Vol. 240
No. 1

Manday
18 July, 2016
27 Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

National Anthem (page 1)

Members Sworn (pages 1-2)

Welcome to new Members (pages 2-3)

Felicitations by the Chair (page 3)

References by the Chair —

Re. Victims of natural calamities in various parts of the country (page 4)

Re. Recent terror attacks in Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and France (pages 4-5)

Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution (page 5)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 5-6)

Statement regarding Ordinance (page 6)

Introduction of Ministers by the Prime Minister (pages 6-7)

Re. Atrocities against *dalits* in Una, Gujarat (pages 8-13)

Re. Demand for discussion under Rule 267 (pages 13-15)

[P.T.O.

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ **100.00**

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 15-44)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 45-61)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 62-346)

Short Duration Discussion —

Situation arising out of the recent incidents of violence and turmoil in Kashmir Valley resulting in huge loss of lives and property (pages 347-375, 375-391 and 391-415)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (page 373)

Resignation by Member (page 389)

Government Bill —

The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016 — *Passed* (pages 415-425)

Special Mention —

Need to protect rights of lower riparian State of Tamil Nadu in the matter of Pallar river water (page 426)

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

RAJYA SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdul Wahab, Shri (Kerala)

Abraham, Shri Joy (Kerala)

Acharya, Shri Prasanna (Odisha)

Aga, Ms. Anu (Nominated)

Agrawal, Shri Naresh (Uttar Pradesh)

Akbar, Shri M. J. (Madhya Pradesh)

Ali, Shri Munquad (Uttar Pradesh)

Anand Sharma, Shri (Himachal Pradesh)

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar (Bihar)

Antony, Shri A. K. (Kerala)

Arjunan, Shri K. R. (Tamil Nadu)

Ashok Siddharth, Shri (Uttar Pradesh)

Athawale, Shri Ramdas (Maharashtra)

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi (Jammu and Kashmir)

B

Babbar, Shri Raj (Uttarakhand)

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya (Uttar Pradesh)

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das (Tripura)

Bajwa, Shri Partap Singh (Punjab)

Balasubramoniyan, Shri S. R. (Tamil Nadu)

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar (Jharkhand)

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D. (West Bengal)

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata (West Bengal)

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal (Haryana)

Bharathi, Shri R. S. (Tamil Nadu)

Bharti, Shrimati Misha (Bihar)

Bhattacharya, Shri P. (West Bengal)

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh (Punjab)

Biswal, Shri Ranjib (Odisha)

Bora, Shri Ranjib (Assam)

Budania, Shri Narendra (Rajasthan)

C

Chakraborty, Shri Mithun (West Bengal)

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev (Karnataka)

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat (Madhya Pradesh)

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana (Maharashtra)

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji Shahu (Nominated)

Chidambaram, Shri P. (Maharashtra)

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K. (Andhra Pradesh)

Chowdary, Shri Y. S. (Andhra Pradesh)

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen (West Bengal)

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka (Andhra Pradesh)

D

Daimary, Shri Biswajit (Assam)

Dalwai, Shri Husain (Maharashtra)

Das, Shri Bishnu Charan (Odisha)

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan (Nominated)

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav (Madhya Pradesh)

Deo, Shri A. U. Singh (Odisha)

Desai, Shri Anil (Maharashtra)

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh (Punjab)

Dhoot, Shri Rajkumar (Maharashtra)

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain (Rajasthan)

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh (Punjab)

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh (Rajasthan)

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan (NCT of Delhi)

E

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S. (Tamil Nadu)

F

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir)

Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Karnataka)

G

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand (Madhya Pradesh)

Ghosh, Shri Kunal Kumar (West Bengal)

Goel, Shri Vijay (Rajasthan)

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai (Gujarat)

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N. (Puducherry)

Goud T., Shri Devender (Andhra Pradesh)

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev (Karnataka)

Goyal, Shri Piyush (Maharashtra)

Gujral, Shri Naresh (Punjab)

Gupta, Shri Prem Chand (Jharkhand)

Gupta, Shri Vivek (West Bengal)

H

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul (West Bengal)

Hariprasad, Shri B. K. (Karnataka)

Harivansh, Shri (Bihar)

Hashmi, Shri Parvez (NCT of Delhi)

Hassan, Shri Ahamed (West Bengal)

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini (Odisha)

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A. (Madhya Pradesh)

I

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin (Gujarat)

J

Jadhav, Dr. Narendra (Nominated)

Jain, Shri Meghraj (Madhya Pradesh)

Jaitley, Shri Arun (Gujarat)

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal (Chhattisgarh)

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan (Madhya Pradesh)

Javadekar, Shri Prakash (Madhya Pradesh)

Jethmalani, Shri Ram (Bihar)

Jha, Shri Prabhat (Madhya Pradesh)

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh (Chhattisgarh)

K

Kakade, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya (Maharashtra)

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar (Assam)

Kanimozhi, Shrimati (Tamil Nadu)

Karan Singh, Dr. (NCT of Delhi)

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar (Haryana)

Katiyar, Shri Vinay (Uttar Pradesh)

Kenye, Shri K. G. (Nagaland)

Khan, Shri Javed Ali (Uttar Pradesh)

Khan, Shri K. Rahman (Karnataka)

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali (Andhra Pradesh)

Kom, Shrimati M. C. Mary (Nominated)

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar (Karnataka)

Kujur, Shri Santiuse (Assam)

Kurien, Prof. P. J. (Kerala)

L

Lachungpa, Shri Hishey (Sikkim)

Lakshmanan, Dr. R. (Tamil Nadu)

Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed (Jammu and Kashmir)

M

Mahatme, Dr. Vikas (Maharashtra)

Mahendra Prasad, Dr. (Bihar)

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh (Uttarakhand)

Maitreyan, Dr. V. (Tamil Nadu)

Malik, Shri Shwait (Punjab)

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L. (Gujarat)

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh (Jammu and Kashmir)

Mathur, Shri Om Prakash (Rajasthan)

Mayawati, Km. (Uttar Pradesh)

Memon, Shri Majeed (Maharashtra)

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra (Uttar Pradesh)

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan (Gujarat)

Mohanty, Shri Anubhav (Odisha)

Mukut Mithi, Shri (Arunachal Pradesh)

Muthukaruppan, Shri S. (Tamil Nadu)

N

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash (Himachal Pradesh)

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah (Rajasthan)

Naik, Shri Shantaram (Goa)

Nanda, Shri Kiranmay (Uttar Pradesh)

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas (Jharkhand)

Narah, Shrimati Ranee (Assam)

Narayanan, Shri C. P. (Kerala)

Nathwani, Shri Parimal (Jharkhand)

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A. (Tamil Nadu)

Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao (Odisha)

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar (Chhattisgarh)

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati (Karnataka)

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad (Uttar Pradesh)

O

O'Brien, Shri Derek (West Bengal)

P

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal (Rajasthan)

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai (Gujarat)

Parasaran, Shri K. (Nominated)

Parrikar, Shri Manohar (Uttar Pradesh)

Patel, Shri Ahmed (Gujarat)

Patel, Shri Praful (Maharashtra)

Patil, Shri Basawaraj (Karnataka)

Patil, Shrimati Rajani (Maharashtra)

Pawar, Shri Sharad (Maharashtra)

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan (Bihar)

Poddar, Shri Mahesh (Jharkhand)

Prabhu, Shri Suresh (Andhra Pradesh)

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra (Bihar)

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar (Bihar)

Punia, Shri P. L. (Uttar Pradesh)

R

Ragesh, Shri K. K. (Kerala)

Raja Shri D. (Tamil Nadu)

Rajaram, Shri (Uttar Pradesh)

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C. (Karnataka)

Ramesh, Shri C. M. (Telangana)

Ramesh, Shri Jairam (Karnataka)

Rangarajan, Shri T. K. (Tamil Nadu)

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri (Karnataka)

Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan (Telangana)

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava (Andhra Pradesh)

Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra (Telangana)

Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha (Telangana)

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar (Telangana)

Rathinavel, Shri T. (Tamil Nadu)

Raut, Shri Sanjay (Maharashtra)

Ravi, Shri Vayalar (Kerala)

Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra (Karnataka)

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan (Telangana)

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami (Andhra Pradesh)

Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai (Andhra Pradesh)

Rekha, Ms. (Nominated)

Roy, Shri Mukul (West Bengal)

Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar (West Bengal)

Rupala, Shri Parshottam (Gujarat)

S

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar (Maharashtra)

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar (Bihar)

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P. (Maharashtra)

Salam, Haji Abdul (Manipur)

Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar (Uttar Pradesh)

Sancheti, Shri Ajay (Maharashtra)

Sanjiv Kumar, Shri (Jharkhand)

Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati (Tamil Nadu)

Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota (Andhra Pradesh)

Selja, Kumari (Haryana)

Selvaraj, Shri A. K. (Tamil Nadu)

Sen, Ms. Dola (West Bengal)

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar (West Bengal)

Seth, Shri Sanjay (Uttar Pradesh)

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj (Uttar Pradesh)

Shukla, Shri Rajeev (Maharashtra)

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap (Uttar Pradesh)

Sibal, Shri Kapil (Uttar Pradesh)

Singh, Shri Amar (Uttar Pradesh)

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain (Bihar)

Singh, Chaudhary Birender (Haryana)

Singh, Shri Digvijaya (Madhya Pradesh)

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan (Bihar)

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep (West Bengal)

Singh, Dr. Manmohan (Assam)

Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad (Bihar)

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman (Uttar Pradesh)

Singh, Shri Veer (Uttar Pradesh)

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu (Rajasthan)

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay (Assam)

Sinha, Shri R. K. (Bihar)

Siva, Shri Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu)

Somaprasad, Shri K. (Kerala)

Soni, Shrimati Ambika (Punjab)

Srinivas, Shri Dharmapuri (Telangana)

Subhash Chandra, Dr. (Haryana)

Suresh Gopi, Shri (Nominated)

Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar (Odisha)

Swamy, Shri A. V. (Odisha)

Swamy, Dr. Subramanian (Nominated)

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk (Meghalaya)

T

Tamta, Shri Pradeep (Uttarakhand)

Tankha, Shri Vivek K. (Madhya Pradesh)

Tazeen Fatma, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh)

Tendulkar, Shri Sachin Ramesh (Nominated)

Thakur, Dr. C. P. (Bihar)

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath (Bihar)

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove (Himachal Pradesh)

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar (Odisha)

Tiwari, Shri Alok (Uttar Pradesh)

Tiwari, Shri Pramod (Uttar Pradesh)

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa (Mizoram)

Tripathi, Shri D. P. (Maharashtra)

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S. (Nominated)

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji (Gujarat)

V

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh (Gujarat)

Vaithilingam, Shri R. (Tamil Nadu)

Veerendra Kumar, Shri M. P. (Kerala)

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N. (Gujarat)

Venkatesh, Shri T. G. (Andhra Pradesh)

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Uttar Pradesh)

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya (Chhattisgarh)

Verma, Shri Ramkumar (Rajasthan)

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Uttar Pradesh)

Vijayakumar, Shri A. (Tamil Nadu)

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati (Tamil Nadu)

Vora, Shri Motilal (Chhattisgarh)

Y

Yadav, Shri Bhupender (Rajasthan)

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal (Uttar Pradesh)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Bihar)

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Yechury, Shri Sitaram (West Bengal)

RAJYA SABHA

THE CHAIRMAN

Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Prof. P. J. Kurien

PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN

1. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya
2. Shri Tiruchi Siva
3. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
4. Shri T. K. Rangarajan
5. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
6. Shri Basawaraj Patil

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff

STANDING COMMITTEES

Business Advisory Committee

Hon'ble Chairman — *Chairman*

Prof. P. J. Kurien

Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi

Shri Rajeev Shukla

Shri Bhupender Yadav

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shri Derek O'Brien

Shri Sharad Pawar

Committee on Ethics

Dr. Karan Singh — *Chairman*

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Shri Mukul Roy

Shri Sharad Yadav

Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan

Shri Neeraj Shekhar

Shri Sitaram Yechury

Shri Dillip Kumar Tirkey

Shri Devender Goud T.

Shri Swapan Dasgupta

General Purposes Committee

Prof. P. J. Kurien — *Chairman*

Shri Arun Jaitley

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya

Shri Tiruchi Siva

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Shri P. Bhattacharya

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury

Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy

Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita

Dr. C. P. Thakur

Dr. Karan Singh

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shri Mukul Roy

Shri Sitaram Yechury

Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey ..

Shri Devender Goud T.

Shri Sharad Pawar

Shri T. K. Rangarajan

Shri Derek O'Brien

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Committee on Government Assurances

Shri Satish Chandra Misra — *Chairman*

Shri Husain Dalwai

Shri A. U. Singh Deo

Shri Md. Nadimul Haque

Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

Dr. R. Lakshmanan

Shri Madhusudan Mistry

Shri Dilipbhai Pandya

Shrimati Viplove Thakur

House Committee

Shri Om Prakash Mathur — *Chairman*

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury

Shri Prem Chand Gupta

Shri B. K. Hariprasad

Shri Harivansh

Shri Prabhat Jha

Shri T. K. Rangarajan

Shri Pramod Tiwari

Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (Rajya Sabha)

Prof. P. J. Kurien — *Chairman*

Shri Vinay Katiyar

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani

Shri S. Muthukaruppan

Shrimati Vandana Chavan

Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao

Shri A. V. Swamy

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (COPLOT)

Dr. C. P. Thakur — *Chairman*

Shri Joy Abraham

Shri Vivek Gupta

Shri Santiuse Kujur

Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao

Shri K. T. S. Tulsi

Committee on Petitions

Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita — *Chairman*

Shri Narendra Budania

Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna

Shri A. V. Swamy

Shri Alok Tiwari

Committee on Privileges

Prof. P. J. Kurien — *Chairman*

Shri Bashistha Narain Singh

Shri Satish Chandra Misra

Shri Sitaram Yechury

Shri Naresh Gujral

Shrimati Kanimozhi

Shri Digvijaya Singh

Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa

Shri Vinay Katiyar

Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to the Members of the Rajya Sabha

Shri Sharad Yadav — *Chairman*

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Shrimati Rajani Patil

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya

Shrimati Jaya Bachchan

Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth

Shri Ritabrata Banerjee

Committee on Rules

Hon'ble Chairman — *Chairman*

Prof. P. J. Kurien

Shri Abdul Wahab

Shri Prasanna Acharya

Shri Devender Goud T.

Shri Anil Desai

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu

Shri Basawaraj Patil

Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Rajya Sabha

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy — *Chairman*

Shri Biswajit Daimary

Shri Ali Anwar Ansari

Shri Shadi Lal Batra

Prof. Jogen Chowdhury

Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda

Shri S. Muthukaruppan

Shri K. Parasaran

Dr. K. Keshava Rao

Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

Shri Bhupender Yadav

Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy

DEPARTMENT–RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Commerce

Dr. Chandan Mitra — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Shri Joy Abraham

Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi

Shri Shantaram Naik

Shri Vayalar Ravi

Shri D. Kupendra Reddy

Dr. C. P. Thakur

Dr. Narendra Jadhav

LOK SABHA

Shri Sultan Ahmed

Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria

Shri Abhishek Banerjee

Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat

Shri Jitendra Chaudhury

Shri Chhotelal

Shri Jayadev Galla

Shri Sudheer Gupta

Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi

Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla

Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati

Shri Dhananjay Mahadik

Shri Kamal Nath

Shri Kamlesh Paswan

Shri K. R. P. Prabakaran

Shri T. Radhakrishnan

Shri Janak Ram

Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod

Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori

Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar

Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar

Committee on Health and Family Welfare

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Shri Ranjib Biswal

Shri Rajkumar Dhoot

Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde

Shri K. Somaprasad

Dr. R. Lakshmanan

Shrimati Kahkashan Perween

Shrimati M. C. Mary Kom

LOK SABHA

Shri Thangso Baite

Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre

Shrimati Ranjanaben Bhatt

Shri Nandkumar Singh Chauhan

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Anoop Mishra

Dr. (Shrimati) Heena Vijay Gavit

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal

Dr. K. Kamaraj

Shri Arjunlal Meena

Shri J. Jayasingh Thiyagaraj Natterjee

Shri Chirag Paswan

Shri C. R. Patil

Shri M. K. Raghavan

Dr. Manoj Rajoria

Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde

Shri R. K. Singh

Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar

Shrimati Rita Tarai

Shri Manohar Untwal

Shri Akshay Yadav

Committee on Home Affairs

Shri P. Bhattacharya — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Shri K. Rahman Khan

Dr. Subramanian Swamy

Dr. V. Maitreyan

Shri Derek O'Brien

Shri D. Raja

Shri Neeraj Shekhar

Shri Sitaram Yechury

LOK SABHA

Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra

Shri S. Selvakumara Chinayan

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury

Dr. (Shrimati) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Prataprao Jadhav

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge

Shrimati Kirron Kher

Shri Kaushal Kishore

Shri Ashwini Kumar

Shri Mohammed Faizal PP

Shri P. Nagarajan

Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu

Shri Baijayant "Jay" Panda

Shri Dilip Patel

Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel

Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel

Shri Bheemrao B. Patil

Shri Bishnupada Ray

Dr. Satyapal Singh

Shri B. Sreeramulu

Committee on Human Resource Development

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Prof. Jogen Chowdhury

Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda

Shri Anubhav Mohanty

Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa

Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad

Shri Basawaraj Patil

Shri Sharad Pawar

Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa

Shri Tiruchi Siva

LOK SABHA

Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat

Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman

Shrimati Bhawana Gawali Patil

Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha

Shri Anant Kumar Hegde

Prof. Chintamani Malviya

Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra

Shri Chand Nath

Shri Hari Om Pandey

Dr. Bhagirath Prasad

Shri N. K. Premachandran

Shri K. N. Ramachandran

Shri Mullappaly Ramachandran

Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati

Shri M. I. Shanavas

Dr. Nepal Singh

Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh

Shri P. R. Sundaram

Shrimati P. K. Sreemathi Teacher

Committee on Industry

Shri K. C. Tyagi – *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Shri Narendra Budania

Shri Vivek Gupta

Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas

Shri K. K. Ragesh

Shri Pramod Tiwari

Shri Bhupender Yadav

Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

LOK SABHA

Shri Deepak (Dev) Adhikari

Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer

Shri Birendra Kumar Chaudhary

Shri S. P. Muddahanume Gowda

Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque

Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh

Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena

Shrimati Poonamben Maadam

Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato

Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani

Shri Mutthamsetti Srinivasa Rao

Shri Ramsinh Rathwa

Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy

Shri Raj Kumar Saini

Shri B. Senguttuvan

Shri Rajveer Singh (Raju Bhaiya)

Shri Y. V. Subbareddy

Shri Rameshwar Teli

Shrimati Savitri Thakur

Shrimati Dev Varma (Moon Moon Sen)

Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice

Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan – *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Shri Parimal Nathwani

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Ms. Anu Aga

Shrimati Rajani Patil

Shri Majeed Memon

Shri K. T. S. Tulsi

Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh

LOK SABHA

Shri Subrata Bakshi

Shri M. Udhayakumar

Dr. Vara Prasadarao Velagapalli

Shri Tariq Anwar

Shri Bharat Singh

Shri Anshul Verma

Shri (Adv.) Joice George

Shri Sharadkumar Maruti Bansode

Shri B. V. Nayak

Shri Santosh Kumar

Shri V. Panneer Selvam

Shri P. P. Chaudhary

Shri Bhagwant Mann

Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury

Dr. Anirudhan Sampath

Chaudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser

Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiyahai

Shri Vincent H. Pala

Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy

Shri Prasanna Acharya

Dr. Vikas Mahatme

Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav

Shri Prem Chand Gupta

Shri Parimal Nathwani

Shri C. P. Narayanan

Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau

LOK SABHA

Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty

Shri Daddan Mishra

Shrimati Renuka Sinha

Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar

Shrimati Sandhya Roy

Shri Vikram Usendi

Shri Nagendra Singh

Shri Chirag Paswan

Km. Sushmita Dev

Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig

Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan

Dr. K. Gopal

Shrimati Vasanthi M.

Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

Shri Laxman Giluwa

Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil

Shri Pankaj Chowdhary

Maulana Badruddin Ajmal

Shri Ninong Ering

Shri Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh Chauhan

Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

Dr. K. Chiranjeevi

Shri Rajeev Shukla

Dr. Prabhakar Kore

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Kumari Selja

Shri Ritabrata Banerjee

Shri Narendra Kumar Swain

Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu

LOK SABHA

Yogi Adityanath

Shri Vinod Lakhamashi Chavda

Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudsama

Shri Harish Chandra Meena

Kumari Arpita Ghosh

Shri Rahul Kaswan

Shri Nimmala Kristappa

Shri P. Kumar

Shri Ram Kumar Sharma

Shri Rajesh Pandey

Shri Srinivasa Reddy Ponguleti

Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav

Shri Prathap Simha

Shri Rakesh Singh

Shri Dushyant Singh

Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh

Shri Shatrughan Sinha

Shri Dasrath Tirkey

Shri Manoj Tiwari

Shri K. C. Venugopal

Shri Ram Charitra Nishad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of: The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; The Department of Atomic Energy; The Department of Space; and All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Home Affairs.
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of External Affairs.
Shri Arun Jaitley	The Minister of Finance; and The Minister of Corporate Affairs.
Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	The Minister of Urban Development; The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and The Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of Shipping.
Shri Manohar Parrikar	The Minister of Defence.
Shri Suresh Prabhu	The Minister of Railways.
Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda	The Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
Sushri Uma Bharati	The Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Ramvilas Paswan	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
Shri Kalraj Mishra	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	The Minister of Women and Child Development.
Shri Ananthkumar	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of Law and Justice; and The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology.
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati	The Minister of Civil Aviation.
Shri Anant Geete	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	The Minister of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	The Minister of Rural Development; The Minister of Panchayati Raj; and The Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	The Minister of Steel.
Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs.
Shri Radha Mohan Singh	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	The Minister of Textiles.
Dr. Harsh Vardhan	The Minister of Science and Technology; and The Minister of Earth Sciences.
Shri Prakash Javadekar	The Minister of Human Resource Development.

THE MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
Shri Vijay Goel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
Shri Piyush Goyal	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.
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and The Minister of State in the Department of Space.
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Culture; and The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism;
Shri Manoj Sinha	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shri Anil Madhav Dave	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTERS OF STATE

General (Retd.) V. K. Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri S. S. Ahluwalia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare: and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Ramdas Athawale	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.
Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Rajen Gohain	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shri Parshottam Rupala	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
Shri M. J. Akbar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Upendra Kushwaha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Radhakrishnan P.	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.

Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Krishan Pal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel.
Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture annd Farmers Welfare.
Shri Y. S. Chowdary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
Shri Jayant Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri Babul Suprio	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Vijay Sampla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Ajay Tamta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.
Shrimati Krishna Raj	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping: and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Shrimati Anupriya Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri C. R. Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
Shri P. P. Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice: and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT

in the Two Hundred and Forteith Session of the Rajya Sabha

commencing on the 18th July, 2016/27th Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

Manday, the 18th May, 2016/27th Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

(The National Anthem, *"Jana Gana Mana",* was played.)

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri T. G. Venkatesh (Andhra Pradesh)

Shri Ram Jethmalani (Bihar)

Shri Gopal Narayan Singh (Bihar)

Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh (Bihar)

Shri Sharad Yadav (Bihar)

Shri Ram Vichar Netam (Chhattisgarh)

Shrimati Chhaya Verma (Chhattisgarh)

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi (Jharkhand)

Shri Mahesh Poddar (Jharkhand)

Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman (Karnataka)

Shri K. C. Ramamurthy (Karnataka)

Shri Vivek K. Tankha (Madhya Pradesh)

Shri P. Chidambaram (Maharashtra)

Shri Piyush Goyal (Maharashtra)

Dr. Vikas Mahatme (Maharashtra)

Shri Praful Patel (Maharashtra)

Shri Sanjay Raut (Maharashtra)

Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe (Maharashtra)

Shri Prasanna Acharya (Odisha)

Shri Bishnu Charan Das (Odisha)

Shri Nekkanti Bhaskar Rao (Odisha)

Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder (Punjab)

Shrimati Ambika Soni (Punjab)

Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur (Rajasthan)

Shri Omprakash Mathur (Rajasthan)

Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (Rajasthan)

Shri Ramkumar Verma (Rajasthan)

Shri R. S. Bharathi (Tamil Nadu)

Shri T. K. S. Elangovan (Tamil Nadu)

Shri Ashok Siddharth (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Surendra Singh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Sanjay Seth (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Kapil Sibal (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Amar Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Revati Raman Singh *urf* Mani (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Beni Prasad Verma (Uttar Pradesh)

Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Pradeep Tamta (Uttarakhand)

Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati (Nominated)

Shrimati Misha Bharti (Bihar)

Shri Anil Madhav Dave (Madhya Pradesh)

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the entire House, and on my own behalf, I extend a very cordial welcome to the newly elected, re-elected and Nominated Members of this House.

Those who have been re-elected are familiar faces, well-versed with the rules, procedures and conventions of this House. The newly elected and Nominated Members, I am sure, will soon acquaint themselves with the nuances of the Parliamentary

practices and procedures as well as the conventions and traditions of this House. We eagerly look forward to their valuable contribution in making the functioning of Parliamentary democracy more effective, people-oriented and purposive. I am sure that they will work assiduously for enhancing the dignity and prestige of this august House and for enriching the content and quality of the debates in this House.

I once again extend felicitations on my own behalf and on behalf of the House to the newly elected, re-elected and Nominated Members and wish them success.

FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR

Felicitation of the scientists, engineers and technicians on the successful flight test of RLV-TD on 23rd May, 2016 and launching of 20 satellites together, including India's earth observation Cartosat-2 series satellite using PSLV-C34, on 22nd June, 2016 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on the 23rd of May, 2016, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully flight tested the Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD), India's first winged body aerospace vehicle operating in hypersonic flight regime, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

The development of this technology for sending spacecraft and satellites into orbit and returning to the earth's surface at the intended spot withstanding extreme pressure and heat conditions has added yet another significant milestone in the success story of our space programme.

