds can be released to the State of Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

Demand for construction of a railway over bridge on Banda-Khairar railway junction and make a water drainage system at railway under bridge on crossing No. C452 in Banda District, Uttar Pradesh

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक विशेष महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद बांदा में नरैनी रोड से महोबा रोड में मिलाने वाले बाईपास पर बांदा-खैरार जंक्शन रेलवे लाइन पर ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाना आवश्यक है तथा रेलवे फाटक नम्बर सी-452, जो बांदा-खैरार के बीच महोबा-दुरेडी रोड पर स्थित है, वहां पर रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज बनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें जल निकासी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लगभग पांच फीट पानी रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज पर भरा हुआ है, जिससे यातायात ठप हो गया है। जल निकासी की व्यवस्था कराकर रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज को ठीक कराया जाना आवश्यक है तथा उपरोक्त रेलवे लाइन पर नरैनी महोबा बाईपास पर उपरगामी पथ बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज की जल निकासी की व्यवस्था करायी जाये तथा बांदा-खैरार जंक्शन रेलवे लाइन पर नरैनी-महोबा बाईपास रोड पर उपरगामी रेलवे ब्रिज बनाने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

Demand to release entire amount of compensation for revenue loss due to reduction in Central Sales Tax to the State of Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as part of the road map for the implementation of GST, the Central Sales Tax (CST) rate was reduced from four percent to three percent with effect from 1.4.2007. The CST was further brought down to two percent with effect from 01.06.2008. This has resulted in a considerable loss of revenue to the State Governments. In view of the genuineness of the issue,

the Union Government agreed to implement various non-revenue measures and direct release of funds to compensate the States for the revenue losses. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been submitting its compensation claims regularly but has not received the promised compensation in full. After a long delay of nearly four years, the present Government released a sum of ₹ 2000 crores in March, 2015 and that was appreciated by the Tamil Nadu Government. However, even after this release, as against the Tamil Nadu Government's claim of ₹ 13,227.46 crores for the period from 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2013, a sum of just ₹ 4,636.90 crores has been released to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government. A sum of ₹ 8,590.56 crores is yet to be reimbursed by the Union Government for the pending compensation for the period up to 31.3.2013. Timely release of this amount will help the Tamil Nadu Government in expeditiously executing welfare schemes being rolled out by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to improve the living conditions of people.

I appeal to the Government to release the entire amount of compensation claims to Tamil Nadu pending with the Centre at the earliest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Shadi Lal Batra, not present. Shri Anil Desai, please lay it on the Table.

**Demand to take necessary steps to streamline security checks at
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai is one of the busiest airports which operates hundreds of international flights every day. There are many loopholes in its security. It is very vulnerable to the terrorist strike as militants can use the nearby slums which are dangerously very close to the airport. Poor lighting paves the way for terrorists to sneak into the airport premises. Authorities have not yet woken up to scale up its security apparatus adequately despite recent terrorist attacks at Brussels and Istanbul airports.

Militants can enter the airport premises through periphery fencing which is in poor condition. Arms and ammunition can easily be hidden in slums surrounding the airport. I do not see any commandos guarding the loading aircraft here.

Any passenger can enter in the Mumbai and Delhi airports from any of the several gates without security frisking or check of his/her luggage. Frisking and checking of luggage is taking place much deep inside the airport and not at the gate itself. At any given time, there are hundreds of men, women and children at the airports,

[Shri Anil Desai]

and simply, they are not safe. Terrorist can enter in the airport premises without check and what would happen if he is a suicide bomber or there are explosives in his luggage?

I suggest that a thorough check of person and his luggage must be carried out, at least, one kilometer prior to the airport and not at the airport building gate so that he or she can be taken into custody before he or she reaches at the airport and harm us. Only then we can prevent terrorist attack on our airports and save precious innocent lives. Thanking you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 9th August, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 9th August, 2016.*

Demand for wide spread consultation before withdrawing the 'Left wing extremist affected tag' from four districts of West Bengal (page 454)

Demand to expedite the renovation work on the runway of Calicut Airport in Kerala (page 455)

Demand to release the entire amount of funds for Centrally-sponsored post-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to SC/ST category in Tamil Nadu (pages 455-456)

Demand for construction of a railway over bridge on Banda-Khairar railway junction and make a water drainage system at railway under bridge on crossing No. C452 in Banda District, Uttar Pradesh (page 456)

Demand to release entire amount of compensation for revenue loss due to reduction in Central Sales Tax to the State of Tamil Nadu (pages 456-457)

Demand to take necessary steps to streamline security checks at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai (pages 457-458)