In yet another achievement, on the 22nd of June, 2016, ISRO scripted history by successfully launching 20 satellites together, including India's earth observation Cartosat-2 series satellite using PSLV-C34, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

The credit for both these landmark achievements goes to our scientific community working with ISRO.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and technicians, who were associated with these projects and do hope that they will continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements. We wish them all success for their future endeavours.

REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

Re. Victims of natural calamities in various parts of the country

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, around 80 persons lost their lives, several others were injured, displaced and rendered homeless in the natural calamities of cloudbursts, landslides, lightening strikes and flashfloods in the States of Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and some other parts of the country, in the months of June and July, 2016. The incessant rains have also caused extensive damage to houses, property, infrastructure and livestock.

The loss of precious lives and injury to the people in these natural calamities is indeed painful and heart-rending.

The House joins me in expressing heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families.

Re. Recent terror attacks in Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and France

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might also be aware that horrifying terror attacks in various parts of the globe, in the months of June and July, 2016 had left several persons dead and others maimed and injured. Manifestations of terror in the form of gunfights and bomb explosions in Istanbul, suicide bomber attacks in Kabul and in Karada in Central Baghdad, terror attacks in Dhaka, in Jeddah, Qatif, the holy city of Madinah and in Nice have stunned the world.

These senseless and barbaric acts of violence across the world have shaken the conscience of humanity at large and are a grim reminder that the tentacles of terrorism are slowly spreading all over the globe. These growing terror acts are deplorable and deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms possible. They only re-affirm our resolve to fight terrorism with determination and to reiterate our call to the global community to unitedly combat and eliminate the scourge of terrorism from the world.

The loss of innocent lives and injury to hapless people in all these tragic incidents is indeed outrageous and condemnable.

This House joins me in expressing our deep sorrow and sympathy and heartfelt condolences on the losses suffered by the friendly people of Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and France, and reiterate India's stand of solidarity with the Government and the people of these countries in their hour of grief.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragedies.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Proclamation [G.S.R. No. 499(E)], issued by the President, under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution, on the 11th of May, 2016, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 27th of March, 2016, in relation to the State of Uttarakhand.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4879/16/16]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement showing Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President:

1. *The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
2. The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2016.
3. The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2016.
4. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
5. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016.
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2016.
7. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016.
8. The Finance Bill, 2016.
9. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016.
10. The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016.
11. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

---

* The Bill was considered and passed by Rajya Sabha during the 238th Session of Rajya Sabha.

12. The Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Bill, 2016.

13. *The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5246/16/16]

Ordinances

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): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subclause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:-

(a) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No.4 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 24th of May, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4876/16/16]

(b) The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 (No.5 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 24th of May, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4877/16/16]

(c) The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Third Ordinance, 2016 (No. 6 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 31st of May, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4878/16/16]

STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE

Proclamation of Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Third Ordinance, 2016

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Third Ordinance, 2016.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS BY THE PRIME MINISTER

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से आपसे और आपके माध्यम से इस सम्मानित सदन से अपने मंत्री परिषद के नवनियुक्त सहयोगियों का परिचय कराना चाहता हूं:

---

* The Bill could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and was deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

कैबिनेट मंत्री

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

श्री विजय गोयल, युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री अनिल माधव दवे, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

राज्य मंत्री

श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री रामदास अठावले, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री रमेश चंदप्पा जिगाजिनागी, पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री राजेन गोहेन, रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री एम.जे. अकबर, विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री जसवंत सिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल, वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कॉरापोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

डॉ. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री अजय टम्टा, वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज, महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री सी. आर. चौधरी, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी, विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

डॉ. सुभाष रामराव भामरे, रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

RE. ATROCITIES AGAINST DALITS IN UNA, GUJARAT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission. Shri A. U. Singh Deo. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हम लोगों ने रूल 267 में नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have also given a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप कुछ कह रही हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a breach of privilege ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

सुश्री मायावतीः माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप कुछ कह रही हैं? बोलिए।

सुश्री मायावतीः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान गुजरात स्टेट के ऊना से जुड़े एक अति दर्दनाक व कष्टदायक दलित उत्पीड़न के मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the hon. Members to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः तब से मान्यवर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, with due respect to hon. Member Mayawatiji, She cannot take the name of a party. She can raise the issue. There is nothing wrong in that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the practice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will look into this. आप जल्दी से बोल लीजिए, क्योंकि और लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं।

सुश्री मायावतीः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगी कि जब से केंद्र में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है, तब से देश में खास कर दलित वर्ग के लोगों का आए दिन हर स्तर पर बड़े पैमाने पर शोषण व उत्पीड़न हो रहा है और इसके अनेक उदाहरण हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ। यह सब बीजेपी व इनकी केंद्र की सरकार की इन वर्गों के प्रति हीन व जातिवादी मानसिकता को साफ तौर से दर्शाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडुः यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है। Sir, the entire country knows. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, बस, आप खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The entire country knows that the BJP and Narendra Modiji are the saviours of the poor in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह पूरे देशवासियों को मालूम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, देखिए, आपने अपनी बात कह दी, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, we need your protection. If you allow political parties to raise such things ...(*Interruptions*)... यह क्या परंपरा है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me call the next speaker. अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute Sitaramji. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Leader of the Opposition wishes to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, पहले मेरी बात तो आ जाए, अभी तो मैंने अपना मुद्दा रखा ही नहीं है। कमाल हो गया!

श्री सभापतिः आपने अपनी बात कह दी। देखिए, क्या फायदा है?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my notice is about price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)... You give me a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, आप बोल लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... I know that. ...(*Interruptions*)... One at a time, please.

सुश्री मायावतीः जिसकी वजह से अभी हाल ही में एक दलित उत्पीड़न का मामला ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप जल्दी से खत्म कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, मैं मुख्य मुद्दे के ऊपर आ रही हूँ। जिसकी वजह से अभी हाल ही में एक दलित उत्पीड़न का मामला, जो हमारे संज्ञान में आया है, वह अति दर्दनाक, कष्टदायक व मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करने वाला है, जिसे मीडिया ने भी दर्शाया है। मान्यवर, मामला गुजरात स्टेट के ऊना का है। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि ऊना में दलित वर्ग के कुछ लोग वर्षों से जो मरे जानवर होते हैं, उनका चमड़ा उतारने का काम करते थे, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां पर कुछ दबंग किस्म के लोग, असामाजिक तत्व, दलित विरोधी मानसिकता के लोग, जहां पर दलित वर्गों के लोग चमड़ा उतार रहे थे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावतीः आप मेरी बात तो सुनें। वे वहां पर पहुँचे, उनको उन्होंने वहां से उठाया, उनको खींच कर भरे बाजार में ले आए, उनके हाथ बांध दिए और उनको लाइन से खड़ा कर दिया। उनकी कमीज़ उतार दी गई ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः बस हो गया।

सुश्री मायावतीः और पीछे से उनकी पिटाई की। फिर वहां पर उनको गाड़ी से बांध कर बाजार में घुमाया गया।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)ः सर, मायावती जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सुश्री मायावतीः लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि ऊना के अन्दर जो पुलिस प्रशासन है, वह मूक दर्शक बना रहा और वहां पर भीड़ भी तमाशा देखती रही, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने यह गलत कृत्य किया, उनके खिलाफ वहां की सरकार और पुलिस प्रशासन ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)ः सर, इस पर कार्रवाई हुई है। मैं मायावती जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, समय खत्म हो रहा है। Please sit down.

सुश्री मायावतीः और इतना ही नहीं, सही मायने में उसी दिन इस घटना से जुड़े सभी दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ वहां की सरकार द्वारा सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए थी।

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। अभी एलओपी को बोलना है।

सुश्री मायावतीः आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें। सर, मैं जो डिमांड कर रही हूँ, आप मेरी वह बात तो सुन लें। जबकि सही मायने में उसी दिन इस घटना से जुड़े सभी दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ वहां की सरकार द्वारा सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि वहां पर गुजरात स्टेट की गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, बल्कि * के तहत उन्होंने इस मामले को दबा दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you; that is enough. अब आप बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावतीः यह जातिवादी व दलित विरोधी मानसिकता को साफ दर्शाता है, किन्तु जब यह मामला मीडिया में काफी ज्यादा उजागर हुआ, तब फिर वहां की सरकार व पुलिस प्रशासन थोड़ी हरकत में आया।

श्री सभापतिः अब आप बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

---

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.00 Noon

श्री सभापतिः अब दो मिनट नहीं हैं।

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं केंद्र की सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह इस मामले में दखल देकर वहां के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों व दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को निर्देशित करे।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, यह दलितों के नाम पर राजनीति है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सुश्री मायावतीः अतः इस मामले में हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि इस घटना से जुड़े सभी दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए।

श्री सभापतिः अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावतीः ताकि फिर से वहां इस किस्म की घटना न हो सके। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मान्यवर, मैं इसके साथ-साथ केंद्र सरकार के ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, प्लीज़ एक मिनट। मान्यवर, इसके साथ-साथ मैं केंद्र सरकार के संज्ञान में एक और खास बात यह भी लाना चाहती हूँ कि दलितों के मसीहा बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने मुम्बई के दादर इलाके में कुछ जमीन खरीद कर और उसे बनवा कर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः अब आप बैठ जाएं।

सुश्री मायावतीः इन वर्गों के सामाजिक कार्य के लिए ट्रस्ट के हवाले कर दी थी।

लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि वहां बीजेपी की सरकार ने उनकी इस धरोहर को ठीक करने के बजाए, उसे पर्दे के पीछे से रह कर गिरवा दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़ अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्वेश्चन ऑवर। ...(**व्यवधान**)... What is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... आपकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः महोदय, इनकी गलत नीतियों के कारण दलितों को सबसे ज्यादा हानि हो रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सुश्री मायावतीः वहां के दलितों में काफी रोष व्याप्त है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस मामले को केंद्र की सरकार को सकारात्मक नज़रिए से देखना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have given notice. Sir ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given a suspension notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given a suspension notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please permit me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am aware of it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am aware of it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। **...(व्यवधान)...** Let me ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... भाई, आप सब बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you will have to permit me because you have my notice with you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः सरकारी खर्चे से इसका पुननिर्माण करवाना चाहिए, ऐसी हमारी पार्टी की मांग है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः मायावती जी, आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** Your time is up. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः अंत में मैं पुनः गुजरात के ऊना में गोरक्षा के नाम पर दलितों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है**...(व्यवधान)...** हमारी पार्टी उसकी **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, आपकी बात कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have to permit me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you will have to permit me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः यह अति शर्मनाक और निन्दनीय घटना है। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं केंद्र सरकार से यह चाहूंगी कि गुजरात के ऊना मामले में केंद्र की सरकार जवाब दे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute, Please. आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। **...(व्यवधान)...** Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, I have a number of notices for serious discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have a BAC slotted at 1 o' clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will take those up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you allowed her. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow us also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Give us one minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, it is already decided that we will take up a discussion ...(*Interruptions*)... After 12 o' clock, it is Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Just one minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Today, lakhs of people are ...(*Interruptions*)... That notice has been given. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will request you to give a ruling on that issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, give us a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up all these subjects. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please be rest assured. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will take up each one of these subjects but please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... You give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour and discussion on the issue of price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)... You give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, we had given a notice three weeks ago. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour cannot be suspended because you would then be depriving a fellow Member or Members from the right to ask questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, give a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point is, we want to register our protest on this issue of price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government is doing nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापतिः अरे, आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... This is Question Hour. नहीं-नहीं, यह गलत है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए।...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।...(**व्यवधान**)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirteen minutes past twelve of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 267

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 1. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** माननीय सभापति जी ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, हमने आपसे कश्मीर पर डिस्कशन की मांग की है। ....(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، ا پ سے کشمیر پر ڈسکشن کی مانگ کی ہے---(مداخلت)---

श्री सभापतिः आफ्टरनून में आज डिस्कशन होगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय सभापति जी, हम लोगों के साथ आज अन्याय हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, रूल 267 के लिए यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि यह क्वेश्चन आवर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, नहीं, Question Hour is Question Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः हमारे नोटिस पर तो सुना ही नहीं गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः मैंने बताया कि सभी सब्जेक्ट्स are slotted for discussion. We will take it up. अभी एक घंटे में, आधे घंटे में जब मिलेंगे, we will schedule it all.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, यह परंपरा थी। जब नोटिस था तो एक-डेढ़ मिनट सुन लेते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss everything at 1 o'clock.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, we have given notice for ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, रूल 267 में अमेंडमेंट करा दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः आप रूल्स कमेटी में लाइए। I have no problem with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we have given notice for discussion on price rise. सर, चर्चा होना जरूरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; agreed. It is very much agreeable. Everybody is agreeable. इसमें हम सब सहमत हैं। Sukhendu Sekharji, we are all agreeable on this. There is no disagreement. Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are just trying to draw your attention to the normal practice that is being followed in this House that notice under Rule 267 has been allowed ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. I have to get on with the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is part of my duties to conduct the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We have been deprived of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We have been deprived of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it at 1 o'clock.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is what we want to bring to your notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): I had raised this matter ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is Question Hour, Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: But, I had raised this matter and ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a matter to be discussed separately, not in the House. Question No. 1. Let Question No. 1 be answered.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नमामि गंगे योजना का क्रियान्वयन

*1. **श्री राम कुमार कश्यपः** क्या **जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार द्वारा नमामि गंगे योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है तथा इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए कोई विदेशी सहायता भी ले रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इससे क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे;

(घ) गंगा नदी की ऊपरी सतह की सफाई करने और उसमें शहरों के गिरने वाले नालों और विषाक्त औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावी पदार्थों को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) नमामि गंगे योजना के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) जी, नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम का संचालन राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी बेसिन प्राधिकरण (एनजीआरबीए) ढांचे के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। एनजीआरबीए को गंगा नदी में प्रदूषण को प्रभावी ढंग से समाप्त

करने और नदी के संरक्षण के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जा रहे सामूहिक प्रयासों को मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए आयोजना, वित्तापोषण, निगरानी और समन्वयकारी प्राधिकरण के रूप में दायित्व सौंपा गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि वर्ष 2020 तक कोई भी नगरपालिका का अशोधित सीवेज अथवा उद्योगों से निकलने वाला गंदा पानी गंगा नदी में न गिरे। वर्तमान में नमामि गंगे योजना का कार्यान्वयन बहुत तेजी से किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 07 जुलाई, 2016 को इस योजना के अंतर्गत 231 परियोजनाओं का शुभारंभ किया जा चुका है। शहरों के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम से जुड़ी 27 साध्यता रिपोर्टें जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं। तीन प्रमुख शहरों के प्रदूषण रोकथाम से जुड़े टेंडर बनाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान में चल रहे 'नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम' को विदेशों से कोई अनुदान/सहायता राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यह पूरी तरह भारत सरकार के बजट द्वारा संचालित है। फिर भी नमामि गंगे के पूर्व में चलने वाली गंगा सफाई योजना में (क) विश्वस बैंक से एक बिलियन यूएसडी की राशि और (ख) जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग अभिकरण से 496.90 करोड़ रूपए की राशि की वित्तीय सहायता विकासकारी ऋण के रूप में दी गई थी। कई देशों ने भी नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम को तकनीकी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। वर्तमान में जर्मनी ने सूचना, जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान, क्षमता निर्माण और आंकड़ा प्रबंधन के लिए 3 मिलियन यूरो के लिए प्रतिबद्धता दी है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रारंभ में 6 शहरों नामतः मथुरा-वृंदावन, कानपुर, इलाहबाद, वाराणसी, पटना और नई दिल्ली में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ट्रैश स्कीमरों द्वारा "नदी सतह और घाट सफाई" कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की 5 इकाइयों नामतः वाप्कोस, ईआईएल, एनबीसीसी, एनपीसीसी, ईपीआईएल को हाल ही में प्रारंभिक स्तर के कार्यों में लगाया गया है जिनमें उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल में उनके संबंधित नदी खंड क्षेत्रों में नदी की सतह की सफाई शामिल है। प्रारंभिक स्तर के कार्यों के तहत शुरू किए गए अन्यत कार्यों में घाटों की मरम्मत और आधुनिकीकरण, जन सुविधाओं का प्रावधान, ग्रामीण सीवेज परिशोधन, शवदाह गृहों की मरम्मत और आधुनिकीकरण आदि शामिल हैं।

शहरों के नालों को गंगा नदी में गिरने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने नदी के किनारे बसे शहरों में अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन को लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है। सरकार ने हाइब्रिड एनयूटी व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत निजी अभिकरणों को शामिल करने की योजना बनाई है ताकि सीवेज प्रबन्धन की प्रभावकारिता और निरन्तरता सुनिश्चित हो सके। नई तकनीकें प्रदान करने वाले लोगों को भी गंगा नदी में गिरने वाले नालों के स्वस्थाने परिशोधन के संबंध में प्रदर्शनात्मक परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया है।

सीपीसीबी/एसपीसीबी द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण में 5 राज्यों (उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल) में गंगा बेसिन में 501 एमएलडी अपशिष्ट जल उत्पन्न करने वाले 764 पूरी तरह प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) का पता लगा है। गंगा नदी में विषाक्त औद्योगिक बहिस्त्रावी पदार्थों को प्रवाहित करने से रोकने के लिए सीपीसीबी ने प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों को नोटिस

जारी किया है। टीडब्यूआईसी, चर्मशोधनशालाओं से संबंधित डीपीआर बना रहा है। प्रदूषण की निगरानी की प्रकिया में लोगों को शामिल करने और उनके द्वारा अपनी टिप्पणियां देने के लिए सीपीसीबी ने एक मोबाईल एप्लीकेशन ''गंगा श्रवण अभियान'' शुरू किया गया है।

(ङ) नमामि गंगे स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन को तेज करने के लिए एनजीआरबीए, उच्च स्तरीय कार्यबल और अधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति की नियमित बैठकें की जाती हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा मूल्यांकन आईआईटी संघ द्वारा तीव्रता से एनएमसीजी में ही प्रत्येक शनिवार को लगातार किया जा रहा है। ईएससी की बैठक भी माह में दो बार आयोजित की जा रही है, ताकि परियोजनाओं को त्वरित गति से अनुमोदित किया जा सके। इसकी प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए लगातार फील्ड विजिट किए जा रहे हैं।

Implementation of Namami Gange Scheme

†*1. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame set for implementation of Namami Gange scheme by Government and its present status;

(b) whether Government is taking any foreign aid for implementing this scheme;

(c) if so, the details and the benefits thereof;

(d) the steps taken to clean the upper surface of Ganga and to prevent the drains of the cities and toxic industrial effluents from falling into the river; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the implementation of Namami Gange scheme?

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

Statement

(a) Sir, the Namami Gange Programme is governed by the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) framework. NGRBA has been mandated as a planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for strengthening the collective efforts of the Central and State Governments for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga so as to ensure that by the year 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will flow into the river Ganga. The work of implementation of the Namami Gange Programme is moving at a fast pace. 231 projects under the Namami Gange Scheme have been launched on 7th July, 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MOWR, RD and GR has received 27 feasibility reports for pollution abatement in cities. Tender for pollution abatement is under preparation for 3 important cities.

(b) No, Sir. The currently ongoing "Namami Gange Programme" has not received any grant/aid from foreign countries. It is fully funded by Government of India. However, scheme for cleaning river Ganga, prior to Namami Gange, has availed financial assistance in the form of developmental loans that have been granted by: (a) World Bank (WB) amounting to 1 Billion USD and b) Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA), amounting to ₹ 496.90 crore. Also, several countries have offered technical assistance for Namami Gange Programme. At present, Germany, has committed 3 Million Euro for information, knowledge exchange, capacity building and data management.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) "River Surface and Ghat Cleaning" programme using thrash skimmer has been taken up initially in 6 cities namely Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and New Delhi under the Namami Gange Programme.

In addition, 5 Central public sector units namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC, EPIL have been recently engaged to execute entry level activities including cleaning of river surface in their respective river stretches in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The other activities taken up under entry level activities include repair and modernization of Ghats, provision of public amenities, village sewage drain treatment, repair and modernization of crematoria etc.

The Government has decided to implement waste management in the towns/ cities along the river in order to prevent the city drains from discharging into the river Ganga. The Government plans to include Private players under Hybrid Annuity arrangement to ensure effective and regular sewage management. The Government has invited Expression of Interest from innovative technology providers for taking up demonstration projects on insitu treatment of drains discharging into river Ganga.

The survey conducted by CPCB/SPCB identified 764 grossly polluting industries (GPI) generating 501 MLD of wastewater in Ganga basin covering 5 States (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal). CPCB has issued notices to industries to prevent Toxic industrial waste being discharged into river Ganga. TWIC is preparing DPR for tanneries. In order to involve people in the process of pollution monitoring and report their observations, a mobile application "Ganga Shravan Abhiyan" has been launched by CPCB.

(e) Meetings of NGRBA, High Level Task Force (HLTF) and Empowered

Steering Committee (ESC) are held regularly to expedite the implementation of Namami Gange Scheme. Third Party Appraisal of projects is being carried out in NMCG by the IIT consortium every Saturday. ESC meetings are being held twice every month to speed up project approvals. Also, frequent field visits are conducted for effective monitoring.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यपः मंत्री महोदया, गंगा नदी भारतीय सभ्यता की जीवन रेखा है, परन्तु आज गंगा नदी बहुत प्रदूषित हो गई है। इसके बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं। परन्तु जब हम फूल और अन्य पूजा सामग्री गंगा में डाल देते हैं, तो इससे भी गंगा नदी प्रदूषित हो जाती है। यद्यपि यह लोगों की धार्मिक आस्था से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है, फिर भी फूल और अन्य पूजा सामग्री के निपटान के लिए क्या कोई अन्य विकल्प तैयार करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है? अगर है, तो मंत्री महोदया बताने का कष्ट करें।

सुश्री उमा भारतीः सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न चर्चा का विषय रहा है कि गंगा किन-किन कारणों से प्रदूषित होती है और जिनसे वह बहुत ज्यादा प्रदूषित होती है, वह पूजन सामग्री नहीं है। वह तो औद्योगिक कचरा है, सीवेज की गंदगी है, plastic, polyester, polythene इत्यादि ऐसी चीज़ें हैं, जो गंगा के प्रवाह को रोकती हैं और गंगा के प्रवाह को प्रदूषित भी करती हैं। लेकिन हां, रुके हुए प्रवाह में जब पूजन सामग्री रुक जाती है, तो वह गंदगी का थोड़ा-बहुत कारण बनती है। इसलिए हमने यह तय किया है और 'नमामि गंगे' में 'Livelihood' के नाम से एक प्रोजेक्ट बनाया है, जिसमें गंगा में जो pious refuse है, जो पूजन सामग्री है, उसको रोक कर अगर उससे कोई अलग चीज़ बन सकती हो, जिससे कि गंगा के किनारे ही रहने वाले लोगों को उससे कोई रोजगार मिल सके, तो वह प्रोजेक्ट हमने बनाया है। उस प्रोजेक्ट की जैसे ही रिपोर्ट हमें सबमिट होगी, हम यह जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन आज भी मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि गंगा की गंदगी का मूल कारण सीवेज की गंदगी है और इंडस्ट्रीज़ की गंदगी है, इस गंदगी के कारण जब प्रवाह रुक जाता है, तो उसमें थोड़ा-बहुत पूजन सामग्री का रोल होता है, लेकिन उसकी भी व्यवस्था हमने सुनिश्चित कर दी है।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यपः मंत्री महोदया, उत्तराखण्ड को छोड़ कर आज गंगा का पानी पीने के लायक नहीं रहा। यह लोगों की सेहत को नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है। गोमुख से लेकर गंगा सागर के बीच सात शहरों की 10 जगहों से लिए गए पानी के नमूनों से यह सत्य सामने आया है। प्रयोगशालाओं में इन नमूनों की जांच से पता चला है कि गंगाजल में ऑक्सीजन की काफी कमी हो गई है और घातक रसायनों व जीवाणुओं की मात्रा भी बढ़ गई है, जिसके कारण इसका पानी पीने के लायक नहीं रहा। तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है, ताकि गंगा के पानी को पीने लायक बनाया जा सके?

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति जी, हमने इसके लिए दो कार्य योजनाएँ बनाई हैं— एक निर्मलता के लिए और एक अविरलता के लिए। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, पूरे देशवासियों के मन में, पूरी दुनिया के मन में और माननीय सदन में यहां उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों के मन में यह चिन्ता है। इसी चिन्ता के कारण माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने देखा है कि दुनिया में गंगा एक ऐसा विषय है, जिससे सब चिन्तित हैं और यह किसी प्रकार से ठीक हो जाए, सब

इसमें एक सहयोगी की भूमिका निभाने के लिए तैयार होते हैं और अपने सुझाव देते हैं, इसलिए हमने एक पूरी कार्य योजना बनाई है। 'नमामि गंगे' फंड से 20,000 करोड़ का हमारा कैबिनेट नोट अप्रूवल होने के बाद हमें फंड मिले, उसमें से पुरानी लायबिलिटीज़, गंगा पर जो करीब 4,000 करोड़ खर्च हो गए थे, उनको ठीक से दुरुस्त करते हुए पूरा करने के लिए 7,000 करोड़ हम और खर्च करेंगे और 8,000 करोड़ हम नये इनिशिएटिव्स में खर्च करेंगे। हम अविरलता भी सुनिश्चित करेंगे और निर्मलता भी सुनिश्चित करेंगे। निर्मलता का फेज-1 हम अक्टूबर, 2016 में दिखाएँगे और फेज-2 हम अक्टूबर, 2018 तक दिखाएँगे। अविरलता के बारे में भी हमारे जो प्रयत्न हैं, उनमें यह है कि गंगा और गंगा की ट्रिब्यूटरीज़ के किनारे से जो नहरें निकल रही हैं, उनमें hi-tech तरीकों के द्वारा पानी बचा कर अगर हम उसको नदी के मुख्य मार्ग में छोड़ सकेंगे, तो हम अविरलता भी सुनिश्चित कर लेंगे। इसलिए अविरलता और निर्मलता दोनों के लिए हमारी सरकार ने 20,000 करोड़ दिए हैं और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह कहना है कि वे अपने इसी कार्यकाल में गंगा को अविरल और निर्मल करके दिखा देंगे और इसमें उनके द्वारा हमें पूरा सहयोग मिल रहा है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः माननीय सभापति महोदय, यदि गंगा को पवित्र बनाना है, उसका प्रवाह अविरल बनाना है, तो मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि इसमें पॉल्यूटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर नियंत्रण रखना आवश्यक है, तो महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने प्रस्ताव सेंट्रल पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड के पास हैं, जो आपने भेजे हैं और उन पर अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति जी, गंगा तो सदा पवित्र है, लेकिन दुखद बात यह है कि अगर हम उसका जल लैब में टेस्ट कराएँगे, तो पाएँगे कि वह रासायनिक दृष्टि से साफ-सुथरी नहीं रह गई है। सम्मान की दृष्टि से पवित्र रह गई है। लेकिन हां, वह पवित्र भी हो और निर्मल भी हो और दोनों, पवित्रता और निर्मलता का उसमें मेल बना रहे, इसके लिए सी.पी.सी.बी. को हमने 196 करोड़ रुपए दिए हुए हैं, इक्विपमेंट लगाने के लिए कि जब हम निर्मलता का अभियान प्रारंभ करेंगे और इसके पहले भी जो निर्मलता के प्रयास हैं, खासकर के इण्डस्ट्रियल एफ्युलेंट के जो निर्मलता के प्रयास हैं, उन प्रयासों को वास्तव में लागू किया गया है या नहीं लागू किया गया है, इसको देखने के लिए वाटर क्वालिटी टैस्टिंग के, वाटर क्वालिटी मॉनिटरिंग के इक्विपमेंट हैं, जो लगने हैं, जिनके बारे में सेंट्रल प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड हमें जानकारी देगा। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question was different. मेरा प्रश्न इतना था कि एक प्रकरण में भी क्या सेंट्रल पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने आपके प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही की है किसी भी उद्योग के खिलाफ?

सुश्री उमा भारतीः अभी तक 764 इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं गंगा के किनारे पर, जो कि गंगा में हर प्रकार की गंदगी को छोड़ रही हैं। इण्डस्ट्रीज के अलग-अलग प्रकार हैं, pulp and paper, sugar, wine, leather industry, textile industry, dyeing industry और तरह-तरह की इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, साथ ही slaughter houses हैं, जो कि गंगा में अपनी गंदगी छोड़ रहे हैं। 764 इण्डस्ट्रीज की बैठक नई सरकार के गठन के तीन महीने के बाद ही हमने सितम्बर में बुला ली थी। हमने उनको

वॉर्निंग दी थी कि आप अपने यहां पर जी.एल.डी., जीरो लिक्विड डिस्चार्ज को लागू करिए। आप नदी से पानी लेते हैं और फिर वापस नदी में छोड़ते हैं गंदा करके, यह हम आपको एलाउ नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए हमारा जो नया मॉडल है, hybrid innovative, वह यही है कि ट्रीटेड वाटर भी गंगा में न छोड़ा जाए, बल्कि ट्रीटेड वाटर को इण्डस्ट्री ले और इसमें मथुरा रिफाइनरी के साथ में हमारा एग्रीमेंट होने वाला है। रेलवे के साथ हमारा एम.ओ.यू. साइन हो गया लेकिन हां, यह सच्चाई है कि अभी तक इण्डस्ट्रीज पर जो एक्शन जितने होने चाहिए, उतने संतोषजनक लेवल पर नहीं हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे वास्तव में इसका बड़ा दुख रहता है कि एक गरीब आदमी यदि बीड़ी का पैकेट चुरा ले तो उसको हथकड़ी पहना करके जेल भेजा जाता है। गंगोत्री से गंगा सागर तक पूरी गंगा गंदी हो गई और आज तक कोई एक भी जेल नहीं गया गंगा को गंदा करने वाला, जिसने इण्डस्ट्री की गंदगी से गंगा को गंदा किया, जिसने सीवेज की गंदगी से गंगा को गंदा किया। हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए कमिटेड है कि हम जघन्यतम कार्यवाही करेंगे ऐसे कृत्यों के लिए और इसलिए हम एक एक्ट के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What is the Government doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... एक भी प्रकरण पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, thank you, thank you. Dr. Subramanian Swamy. One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Digvijaya Singhji, you can draw your own conclusions, but please allow the next question. Next question please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the whole answer is misleading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Doesn't matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the problems of this project is that the Ganga River coming from Gangotri and Bhagirathi and so on, it has been during the Congress rule that so many dams have been put up and as a result the whole River has been diverted. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister can answer. She is an able Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these dams are drying up the Ganga River beyond Haridwar? Therefore, something should be done to stop this kind of reckless hydro electric projects to damn the Ganga River and divert it.

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्यगणों की जो चिंता थी कि मैंने पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर अधूरा दिया है। 764 इण्डस्ट्रीज में से कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज पर कार्यवाही हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी ठीक तरीके से, उसके लिए हम एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तावित करने वाले हैं। राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श के बाद जब उनका परामर्श हो चुकेगा कि हम किस प्रकार से गंगा को साफ-सुथरा रखने के लिए कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। जो दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने पूछी है, यह सही बात है कि गंगा पर 1912 में एक ट्रीटी साइन हुई थी ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के साथ में महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय की और आज तक वह ट्रीटी मान्य है और वह रद्द नहीं हुई है। वह यह थी कि गंगा पर कोई भी आगे बैराज बनेगा या डैम बनेगा, उसमें गंगा की अविरलता, जो रिलेंटलैस फ्लो है, उसको बाधित नहीं किया जाएगा। पिछले समय में एक-दो

जगह पर इसका वॉयलेशन हुआ है। हमारी सरकार ने, हमने, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने तथा पावर मिनिस्ट्री ने मिल करके जो तय किया, जो एक राय बनी, वह राय हमने कोर्ट के सामने सबमिट कर दी है, जिसमें हमने अपना कमिटमेंट बता दिया है कि मोदी जी की सरकार महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के करार का पूरा पालन करेगी, उसका पूरा ध्यान रखेगी और हम गंगा की अविरलता और निर्मलता को सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर रायः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि गंगा को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के सिलसिले में सर्वे करने का contract जब किसी दूसरी कंट्री की संस्था को दिया गया, तब हमारे देश की जो केंद्रीय संस्था, केंद्रीय जल आयोग है, उसने इसके लिए अपनी आपत्ति जताई और उसने कहा कि हमारे पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, हम सर्वे का काम कर सकते हैं और अगर आप विदेशी कंपनी को लाते हैं, तो हमारी गंगा के बारे में जो classified information हैं, वे विदेशी संस्था के पास जा सकते हैं? केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने इस तरह की शंका जताई, इसके बावजूद भी इसका contract विदेशी संस्था को क्यों दिया गया?

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब "नमामि गंगे" कार्यक्रम की घोषणा हुई, तो पूरी दुनिया से प्रस्ताव आए कि हम आपका सहयोग करना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया कि इसके लिए सभी राजनीतिक दलों, मीडिया, लोकतंत्र के सभी पाये और समाज के सभी वर्गों में बहुत एकता और एकजुटता दिखी। ऐसी एकजुटता विश्व के किसी भी विषय पर नहीं होगी जैसी कि गंगा पर है कि गंगा ठीक होनी चाहिए। यह सबका मनोभाव है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, यह बात मेरे लिए बिल्कुल नई है, क्योंकि हम बिल्कुल प्रक्रियाओं से चल रहे हैं और हम एक भी जगह पर किसी भी प्रक्रिया का उल्लंघन नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। केंद्रीय जल आयोग, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय का ही एक बहुत बड़ा विंग है, बहुत बड़ा वेंचर है। उनकी तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात कभी आई हो, यह अभी तक मेरी जानकारी में तो नहीं है। अब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, तो उनके पास अगर इस संबंध में ऐसी कोई तथ्यात्मक जानकारी होगी, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि अगर वे इसको मेरी जानकारी में देंगे, तो मैं उस पर यथोचित कार्रवाई अवश्य करूंगी।

*[प्रश्नकर्ता (**श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा**) अनुपस्थित थे।]

सफाई अभियान हेतु धनराशि का आबंटन

*2. **श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहराः** क्या **पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान राज्यों को सफाई अभियान हेतु धनराशि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी राज्य-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे भी कोई राज्य हैं जिन्हें उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी परन्तु अभी तक इसे जारी नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों को किन-किन कारणों से धनराशि प्रदान नहीं की गई है?

पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): (क) से (घ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राज्यों को ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कवरेज में तेजी लाने में सुविधा देने हेतु दिनांक 02.10.2014 को सरकार द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) की शुरूआत की गई थी। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) सुरक्षित स्वच्छता और व्यक्तिगत साफ-सफाई अपनाकर लोगों में व्यवहारगत परिवर्तन लाने पर आधारित है। सूचना, शिक्षा और संप्रेषण (आईसी) एसबीएम (जी) का महत्वपूर्ण घटक है और राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर आईईसी पर कुल व्यय का 5% तक खर्च किया जा सकता है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत घटक-वार निधियां आबंटित नहीं की जाती हैं। तथापि, एसबीएम (जी) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संभावित आबंटन का ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है **(नीचे देखिए)**।

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संभावित आबंटन और जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा विवरण-II में दिया गया है। कुछ राज्यों को उनके पास उपलब्ध अधिक अव्ययित शेष राशि और उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र (यूसी)/लेखा परीक्षित खातों का विवरण(एएसए) आदि प्रस्तुत नहीं करने के कारण निधियां जारी नहीं की जा सकीं।

विवरण-I

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संभावित आबंटन का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए संभावित आबंटन
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	135.46
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48.02
3.	असम	480.57
4.	बिहार	263.73
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	198.95
6.	गोवा	1.63
7.	गुजरात	560.99
8.	हरियाणा	158.60
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	98.30
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	59.51
11.	झारखंड	207.18

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए संभावित आबंटन
12.	कर्नाटक	253.43
13.	केरल	21.26
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	684.47
15.	महाराष्ट्र	528.94
16.	मणिपुर	54.55
17.	मेघालय	151.59
18.	मिजोरम	7.98
19.	नागालैंड	64.20
20.	ओडिशा	917.13
21.	पंजाब	49.66
22.	राजस्थान	1254.60
23.	सिक्किम	11.54
24.	तमिलनाडु	537.02
25.	तेलंगाना	100.55
26.	त्रिपुरा	51.56
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	517.47
28.	उत्तराखंड	170.58
29.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	657.51
	कुल	8246.96

विवरण-II

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संभावित आबंटन तथा जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए संभावित आबंटन	दिनांक 11.7.2016 तक जारी
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	135.46	67.73

1	2	3	4
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48.02	9.69
3.	असम	480.57	0.00
4.	बिहार	263.73	131.86
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	198.95	99.48
6.	गोवा	1.63	0.00
7.	गुजरात	560.99	280.49
8.	हरियाणा	158.60	68.79
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	98.30	0.00
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	59.51	2.30
11.	झारखंड	207.18	103.59
12.	कर्नाटक	253.43	126.71
13.	केरल	21.26	0.00
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	684.47	342.23
15.	महाराष्ट्र	528.94	264.47
16.	मणिपुर	54.55	27.27
17.	मेघालय	151.59	41.22
18.	मिजोरम	7.98	0.00
19.	नागालैंड	64.20	0.00
20.	ओडिशा	917.13	458.57
21.	पंजाब	49.66	24.83
22.	राजस्थान	1254.60	627.30
23.	सिक्किम	11.54	4.81
24.	तमिलनाडु	537.02	268.51
25.	तेलंगाना	100.55	0.00
26.	त्रिपुरा	51.56	0.00

1	2	3	4
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	517.47	178.67
28.	उत्तराखंड	170.58	85.29
29.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	657.51	328.76
	कुल	8246.96	3542.57

***[The questioner (SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA) was absent.]**

Allocation of funds for cleanliness campaign

†*2. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds to the States for cleanliness campaign during the financial year 2016-17;

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

(c) whether there are States that have been allocated funds under the above said programme but the same have not been released; and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons for not providing funds?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched by the Government on 2.10.2014 to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage. The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and hygiene. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is important component of SBM (G) and upto 5% of total expenditure can be on IEC at State and District level. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), component-wise funds are not allocated. However, details of State/UT-wise tentative allocation for the year 2016-17 under SBM (G) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Details of State/UT-wise tentative allocation and funds released for the year 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Funds to some States could not be released due to high unspent balance with them and non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs)/Audited Statement of Accounts (ASAs) etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Tentative Allocation for the year 2016-17 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Tentative Allocation for 2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.02
3.	Assam	480.57
4.	Bihar	263.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	198.95
6.	Goa	1.63
7.	Gujarat	560.99
8.	Haryana	158.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.51
11.	Jharkhand	207.18
12.	Karnataka	253.43
13.	Kerala	21.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	684.47
15.	Maharashtra	528.94
16.	Manipur	54.55
17.	Meghalaya	151.59
18.	Mizoram	7.98
19.	Nagaland	64.20
20.	Odisha	917.13
21.	Punjab	49.66
22.	Rajasthan	1254.60
23.	Sikkim	11.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	537.02
25.	Telangana	100.55

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Tentative Allocation for 2016-17
26.	Tripura	51.56
27.	Uttar Pradesh	517.47
28.	Uttarakhand	170.58
29.	West Bengal	657.51
	TOTAL	8246.96

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise Tentative Allocation and releases for year 2016-17 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Tentative Allocation for 2016-17	Release upto 11.07.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.46	67.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.02	9.69
3.	Assam	480.57	0.00
4.	Bihar	263.73	131.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	198.95	99.48
6.	Goa	1.63	0.00
7.	Gujarat	560.99	280.49
8.	Haryana	158.60	68.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.30	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.51	2.30
11.	Jharkhand	207.18	103.59
12.	Karnataka	253.43	126.71
13.	Kerala	21.26	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	684.47	342.23
15.	Maharashtra	528.94	264.47
16.	Manipur	54.55	27.27
17.	Meghalaya	151.59	41.22
18.	Mizoram	7.98	0.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	64.20	0.00
20.	Odisha	917.13	458.57
21.	Punjab	49.66	24.83
22.	Rajasthan	1254.60	627.30
23.	Sikkim	11.54	4.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	537.02	268.51
25.	Telangana	100.55	0.00
26.	Tripura	51.56	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	517.47	178.67
28.	Uttarakhand	170.58	85.29
29.	West Bengal	657.51	328.76
	TOTAL	8246.96	3542.57

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q. No. 2. Questioner not present. Let the supplementaries be asked. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)" के अंतर्गत सभी स्टेट्स को पैसा एलॉट किया है। इन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश को 98.30 करोड़ रुपए दिये हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह किस आधार पर दिया गया है? क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिए मांगा था? इसके लिए इन्होंने क्या criteria चुना है और यह पैसा किस-किस काम के लिए दिया गया है? क्या यह पैसा functional toilets के लिए दिया गया है, वाटर के लिए दिया गया है, garbage collection के लिए दिया गया है? यह पैसा किस-किस काम के लिए दिया गया है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि इनमें से कितनी रकम हिमाचल प्रदेश को चली गई है?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)" के अंतर्गत राशि का आवंटन उस राज्य की परिस्थिति और उस राज्य की आवश्यकता के आधार पर बनाए गए मानक के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को जो राशि आवंटित की गई है, उन्हीं मानकों के अनुरूप की गई है और जब-जब राज्य आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित करते हैं, समय-समय पर केंद्र के अधिकारीगण राज्य के अधिकारीगणों के साथ बैठते रहते हैं, मंत्रीगण भी सामान्यतः इन बातों के लिए मिलते रहते हैं। जब भी इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता सर्वे के अनुसार बढ़ती है या राज्य की प्रकृति के अनुसार बात सामने आती है, तो उसको बढ़ाने-घटाने के बारे में निर्णय किया जाता है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः सर, मैंने तो इसके लिए तय मानक के बारे में पूछा था, लेकिन इन्होंने उसके बारे में तो जवाब दिया ही नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries now.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः सर, मेरा जवाब तो आया ही नहीं। मैंने इसके लिए जो criteria है, उसके बारे में पूछा था। इन्होंने तो उसका जवाब दिया ही नहीं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप इसको जल्दी से clarify कर दीजिए।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने अभी बताया कि राज्य की जनसंख्या और उस क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता के लिए जितने परिवार हैं, उनके लिए टॉयलेट बनना है, सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर बनना है या जागरूकता के लिए कार्यक्रम करना है, उस आवश्यकता के अनुसार अलग-अलग राज्य के अलग-अलग परिस्थितियां हैं। जो "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)" है, वह निश्चित रूप से समग्र स्वच्छता के लिए काम करता है। उसमें व्यक्तिगत शौचालय का भी निर्माण करना होता है, सामुदायिक शौचालय का भी निर्माण करना होता है और जागरूकता की दृष्टि से भी आम लोग शौचालय का उपयोग करें, इस दृष्टि से उनको तैयार करना होता है। राज्य की जो जनसंख्या है और वहां जो हाउसहोल्ड्स हैं, उनके अनुसार यह तय किया जाता है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very brief reply to the question asked by the hon. Member. As far as my State, Maharashtra, is concerned, out of ₹ 528.94 crores which had been allocated, only ₹ 264.47 crores have been released up to June, 2016. I want to ask the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that in the reply which he has given, he has stated that the rural sanitation is a very important programme. Information, Education and communication are important components of SBM, Swachh Bharat Mission and upto 5 per cent of total expenditure can be done on IEC. What is being found at the ground level is that in many villages and many household villages, they are asking the authorities that though sanitation is taking place, toilets are being erected, but due to lack of water facility and other facilities, they are of no use, and in no time, the toilet blocks which have been erected, they absolutely become non functional or non-useful for them. So far as Information, Education and Communication are concerned, from the Government side, it is handled by the Centre and at the State level, it is the responsibility of the State and the district level authorities. Is there any monitoring agency or is any monitoring being done as far as this is concerned to see that the programme is taken up very effectively and is useful for the people of the country?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने निश्चित रूप से ठीक चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम होने के साथ-साथ बहुत व्यापक कार्यक्रम है। सच यह है कि इस अभियान को अगर पूर्णता प्रदान करनी है, तो यह अकेले सरकार के वश की बात नहीं है, बल्कि इसके लिए सारे समाज को उठकर खड़ा होना होगा। यह भारत सरकार का एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है, जिसके लिए भारत सरकार फंडिंग भी करती है तथा भारत सरकार से जो अन्य प्रकार की अपेक्षाएं हैं, उन्हें भी वह पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करती है। लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और वहां की पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के

माध्यम से समाज को साथ लेकर करना होता है। यह प्रक्रिया "निर्मल भारत अभियान" के माध्यम से भी कुछ दिनों तक चली, लेकिन उस समय तक लोग इससे ज्यादा अवेयर नहीं थे, इसलिए उस दौरान कई प्रकार की शिकायतें भी आई थीं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को इसको प्राथमिकता पर लिया और मिशन मोड पर ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग करके स्वच्छता अभियान को आरंभ किया, तो निश्चित रूप से इसके परिणाम आने प्रारंभ हो गए हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि यह केंद्र सरकार के लिए एक प्राथमिकता का कार्यक्रम तो है ही, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह कार्यक्रम राज्य, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं तथा समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में भी एक आंदोलन का स्वरूप ग्रहण करता जा रहा है।

जहां तक धनराशि का सवाल है, तो महाराष्ट्र के लिए कुल 528.94 करोड़ रुपये की राशि संभावित की गई है, जिसमें से 264.47 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रिलीज़ कर दी गई है। अभी जून माह समाप्त ही हुआ है, इसके बाद अभी और राशि दी जानी है। जैसे-जैसे वहां से उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र आता रहता है, वैसे-वैसे केंद्र सरकार की ओर से राशि निर्मुक्त कर दी जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य के साथ-साथ सदन से भी यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कार्यक्रम बहुत ही व्यापक एवं महत्वाकांक्षी है और अगर इसको हम सब मिलकर पूरा कर सकेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से देश के लिए यह एक बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। इसलिए मैं आप सब से सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would just like to draw the attention of the Minister to a specific point. The programme is quite laudable, taken up to link the toilet in habitation. But the success of all this is linked to the availability of water connection. Otherwise, you build a toilet and it goes on and on, particularly, even in Maharashtra that is being identified. I am telling you particularly in hilly States like Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh where the habitation and the source of water are located at different places, they have to go near the source of water to collect water and then proceed further. In that event, insisting on toilet in the house is not correct. It is noted that in respect of other social welfare benefits, the local administration is telling them that since you are not having a toilet, you will not get this benefit. It has gone to that extent. Reverse fanaticism is developing. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, both the departments, are under the charge of the Minister. Habitation with water connectivity and toilet, that needs to be integrated if this laudable programme has to meet success. Otherwise, it will remain the subject of advertisement and the subject of statistical information that so many toilets have been built. What is the usability of that? That also needs to be dealt with for proper utilization of the resources. Will the hon. Minister kindly respond whether they will be taking such an integrated approach?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं तपन कुमार सेन जी की बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। यह सच है कि शौचालयों को निरंतर संचालित किया जाना है, उनका उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जाना है और इसके लिए जल की आवश्यकता है। अभी अनेक स्थानों पर जल

का अभाव है, लेकिन सभी स्थानों पर जल की सुनिश्चितता बढ़े, इस दृष्टि से केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों मिलकर चिंता भी कर रही हैं और पर्याप्त मात्रा में जल की उपलब्धता हो सके, इस दृष्टि से आने वाले कल में जो आवश्यकता होगी, उसके संबंध में भारत सरकार प्रयास करेगी।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Particularly, in the hilly States, you need special attention where there are problems of general rural habitations and lack of water connectivity. This is the real problem there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him answer.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, सामान्यतः जब भी ग्रामीण विकास के इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों की रचना की गयी है, चाहे वह पेयजल हो, चाहे स्वच्छता हो, चाहे आवासीय क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम हैं, इन सबके लिए राशि के आवंटन की दृष्टि से भी इस बात की चिंता की गयी है कि hilly क्षेत्रों में अधिक आवश्यकता है। अगर आप देखेंगे कि मैदानी इलाकों में सब जगह 60:40 का रेश्यो आता है, लेकिन hilly क्षेत्र और विशेष क्षेत्रों में हम लोग 90:10 के रेश्यो में काम करते हैं। यह इस बात का प्रकटीकरण है कि hilly क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

प्रत्येक गांव को प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जोड़ना

*3. **श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हर गांव को प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जोड़ने का संकल्प लिया था;

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

(ग) बिहार में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत ऐसी कितनी सड़कें गत चार वर्षों से निर्माणाधीन हैं, जिनका निर्माण कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है; और

(घ) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसी सभी सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी और क्या निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर ऐसी सड़कों का निर्माण न कर पाने वाले ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ कोई अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हां, तो की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कृपाल यादव)ः (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों से न जुड़ी मैदानी क्षेत्रों में जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार 500 या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाली पात्र बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़कों (आवश्यक पुलियों और पारगामी निकासी (क्रास-ड्रेनेज) ढांचों, जो साल भर काम करने के लायक हो, के साथ), के जरिए एकल सड़क संपर्क उपलब्ध कराना है। विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरूणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं उत्तराखंड) मरूभूमि

क्षेत्रों (जैसा कि मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम में निर्धारित है) और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों (अनुसूची-V) तथा चुनिंदा जनजाति एवं पिछड़े जिलों (जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय तथा तत्कालीन योजना आयोग द्वारा पहचान की गई है) में इस योजना का उद्देश्य 250 और इससे अधिक की आबादी वाली (जनगणना, 2001 के अनुसार) संपर्कविहीन पात्र बसावटों को सड़कों से जोड़ना है। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा यथानिर्धारित सर्वाधिक गहन एलडब्ल्यूई ब्लॉकों के लिए 100 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली (जनगणना, 2001 के अनुसार) सड़क संपर्कविहीन बसावटें पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं।

इस कार्यक्रम के लिए इकाई राजस्व गांव अथवा पंचायत न होकर एक बसावट है। किसी क्षेत्र में रहने वाली जनसंख्या के समूह, जो लंबे समय तक स्थान नहीं बदलते हैं, को बसावट कहते हैं। देशम, ढाणी, टोला, माजरा, हेमलेट आदि बसावटों की व्याख्या के लिए सामान्य रूप से प्रयोग में आने वाले शब्द हैं। बिहार में 35496 पात्र बसावटों में से मंत्रालय ने अब तक 27184 बसावटों को मंजूरी दे दी है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार मई, 2016 तक 15947 बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है। शेष बसावटों में कार्य विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

पिछले चार वर्षों में मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार के लिए 6301 सड़क कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई थी, जिसमें से 2942 सड़क कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और 6917.517 किमी. लंबाई के 3359 सड़क कार्यों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है।

राज्य सरकार ने 2495 लंबित पीएमजीएसवाई सड़क योजना के ठेकेदारों पर किसी भी नई निविदा में भाग लेने से रोक लगा दी है और पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत अब तक 209 ठेकों को रद्द कर दिया है।

कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सड़क कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 12 कैलेंडर माह तथा पर्वतीय सड़कों (चरण 1) और विशेष/एलडब्ल्यूई क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए 18 कैलेंडर माह की समयसीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इसी प्रकार, 25 मीटर से अधिक लंबाई के क्रॉस ड्रेनेज कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए 18-24 माह की समयसीमा दी गई है। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़क कार्यों की निविदा देने, कार्य सौंपने तथा इन्हें क्रियान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

Connecting every village under PMGSY

†*3. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had resolved to connect every village under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such roads under PMGSY in Bihar which are under construction for the last four years but their construction is yet to be completed; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any time-limit had been fixed under PMGSY for construction of all such roads and whether any disciplinary action has been taken against those contractors who failed to construct such roads within the stipulated time period and if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

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) to (d) The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide single Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above as per Census 2001 in Plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal areas (Schedule V) and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the erstwhile Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For Most intensive LWE blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

The unit for this Programme is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. A Habitation is a cluster of population, living in an area, the location of which does not change over time. Desam, Dhanis, Tolas, Majras, Hamlets, etc., are commonly used terminology to describe the Habitations. In Bihar out of 35496 eligible habitations, 27184 number of habitation have been cleared/sanctioned by the Ministry so far and 15947 number of habitation has been connected by all-weather roads, upto May, 2016 as reported by the State Government. The remaining are in the various stages of progress.

In the last four years 6301 road works were sanctioned for Bihar by the Ministry of which 2942 road works have been completed and 3359 road works measuring 6917.517 kms. are under construction and are yet to be completed.

Contractors of 2495 pending PMGSY road works have been debarred for participating in any fresh tender and 209 contracts have been terminated by the State Government so far under PMGSY.

As per the programme guidelines, a period of twelve calendar months has been specified for completion of road works in plain areas and eighteen calendar months for hill roads (Stage-I) and roads in special/LWE areas. Similarly, time period of 18-24 months is allowed for completion of cross drainage works exceeding 25 mt. in length. The States are responsible for tendering, awarding and executing the road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा दिए गए जवाब से मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूं। कृपया प्रश्न को देखा जाए कि क्या हर गांव को प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जोड़ने का संकल्प लिया था, लेकिन यह जवाब में कहीं नहीं है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो पूरे तौर पर बिहार के संदर्भ में जवाब दे दिया गया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब यह योजना बनी, तो इस योजना के बनने के बाद बिहार में 35,496 जो पात्र बसावट है, उसमें से सरकार ने 27,184 बसावट को सड़क की स्वीकृति दे दी है। इसमें से 15,947 बसावट की सड़कों का निर्माण करवाया गया है और पात्र बसावट के 44.9 प्रतिशत को बारहमासी सड़क से जोड़ने के संबंध में जो कार्यवाही करनी थी, उसे करने का काम किया गया। बिहार में अभी भी लगभग 55.1 प्रतिशत जो बसावट है, वह सड़क से नहीं जुड़ पायी है। इसमें कई तरह के तकनीकी विलम्ब के कारण राज्य सरकार ने सन् 2007 में यह निर्णय लिया — पहले सेंट्रल एजेंसी के माध्यम से सड़कों का निर्माण करवाया जा रहा था — कि राज्य सरकार अपनी एजेंसी के माध्यम से सड़कों का निर्माण कराएगी और उसके लिए उन्होंने कारगर कदम उठाए। इसके लिए लगभग 107 कार्य परिमंडलों की स्थापना की गयी और वही आज भी कार्यरत हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो वहां का रोड कंस्ट्रशन डिपार्टमेंट है, उसने जो सड़कों का निर्माण करवाया, वह 22,860.75 किलोमीटर है और केंद्र की एजेंसी ने 14,953.47 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण करवाया है। पिछले चार वर्षों में 6,301 रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स को मंजूरी दी गयी थी, जिसमें से 2,942 रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और अभी तक 6,917.517 किलोमीटर लम्बाई के 3,359 रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। सर, 3359 रोड प्रोजेक्ट्स अधूरे पड़े होने के कई कारण हैं। वहां पर कई तरह की प्रॉब्लम्स आयी हैं। उन प्रॉब्लम्स की वजह से जो समय-सीमा थी, उस समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत काम पूरा नहीं हो सका। वहां की सरकार काम कर रही है, मगर काम में जो अपेक्षित प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी प्रगति नहीं होने की वजह से जो टारगेट था, वह टारगेट पूरा नहीं हो पाया है।

श्री सभापतिः दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः राज्य सरकार को इसके लिए राशि अनवरत जारी की गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्तर पर...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary now, please.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुरः सभापति महोदय, हमने मांगा कुछ और इन्होंने जवाब दिया कुछ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से साधारण रूप में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बची हुए सड़कों का निर्माण कितने दिनों के अंदर कर देंगे और सदन को कब तक सूचित कर देंगे?

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सभापति महोदय, भारत की सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि न सिर्फ बिहार की बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी सड़कें हैं, पहले 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर जिन सड़कों की सूची ली गई है और जो निर्णय है, उसके अनुसार 2019 तक हमने सभी सड़कों का निर्माण करने का मन बनाया है और उसके लिए धनराशि आवंटित करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने हर एक गांव को पीएमजीएसवाई के साथ जोड़ने का एक निर्णय लिया है। लेकिन आदिवासी इलाकों में विलेज पांच-पांच किलोमीटर, तीन-तीन किलोमीटर के अंदर, अलग-अलग hamlets के अंदर होते हैं। इस वजह से किसी hamlet में 200 से कम की बस्ती है, तो मेरे ख्याल से, अगर मैं गलत हूं तो माननीय मंत्री जी मुझे करेक्ट करें, वहां पर उनको जोड़ा नहीं जाता है। यहां पर पर्यावरण मंत्री जी भी उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनको मंत्री बनने पर बधाई देता हूं, लेकिन आप उनके साथ तालमेल करके जहां पर फॉरेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, जहां पर सड़क जाती है, लेकिन वह गांवों तक नहीं पहुंचती है, क्या आपने अभी तक उन गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा है या नहीं जोड़ा है? सभी ट्रायबल एरियाज़ में पूरे देश के अंदर यह सवाल है और मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने इन रिमोट इलाकों को रोड से जोड़ने के लिए क्या एक्शन लिया है?

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है कि 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की सड़कों का खाका मेरे पास है, चाहे वह आदिवासी इलाका हो, पहाड़ी इलाका हो या समतल इलाका हो। मैं पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी कठिनाई होगी, उसको दूर करते हुए हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है कि 2019 तक सारी सड़कों का निर्माण हम करायेंगे और पूरे तौर पर करायेंगे।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am sorry, Sir, this is not the reply. You will have to be strict on that. The Minister can't wish that whatever he wanted to say he would say. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to how many of these hamlets have been connected with roads.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a completion date. Hasn't he?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, that is not the completion date. Sir, my question was, all hamlets which have less than 200 population are not connected with the PMGSY. These are the people who need roads the most. The Ministry of Environment and Forest has a problem in giving permission for construction of roads in forest villages. What is his Ministry doing in this regard? I wanted to know it from the hon. Minister.

श्री सभापतिः क्या आप इसका जवाब देंगे?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मिस्त्री साहब उससे संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे। सामान्यतः यह बात चलती है कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना से हर गांव को जोड़ा जाए। जब प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की कल्पना की गई, तो उसके लिए कुछ मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए। उस समय जब शुरूआती

दौर था, तो पहले चरण में यह सोचा गया कि जो 1000 प्लस के गांव हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाए, फिर 500 प्लस के जो गांव हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाए और जो ट्रायबल क्षेत्र है, उसमें जो 250 प्लस के गांव हैं, उनको पूरा करेंगे। ऐसे क्षेत्र जो बहुत ही विशेष क्षेत्र हैं और ऐसे कुछ ब्लॉक्स भी हैं, जिनको गृह मंत्रालय ने भी कनेक्टिविटी देने के लिए आग्रह किया है, जो एकदम दुर्गम माने जाते हैं तथा खतरनाक माने जाते हैं। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अगर 100 की आबादी है, तो उस 100 की आबादी को भी प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किया जाएगा, तो मुख्य रूप से यह मानदंड है। इस मानदंड के अंतर्गत जो भी गांव आता है, ग्राम पंचायत और राजस्व ग्राम का सवाल नहीं है, अगर वह छोटा भी है, लेकिन इन मानदंडों के अंतर्गत आता है, उसे कवर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा और सभी संबंधित एजेंसियों द्वारा इन मानदंडों का पालन किया जाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let me go to the next supplementary. Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः श्रीमान् जी, जो प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना introduce की गई थी, उसके पीछे एक सोच थी और यह सोच थी कि The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to provide single connectivity by way of an all-weather road to all habitations where 500 plus people are living there.

श्रीमान् जी, बिहार में 35,496 हेबिटेशन्स में इस योजना को लागू करने का फैसला किया गया। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले चार सालों में इन्होंने 6,301 योजनाएं पास कीं, अभी यहां पर ये प्रोजेक्ट्स इम्पलिमेंट करने हैं, जिनमें से ये बोलते हैं कि 2,242 प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट हुए और इन्होंने 2,945 प्रोजेक्ट्स कैंसल किए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर 700-800 गांवों की ही कनेक्टिविटी हर साल होनी है, तो क्या फिर आप 30 सालों में पूरा करेंगे? आप तो बिहार से आते हैं और आप जानते हैं कि बच्चों को नदी, नाले और पहाड़ों पर से पैदल पार कर स्कूलों में जाना पड़ता है तथा गांव के बाजार तक भी जाना पड़ता है, इसलिए विशेष कृपा करके बिहार के प्रति आपका कमिटमेंट होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः आप बिहार के लिए कोई विशेष योजना पास करें और यहां जो 35,496 गांव हैं, जिसमें आपने सिर्फ 15,000 गांवों में किए हैं और वे भी कम्प्लीट नहीं हैं, तो इसको आप कितने सालों में पूरा करेंगे, आप इसका कमिटमेंट दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि 2007 के बाद में राज्य सरकार ने इस दायित्व को अपने ऊपर लिया है और वहां की एजेंसी के माध्यम से कार्रवाई शुरू हुई। सर, इसके लिए राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई अन्यथा न ले, तो हमसे पहली सरकार, UPA-1 ने बीच के दिनों में इस काम को प्रारंभ किया था। वैसे तो यह कार्यक्रम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की गवर्नमेंट के समय से प्रारंभ किया गया था। बीच के दिनों में हमसे पहली सरकार ने इसकी राशि बिल्कुल ही कम कर दी, जिसकी वजह से जो समस्या है, जो टारगेट फिक्स किया गया था ...(**व्यवधान**)... उस टारगेट के मुताबिक राशि नहीं दी गई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट।

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः UPA-1 ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना UPA-1 के समय शुरू हुई थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप पहले मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सर, इनको पता नहीं है, ये करेक्ट कर लें कि NDA की सरकार ने, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की परिकल्पना की और उनके समय से यह प्रारम्भ हुई थी। बाद के दिनों में जब राज्यों की सरकार को प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत चाहे बिहार हो या देश के अन्य राज्य हों, सभी के लिए इसकी राशि कम कर दी गई थी। हमने इस राशि को बढ़ाया है।

श्री सभापतिः आपसे वे जो पूछ रहे हैं, आप वह बता दीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः मैं तो बता रहा हूं। ये पूछ रहे हैं कि अभी तक क्यों नहीं पूरा हुआ? हमारा यही जवाब है कि जो धनराशि पहले स्वीकृत हुई थी, उतनी धनराशि नहीं मिल रही थी। वहां की राज्य सरकार ने ठीक ढंग से काम न करने का काम किया। अपनी एजेंसी को कारगर ढंग से काम नहीं करने दिया, जिसकी वजह से रोड की जो प्रोग्रेस थी, वह कम है। मैंने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत किया है। सबसे कम प्रोग्रेस बिहार में है, ऐसा क्यों है? वहां की राज्य सरकार अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूं कि काम नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन काम जिस रफ्तार से होना चाहिए, उस रफ्तार से नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः सर, इस बार भारत सरकार ने बिहार राज्य को सबसे अधिक पैसा दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let me get on to the next supplementary.

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः लगभग तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है और राज्य सरकार को पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध है। सर, इसके बावजूद भी राशि बची हुई है। पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us take up the next supplementary, please.

श्री राम कृपाल यादवः हम सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं और राज्य सरकार को चाहिए कि वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम करे। हम पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं होने देंगे।

डा. नरेंद्र जाधवः धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। PMGSY एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इसका allocation जिस तरह कम होता जा रहा था, उसे पिछले तीन वर्षों में बढ़ाया गया है, लेकिन allocation बढ़ाने के बावजूद उस पर पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं हो

रहा है। महोदय, एक बड़ी समस्या यह है कि maintenance के लिए अभी कोई provision नहीं किया गया है और जून, 2016 के एक सर्वे में यह बताया गया है कि 8 राज्यों के सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला कि केवल 3 राज्यों में maintenance के लिए provision किया गया है और आज तक जो 4,77,842 किलोमीटर्स लम्बाई के रास्ते बने हैं, उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत रास्ते maintenance के लिए अगले वर्ष से due हो रहे हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि 7000 करोड़ रुपए का provision सिर्फ maintenance के लिए करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस कार्य का provision बढ़ाना और उसका पूरी तरह से implementation करना निहायत ही जरूरी है।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, वह अपने स्थान पर उचित ही है। जब प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की परिकल्पना माननीय प्रधान मंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के कार्यकाल में की गयी थी, उस समय इन सारी चीजों पर काफी दूरगामी ढंग से विचार किया गया था। महोदय, मुझे ध्यान है कि उस दौरान भी मुझे इस योजना से जुड़ने का अवसर मिला और उसी समय इस योजना का ठीक ढंग से क्रियान्वयन हो, इस की गुणवत्ता ठीक प्रकार की हो, इसका monitoring system ठीक प्रकार का हो और इसके परिणाम ठीक प्रकार से जनहित में आएं, इस बात की चिंता केंद्र सरकार को थी।

श्री सभापतिः उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दे दीजिए क्योंकि समय कम है।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमरः सर, मैं वहीं कह रहा हूं। उसके साथ ही केंद्र सरकार ने राज्यों को आग्रह किया था कि वे इसके लिए एक corpus का निर्माण करें और यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि कृषि उपज मंडियों से जो पैसा आता है, उसका कोई एक निश्चित सेस इकट्ठा कर के उसे ग्रामीण सड़कों के maintenance के लिए रखा जाए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि कुछ राज्य उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों ने उस ओर अभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पिछले दिनों हम लोग सभी राज्यों के सचिवों के साथ बैठे थे, हमने उस समय भी उनसे आग्रह किया था कि PMGSY फेज-2 में अपग्रेडेशन पर भारत सरकार निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दे रही है और आने वाले कल में हम 50,000 किलोमीटर सड़क बनाने वाले हैं, लेकिन maintenance की दृष्टि से मैं राज्यों से भी आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें भी अपने कर्त्तव्य का निर्वहन करना चाहिए।

नीलगायों की हत्या

*4. **श्री मोती लाल वोराः** क्या **पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय की अनुमति से बिहार में दो सौ नीलगायों की गोली मारकर हत्या की गई है;

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य राज्यों से भी इसी प्रकार के अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जंगली जीवों से होने वाली असुविधा का समाधान केवल उनकी हत्या कर देना ही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में चले आने वाले जंगली जीवों के बंध्याकरण और उन्हें पुनः जंगल में छोड़ने के संबंध में कोई नीति बनायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): (क) से (ङ) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) मंत्रालय ने जंगली जीवों को मारने के लिए कोई अनुमति नहीं दी है। तथापि, नीलगाय (बोसेलाफस ट्रेगोकामेलस) को वन्योजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-III से हटाकर अनुसूची-V में सूचीबद्ध करने के बिहार सरकार के अनुरोध पर मंत्रालय ने अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3318 (अ), दिनांक 1.12.2015 के द्वारा इस अधिनियम की धारा 62 के अनुरूप नीलगाय को एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अनुसूची-V में सूचीबद्ध किया है।

(ख) वनों के बाहर के क्षेत्रों में आकर समस्या उत्पन्न करने वाले जंगली जीवों को वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-V में शामिल करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:

राज्य	अनुसूची-V में शामिल किए जाने हेतु प्रस्तावित जंगली जीव
बिहार	नीलगाय और जंगली सुअर
हिमाचल प्रदेश	रीसस मकाक
उत्तराखंड	जंगली सुअर
महाराष्ट्र	नीलगाय और जंगली सुअर
गुजरात	नीलगाय

(ग) मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करती हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जीवों को अन्यत्र ले जाकर उनकी संख्यात का वैज्ञानिक रूप से प्रबंधन करना, जीवों के प्रजनन को नियंत्रित करना, बाड़ों का निर्माण करना, पर्यावासों में सुधार करना, निवारकों का प्रयोग करना इत्यादि शामिल हैं। किसी जीव को सीमित अवधि के लिए हिंसक जीव घोषित करना वनों से बाहर के कुछ क्षेत्रों में उनकी अत्याधिक आबादी से निपटने की कार्रवाई मात्र है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, वनों में जंगली जीवों के पर्यावासों में सुधार तथा संरक्षण के लिए 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास,' 'बाघ परियोजना' और 'हाथी परियोजना' नामक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को आंशिक केंद्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने तदर्थ प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन तथा आयोजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा) की वित्तीय सहायता से 'संरक्षित क्षेत्रों/वन क्षेत्रों में चारे और पानी के संवर्धन के लिए' राज्यों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की एक स्कीम बनाई है जिसका उद्देश्य जंगली जीवों के लिए घास, चारा और पानी के संवर्धन की व्यवस्था करके, इन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावासों का सुधार करना है जिसके कारण भोजन और पानी की तलाश में जंगली जीवों के वनों के बाहर आने की

घटनाएं कम होंगी जिनसे संघर्ष की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है।

(घ) और (ङ) वन्यजीवों का प्रबंधन मूलतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। मंत्रालय इस संबंध में समय-समय पर राज्यों को एडवायजरी जारी करता है। राज्यों को नवीनतम व्यापक एडवायजरी 1 जून, 2015 को जारी की गई थी जिसमें मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के प्रबंधन के उपाय सुझाए गए थे।

Killing of Nilgais

†*4. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 Nilgais have been shot dead in Bihar with the approval of the Ministry;

(b) whether such requests have also been received from some other States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the killing is the only solution to the inconvenience caused by wild animals;

(d) whether Government would formulate any policy of sterilization of wild animals coming to urban areas and leaving them in jungles; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Ministry has not given any permission for culling of wild animals. However, in response to the request from the State Government of Bihar to shift Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) from Schedule-III to Schedule-V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry had listed Nilgai in Schedule-V in accordance with section 62 of the Act, for a period of one year in the specified areas *vide* notification S.O. 3318(E) dated 1.12.2015.

(b) The details of proposals received from various State Governments to include problematic wild animals in Schedule V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, in the areas outside forests, are given below:

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Wild animals proposed to be included in Sch. V
Bihar	Nilgai and Wild pig
Himachal Pradesh	Rhesus Macaque
Uttarakhand	Wild pig
Maharashtra	Nilgai and Wild pig
Gujarat	Nilgai

(c) State Governments utilize the powers vested with them under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to mitigate human wildlife conflict that *inter alia* include scientific management of population by translocation of animals, fertility control of animals, construction of barriers, improvement of habitat, use of deterrents etc. Declaration as vermin for a limited period is a response only for dealing with over population in some areas, outside forests.

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 habitat improvement and conservation of wild animals in the forests. In addition to this, 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 leading to conflict situations.

(d) and (e) Management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. Ministry has issued 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.

श्री मोती लाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात से इंकार किया है कि उन्होंने नीलगायों को मारने की कोई अनुमति नहीं दी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने बिहार में 200 नीलगायों को मारने की अनुमति तो नहीं दी, लेकिन उससे भी कठिन और क्रूरतापूर्ण कार्य किया। आपने वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-3 से हटाकर अनुसूची-5 में सूचीबद्ध करने के बिहार सरकार के अनुरोध को माना। माननीय सभापति महोदय, अनुसूची-3 से निकालकर अनुसूची-5 में इसे देने का मतलब यह हुआ कि राज्य सरकार

को आपने एक साल के लिए पूरी छूट दे दी कि वे नीलगायों को मारें। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो advisory राज्य सरकारों को भेजी, क्या उन राज्य सरकारों ने उसका पालन किया या अंतिम रूप से उन्होंने आपके केवल गोली मारने के आदेश का ही पालन किया?

श्री अनिल माधव दवेः सभापति महोदय, राज्य सरकारों ने जो आवदेन किए थे — आपने बिहार के संदर्भ में विशेषकर जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि वहां के 31 ज़िलों में नीलगाय से और 10 ज़िलों में सूअर प्रजाति से किसानों को जो पीड़ा हो रही थी, उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार ने गत दिसंबर में जो एडवाइज़री जारी की है, जो पत्र लिखा है, उसके अंदर मनुष्य और पशु के बीच में जो संघर्ष है, जिसके मैनेजमेंट के लिए कई प्रकार के सुझाव दिए गए हैं, उसमें "गोली मारने" जैसा कोई सुझाव, कोई पंक्ति, कोई वाक्य प्रयुक्त नहीं है। एक शब्द, जो प्रयोग हुआ है, वह अंग्रेज़ी का 'vermin' शब्द है। यह शब्द इसलिए प्रयोग किया गया है, ताकि वह श्रेणी "3" से श्रेणी "5" के बीच में चला जाए। हमें राज्य सरकारों पर यह भरोसा रखना ही होगा, क्योंकि वे चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं, कि वे इस प्रबंधन के अंदर इस बात का निश्चित तौर पर ध्यान रखेंगी कि किस प्रकार से बाकी अन्य नियमों का पालन हो सके। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि कुल पांच राज्यों ने इसके लिए आवेदन किए थे। उन पांचों राज्यों ने पूरे साल भर उसका विशेष रूप से प्रयोग किया। उन्होंने भी मारने का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया है। दिसंबर में यह एडवाइजरी एक साल पूरा करेगी और हम इसका अध्ययन करके इसके ऊपर पुनः क्या हो सकता है, उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री सभापतिः दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री मोती लाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने उनसे स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा था कि आपने अनुसूची "3" से अनुसूची "5" में डालने के बाद उन्हें पूरा अधिकार दे दिया। आपने पांच राज्यों बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात के बारे में कहा है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा है कि नीलगाय, सूअर या ऐसे जितने भी जानवर हैं, इनकी संख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन कम हो रही है, क्योंकि जंगल कट रहे हैं। जंगल से बाघ या सूअर गांव में, शहर की ओर आने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आपने उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया है? आपके द्वारा केवल एडवाइज़री जारी करने के साथ-साथ अनुसूची "3" से अनुसूची "5" में डालने का मतलब है कि एक साल के लिए उन्हें छूट दे दी गई है कि आप उन्हें मारो। प्रकृति के साथ हम किस प्रकार का खिलवाड़ करते रहे हैं, यह जाहिर है, क्योंकि जानवरों की संख्या कम हो रही है। वन्य जीव, जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए आज किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए आपकी कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन आपने इतना अवश्य कर दिया है कि हम इस पर विचार करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपका यह विचार कहीं वन्य जीवों को समाप्ति की ओर तो नहीं ले जाएगा?

श्री अनिल माधव दवेः सभापति जी, मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अंदर वन्य जीवों की संख्या घट नहीं रही है, बल्कि बढ़ रही है। विशेषकर ये जो तीन श्रेणियां हैं —

1.00 P.M.

नीलगाय, सूअर और विशेष प्रजाति के बंदर, जिनके कारण उत्तरांचल और हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान बहुत परेशान रहते हैं, इन तीनों श्रेणियों के लिए "हत्या" का कोई आदेश केंद्र सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपको भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह भारत देश है, यह बापू का देश है, इसलिए "अनिवार्य हिंसा" और "आवश्यक क्रोध" नाम का कोई प्रपत्र इस देश के अंदर कभी भी जारी नहीं हुआ है और आगे भी नहीं होगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर है ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे पूरा कर लेने दीजिए, मैं उत्तर दे रहा हूं। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम वन्य जीव संरक्षण के संबंध में विचार करेंगे तो हमें उस दो बीघा जमीन के हकदार किसान का भी विचार करना चाहिए, जिसकी लहलहाती फसल शाम के समय, जब वह घर लौटता है तो उसे जवान देखता है, लेकिन जब सुबह लौटता है तो उजड़ जाती है। ऐसा लगता है कि जवान बेटा या जवान बेटी संसार से चली गई हो। हमें उस दो बीघा जमीन के मालिक किसान पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री मोती लाल वोराः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमने "गोली मारने" के आदेश नहीं दिए हैं, लेकिन 200 नीलगायों को गोली से मारा गया है, क्या आप यह बात स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं? बिहार के अंदर आपकी अनुमति देने के बाद 200 नीलगायों को गोली से उड़ाया गया, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Yes' or 'No'?

श्री अनिल माधव दवेः सभापति जी, इस प्रकार का कोई आदेश नहीं है और बिहार सरकार ने भी कोई आदेश नहीं दिया है। जिस टी.वी. रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आप कह रहे हैं, वह एक अलग विषय है, इसके अंदर शासन की या प्रशासन की व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं है।

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I have a specific question. There is a provision in the Wildlife Protection Act that wild animals may be relocated to National Parks or forests, if required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MS. DOLA SEN: My question is: Why did the permission for killing of more than 200 nilgais was accorded without exploring the possibilities of relocating the poor creatures to National Parks or forests?

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Dumping of solar panels and modules

*5. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US, China and other countries are dumping solar panels and solar modules into the country and thereby impacting the domestic manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details of such dumping during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has so far not imposed any anti-dumping duty on such countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRT PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Directorate of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of petition filed by domestic industry. An anti-dumping investigation on imports of solar cells and modules originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and USA was initiated on 23.11.2012. DGAD *vide* its final findings dated 22.05.2014 recommended imposition of anti dumping duty on import of the solar cells and modules from above mentioned countries.

Manufacturers from US, China and other countries are supplying solar cells and modules in India and in some cases the price is much lower than what is being offered by domestic manufacturers. Because of intrnational competition, the domestic manufacturers are impacted.

(b) The total import of solar cells and modules in last three years and current year are given below. However, there is no break-up available to ascertain whether any import out of this can be termed as dumping.

Year	Imports (₹ in crore)
2013-14	4317
2014-15	5051
2015-16	15523
2016-17	936 (up to April, 2016)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reasons are as follows:

(i) The Indian manufacturers gave in writing that they are not interested in continuing with the anti-dumping petition.

(ii) While Government is concerned about domestic manufacturers, Government is also concerned about the price of power which has to be borne by common consumers. Government is providing support to domestic manufactures through a provision of reserving some capacities for domestic cells and modules which gives assured market to domestic manufacturers. Anti dumping duty on some countries still leaves scope for import from all the other countries and does not give assured market for domestic manufacturers.

(iii) Government took a bold decision to increase the target of solar power generation capacity in India from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022. Present domestic manufacturing capacity is not adequate to cater to the yearly targets.

Impact of climate change

*6. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of climate change on different systems including agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out by Government to combat ill effects of climate change in coordination with global agencies; and

(d) if so, the salient features of such action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been undertaken and a report titled "Climate Change and India: 4x4 Assessment-A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Government of India. The report has assessed impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. The study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impact on the relevant sectors.

The study projects a variable rate of agricultural production including decrease in yield in some crops and change in the composition of the forests and net primary productivity. Extreme precipitation events are likely to increase in all the regions. Water yield is projected to increase in the Himalayan Region, whereas it is likely to be variable across other three regions. Malaria is projected to spread to new areas and threats of its transmission are likely to increase in duration.

India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012 includes observed impact, projections on future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change and related issues. NAPCC comprises of eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which addresses the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change on environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC and highlighting State specific issues relating to climate change. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC. Several programmes and activities for sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation are implemented in coordination with and support from multilateral agencies such as Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank and Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Quantity of drinking water used for sanitation purposes

*7. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether quantity of drinking water that is used for sanitation purposes is more than that which is used for drinking purposes in almost all the homes;

(b) if so, how Government proposes to address this problem;

(c) whether Government would consider segregating the supply of water for drinking and sanitation purposes in order to minimise the wastage of drinking water so that the same can be supplied to the areas where there is scarcity of drinking water; and

(d) if so, what would be the cost for taking up such exercise in the whole country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Ministry, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), deals with provision of drinking water to the rural population of the country only. As per the current norms the basic minimum requirement of potable drinking water is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). The vision for rural domestic water supply in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry is to cover all rural households with safe piped drinking water supply with availability of 70 lpcd. However, as an interim measure the norm of 55 lpcd has been fixed and out of this, 3 lpcd is for drinking purpose whereas 10 lpcd is for ablution/toilets (sanitation purposes).

The norms have been fixed taking into consideration the minimum drinking water requirement and the consumer as a unit. The said usage norms are indicative and *inter se* usages may vary depending on the consumer preferences and the demand of the situation.

Bifurcating the usage of water for various purposes *e.g.* sanitation, drinking and other purposes is not practicable/feasible as it would necessitate creation of different supply sources for different end usages and would restrict the *inter se* choice of consumer with regard to usage of water for various domestic purposes.

Plan to meet domestic demand of coal

*8. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited is not increasing its capacity to meet the domestic demand;

(b) the details of demand of coal and existing shortage since 2014; and

(c) what are the plans to improve coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has increased its production from 462.41 Mte. in 2013-14 to 538.75 Mte. in 2015-16. The increase of 76 Mte in actual production achieved by CIL in two years is almost 2.4 times more than the cumulative increase in production for the previous 4 years of 31 Mte.

(b) Details of demand of coal, domestic production and import of coal since 2014 is given below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Domestic Production	Import
2014-15	787.03	609.18	217.78
2015-16	822.36*	638.18	199.88
2016-17@	884.87	724.71	160.16

*Revised estimates as per Niti Aayog.

@As estimated by Niti Aayog for 2016-17.

(c) CIL has prepared a road map to achieve a coal production level of one billion tones by the year 2019-20 for which mines/projects to produce 908 Mt have already been identified and further plans to augments production up to 1000 Mt are being developed.

The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal. Roadmap prepared by the CIL to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20 includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing on-going projects with growth potential.

In additions, CIL has also taken following steps to increase production of coal:

- High capacity mines are being planned with deployment of high capacity/ high productivity equipment in OC and UG mines of CIL.
- Increase in the production from existing mines is being achieved by improving capacity utilisation through efficiency improvement and modernisation
- Action is also being taken to implement on-going projects in time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.
- In order to maintain the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken three major Railway infrastructure projects to be executed by Indian Railways in growing coalfields of SECL, MCL and CCL.
- Exploration capacity is being increased through induction of modern equipment and outsourcing.
- Efforts are being taken up by all subsidiaries for obtaining EC/FC within the scheduled time frame so that projects could able to start production.

Amendments to CRZ Notifications

*9. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notifications recently;

(b) the names of the States which have demanded amendments to CRZ notifications and the issues they have raised and the grounds given;

(c) when the notification was amended last time and what the amended provisions were;

(d) what proposals are given by Goa Government seeking amendments to CRZ notifications; and

(e) the details of each of the proposals and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The recent and last amendment to Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 has been notified on 22nd March, 2016 to extend validity of approved Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) of the coastal States and Union Territories (UTs) up to 31st January, 2017 or till such time the fresh CZMPs are approved by this Ministry, whichever is earlier.

State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, and UT Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have asked for amendments in the CRZ Notification, 2011. The details of the issues raised and their grounds are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Government of Goa has sought following amendments in the Notification:-

(i) Removal of provision that prohibits putting up temporary and seasonal structures between the months of June to August.

(ii) Regularization of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher-folk, which have been constructed in violation of the CRZ Notifications.

(e) The Ministry has issued draft amendment notification inviting comments from the public on the proposal to permit temporary structures during June to August in non-operational mode. The issue of regularisation of dwelling units has been referred to Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee constituted to examine the suggestions of the State Governments for amending CRZ Notification, 2011. The Committee has submitted the report.

Statement

Details of the important issues raised by the Coastal States and Union Territories and their grounds

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Issues Raised
1.	Maharashtra	The State Government has requested to examine the issue of loss of developable land area in Navi Mumbai due to demarcation of the High Tide Line (HTL) based on CRZ Notification 2011, and amend provisions in notification for slum rehabilitation, redevelopment of dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings in Greater Mumbai and classification of Koliwadas/Goathans as CRZ-III and to permit land reclamation for construction of coastal roads in the interest of people of Mumbai.
2.	Karnataka	State Government has requested to amend the Notification to: (i) permit construction of new dwelling within 100 meters from HTL; (ii) permit certain constructions of temporary nature on the seaward side of such road when the roads fall in No Development Zone (NDZ) for temporary tourism related activities and the tourism development on the landward side of the road subject to environmental conditions; and (iii) incorporate special provisions as provided for the States of Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa to address issues faced by local agencies in tourism development.
3.	Kerala	The State Government has requested to amend the notification to.- (i) permit construction of houses/toilet/stores in NDZ of CRZ-III by Fishermen/traditional communities; (ii) reduce NDZ of CRZ-III along the banks of inland water bodies from 100 m to 50 m and 50 m to 10 meter in case of back waters; (iii) remove restriction regarding Floor Space Index and Floor Area Ratio for reconstruction of Dwelling Units in NDZ including the height of the building for slum development projects; and

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Issues Raised
		(iv) permit residential construction on landward of existing authorized structures and approved roads within 50 m of backwater.
		Examine inclusion of Vembanad as a Critically Vulnerable Coastal Area in the Notification as the Vembanad as Ashtamudi and Vembanad Backwaters are Ramasar sites and attracts wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010
4.	General issues raised by other coastal States and UTs	(i) CRZ boundary along tidal influenced water bodies based on salinity ingress in several cases is not practical and this provision should be reviewed.
		(ii) No height restriction for cyclone shelters in the NDZ of CRZ-III.
		(iii) Fishery-related facilities to be permitted in NDZ including certain temporary constructions in the sand dunes.
		(iv) Allocation of abandoned salt pans for fishery related activities where there is acute shortage of land.
		(v) Permit expansion/modernisation of fish-processing units including warehousing
		(vi) Permit small scale non-polluting livelihood/cottage industrial activities in CRZ area.
		(vii) CRZ clearance for foreshore facilities for fishing and fishery allied activities such as traditional fish-processing yards, boat building or repair yards, net mending yards, ice plants, ice storage, auction hall and jetties by Gram Panchayat.

Minimising road accidents and deaths

*10. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in India account for the death of 15 persons every hour, the highest number of road accident deaths in the world;

(b) if so, the number of people killed in road accidents and also the number of people seriously injured or permanently disabled in the country during the last three years;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to minimise road accidents and to save innocent lives from road accidents in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The analysis of road accident data 2015 received from Police Departments of all States/UTs reveals that 17 lives are lost on an average every hour in the country. During 2015, the total number of persons killed in road accidents were 1,46,133.

(b) The information regarding total number of persons killed and grievously injured in road accidents in India during the last three calendar year from 2013 to 2015 is given below:-

Year	Total number of persons killed	Total number of persons grievously injured
2013	1,37,572	1,74,027
2014	1,39,671	1,77,839
2015	1,46,133	1,81,471

(c) and (d) 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.

Additional water storage in Okhla Water Works

†*11. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional water storage had been arranged in Okhla water works for the smooth supply of water in Okhla legislative constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a project for installation of water plant at Mathura Road was started by the Delhi Government to meet the shortage of water in Okhla Badarpur legislative constituency and if so, the details thereof along with the details of cost and the supply; and

(c) the details of areas to be benefited by this project?

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI) (a) No, Sir. No additional water storage has been provided in Okhla water works.

(b) Delhi Government has informed that a Scheme "Rehabilitation and up-gradation of 12 Million Gallon per Day (MGD) Water Treatment Plant at Okhla and its allied works including revamping of raw water source Ranney Wells on Design, Build and operate Basis" has been sanctioned by Delhi Jal Board for ₹ 118.24 cr.

(c) The areas to be benefitted from the above project are Zakir Nagar, Batla House, Okhla Vihar, Hazi Colony, Abdul Fazal Enclave, Shaheen Bagh, Nai Basti, Taimoor Nagar and adjoining area of Delhi.

Mass Plantation Programmes

*12. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) what are various programmes undertaken by Government for mass plantation in various parts and States of the country during the last two years;

(b) whether Government is planning to make it a mass movement, keeping in view the increasing environment pollution scenario in the country particularly in the metro cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining landscapes. These Schemes are implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. Under NAP, an amount of about ₹ 3639.28 crores has been released to the States for afforestation in an area of about 21 lakh hectare since its inception in 2000-02 to 2015-16 whereas the Central Assistance of ₹ 132.69 crores has been released during 2011-12 to 2015-16 under GIM. Details of State-wise sanctioned area and fund released during the last two years under NAP and GIM is given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

This Ministry has also initiated "Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana" and issued guidelines to all States/UTs under the Scheme on 18.08.2015 which aim to create at least one "City Forest" ranging from 20 to 100 hectares, based on the availability of land,

across 200 metro/class-1 cities/cities with Municipal Corporation covering 27 States/ UTs involving the civil society in the plantation activity with an objective to address the issue of increasing environmental pollution.

Partnership plantations with Ministry of Railways along the railway lines, with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) along National Highways and under Namami Gange Yojana in the Ganga River Basin of five States have also been initiated.

The fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter alia*, is also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. The CAMPA Bill is also with the Parliament which *inter alia* envisages release of about ₹ 40,000 crores of CAMPA corpus fund to the States to give a massive thrust to afforestation activity in the country.

Besides, afforestation being the multi-departmental effort, is also taken up under Centrally Sponsored MGNREGA Scheme, Integrated Watershed Management Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, etc. and various State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes involving large scale people's participation. Accordingly various States *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Tamil Nadu have taken up the plantation activity as mass campaign.

Statement-I

(A) National Afforestation Programme: Details of funds released and afforestation area sanctioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)		Area Sanctioned (in hectares)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56	0.87	810	913
2.	Bihar	7.00	5.01	1786	2500
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	10.20	4699	4475
4.	Gujarat	10.50	0.00	5284	0
5.	Haryana	11.00	8.54	1900	2755
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73	0.72	2237	2195
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	0.00	1606	0
8.	Jharkhand	8.60	0.00	3924	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	21.35	0.00	2900	0
10.	Kerala	2.82	1.05	1478	2580
11.	Madhya Pradesh	21.00	1.02	4786	0
12.	Maharashtra	35.00	9.45	6647	3655
13.	Odisha	17.92	14.90	6535	4135
14.	Punjab	1.87	9.49	1628	1980
15.	Rajasthan	3.35	0.00	2550	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	4.25	0.75	750	800
17.	Telangana	2.03	1.42	795	1500
18.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	0.00	8548	0
19.	Uttarakhand	2.50	2.68	1330	2985
20.	West Bengal	0.78	3.05	2495	2132
	Total (Other States)	190.85	69.15	62688	32605
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00	1000	0
22.	Assam	0.00	2.56	0	0
23.	Manipur	8.00	3.67	1835	0
24.	Meghalaya	3.61	1.35	0	0
25.	Mizoram	15.00	10.17	3135	905
26.	Nagaland	11.00	0.00	2130	0
27.	Sikkim	6.00	1.52	1851	0
28.	Tripura	9.17	5.73	1796	2476
	Total (NE States)	52.93	25.00	11747	3381
	Grand Total	243.78	94.16	74435	35986

Statement-II

(B) National Mission on Green India: Statement showing State-wise release of fund under GIM during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14*	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127.2	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-

Sl. No.	States	2013-14*	2014-15	2015-16
4.	Bihar	224.85	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2338.55
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	105.53
12.	Kerala	-	-	914.82**
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	-	834.84
16.	Meghalaya	89.7	-	-
17.	Mizoram	223.65	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	182.92
20.	Punjab	-	-	611.53**
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	299.55	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	2020.9**
27.	West Bengal	300.75	-	-
	TOTAL	1265.7	0	7009.09

*The funds were allocated for carrying out preparatory activities for GIM, prior to the approval of the Mission.

**The funds have been re-appropriated in the current financial year.

Funds spent for rain water harvesting

†*13. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any programme for converting rain water into drinking water in the country;

(b) the levels at which it is proposed to harvest rain water;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for conservation of rain water at village and town levels; and

(d) the quantum of funds spent by Government during the last three years for rain water harvesting in order to deal with drinking water crisis?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) There is no specific programme for converting rain water into drinking water in the country. However, rain water can be used for various purposes including water for drinking.

(c) and (d) For conservation of rain water following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country.
- Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation", in priority areas.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- 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.

Formulation of Scheme for Stray Animals

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

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme for stray animals especially monkeys to protect them from road accidents and to protect the crops from them also in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to release such animals to their natural habitat or handed them over to zoos; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Wild animals sometimes meet road accidents while crossing the roads within or adjacent to forests. While there are programmes for conservation of wild animals which include activities for habitat improvement, there is no specific scheme for protecting the animals from road accidents. In case of roads passing through or close to forest areas which have high density of wildlife, appropriate signages for caution to the passing traffic regarding presence of wildlife are provided and speed restrictions are imposed at the stretches where found necessary.

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 habitat improvement and conservation of wild animals in the forests. 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.

Further, several States Government, especially Himachal Pradesh has also undertaken awareness programmes among the general public through Doordarshan and All India Radio with a view to discourage public feeding of Monkeys. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has reported that the State has also formulated a 'Habitat Enrichment Plantation Model Plan' *inter-alia*, to plant fruit bearing trees so that monkeys do not come out to agricultural field in search of food.

(c) and (d) Due to non-availability of alternate suitable habitats, State Government of Himachal Pradesh has not undertaken any translocation of wild animals. However, some States/Union Territory Government like the NCT of Delhi has translocated monkeys captured from the urban areas of Delhi to neighbouring forest areas including Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary.

Supply of coal to Small and Medium Industrial Units

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

(a) whether the small and medium industrial units are facing shortage of supply of coal from the agencies nominated by State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply during the last year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to ensure supply of coal to small and medium industrial units up to their demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007 eight million tonnes (8MT) of coal is earmarked for small and medium sector consumers with requirement of less than 4200 tonnes per annum. CIL has not received any request for additional quantity in this category.

For enhancing ease of business and improving transparency, a web portal has been launched which provides small and medium consumers access to information about State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) and availability and booking/supply of coal in public domain. It also provides a platform to consumers for feedback.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Sand stowing of coal mines

1. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether sand stowing of various underground coal mines in the country has been undertaken and evaluated, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the coal-mining companies are liable for not undertaking sand stowing as per stipulations, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha and the corrective action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether possibility of man-made earthquakes has been evaluated on account of improper sand stowing of coal mines, particularly in seismic zone-III; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal is extracted mainly by Bord and Pillar method in underground mines. In this method, initially a mine is developed forming coal pillars and subsequently coal pillars are extracted either through caving method or by stowing method where surface structures are to be protected over the mined out areas. In case of stowing method, sand is filled in the voids created by extraction of coal from underground mines. In 2016-17 MCL/Odisha State has given proposal of sand stowing for a quantity of 72400 cubic meters. Details of stowing done in the last three years State-wise in various coal mines are given as below:

Details of sand stowing during last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of Company/States	Qty. Approved by CCDAC (m^3) (Coal Conservation and Development Advisory Committee)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal (ECL)	1696598	2082610	1766602
2.	Jharkhand (BCCL)	110182	103770	117436
3.	Jharkhand (CCL)	105744	29480	22781
4.	Maharastra (WCL)	1006619	773225	859754
5.	Odisha (MCL)	4645	0	0
	TOTAL (CIL)	3015241	3059172	2848500

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Telangana (SCCL)	2744951	3093663	2945207
7.	Jharkhand (IISCO)	73906	115684	128630
8.	Jharkhand (TATA)	357651	386080	336488
	Total (Non-CIL)	3176508	3595427	3410325
	Grand Total	6191749	6654599	6258825

Sand stowing is needed when surface features are required to be protected. Any extraction of coal pillars earlier by caving or by stowing method can only be done after getting permission from Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). Regular inspections of mine workings are done by officials of DGMS and the officials are empowered to take actions its sand stowing as per the approved conditions was not undertaken. The Owner/Agent/Manager of the mine has to furnish monthly statement of quantity of sand stowed.

(c) and (d) So far there is no record of man-made earthquake due to underground mines.

Synergy between power and coal sector

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The amount of coal imported during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 166.86 Mte, 217.78 Mte and 199.88 Mte (provisional) respectively.

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

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

(i) The availability of coal is regularly monitored at the highest level resulting in increased supply of domestic coal.

(ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to certain power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.

(iii) Rationalization of coal linkages.

(iv) Allowing coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants.

(v) Correction in coal grades through reassessment.

(vi) Correction in grade slippage through third party sampling.

(vii) 100% crushed coal is supplied from Coal India Limited.

(viii) Coal India will supply 100% washed coal of G10 grade and above from 1st October 2018 as per MoEF guidelines.

(ix) NTPC has achieved savings of approximately 30 paise/unit (approximately ₹ 550 cr/month) due to rationalization of coal linkage/reduction of imports. Further, due to various efficiency measures *e.g.* reduction in grade slippage, installation of new super critical units, the specific coal consumption (coal consumed/unit) in 1st quarter of financial year 2016-17 has come down by 2.9% as compared to corresponding quarter in previous financial year.

Best quality coal mines in Meghalaya

†3. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the best quality coal mines are available in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, whether the coal mining has been banned in the State;

(c) if so, when this ban was imposed and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would consider to start mining work resolving the reasons of ban; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) High quality coals in thin seams occur in mines in Meghalaya State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (e) National Green Tribunal (NGT) in its order dated 17.04.2014, directed the Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya and the Director General of Police, State of Meghalaya to ensure that rat-hole mining/illegal mining in Meghalaya is stopped forthwith and no illegal transport of coal takes place.

Government of Meghalaya, Mining and Geology Department had forwarded a copy of draft Mining Guidelines for regulating coal mining activities in Meghalaya as ordered by NGT. However, the guidelines submitted by the Government of Meghayala were not in conformity with the existing statutory provisions of MMDR Act, 1957. Hence the Government of Meghalaya was asked to reframe the guidelines. Government of Meghalaya has not submitted modified guidelines.

Rehabilitation of farmers affected by Singareni Collieries

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

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers affected by Singareni Collieries OCP-4 project have not been rehabilitated properly; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to help the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Medapalli Opencast Mine in Ramagundem-I Area of Karimnagar District which is locally known as OCP-4 is in operation with remaining life of 4 to 5 years only. No such issue of rehabilitation is involved in this mine.

Transportation of coal

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to ship the coal through coasts;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether shipping of coal through coast is considered economic than through railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As part of the National Perspective Plan, April 2016, coastal shipping potential of 140 MMTPA of coal has been identified. The identified potential will be from despatch of coal from the mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited in Odisha to the coastal power plants in Southern and Western Maritime States using the rail-sea-rail route.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted on 14th March, 2016 to develop a strategy and implementation roadmap for the coastal shipping of coal and other commodities/products.

(c) As part of the National Perspective Plan, April 2016, it has been estimated that the cost per tonne per km by coastal shipping is lower than that by rail for coal movement through identified routes as above.

Supply of coal by CIL

6. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has not supplied at least 65 per cent of the quantity assured in the Letter of Assurances issued to the projects;

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

(c) whether even the minimum quantity is not dispatched because of inadequate wagon allotment and dispatch by railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the extant policy of Government, coal is supplied from CIL sources to various power plants in the country under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) as per quantity and quality of coal specified therein. Under FSA, coal supply has been assured to the tune of 90% and 80% of committed quantity for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned up to March, 2009 and after March, 2009 respectively. As per the letter dated 17.07.2013, CIL was directed to sign FSAs' for the domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% of ACQ for the remaining four years of the Twelfth Plan for the power plants having normal coal linkages.

By and large, CIL has been dispatching more than 95% of the targets fixed in the supply plan finalised as part of Annual Plan by Ministry of Coal. Coal despatch to Power Utilities has been 95% of targets in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (details in the table below):

Despatch of coal and products to power utility sector from CIL

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Target	Despatch	Mat (in %)
2013-14	376.18	353.83	95
2014-15	404.38	385.39	95
2015-16 (Provisional)	430.68	408.75	95

The coal stock with TPPs was 26.1 MT equivalent to 18 days' requirement as on 31.03.2015. That has increased to 38.9 MT equivalent to 27 days' requirement as on 31.03.2016.

(c) and (d) Railway is supplying rakes as per demand and the availability of wagons is adequate for meeting the demand for rail transport. However, demand supply imbalances, which arise intermittently on account of various factors, like fluctuations in demand, disruption in traffic flows, congestion on select routes and terminals etc. are addressed on real time basis.

Monitoring mechanism for production and dispatch from coal mines

7. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism for the quantum of production and dispatch from coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Based on Annual Plan, month-wise and subsidiary-wise production and dispatch plan–Annual Action Plan is prepared and closely monitored at Subsidiary, CIL and Ministry level against the target set. Subsequently, it is reviewed every quarter.

Shortage of coal

8. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of coal in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to meet the shortfall of coal through import during current fiscal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, there is no reported shortage of coal. The coal stock with TPPs has increased to 38.9 MT (equivalent to 27 days requirement) as on 31.03.2016 from 26.1 MT (equivalent to 18 days requirement as on 31.03.2015). The import of coal in the country has increased from 48.6 Mte. in 2009-10 to 217.78 Mte in 2014-15. As per CCO reports, during the year 2015-16, import of coal declined by 8.2% over the corresponding period of the previous year 2014-15 while the coal

production in 2015-16 grew up by 4.8% over coal production in 2014-15. Due to limited availability of coking coal and power plants based on imported coal, certain amount of coal imports is inevitable. However, the rising trend (48.6 Mte in 2009-10 to 217.78 Mte in 2014-15) in coal imports has been reversed.

The Government seeks to meet the rising domestic demand by increasing the domestic production of coal to the extent possible by facilitating environmental clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have also been taken by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries to improve the production of coal by adopting latest available technologies such as Continuous Miners, Selective Mining, Surface Miners and Clean Coal Technologies, Coal Sizing and Sampling Technologies. A roadmap has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance production of coal by 2019-20. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential.

Revenue generation from Coal Tax

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

(a) whether the Coal Tax has been increased from 50 rupees (US$ 0.82) to 100 rupees (US$ 1.64) per metric ton and the revenue generated from this tax are being pumped into the National Clean Energy Fund, which still remains underutilized due to a serious lack of strategy; and

(b) if so, the details of funds generated and utilized and the reasons for under utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Through Finance Bill 2010-11 a corpus called National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created out of cess on coal produced/imported ("polluter pays" principle) for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy or for any other purpose relating thereto.

The coal cess was collected at ₹ 50.00 per tonne of coal since June 22, 2010 which was extended in Budget 2014-15 to ₹ 100.00 per tonne of coal *w.e.f.* 11.07.2014. The same was increased to ₹ 200.00 per tonne *w.e.f.* 01.03.2015 in the 2015-16 Budget. Further, the coal cess was increased to ₹ 400 per tonne in the Union Budget 2016-17 and the same has been renamed as Clean Environment Cess.

Till date IMG has recommended 55 projects with total VGF of ₹ 34811.19 crore spread over different years.

Details of fund position in NCEF

(₹ in crore)

Year	Coal Cess Collected	Amount transferred to NCEF	Projects recommended by IMG to be financed from NCEF	Amounts financed from NCEF for projects
2010-11	1,066.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
2011-12	2,579.55	1,066.46	566.50	220.75
2012-13	3053.19	1,500.00	2715.11	246.43
2013-14	3,471.98	1,650.00	1060.22	1218.78
2014-15	5393.46	4,700.00	12000.17	2087.99
2015-16 (RE)	12,623.33	4,700.00	18469.47	5247.09
2016-17 (BE)	26,148.20 (likely)	8,447.00	-	-
TOTAL	54336.17	25810.46	34811.19	9021.04

Coal production

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

(a) whether Government has any plan related to coal production to double to 1 billion tones by 2019 in the country without compromising environment security; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has prepared a roadmap to augment production capacity to 1 Billion Tonne by 2019-20. It has already identified projects for 908 Million Tonnes and further plans to augment production up to 1000 MT are being developed. Subsidiary-wise breakup is given as under:

(Million Tonne)

Company	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
ECL	42.03	46.90	51.70	56.60	62.00
BCCL	35.51	37.00	41.00	46.00	53.00
CCL	60.50	67.00	80.00	102.00	133.00
NCL	80.00	82.00	90.00	99.00	110.00

Company	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
WCL	45.00	48.00	50.00	55.00	60.00
SECL	135.00	149.00	161.00	193.10	239.60
MCL	150.00	167.00	187.00	222.00	250.00
CIL	584.04	597.60	660.70	773.70	908.10

Environmental Clearance is mandatory for taking up the project envisaged.

Supply of coal to TPPs

†11. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity of coal supplied in tonnes to the thermal power plants (TPPs) during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) out of the above the details of quantum of coal imported and quantum of coal indigenously produced in coal mines, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The quantum of coal supplied/dispatched to thermal power plants and the quantum of coal imported by power utilities (as reported by power utilities) during last five years are as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

Source	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
CIL	312.1	345.4	353.8	385.7	409.1
SCCL	36.9	38.2	34.3	39.2	47.3
Captive	22.1	22.7	22.6	31.9	23.9
E-Auction	6.2	5.2	7.4	6.3	13.5
TOTAL (Domestic)	377.3	411.5	418.1	463.1	493.8
Import (Blending)	27.5	31.6	37.8	48.5	37.1
Imported coal based	17.7	31.7	42.2	42.7	43.5
TOTAL (Import)	45.2	63.2	80.0	91.2	80.6
GRAND TOTAL	422.5	474.7	498.1	554.3	574.3

Import of coal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite being the third largest producer of coal, it is still heavily dependent on coal imports and India is set to surpass China to become the world's largest thermal coal importer; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and the plan to control price of finished goods/ services which are dependent on coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per CCO, the comparative import of coal by China and India between 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given below.

(in million tonnes)

Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Source
China	288.79	327.18	291.58	International Energy Agency
India	145.79	166.86	217.78	DGCI and S

CIL produces around 80% of coal in India. Total coal production by CIL has increased from 462.4 Mte in 2013-14 to 538.75 Mte in 2015-16. On account of this increased production by CIL, 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 of the previous year. Import of coal projected for the year 2016-17 by Niti Aayog is 160.16 Mte.

(b) Augment supply of coal, CIL has undertaken a mix of strategies for narrowing the domestic demand-supply gap that address short to medium term imperatives and also technological and human resource related issues. CIL has envisaged to produce 1 Billion Tonne of coal in 2019-20 from the level of production of 538.75 Mt in 2015-16. For evacuation of such huge coal to destination, CIL has planned for construction of 3 major Railway Infrastructure Projects to be executed by Indian Railways in growing coalfields of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Positivity of such steps have already manifested themselves in decline in imports in 2015-16 (since 2014-15).

However, in view of low supply of high quality coal in the country, low ash coal will continue to be imported by the user industries.

In order to control price of finished goods/services which are dependent on coal, the pricing of outputs of two major coal consuming sectors *viz* power and fertilizer is regulated by Government/regulatory authorities.

Road infrastructure for coal supply

†13. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road infrastructure is insufficient for immediate and timely transportation of coal in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government has taken any special steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the amount spent for construction of road infrastructure for this purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The State Governments are responsible for development and maintenance of State Roads including those State Roads which are used for transportation of coal. Development and Maintenance of NHs in the country is a continuous process and the works are, accordingly, taken up depending upon traffic density, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also taken up various specific programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package, Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc., for development of NHs and some of the identified State Roads.

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/utilized for development of NHs during each of the last three years by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/utilized for development of NHs during each of the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation			Expenditure		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187.62	263.51	350.00	187.62	263.51	311.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.09	0.50	2.40	1.09	0.50	1.83
3.	Assam	198.05	139.24	75.00	198.05	139.24	73.30
4.	Bihar	266.55	267.38	475.00	266.55	267.38	474.95
5.	Chandigarh	0.92	4.95	1.00	0.92	4.95	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.15	61.94	60.00	21.28	61.94	37.80
7.	Delhi	3.67	0.05	1.00	3.67	0.05	0.00
8.	Goa	20.66	17.72	120.00	20.66	17.72	119.98
9.	Gujarat	134.48	203.25	225.00	134.48	203.25	223.62
10.	Haryana	53.51	60.48	90.00	53.51	60.48	89.86
11.	Himachal Pradesh	99.74	134.57	140.00	99.74	134.57	139.95
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	22.86
13.	Jharkhand	70.32	63.83	35.00	70.32	63.83	38.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Karnataka	164.24	199.90	275.00	164.24	199.90	282.01
15.	Kerala	268.46	67.18	130.00	258.84	67.18	134.41
16.	Madhya Pradesh	123.90	196.30	360.00	123.88	196.30	351.56
17.	Maharashtra	175.76	136.75	110.00	175.76	136.75	104.93
18.	Manipur	54.39	32.60	40.00	54.39	32.60	40.00
19.	Meghalaya	34.00	43.41	15.00	33.61	43.41	15.00
20.	Mizoram	22.11	39.53	35.00	20.57	39.53	28.50
21.	Nagaland	44.65	46.20	50.00	44.65	46.20	46.27
22.	Odisha	229.02	291.07	280.00	229.02	291.07	280.80
23.	Puducherry	10.00	12.73	20.00	10.00	12.73	18.10
24.	Punjab	113.24	256.66	200.00	113.24	256.66	203.06
25.	Rajasthan	203.48	106.64	570.00	203.48	106.64	569.62
26.	Tamil Nadu	210.24	119.83	330.00	210.24	119.83	329.98
27.	Telangana	0.00	47.30	130.00	0.00	47.30	126.10
28.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	284.14	241.20	559.00	284.14	241.20	556.40
30.	Uttarakhand	84.09	167.47	244.24	84.09	167.47	243.88
31.	West Bengal	134.10	283.50	650.00	134.10	283.50	653.05

32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.53	14.61	2.00	9.53	14.61	1.59
33.	Other Projects under NH (O)*	341.42	758.29	512.17	2,905.14	2,607.95	446.47
34.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	12,572.29	15,613.81	27,890.36	12,572.27	15,613.42	27,888.04
35.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	434.00	292.00		414.25	268.79	
36.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	2,994.00	3,000.00	4,900.00	3,009.27	2,843.33	4,812.51
37.	Special Programme for Development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road*	1,035.00	1,174.00	1,121.00	1,021.02	1,164.59	996.11
38.	EAP *	42.50	276.00	800.00	0.00	239.93	763.42
39.	PBFF		100.00	50.00		37.98	48.29
40.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	8,000.00	7,611.11	42,694.50	7,942.13	3,343.40	23,281.00
	TOTAL	20,648.32	24,734.40	40,878.17	23,133.62	26,296.29	40,473.34

*State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

Setting up of bio-toilets in village panchayats

14. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has any proposal to set up bio-toilets in a large number of village panchayats in the country;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to expand the scheme throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all the village panchayats are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBMG)] to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the States are free to choose any technology for safe disposal of excreta, including bio-toilets. Incentive of ₹ 12,000 is available for individual toilets. Additional cost is to be incurred by the State Government from their own resources.

Challenges faced by SBM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is facing challenges such as inadequate funds and struggling to bring in behavioral change in the rural population;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps/measures for providing adequate funds for spending and for propaganda of the mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue and adequacy of funds is secondary. 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.

(c) and (d) The resources for the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are available through:-

- Budgetary allocations to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- External Assistance
- Contributions to the Swachh Bharat Kosh;
- Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Open defecation

†16. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons going for open defecation has come down in the country because of cleanliness programme and campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the achievement is not as per the expectation in proportion to the amount spent for construction of toilets by the Central Government during the last two years throughout the country;

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

(e) the percentage of rural families of Madhya Pradesh which is still deprived of toilet facility?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on 2.10.2014, Sanitation Coverage in rural areas was 42.01%. This has increased to 52.97% as on 11.07.2016.

(c) No, Sir. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for the year 2014-15 for individual latrines, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly, 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM (G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 31.03.2015. Further, 13 Districts, 178 Blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.03.2016.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 57.51% rural families of Madhya Pradesh do not have toilets as on 11.7.2016.

Providing technical and financial help to States under NRDWP

†17. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is providing technical and financial help to the States through the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts in M.P. that are facing shortage of supply of drinking water, at present;

(d) whether the Central Government has provided sufficient technical and financial assistance to the State Government to ensure the required supply of drinking water to those districts of M.P. that are facing shortage of supply of drinking water; and

(e) if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rural Water Supply is a State Subject. Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. State Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

rural drinking water supply schemes. The pace of coverage of rural water supply in general and through pipes in particular varies from State to State depending upon the terrain/geographical conditions of the State and their utilization of the available funds, both Central as well as State shares. However, in order to review the status and pace of coverage, every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan meetings are held with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States for field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. The Ministry also organises workshops on technical matters wherein best practices and other issues are showcased/shared/deliberated by the States/resource persons for benefits of all.

(c) to (e) As reported by State Government of Madhya Pradesh, at present due to sufficient rains, no district is facing shortage of drinking water, but there are habitations of partially covered category where drinking water is not being supplied as per norms.

Central Government has provided sufficient technical support to the State. However, in view of enhanced devolution of funds to States under 14th Finance Commission, the Central share allocation of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to all States including Madhya Pradesh has been reduced. This may affect the progress of implementation rural water supply schemes.

Swachh Bharat Mission

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

(a) whether Government has assessed the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government considers the need for a mid-course correction for better results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly reviews the programme. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a spurt in the progress made under

the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 31.03.2015 against target of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 2179944 latrines (14.53%) have been constructed as on 11.07.2016. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 198.69 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM (G) as on 11.07.2016. In addition to these, 12.75 lakh toilets have been constructed under MGNREGA since 2.10.2014. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.76%. This has increased to 52.97% as on 11.07.2016. Also, 16 Districts, 210 Blocks, 28710 GPs and 65533 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 11.07.2016.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of toilets along with bathrooms in rural areas

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

(a) whether Government has received suggestions that bathrooms should be built alongwith toilets in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider making changes in the basic concept of the programme; and

(c) whether Government would fix any time-frame for completing the project across the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilising toilets constructed under SBM

20. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toilets built under the Swachh Bharat Mission which are lying unused or are being used as garbage bins; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to make these toilets usable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 published by National Sample Survey Office, Government of India, it has been reported that, in rural India, for the households having toilets, 95.6% are using it.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 to construct toilets. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is also laying more focus on behaviour change and usage of toilets. The focus on capacity building has been increased, since there is a need to improve skills, especially those pertaining to community processes and triggering for collective behaviour change.

Construction initiatives for building toilets

21. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the construction initiatives offered by Government to the States for building toilets; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to bring clarity on these initiatives to make them implementable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial support to States in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The emphasis is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the Gram Panchayat (GP) level; and giving flexibility to the States to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

Funds for drinking water and sanitation

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

(a) the details of drinking water and sanitation schemes started in the country during the last three years;

(b) the State/region-wise details of funds released under these schemes during that period;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for completion of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical and financial assistance. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement Drinking Water Supply Schemes. Drinking Water Schemes/ projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. The States have a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects.

As per the information entered by the States in the Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 14.07.2016, the year-wise details of scheme sanctioned and commenced during last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, State-wise details of achievements (coverage of habitations with availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water) made during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise details of funds released during the last three years are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under SBM (G), there is provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) of ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behavior change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach. Details of State/UT-wise Central share released during last 3 years under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. However, States have been advised to provide 8 to 10 lpcd safe drinking water through Community Water Purification Plants or surface water based piped water supply schemes in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March 2017.

The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019.

Statement-I

Details of schemes sanctioned and commenced during the last three years

Sl. No.	State Name	In last 3 years Sanctioned and Commenced Schemes as on 14.07.2015							
		Total		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
		Sanctioned	Commenced	Sanctioned	Commenced	Sanctioned	Commenced	Sanctioned	Commenced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	16	8	16	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12342	19118	6525	12303	4549	5671	1268	1144
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1129	1883	500	1075	444	445	185	363
4.	Assam	28343	29995	9529	11268	13430	11470	5384	7257
5.	Bihar	15428	16198	6285	7002	6919	6791	2224	2405
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	78489	79773	26430	27299	33203	33466	18856	19008
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12.	Gujarat	16299	16127	7526	7460	5334	5501	3439	3166
13.	Haryana	2209	2257	776	790	369	348	1064	1119
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3237	3276	1436	1719	1352	1097	449	460
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7488	7169	1574	1320	3616	3553	2298	2296
16.	Jharkhand	64288	62309	22587	22797	30137	28858	11564	10654
17.	Karnataka	155772	156220	71354	71665	50898	50709	33520	33846
18.	Kerala	272	315	224	256	43	27	5	32
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	106995	107747	43710	44279	34422	34283	28863	29185
21.	Maharashtra	31491	32231	11514	11796	14030	14180	5947	6255
22.	Manipur	651	783	269	449	250	204	132	130
23.	Meghalaya	300	996	129	735	46	237	125	24
24.	Mizoram	113	112	41	41	65	65	7	6
25.	Nagaland	1283	1153	179	53	535	515	569	585
26.	Odisha	127672	127754	44302	45335	49521	48789	33849	33630
27.	Puducherry	72	72	12	12	30	33	30	27
28.	Punjab	3909	3805	1181	1892	1767	1344	961	569
29.	Rajasthan	12580	13038	7040	7650	4354	4267	1186	1121
30.	Sikkim	674	683	624	618	50	65	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	28820	28796	13376	13367	15287	15254	157	175
32.	Telangana	5450	14803	3495	10321	799	2942	1156	1540
33.	Tripura	13472	13338	4119	4848	7611	6539	1742	1951
34.	Uttar Pradesh	163490	164325	86440	87811	54917	55782	22133	20732
35.	Uttarakhand	2114	2492	779	1171	1004	949	331	372
36.	West Bengal	72982	71635	7919	8824	44256	44096	20807	18715
	TOTAL	957372	978419	379883	404172	379238	377480	198251	196767

Statement-II

State-wise details of achievements made during last three years in terms of coverage of habitations under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State	Achievement (Nos. of habitations)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6378	2819	1905
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	369	214	143
4.	Assam	6552	6399	1659
5.	Bihar	12787	12236	7189
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11832	12173	3670
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	4085	2509	1193
12.	Haryana	702	523	317
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2587	2560	1536
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	901	642	233
15.	Jharkhand	12546	9185	1868
16.	Karnataka	17522	15398	19791
17.	Kerala	356	221	432
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13858	12378	11478
20.	Maharashtra	4064	3747	1566
21.	Manipur	260	224	80
22.	Meghalaya	549	285	242
23.	Mizoram	57	51	28
24.	Nagaland	155	190	168
25.	Odisha	18447	20521	15224
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Punjab	1227	570	251
28.	Rajasthan	4244	3513	2763
29.	Sikkim	87	128	81
30.	Tamil Nadu	5742	8622	1390
31.	Telangana	—	2143	1669
32.	Tripura	1120	1538	938
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22666	10461	4300
34.	Uttarakhand	988	976	479
35.	West Bengal	3347	5891	5295
	TOTAL	153428	136117	85888

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds (₹ in crore) released during last three years under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.81	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	631.52	377.78	170.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.32	109.83	65.40
4.	Assam	514.98	545.87	214.11
5.	Bihar	338.95	340.48	202.73
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	135.2	150.74	60.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00
10.	Goa	0	0	1.66
11.	Gujarat	515.07	405.58	238.91
12.	Haryana	229.52	277.98	122.65
13.	Himachal Pradesh	130.81	120.89	64.38
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	414.82	474.41	192.12
15.	Jharkhand	243.29	175.18	82.09

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
16.	Karnataka	897.29	563.91	278.08
17.	Kerala	212.04	124.1	48.05
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	474.95	440.18	193.73
20.	Maharashtra	690.27	748.23	330.88
21.	Manipur	55.3	88.54	27.92
22.	Meghalaya	103.4	69.5	31.24
23.	Mizoram	44.89	34.5	17.32
24.	Nagaland	61.07	101.44	38.53
25.	Odisha	317.07	230.67	103.19
26.	Puducherry	0.06	0	0.00
27.	Punjab	147.95	97.38	42.79
28.	Rajasthan	1332.49	1304.64	526.75
29.	Sikkim	26.56	31.7	12.05
30.	Tamil Nadu	387.11	382.46	182.35
31.	Telangana		212.24	97.71
32.	Tripura	89.93	68.31	31.68
33.	Uttar Pradesh	794.93	1036.3	450.31
34.	Uttarakhand	87.61	111.48	60.06
35.	West Bengal	485.83	431.09	216.85
	TOTAL	9600.32	9056.22	4104.58

Statement-IV

Details of State/UT-wise Central share released during last 3 years under SBM(G)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3.40
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.10	234.17
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	14.61	38.71

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Assam	41.81	185.78	474.27
Bihar	0.00	0.00	221.55
Chhattisgarh	0.00	28.12	144.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05
Gujarat	52.64	156.07	478.22
Haryana	131.18	5.93	32.76
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	130.17	4.37
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	103.08	4.05
Jharkhand	0.00	23.05	97.32
Karnataka	65.95	312.57	450.77
Kerala	43.01	33.97	8.50
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	0.00	374.33
Maharashtra	36.46	236.11	567.45
Manipur	0.00	9.18	44.19
Meghalaya	103.04	0.00	35.65
Mizoram	8.06	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.00	20.87	10.83
Odisha	0.00	65.84	571.50
Puducherry	0.00	2.00	4.40
Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.70
Rajasthan	0.00	271.57	938.73
Sikkim	8.25	3.89	6.12
Tamil Nadu	311.92	205.12	78.94
Telangana	0.00	105.62	128.39
Tripura	14.01	50.65	38.89
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	237.99	565.39
Uttarakhand	5.28	40.52	49.37
West Bengal	111.47	371.52	712.92
TOTAL	2190.28	2730.33	6362.96

Funds from foreign agencies for drinking water and sanitation projects

23. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign agencies are funding drinking water projects under implementation in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the names of the funding agencies and projects they are supporting in States and Union Territories;

(c) the impact of the project and the additional households to be covered under these projects;

(d) whether State of Kerala has submitted any project for drinking water and sanitation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The names of the foreign funding agencies supporting the drinking water projects under implementation in various States and Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of impact in the form of Population/households covered by these projects are given in Statement (*See* below).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), a World Bank Project to support the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been approved by Union Cabinet on 23.3.2016 with project cost of ₹ 9000 crore. The Project basically provides for incentivising States on the basis of their performance in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The performance of the States will be gauged through an independent survey based measurement of certain performance indicators, called the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). As the World Bank supported incentivisation project has become effective only recently, no funds have been released yet to any State.

(d) and (e) There is one ongoing project from State of Kerala as mentioned at S.No. 1 of Statement This Ministry has no other project proposal from State of Kerala in hand.

Statement

Names and details of the foreign funding agencies supporting the drinking water projects under implementation in various States/UTs and their impact on population

Sl. No.	Name of State	Project Name	Period	Population/household to be covered	Funded by	Amount of External Aid	Status
1.	Kerala	Jalnidhi-II	2011-2017	11,50,848 Persons	World Bank	US$ 241.2 Million	Ongoing
2.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Jalswarajya-II Program	2014-2020	8.11 Lakh Persons	World Bank	US$ 165 Million	Ongoing
3.	Telangana	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Telangana RWSSP)	2010-2014 extended to 29.11.2016	10,30,000 Persons	World Bank	₹ 318.60 crore	Ongoing
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (APRWSSP)	2010-2014 extended to 29.11.2016	8,60,000 Persons	World Bank	₹ 334.33 crore	Ongoing
5.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project, Nagore	2013-2020	19,70,000 Persons	JICA	₹ 2212 crore	Ongoing
6.	West Bengal	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)	2014-2019	15,78,000 Persons	JICA	₹ 1173.1 crore	Ongoing

7.	Punjab	Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Improvement Project (P150520)	Effective from 19.06.15	14,80,932 Households	World Bank	₹ 1540 crore	Ongoing
8.	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P.	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income State (RWSSP-LIS)	2014-2020	78 lakhs persons	World Bank	US$ 500 Million	Ongoing

Contaminated drinking water

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

(a) whether, as per UNICEF report, it is a fact that a quarter of the population in India has drinking water on their premises and about sixty seven per cent of Indian households do not treat their drinking water, even though it could be chemically or bacterially contaminated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by UNICEF, there is no report that has been released with data to show that 'a quarter of the population in India has water on their premises and about sixty seven per cent of Indian households do not treat their drinking water, even though it could be chemically or bacterially contaminated'. As reported by UNICEF, the two reports that have been recently released are as below:-

1. "The Rapid Survey on Children by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (2013/14)" was undertaken with UNICEF's support. It shows that 91% of the population is using an improved drinking water source and 20% of the population in India has 'a piped water supply into their dwelling'.
2. "The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2015 update and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) assessment report" shows that 93% of the population in India is using an improved source of drinking water. The 2% gap between the two sources is to do with the two year gap in data collection and projections.

(b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially in providing safe drinking water in rural areas through the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Upto 67% of funds provided to States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to tackle arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

Funds under NRDWP

25. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of ₹ 2139 crore as of 26th April, 2016 was available under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, how much money, out of the above, has been spent on rural drinking water till date, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any flexi-fund under NRDWP for use by States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of States which have utilized the fund; and

(e) whether there are any conditions to use this fund and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, as per information provided by States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, by the end of April, 2016, an amount of ₹ 2135.09 crore was lying unspent with States/UTs under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). From end of April, 2016 to 12.07.2016, an amount of ₹ 183.61 crores has been spent by States/UTs on rural drinking water supply. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. As per guidelines dated 06.01.2014 of Ministry of Finance, which is applicable to all flagship programmes run by the Central Government, States/UTs can use 10% of NRDWP funds as flexi fund.

(d) As per guidelines of Ministry of Finance, the flexi funds are not to be released separately though the funds may be kept aside from the already released NRDWP funds in order to provide the flexibility to States to meet the exigencies and requirements within the overall objective of each programme and scheme. Hence, no separate State-wise specific data for utilization of flexi-funds is maintained in the Ministry.

(e) Ministry of Finance had issued guidelines on 6.1.2014 regarding the usage of the flexi-funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which is as under:-

(i) States may use the flexi-funds for the CSS to meet the objectives mentioned above in accordance with the broad objectives of the main scheme. The flexi-funds may also be utilized for mitigation/restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in accordance with the broad objectives of the CSS. However, the specific guidelines of the CSS, applicable for 90% of the CSS allocation, will not be essential for the flexi-funds component of the CSS, except for the State share requirements.

(ii) The flexi-funds of a CSS in a particular sector, however, shall not be

diverted to fund activities/schemes in other sectors. For example, if a particular CSS relates to elementary education, the flexi-funds for that scheme can only be used for elementary education and not for agriculture or any other sector. But it would be permissible to converge flexi-funds of different schemes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes.

(iii) The purpose of providing flexi-funds is to enable States to undertake new innovative schemes in the particular area covered by the CSS. Flexi-funds shall not be used to substitute State's own non-plan or plan Schemes/expenditure. It shall also not be used for construction/repairs of offices/residences for Government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditure.

(iv) Schemes taken up with flexi-funds shall invariably carry the name of concerned CSS.

(v) The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) may sanction projects under the flexi-funds component. States will be not be required to send the project to Ministries for approval under the flexi-funds window as the SLSC will have a representative of the concerned Ministry and Planning Commission. States wishing to use flexi-funds as part of normal 90% components are free to do so.

Statement

State-wise details of amount spent under NRDWP

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40.35
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5
4.	Assam	4.21
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.95
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	1.02

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure
11.	Gujarat	0
12.	Haryana	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
15.	Jharkhand	0
16.	Karnataka	0
17.	Kerala	0.22
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	27.25
20.	Maharashtra	29.83
21.	Manipur	0
22.	Meghalaya	0.37
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	0
26.	Puducherry	0
27.	Punjab	17.91
28.	Rajasthan	0.09
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	50.25
31.	Telangana	6.21
32.	Tripura	0.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0
34.	Uttarakhand	4.39
35.	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL	183.61

Providing drinking water and sanitation to every village

26. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where drinking water and sanitation facilities are yet to be provided, State-wise; and

(b) what are the proposals of Government to provide 100 per cent drinking water and sanitation facilities to every village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) This Ministry maintains the data in terms of habitations. As reported by State/UTs on online portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 14.07.2016, out of 17,14,528 rural habitations, 3,35,687 nos. habitations (which is 19.58%) are partially covered *i.e.* getting drinking water supply less than 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and 70,893 nos. habitations (4.13%) are not getting potable drinking water due to various contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and salinity. The State-wise details of partially covered and quality affected habitations are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), details of State-wise no. of households without toilets facilities as on 11.7.2016 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds. States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent and sustainable solution. As a short-term measure, States have been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. Under this programme, the States are provided technical and financial assistance to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, including reduction in open defecation and promotion of solid and liquid waste management. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a Provision of an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Statement-I

State-wise details of quality affected habitations under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of habitations	No. of fully covered habitations	No. of partially covered habitations	No of quality affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48342	32502	15269	571
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2824	4696	57
4.	Assam	88099	55719	23539	8841
5.	Bihar	110234	64311	40321	5602
6.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	74647	70493	3006	1148
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
10.	Goa	347	345	2	0
11.	Gujarat	36066	36034	7	25
12.	Haryana	7948	7485	254	209
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40950	12654	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	8688	7265	5
15.	Jharkhand	120067	112776	430	6861
16.	Karnataka	60220	23647	34437	2136
17.	Kerala	11883	3396	7831	656
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	128067	127814	60	193
20.	Maharashtra	100066	87923	11747	396
21.	Manipur	2868	2165	703	0
22.	Meghalaya	10475	1653	8812	10
23.	Mizoram	738	440	298	0
24.	Nagaland	1530	623	864	43
25.	Odisha	156468	124064	29603	2801

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
27.	Punjab	15384	9726	1867	3791
28.	Rajasthan	121648	54616	46137	20895
29.	Sikkim	2084	721	1363	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	100204	90803	9050	351
31.	Telangana	24582	12796	10298	1488
32.	Tripura	8723	4158	524	4041
33.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	259343	1054	404
34.	Uttarakhand	39209	21386	17805	18
35.	West Bengal	105905	50070	45484	10351
	TOTAL	1714528	1307948	335687	70893

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of households without toilet facilities as on 11.7.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Households without toilets
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20979
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4121752
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55551
4.	Assam	2536811
5.	Bihar	16027057
6.	Chhattisgarh	2113058
7.	Goa	44587
8.	Gujarat	1733334
9.	Haryana	398405
10.	Himachal Pradesh	67034
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1121620
12.	Jharkhand	3103906
13.	Karnataka	3597577
14.	Kerala	190806

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6583062
16.	Maharashtra	4425914
17.	Manipur	89438
18.	Meghalaya	77735
19.	Mizoram	17718
20.	Nagaland	87976
21.	Odisha	6281707
22.	Puducherry	45134
23.	Punjab	691309
24.	Rajasthan	4976763
25.	Sikkim	56
26.	Tamil Nadu	3611626
27.	Telangana	2675446
28.	Tripura	203540
29.	Uttar Pradesh	16419811
30.	Uttarakhand	260777
31.	West Bengal	3691836
	TOTAL	85272325

Crisis of drinking water

†27. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States/main cities facing acute crisis of drinking water and the steps taken by Government to address the problem of water;

(b) the scheme of Government to develop alternative sources of water other than ground water; and

(c) the measures taken during the last two years for providing clean drinking water in rural areas and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Recently 13 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana had faced crisis of drinking water due to scanty rainfall/lowering of ground water table leading to failure of many drinking water schemes. However, with the arrival of monsoon, the problem of scarcity is being overcome gradually. In order to meet the scarcity of drinking water in such situation, the States were advised to take following measures:

(i) Immediate repair and maintenance of all water supply systems, hand pumps and bore wells should be done. If required sufficient number of mobile van with spare parts should be made available in the affected areas.

(ii) There are a large number of private bore wells where ground water yield is good. These should hired by the district collectors and water should be equitably distributed to the affected population.

(iii) Due to fall in water table, more riser pipes may be used to increase the yield of the hand pumps. Sufficient number of riser pumps may be used to increase the availability of drinking water in the affected areas.

(iv) Wherever water reservoir/ponds are available, they may be used to increase the capacity of drinking water through piped water supply systems.

(v) Wherever aquifer is good, new bore wells should be set up.

(vi) Wherever the above possibilities are not suitable, water should be transported through water tankers and supplied to the affected population. Wherever water quality is not good mobile water treatment plants should be used to provide safe drinking water.

(b) The focus of the Ministry now is to move towards schemes based on safe and perennial surface water sources for ensuring long term sustainability of source and drinking water security. In addition to this, States have been directed to augment and optimally utilize the available water resources to ensure the sustainable water supply. Further, the Ministry is also considering the proposal for making a provision of at least one Bulk Water Supply Scheme in each State to be run through perennial surface water sources.

Moreover, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 10% of the allocation is for Sustainability component to be used exclusively to achieve drinking water security by adopting conjunctive use of surface water, rain water and ground water and construction of water recharging structures with major emphasis on water quality affected areas, overexploited, critical and semi-critical areas as specified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), and any other area that the State Government has identified as water stressed area.

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements

the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored NRDWP for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas. During the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16, ₹ 9056.22 crore and ₹ 4104.58 crore have been released to the States under various components of NRDWP such as Coverage, Water Quality, Sustainability, Operation and Maintenance, Desert Development Programme, Earmarked Funds to tackle problems of chemical contamination or with Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Calamity.

Disruption of eco-system due to acid precipitation

28. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lowering of soil and water pH due to acid precipitation and deposition usually through precipitation disrupts eco-system nutrient flows and kill fresh water fish and plants dependent on more neutral or alkaline conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Acid precipitation and deposition through precipitation/acid rain added with poor soil buffering may result in lowering of pH value equal to 5 or less in surface waters and affect aquatic environment causing harm to certain varieties of fish, other wildlife and plants. The reasons for acid precipitation/acid rain could be natural (lightening, volcanic activity, etc.) and man-made (burning of fossil fuels in industries such as thermal power plants, iron and steel plants, cement plants, industrial boilers, fossil fuel driven vehicles, etc.), which emit Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen in the atmosphere.

(b) Various steps taken to control emissions of Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen from man-made sources *inter-alia* include; prescribing more stringent industry specific emission standards and strict compliance therein, strengthening public transport in cities and towns, promoting e-rickshaws and electric cars, implementing Bharat Stage-IV emission norms for four wheelers, control of air pollution from burning of bio-mass, promotion of cleaner production processes, installation of online 24x7 monitoring devices in major industries, etc.

HAARP effect on climate

29. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of High Frequency Active Auroral Research Programme (HAARP) managed jointly by US Air Force and Navy which is capable

of effecting devastating impact on world's climate including that of India resulting in destabilization of agricultural and ecological systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of preventive measures taken by Government in this regard; 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) As per available scientific literature, the USA has developed a type of weapon called the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP). HAARP strikes the upper atmosphere with a focused and steerable electromagnetic beam. HAARP is an advanced model of a super-powerful ionospheric heater which may cause the globe to warm and have global warming effect. On the other hand, climate change is a phenomenon caused by anthropogenic emissions.

(b) and (c) The study conducted by Indian Council of Agriculture Research, has projected the impact of climate change to be adverse in terms of reduction of yield of major crops *viz.* wheat, maize, mustard, potato and sorghum. Recognising the threat of adverse impacts of climate change, the Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June, 2008 to deal with the climate change and related issues. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which addresses the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change on environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture. The NAPCC is being implemented by various Ministries and agencies of the Government. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC and highlighting State specific issues relating to climate change. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC.

Study on polluted rivers

30. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any detailed study on polluted rivers in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to address the issue of river pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE) (a) and (b) As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February, 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers in the country based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. 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 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these two programmes.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange Programme (under NGRBA) of MoWR, RD & GR.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated to control pollution in rivers and other water bodies.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued

to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

Statement

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
	TOTAL		302

Trading of rare animals and their parts

31. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about hundreds of websites involved in trade of rare animals and their parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to bring out guidelines/legislation specifically to curb smuggling and online trading of animals and their parts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such illegal acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Several websites are seen advertising sale of rare animals and their parts. Details of various websites advertising rare animals and their parts collated by Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Illegal online smuggling of rare animals and their parts are being monitored under relevant laws existing under Department of Information Technology at both State and Central Government as a part of combating cybercrime.

Following steps are being taken by this Ministry through Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to prevent such illegal acts:

(i) Services of Cyber Crime Specialist on contractual basis is being utilized to carry out regular cyber patrolling to detect any posts and offers over such trade portals on the World Wide Web;

(ii) On detection of such offers, details are retrieved of the suspect and the information is passed on to relevant enforcement agencies for legal action;

(iii) A meeting of representatives from online trade portals was convened on 19th May, 2016 to discuss issues pertaining to online wildlife trade and sensitize them on illegal wildlife trade and to discuss modalities to assist Wildlife Crime Control Bureau in case of such detection;

(iv) During training and sensitization programme conducted by the Bureau, the issue of illegal online wildlife trade is being highlighted so that the officials involved in enforcement are abreast of such trends and take necessary action.

Statement

Details of websites involved in trade of rare animals and their parts, as has been noticed till date by WCCB

1.	Quikr.com	14.	Adpost.com
2.	Gumtree.com	15.	Alibaba.com
3.	ClickIndia.in	16.	Webindia123.com
4.	Olx.in	17.	inetgiant.com
5.	eBay.com	18.	yakaz.com
6.	Adsglobe.com	19.	pennysaverusa.com
7.	pets.oodle.com	20.	daype.com
8.	Sell.com	21.	Adeex.com
9.	Click.in	22.	Whereincity.com
10.	Classifiedads.com	23.	Aliexpress.com
11.	Indialist.com	24.	ocala4sale.com
12.	Locanto.in	25.	claz.org
13.	globalFreeClassifiedAds.com	26.	Meramaal.com

27.	Indiagrid.com	58.	taxidermiemporium.com
28.	salespider.com	59.	Boostime.in
29.	domesticsale.com	60.	Bizmartindia.com
30.	Adsmantra.com	61.	Worldslist.com
31.	epage.com	62.	Postaroo.com
32.	recycler.com	63.	Freeadvertisingexchange.com
33.	classifiedclan.com	64.	freeadscity.com
34.	hoobly.com	65.	Rajb2b.com
35.	freeadlists.com	66.	bavun.in
36.	adpost.com	67.	wantedwants.com
37.	trade.indiamart.com	68.	Dragg.in
38.	usfreeads.com	69.	buysellcommunity.com
39.	usnetads.com	70.	Bharatpatal.com
40.	theturtlesource.com	71.	Highlandclassifieds.com
41.	parrotshandraised.com.au	72.	Ozfreeonline.com
42.	backwaterreptiles.com	73.	Kugli.com
43.	youtube.com	74.	Marketplace.sfgate.com
44.	reptilesncritters.com	75.	Ablewise.com
45.	myaquariumclub.com	76.	classifiedsforfree.com
46.	citybase.in	77.	craigslist.org
47.	ricepuller.com	78.	domesticsale.com
48.	Amazon.com	79.	freeadlists.com
49.	buytigers.com	80.	geebo.com
50.	softbillsforsale.com	81.	hot-ads.com
51.	bolee.com	82.	jihoy.com
52.	shopping.rediff.com	83.	kaango.com
53.	vastustore.com	84.	nareshgroup.com
54.	www.eindiabusiness.com	85.	loot.com
55.	www.netexpress.co.in	86.	pennysaverusa.com
56.	www.whereincity.com	87.	Snakesvenom.com
57.	BeatyourPrice.com	88.	Paintbrushes.com

89.	ashbrush.com	98.	undergroundreptiles.com
90.	startortoiseuk.co.uk	99.	firstchoicereptiles.com
91.	tortoisesupply.com	100.	faunaclassifieds.com
92.	turtlesale.com	101.	cornsnake.net
93.	snakesatsunset.com	102.	havocscope.com
94.	market.kingsnake.com	103.	hookbillsforsale.com
95.	petsmart.com	104.	tantraveda.org
96.	petsolutions.com	105.	clickbd.com
97.	reptilecity.com	106.	snapdeal.com

Draft National Forest Policy

32. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has come out with a Draft National Forest Policy, proposing levy of a Green Tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy helps in facilitating ecologically responsible behavior among stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was asked to prepare a Draft National Forest Policy. IIFM has submitted the draft Policy document which is under consideration.

Tar balls on sea coasts

33. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tar balls were seen on the coasts of Goa during the last three months;

(b) which are the sea coasts where these tar balls were seen; and

(c) what action the Goa Oceanography, State Pollution Control Board, Indian Coast Guard authorities and the Ministry have taken in this regard and the causes identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The deposition of Tar balls has been observed in Goa sea beaches during March, April and May this year. These deposits are weathered product of oil spills.

(b) Deposition of Tar ball occurs between the Central-West Coast (Goa) to North-West Coast (Gujarat). In Goa, Tar balls have been sighted along Uttorda, Majorda and Khariawada beaches of South Goa in March, and April, 2016, and in most of the beaches in South Goa in May, 2016.

(c) Goa State Pollution Control Board has formulated an oil spill contingency plan and Department of Tourism in the State has regular system to collect the tar balls from the beaches for disposal. In addition, National Institute of Oceanography engages itself in sample collection from these deposits for analysis and identification of sources.

Study on natural calamities due to climate change

†34. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the increase in the occurrence of natural calamities like cloud bursting in Uttarakhand and drought in Bundelkhand due to climate change;

(b) the steps being taken to prevent climate change and the effects thereof; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No specific studies of natural phenomenon of cloud burst in the context of climate change have been conducted.

(b) and (c) The Government formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises of eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change; the missions which address the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change on environment, forests, habitat, water resources and agriculture are being implemented by the respective Ministries and agencies of the Government. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to prepare State Action Plan

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC. So far, 32 States and UTs have prepared their SAPCC. Government has also implemented several programmes and activities for addressing climate change at the Central and state level with additional resources *inter-alia*, from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), National Adaptation Fund (NAF) and Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies.

Guidelines on private forests

35. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of guidelines/directions given by the Supreme Court in the matter of private forests;

(b) whether any legal definition of 'private forests' exists;

(c) the names of the States that have undertaken survey of private forests in their respective States;

(d) the nature of guidelines/directions given by the Supreme Court in this regard;

(e) whether State Government can have their own legislation in the matter of private forests and/or amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in their Judgment dated 12.12.1996 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *versus* Union of India and others *inter-alia* directed as below:

> "The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted with a view to check further deforestation which ultimately results in ecological imbalance; and therefore, the provisions made therein for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith, must apply to all forests irrespective of the nature of ownership or classification thereof. The word "forest" must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description cover all statutorily recognised forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest Conservation Act. The term "forest land", occurring in Section 2, will not only include "forest" as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the purpose of Section 2 of the Act. The provisions enacted in the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for the conservation of forests and the matters connected therewith must apply clearly to all forests so understood irrespective of the ownership or classification thereof."

Supreme Court in their said Judgement further directed that each State Government should constitute within one month an Expert Committee to: (i) identify areas which are "forests", irrespective of whether they are so notified, recognised or classified under any law, and irrespective of the ownership of the land of such forest; (ii) identify areas which were earlier forests but stand degraded, denuded or cleared; and (iii) identify areas covered by plantation trees belonging to the Government and those belonging to private persons.

In compliance of direction issued by the Supreme Court in their said Judgment States constituted Expert Committees, and filed reports prepared by these Committees before the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court in their Judgment dated 06.07.2011 in the I.A.S No. 1868 etc. in the afore-mentioned Writ Petition gave the guidelines to be followed by the Central Government, State Government and the various authorities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These guidelines provides for *inter-alia* completion of exercise undertaken by each State/Union Territory in compliance of the Supreme Court's said Judgment dated 12.12.1996 culminating in preparation of geo-referenced district forest maps containing the details of location and boundary of each plot of land that may be defined as "forest" for the purpose of the Forest (Conservation) Act,1980.

(e) and (f) The legislature of a State may enact legislation for management and control of the private forests in such State. The legislature of a State may also amend the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 relating to management and control of the private forests in such State. However, such legislation/amendment has to be in conformity with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the directions issued by the Supreme Court in their said Judgments.

Waiving off penalty on companies and institutions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has waived the penalty imposed on certain companies and institutions and if so, the details of the total amount of penalty waived off during the last two years, company and institution-wise; and

(b) the total number of cases out of the above in which penalty has been reduced and the total loss suffered by the Ministry because of it, during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No penalty was

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imposed by the Ministry for violating conditions of Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance/Coastal Regulation Zone clearance in the last two years.

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

Estimated e-waste generation

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

(a) the estimated e-waste generated in the country as of June, 2016 and State-wise details of e-waste generated, if any;

(b) what actions the Ministry has taken against violators of the rules set under E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011; and

(c) what financial assistance has been provided to implement the Ministry's creation of management structure for hazardous substances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005, estimated 1.46 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the country which was expected to exceed 8 lakh ton by 2012. As per the United Nations University Report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014. No comprehensive State-wise inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done.

(b) CPCB has undertaken many steps for enforcement of E-Waste 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 of the E-Waste Rules, 2011, general directions to Ministries in Government of India 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 (UPPCB), 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.

(c) The Scheme titled 'Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances' is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented by this Ministry, under which ₹ 5.00 crore was allocation during the FY 2015-16 and ₹ 4.5 crore is the allocation during current financial year 2016-17.

Time period for environmental clearances

38. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) what is the average time period for environmental clearances for projects in the country;

(b) whether any meeting of top officials of State-level environmental impact authorities was held to emphasise on adhering to time-frame and to cut down delay;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the application for environment and forest clearances is made online and if so, for what products and projects, at the State and district levels; and

(e) whether the time period for process of approval would be reduced and if so, what is the time suggested, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The EIA Notification, 2006 prescribes 180 days time period, 30 days for prescribing the Terms of Reference (TORs), 45 days for public consultation (wherever applicable), 60 days for appraisal and 45 days for communicating the decision to project proponent, for grant of Environmental Clearance to the projects/activities listed in the schedule to the said Notification.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Meetings between the officials of State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) and Ministry are held from time to time. The Ministry has recently organized an orientation workshop for officials of SEIAAs and SEACs of all States and Union Territories on 29th–30th June, 2016 in the Ministry. It was an effort towards further increasing the transparency and accountability to facilitate predictable, transparent and expeditious decision.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. With a view to increase transparency and facilitate expeditious decision making process, the Ministry has mandated online submission of applications for Terms of Reference (TORs) and Environment Clearance (EC) *w.e.f.* 4th July 2014 at the Central level in the Ministry for the projects/activities listed in the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended. Ministry has launched

website for submission of online application for Terms of Reference (TORs) and Environment Clearance (EC) on 02.07.2015 at the State level by SEIAAs, for the projects/activities listed in the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended. The online submission of applications for category 'B2' projects for mining of minor minerals at district level was launched on 28.06.2016 by District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (DEIAAs). The online submission of applications for forest clearance was mandated w.e.f. 14th July, 2014 for all projects for use of forest land for non-forest purposes. An amendment has been made in the EIA Notification, 2006 *vide* Gazette Notification S.O. No. 996(E) dated 10.04.2015 reducing the time period for grant of TOR from 60 days to 30 days. As a result the total time period of 210 day was reduced to 180 days.

Declaration of nilgais, monkeys and wild boars as vermins

39. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether animal rights organizations have made representations to Government against notifications declaring nilgais, monkeys and wild boars as vermins in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and

(c) how Government balances animal welfare laws and the public interest and development and whether any reasonable restrictions have been put in favour of these animals and 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) Representations have been received from several organizations pursuant to the Ministry notifications declaring Nilgai, Wild Pig and Rhesus Macaque as Vermin, in specified areas of few States. Notable among them include: Akhil Bhartiya Bishnoi Mahasabha, Ms. Gauri Maulekhi; Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations and Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. The Government considers public interest and welfare of animals in accordance with the existing laws.

(c) The notifications declaring Nilgai, Wild Pig and Rhesus Macaque as Vermin are not applicable in the forest areas of the respective States. The notifications cover only the selected areas outside forests. Further, the validity of the notification is only for one year from the date of its publication.

The notifications do not prohibit enforcement of any law related to welfare of animals. As such the existing Animal welfare laws continue to be in force.

New National Forest Policy

40. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to evolve a New National Forest Policy;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a draft forest policy blue print prepared by the Indian Institute of Forest Management was put out in public domain recently; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (C) The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was asked to prepare a draft National Forest Policy document. IIFM has submitted the draft Policy document which is under consideration.

Death of elephants on train tracks and electric fencing

41. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of elephants die while trying to cross the train tracks and coming in contract with electric fencing across the country;

(b) if so, the details of steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in which elephant and its calf dies;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to formulate any comprehensive policy to prevent such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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. Reports of elephant mortalities, due to train accidents and electrocution, are received from States from time to time.

(b) Some of the steps taken to prevent elephant mortalities due to train accidents and electrocution are given below:

(i) A general advisory was issued jointly to all the railway zones and relevant States Governments suggesting measures to prevent collision of trains with wild elephants. Some of the important recommendations are given below:

(a) Clearance of vegetation on the sides of railway tracks.

(b) Underpasses/overpasses/girder bridges across vulnerable stretches of railway tracks to allow safe passage elephants.

(c) Signage boards at selected points to alert train drivers.

(d) Sensitization programmes for Train Drivers/Guards/Station Masters.

(e) Engagement of elephant trackers and communication with Station Masters.

(f) To keep Railway tracks free from food wastes, that attracts elephants.

(ii) A permanent coordination committee has been constituted jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Environment and Forests to share information and monitor the implementation of the advisory.

(iii) In order to develop specific strategies and Standard Operating Procedures and for better coordination committees have been constituted between Zonal Railway Offices and State Forest Departments.

(iv) Ministry of Railways has also been requested to regulate the speed of trains in identified vulnerable sections between sunset and sunrise.

(v) Chief Wildlife Wardens has been requested to take up the issue with electricity departments to prevent sagging of electric transmission lines and maintenance to minimum ground clearance as per rules.

(vi) Financial and Technical assistance is provided to elephant range States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant' for conservation and management of elephants.

(vii) Twenty nine Elephant Reserves have been notified in 14 States for conservation of elephants.

(viii) Elephant is included under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, to provide it highest degree of legal protection.

(ix) Improvement of elephant habitat, including Elephant Reserves and Corridors is carried out regularly.

(c) There is no proposal at present with the Government to formulate the policy to prevent elephant deaths due to train accidents and electrocution.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Advisories have been issued to concerned agencies; consequently elephant deaths due to train accidents and electrocution have reduced significantly.

Complaints of felling of lush green trees

†42. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has received complaints of felling of lush green trees from various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has taken action thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) As per the records of the Ministry, five cases are being contested by the Ministry in the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi on the issue of felling of green trees. The details of these cases are given in Statement (*See* below). However in addition to these cases, there are a number of cases related to felling of trees being contested in the National Green Tribunal by different State Governments. The details of these cases are not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement

Details of cases being contested by the Ministry in NGT

Sl. No.	Case No. and Title	Brief of the case	Action taken by Ministry and present status of the case
1	2	3	4
1.	Original Application No. 309/2013 in the matter of NGT Bar Association V/s Union of India and Others.	The case is regarding encroachment and felling of trees in reserve forest area in Mussorrie Forest Division in the State of Uttarakhand.	The Ministry has filed an affidavit on 10.01.2014. Cross examination of witnesses is being carried out in the case.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2.	Original Application No. 489/2014 in the matter of Indian Institute Sustainable Development *V/s* Union of India and Others	The case is regarding illegal felling of trees for production of Charcoal.	The Ministry has filed affidavits on 04.02.2015 and 29.10.2015. Currently as per the orders of Tribunal, the Ministry has awarded a study to Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal regarding wood based Charcoal in industrial processes
3.	Original Application No. 384/2015 in the matter of Shri B. S. Sidhu *V/s* Union of India and Others	The case is regarding alleged illegal felling of trees by forest officials in Mussorie Forest Division in the State of Uttarakhand.	This case is being heard along with Original Application No. 309/2013 in the matter of NGT Bar Association *V/s* Union of India and others
4.	Original Application No. 465/2015 in the matter of Friends *V/s* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Others	Compensatory planting in lieu of trees felled during widening of the various highways.	The Ministry has filed an affidavit on 14.12.2015. The Tribunal has directed National Highway Authority of India to file an affidavit regarding details of trees cut and also trees planted by way of Afforestation.
5.	Original Application No. 492/2015 in the matter of Sh. Sadi Ram and Anr. *V/s* Union of India and Others	Cutting of trees in Almorah, Uttarakhand	The Ministry has filed an affidavit on 17.02.2016. The Tribunal has granted time of 2 weeks *vide* order dated 11th July, 2016 to respondents to file necessary documents.

Animal culling

43. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether animal culling is allowed on the request of States to protect crops and restrict to particular areas and period; and

(b) if so, the names of animals and the States which have sought permission for animal culling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Section 62 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the Central Government to issue notification declaring any wild animal other than those specified in Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II to be vermin for any specified area and for a specified period by including the species in Schedule V of the Act. Ministry has issued notification under this provision of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, based on request of the States.

Following States have sought such notifications under Section 62 of the Act.

State	Number of districts	Wild animals poposed to be included in Sch V of W(P) Act, 1972
Bihar	31	Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus)
	10	Wild pig (Sus scrofa)
Uttarakhand	13	Wild pig (Sus scrofa)
Himachal Pradesh	10	Rhesus Macaque (Macaca mulatta)
Gujarat	19	Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus)
Maharashtra	01	Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus)
	04	Wild pig (Sus scrofa)

Rabies among animals

†44. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the risk of contracting Rabies is on rise among animals in various zoos in the country:

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step to prevent it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Central Zoo

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Authority, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received report about death of Spotted deers at National Zoological Park, Delhi due to Rabies. Other than that no other zoo in the country has reported about death of animals due to Rabies.

(b) and (c) The Central Zoo Authority has conducted an inspection and suggested certain remedial measures. Further, in execution of Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Government of India, a team of veterinarians from Smithsonian's National Zoological Park, Washington DC, USA visited the zoo and suggested specific measures.

Goals of NAP and GIM

†45. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the main goals of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and the National Mission for Green India (GIM);

(b) whether the forest cover in the country is decreasing due to encroachment and human activities and if so, the details of estimated loss of forest cover, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to have digital mapping of forest areas in the country and to physically count the trees and if so, by when it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred funds allocated for GIM per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), of this Ministry namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme and the Green India Mission (GIM) are being implemented in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. The objective of the National Afforestation Programme scheme is regeneration of degraded forests by institutionalizing decentralized forest management. Under NAP, an area of over 2.1 million hectares has been sanctioned for afforestation with an investment of about ₹ 3640 crores since its inception in the year 2000. GIM aims to increase forest and tree cover on 1.4 million hectare area and to improve quality of forest cover on another 1.4 million hectare area with eco-system services by the end of 2017-18 with an outlay of ₹ 13,000 crores.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the forest cover of the country at the interval of two years. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2015, there is a net increase of 3775 sq. km. in the forest cover as compared to the previous assessment of 2013. The State-wise details of forest cover are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The MoEF and CC is alive to the significance of digital mapping of forest areas in controlling encroachments and illicit tree cutting and has taken up this issue with the State Forest Departments to complete the exercise on priority. 13 major States have completed digitization of forest boundaries and provided the data to FSI, Dehradun for forest cover mapping.

(d) State-wise details of amount released under GIM are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of forest cover in States/UTs in India as per ISFR, 2015

(Area in sq km)

States/UTs	Total Forest Cover as per ISFR 2015	Change in Forest Cover w.r.t. ISFR 2013
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	24424	67
Arunachal Pradesh	67248	-73
Assam	27623	-48
Bihar	7288	-3
Chhattisgarh	55586	-35
Delhi	189	9
Goa	2224	5
Gujarat	14660	7
Haryana	1584	-2
Himachal Pradesh	14696	13
Jammu and Kashmir	22988	450
Jharkhand	23478	5
Karnataka	36421	289
Kerala	19239	1317
Madhya Pradesh	77462	-60

1	2	3
Maharashtra	50628	-4
Manipur	16994	4
Meghalaya	17217	-71
Mizoram	18748	-306
Nagaland	12966	-78
Odisha	50354	7
Punjab	1771	-1
Rajasthan	16171	85
Sikkim	3357	-1
Tamil Nadu	26345	2501
Telangana	21591	-168
Tripura	7811	-55
Uttar Pradesh	14461	112
Uttarakhand	24240	-268
West Bengal	16828	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6751	40
Chandigarh	22.03	4.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	206	-7
Daman and Diu	19.61	10
Lakshadweep	27.06	0
Puducherry	55.38	5
GRAND TOTAL	701673	3775

Statement-II

State-wise details of release of fund under GIM

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	-	-	-	105.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	127.2	-	-	-
3.	Assam	130	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	224.85	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
5.	Chhattisgarh	972	-	-	-	2338.55	-
6.	Gujarat	133.8	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	357	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.5	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	147	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	-	-	105.53	-
12.	Kerala	194.6	-	-	-	914.82**	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.5	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	40.5	-	-	-	834.84	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	89.7	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	223.65	-	-	988.35
18.	Nagaland	141.5	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	107.5	-	-	-	182.92	-
20.	Punjab	125.5	-	-	-	611.53**	-
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	299.55	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	350.5	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.5	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	51	-	-	-	2020.9**	-
27.	West Bengal	-	-	300.75	-	-	-
	TOTAL	4994.55	0	1265.7	0	7009.09	1093.88

* The funds were allocated for carrying out preparatory activities for GIM, prior to the approval of the Mission

** The funds have been re-appropriated in the current financial year

Safety of forest rangers from poachers and wild animals

46. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India loses more forest rangers to poachers and attacks by wild animals each year than any other country;

(b) if so, the comparative position in this regard during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide safety to forest rangers from poachers and wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) No reports of high number of Forest Rangers losing lives to poachers and attack by wild animals have been received in this Ministry. However, in order to strengthen the forest protection mechanism in the country, the Ministry provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz*. 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme'. Funds under the schemes are utilized, *inter-alia*, for provision of fire arms, establishment of camps and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.

Funds are also provided to the State/UT Governments under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) against the Annual Plan of Operations for activities relating to protection and management of forests and wildlife *inter-alia* including providing residential accommodation, machinery and equipments to the field staff, training of forest officials of various levels with an emphasis on training of staff at cutting edge level (forest range level).

Permission for drought tolerant varieties of GM crops

47. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drought-tolerant varieties of GM crops developed in the country or by other countries;

(b) in view of severe drought conditions year-after-year whether the Ministry tried to look at giving permission to drought-tolerant varieties of GM crops; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Drought tolerant crops approved for cultivation in other countries include drought tolerant Maize in USA and South Africa and drought tolerant Soyabean in Argentina. Drought tolerant sugarcane is approved in Indonesia (May, 2013). Rice, wheat, mustard, maize, tomato, cotton, soyabean, groundnut, chickpea, pigeon pea, sugarcane and mulberry are other drought-tolerant varieties of transgenic GM crops which are being developed in the country and are under various stages of development.

(b) and (c) In India, the permission for cultivation of GM crops is given by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee as per "Rules for the manufacture, use, import, export and storage of hazardous micro organisms, genetically engineered organisms or cells, 1989" notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, on a case by case basis. The GEAC has not received any application seeking permission for cultivation of any drought tolerant GM crops so far.

Menace of e-waste

†48. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that e-waste is increasing at a fast pace and it is expected to be 52 lakh metric tons in 2020 from the current level of 18 lakh metric tons;

(b) the number of persons involved in e-waste disposal who got ill during last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that throwing computers, televisions, mobile phones, and CFL bulbs as scraps is also hazardous; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to create awareness among people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Economic growth with rise in per capita income and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments are leading to increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board in 2005, the generation of e-waste in the country was assessed as 1.46 lakh ton per annum. As per the United Nations University Report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014.

(b) No such information is maintained by the Ministry.

(c) End of life electronic and electrical equipments including computers, televisions, mobile phones, CFL bulbs etc. can pose risk to health and environment, if not handled or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

(d) Ministry has notified the comprehensively revised e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 in March this year. The Rules bestow the responsibility upon producers of e-waste for creating awareness through mass media, publications, advertisements, posters, and product user documents. Department of Electronics and Information Technology has also initiated a project namely "Awareness Programme on Environmental Hazards of Electronic Waste through Digital India Initiative".

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cutting of trees downstream of Baby Dam at Mullai Periyar

49. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu Government has sought the permission for cutting of trees downstream of the Baby Dam at Mullai Periyar and for wildlife and environmental clearance for above;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said permission and clearances are yet to be provided to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in issuing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) No, Sir. This Ministry has not received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for permission for cutting of trees downstream of the Baby Dam at Mullai Periyar and for wildlife and environmental clearance.

Threat on Western Ghats

50. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Ghats are threatened by harmful industrial activities such as mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Western Ghats support the single largest population of endangered Asian elephants and vulnerable Indian bison;

(d) whether the harmful industrial development poses a threat to the ecosystem services and the communities that depend on them; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken by the 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 report of the High-Level Working Group (HLWG) headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member of *erstwhile* Planning Commission has identified the Western Ghats in India as threatened by harmful industrial and other activities including mining. The industries/activities include 'Red' category of industries, Thermal Power Plants, commercial mining, large-scale building constructions and townships.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Working Group (HLWG) Report on Western Ghats, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013, in order to safeguard the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity. As per the Directions, five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems shall not be considered for granting environmental clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) of Western Ghats as identified by the High Level Working Group.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has also published a draft Notification dated 4th September, 2015 for declaring ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) in the Western Ghats for prohibiting and regulating activities which have the maximum destructive potential and impacts on the Western Ghats.

Revision of National Forest Policy

51. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revoked the draft forest policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering again to revise the National Forest Policy, 1988; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was asked to prepare a draft National Forest Policy. IIFM has submitted the draft Policy document which is under consideration.

Cowdung cakes for cremation

52. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cowdung cakes are being used for cremation of dead bodies in some parts of the country to save trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to promote the use of cowdung cakes for cremation of dead bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The practice of use of cowdung cakes for cremation of dead bodies in order to save trees has not come to the notice of this Ministry so far.

(c) There is no plan under the consideration of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to promote the use of cowdung cakes for cremation of dead bodies.

Permission for culling of wild animals

53. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded permission for the culling of some wild animals to some State Governments;

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

(c) whether Government had considered the pain and anguish of animal lovers before giving such permission; 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) and (b) Ministry has not given any permission for culling of wild animals inside the forests to any State. In response to the request from the State Governments to include problematic wild animals in Schedule V in accordance with section 62 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry has issued notifications classifying certain species in Schedule V for limited period in specific areas, as per the details below:

State	Number of districts	Wild animals included in Sch: V of W(P) Act, 1972	Gazette notification	Period of validity of notification
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	31	Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)	S.O. 3318 (E) dated 01.12.2015	One year
	10	Wild pig (Sus scrofa)		

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	13	Wild pig (*Sus scrofa*)	S.O. 374 (E) dated 03.02.2016	One year
Himachal Pradesh-Shimla	01	Rhesus Macaque	S.O. 1140 (E) dated 14.03. 2016	Six months
Himachal Pradesh	10	(*Macaca mulatta*)	S.O. 1922 (E) dated 24.05.2016	One year

(c) and (d) The notifications are issued in accordance with the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The notifications do not prohibit enforcement of any other law related to welfare of animals.

National Wetland Conservation Programme

54. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) implemented by Government;

(b) the details of wetlands identified till date which require conservation management intervention, State-wise and year-wise and the criteria adopted for the same;

(c) the role of the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations specified including the funding pattern under NWCP;

(d) the institutional framework put in place to oversee the implementation of the programme; and

(e) the funds allocated by Government under the programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) for conservation and management of identified wetlands has been implemented with the following objectives:

- to lay down policy guidelines for implementation of programmes of conservation and management of wetlands in the country;
- to undertake priority wetlands for intensive conservation measures;

- to monitor implementation of the programme of conservation, management and research relating to wetlands; and
- to prepare an inventory of Indian wetlands.

(b) So far, 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories are identified for conservation and management under the NWCP. The State-wise/year-wise list of these wetlands is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The criteria adopted for identification of wetlands under the NWCP are same as those prescribed under the 'Ramsar Convention on Wetlands', which include:

- sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types;
- criteria based on species and ecological communities;
- specific criteria based on water birds;
- specific criteria based on fish; and
- specific criteria based on water/life and culture.

(c) and (d) Under the NWCP, 100% Central Financial Assistance has been provided till the year 2012-13 to the State Governments for various conservation activities like survey and demarcation, catchment area treatment, desilting and dredging, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, pollution abatement, education and awareness and community participation, etc. To have better synergy and to avoid overlap, the schemes of NWCP and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) have been merged into an integrated Scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA) in February, 2013, which was operational on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments (90:10 for North Eastern States). From 1.4.2015 onwards, the funding pattern of NPCA has been changed to 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments (80:20 for North Eastern and Himalayan States).

The State Governments undertake activities for conservation and management of wetlands funded under NWCP/NPCA through its concerned agencies. The Ministry and the State Level Steering Committees monitor the implementation/execution of the programme. The Government of India has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for regulating certain activities within wetlands. A Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority has also been constituted as per these Rules.

(e) Details of funds released to the State Governments during last three years and current financial year under the NWCP/NPCA are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

State-wise/year-wise details of identified wetlands under National Wetland Conservation Programme

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Wetland	Year of identification
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru	1987
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel	1994
		3.	Urpad Beel	2006
		4.	Sone Beel	2008
3.	Bihar	5.	Kabar	1988
		6.	Barilla	2004
		7.	Kusheshwar Asthan	2004
4.	Gujarat	8.	Nalsarovar	1988
		9.	Great Rann of Kachh	2004
		10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary	2004
		11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	2004
		12.	Little Rann of Kachh	2004
		13.	Pariej	2004
		14.	Wadhwana	2004
		15.	Nanikakrad	2004
5.	Haryana	16.	Sultanpur	2004
		17.	Bhindawas	2004
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Renuka	1988
		19.	Pong Dam	1994
		20.	Chandratal	1997
		21.	Rewalsar	2004
		22.	Khajjiar	2006
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Wullar	1987
		24.	Tso Morari	2002
		25.	Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes	2002
		26.	Hokersar	2002

1	2	3	4	5
		27.	Mansar-Surinsar	2002
		28.	Ranjitsagar	2004
		29.	Pangong Tsar	2002
		30.	Gharana	2008
		31.	Hygam	2008
		32.	Mirgund	2008
		33.	Shalbugh	2008
		34.	Chushul and Hanley	2008
8.	Jharkhand	35.	Udhwa	2005
		36.	Tilaiya Dam	2006
9.	Karnataka	37.	Magadhi	2004
		38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	2004
		39.	Bonal	2004
		40.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha	2004
		41.	Heggeri	2006
		42.	Ranganthittu	2006
		43.	K. G. Koppa Wetland	2006
10.	Kerala	44.	Ashtamudi	1987
		45.	Sasthamkotta	1988
		46.	Kottuli	2005
		47.	Kadulandi	2005
		48.	Vembnad Kol	2005
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Barna	2004
		50.	Yashwant Sagar	2004
		51.	Wetland of Ken River	2004
		52.	National Chambal Sanctuary	2004
		53.	Ghatigaon	2004
		54.	Ratapani	2004
		55.	Denwa Tawa Wetland	2004
		56.	Kanha Tiger Reserve	2004
		57.	Pench Tiger Reserve	2004

1	2	3	4	5
		58.	Sakhyasagar	2004
		59.	Dihaila	2004
		60.	Govindsagar	2005
		61.	Sirpur	2008
12.	Maharashtra	62.	Ujni	1987
		63.	Jayakawadi	2006
		64.	Nalganga wetland	2006
13.	Manipur	65.	Loktak	1987
14	Meghalaya	66.	Umiam lake	2008
15.	Mizoram	67.	Tamdil	2004
		68.	Palak	2004
16	Odisha	69.	Chilika	1987
		70.	Kuanria Wetland	2006
		71.	Kanjia Wetland	2006
		72.	Daha Wetland	2006
		73.	Anusupa	2008
17.	Punjab	74.	Harike	1987
		75.	Ropar	1992
		76.	Kanjli	1988
		77.	Nangal	2008
18.	Rajasthan	78.	Sambhar	1987
19.	Sikkim	79.	Khechuperi Holy Lake	2006
		80.	Tamze Wetland	2006
		81.	Tembao Wetland Complex	2006
		82.	Phendang Wetland Complex	2006
		83.	Gurudokmar Wetland	2006
		84.	Tsomgo Wetland	2006
20.	Tamil Nadu	85.	Point Calimere	2003
		86.	Kaliveli	2004
		87.	Pallaikarni	2004

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tripura	88.	Rudrasagar	1998
		89.	Gumti Reservoir	2008
22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.	Nawabganj	2004
		91.	Sandi	2004
		92.	Lakh Bahoshi	2004
		93.	Samaspur	2004
		94.	Alwara Wetland	2006
		95.	Semarai Lake	2006
		96.	Nagaria Lake	2006
		97.	Keetham Lake	2006
		98.	Shekha Wetland	2006
		99.	Saman Bird Sanctuary	2006
		100.	Sarsai Nawar	2006
		101.	Patna Bird Sanctuary	2008
		102.	Chandotal	2008
		103.	Taal Bhaghel	2008
		104.	Taal Gambhirvan And Taal Salona	2008
		105.	Aadi Jal Jeev Jheel	2008
23.	Uttarakhand	106.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	2004
		107.	Asan	2008
24.	West Bengal	108.	East Kolkata Wetland	2002
		109.	Sunderbans	
		110.	Ahiron Beel	2004
		111.	Rasik Beel	2004
		112.	Santragachi	2005
		113.	Patlakhawa-Rasomati	2008
25	Chandigarh (UT)	114.	Sukhna	2006
26	Puducherry (UT)	115.	Ousteri Lake	2008

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released to the State Governments/Union Territories during last three years and current financial year under NWCP/NPCA

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on date)
1.	Gujarat	-	-	158.502	-
2.	Haryana	21.98	62.65	28.505	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.25	-	-	-
4.	Manipur	131.62	60.12	46.50	-
5.	Mizoram	51.551	78.88	108.24	-
6.	Odisha	79.32	-	-	-
7.	Puducherry	23.709	-	41.53	-
8.	Punjab	37.815	-	152.094	-
9.	Rajasthan	17.39	-	-	-
10.	Sikkim	-	-	77.98	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	58.877	31.17	-	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	138.988	256.933	124.132	-
13.	West Bengal	92.50	-	91.875	-
	TOTAL	700.00	489.753	829.358	-

Reduction of Green House Gases

55. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has fixed its target to reduce the emission intensity of green house gases;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement made, so far;

(c) whether India has argued that developed countries should take more responsibility in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the significant steps 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) In a declaration

in 2009, India announced a voluntary goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20–25%, over 2005 levels, by 2020, despite having no binding mitigation obligations as per the Convention. Subsequently, India in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has announced its intention to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030 subject to availability of requisite means of implementation. A slew of policy measures were launched to achieve this goal. As a result, the emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12% between 2005 and 2010 and the same has been reported in India's First Biennial Update Report (BUR). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emission Gap Report (year 2014), has recognized India as one of the countries on track to achieve the voluntary pre-2020 pledge.

(c) and (d) India had maintained its stand for an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). The principle of CBDR-RC is the underlying theme of the Paris Agreement. India has agreed that the developed countries should take lead in this regard and the specific needs and special circumstances of the developing country parties, which are vulnerable to the effects of climate changeshould be recognized. India has also insisted that the developed countries should meet their commitments during the pre-2020 period through ambitious targets and actions.

Delay in release of funds for Tiger Conservation

†56. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) today when tigers are being killed largely by poachers, the manner in which the safety of tigers could be ensured, with the release of funds by the Centre getting delayed at such time;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has provided funds for only 6 reserves out of 49 tiger reserves in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide funds to all the tiger reserves of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) No Sir. The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority/Project

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tiger has taken a number of steps to control poaching and the details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. So far, funds have been released to 12 tiger reserves during the current financial year 2016-17 and others are in progress. The details of funding assistance provided to tigt)r reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) There is no delay in release of funds to tiger reserves in the country. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) provides funding assistance to tiger reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger based on the Annual Plan of Operations (APOs), submitted by the States. The said APOs are required to be in conformity with the prescription of the Tiger Conservation Plan approved and guidelines issued by the NTCA. The physical and financial progress report along with the utilization certificate of the amount/fund released during the previous year is also required to be submitted with the proposed Annual Plan of Operation. The APOs, complete in all respect, are then scrutinized and processed at the NTCA and Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Due to shortcomings in the proposals (APOs) submitted by the States, releases may get delayed at times.

Statement-I

Details of steps taken to control poaching of tigers

The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority/ Project Tiger has taken a number of steps in this regard, which *inter-alia,* include:

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for vrotection infrastructure and anti poaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest area outside tiger reserves
- Alerting the States as and when required
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett, Ratapani and Kaziranga,

- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- Assistlng States to refine protection oriented monitoring through Monitoring System for Tiger's Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% Central Assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), *eg*. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered/encouraged in the last two years].
- Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Statement-II

Details of funding assistance provided to tiger reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, during the current financial year 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Amount released
1.	Kali (Dandeli-Anshi)	Karnataka	398.804
2.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	278.337
3.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	385.332
4.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	521.50
5.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	283.03
6.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	409.7054
7.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	271.517
8.	Satkosia	Odisha	311.652

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Amount released
9.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	183.418
10.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	205.218
11.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	242.582
12.	Valmiki	Bihar	384.655
	TOTAL		3875.7504

New Energy Sources

57. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring in new energy sources such as geothermal energy etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to establish a developmental framework in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the new energy sources would fulfil the energy requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Geothermal electricity generation is site and technology specific and India is in the region of Low Geothermal Potential. However, MNRE has supported surveys and scientific investigation in Geothermal energy in Puga (Jammu and Kashmir), Tattapani and various other potential Geothermal sites by National Geo-physical Research Institute (NGRI), Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) Ltd.

(c) and (d) Geothermal Power Generation Projects have not been found to be techno-commercially viable till now due to very high capital cost and low Geothermal potential.

Government is planning to encourage the demonstration projects at the first stage to establish development framework and to assess the technical viability of the project before setting any target. No budget has been spent during last 5 years.

Importance of solar power storage

58. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the importance of solar power storage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken to make large scale solar power storage mandatory in the new solar power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The storage of solar power is the integral part of off grid Solar programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), as the generated solar power at day time is to be used for 24 hours. However, in the context of grid connected solar power, the storage option has yet not been incorporated.

(c) No step has taken, so far, to make large scale solar power storage mandatory in the new solar power projects in the country. Except that the MNRE has sanctioned two Research and Development (R and D) projects on energy storage as follows:—

(i) Development of Solar PV and wind hybrid plant with large scale battery storage at Kaza, Himachal Pradesh – implementing agency is Solar Energy Corporation of India, New Delhi.

(ii) 1 MWel. (3.5 MW) solar thermal power plant with 16 hours thermal storage for continuous operation – implementing agency is World Renewable Spiritual Trust, Mumbai.

Financial assistance for setting up of solar grids

59. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for setting up of solar mini/micro Grids;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided during the last three years including current year, State-wise; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during that period, State-wise?

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

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of ₹ 105/Wp for Micro-grids and ₹ 90/Wp for Mini grids under Off grid and Decentralized Solar PV Application Scheme of MNRE upto the capacity of 500 KWp.

(c) State-wise CFA provided during the last three years and the current year under MNRE Programme is as follows.

Sl. No.	State	₹ in lakhs
1.	Rajasthan	44
2.	Uttar Pradesh	580
3.	West Bengal	77

(d) Mini-grids are basically community based systems to provide lighting to villages and commercial loads. The users number varies from site to site based on demand, as the number of users are not fixed.

Increase in solar power capacity

†60. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has witnessed record increase in solar power capacity during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether maximum solar pumps have been established in the country, so far, during those years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Madhya Pradesh has also witnessed adequate increase in solar power capacity during the above period and solar pumps have been installed in a large number; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The solar power capacity

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

addition has been 4131 MW during the last two years. Year-wise details are given below:-

Year	Capacity added during the year (MW)	Cumulative installed capacity (MW)
Upto 2010	–	11
2010-11	25	36
2011-12	994	1030
2012-13	656	1686
2013-14	945.9	2631.9
2014-15	1112.07	3743.97
2015-16	3018.883	6762.853

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 39,893 solar pumps have been installed in the country during the last two years. Year-wise details of solar pumps installed are given below:—

Year	Capacity added during the year
2015-16	31,472 Nos.
2014-15	8,421 Nos.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Madhya Pradesh has witnessed installation of 219 MW solar power capacity during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16. 2659 solar pumps have been sanctioned during the last two years in Madhya Pradesh.

Adoption of Gujarat Solar Power Model in Delhi

61. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to adopt Gujarat Solar Power Model in Delhi to resolve capital's power crisis; and

(b) if so, the details of this model and how it is going to be implemented in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Experiences from Gujarat are taken into account in various Government Schemes to promote solar power. There is no defined Gujarat Solar Power Model. Currently, there is no power shortage in Delhi as reported by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Financing of renewable energy

62. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which national and foreign banks have expressed their interest to finance the renewable energy projects for solar and wind etc., for generating 2,66,000 MW of power;

(b) what steps the Minister has taken to ensure that these companies cum Banks do not get entangled into unnecessary delaying procedural hassles; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide single window clearance to these banks cum companies who would contribute in setting up the renewable energy projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 23 Public Sector and 7 Private Sector Banks and 4 Public Sector and 2 Private Sector Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) have committed for financing renewable energy projects of 76350 MW capacity with an outlay of ₹ 3,72,240 crore over 5 year through green commitment certificates. These Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) have supported projects of 30983.70 MW capacity with sanction and released an amount of ₹ 78,829.69 crores and ₹ 33,482.83 crores respectively, as on 31 March, 2016 after giving the commitments. A list containing details of Banks/FIs is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The World Bank has also approved a loan of USD 620 million (₹ 4,228 crore) and a grant of USD 5 million (₹ 34.50 crore) from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) for the grid connected rooftop solar programme in May, 2016.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is obtaining achievement reports every quarter from these banks and NBFCs and holding meeting with them from time to time.

(c) There is no proposal at present to provide single window clearance for renewable energy projects, as Banks and NBFCs have their own procedures.

Statement

Status of Implementation of Green Energy Commitments (GEC) for Financing of RE Projects-Public Sector and Private Sector Banks and Fls as on March, 2016

Sl. No.	Category of Banks and Financial Institutions	Commitment Made to Finance RE Projects in MW (₹ in crore)	Capacity of Renewable Energy Projects financed (MW)					Total Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Total Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
			Solar	Wind	Small Hydro	Others	Total RE Capacity		
A	Public Sector Banks	31,649.00 (₹ 1,58,740 crore)	5,398.34	6,903.84	156.30	161.35	12,619.83	19,639.52	7,333.35
B	Public Sector NBFCs	14,500.00 (₹ 72,500 crore)	3,322.99	3,041.50	288.25	252.50	6,905.24	18,660.01	8,615.07
C	Private Sector Banks	17,703.00 (₹ 88,515 crore)	2,900.63	3,062.05	114.00	45.00	6,121.68	20,802.01	9,442.71
D	Private Sector NBFCs	12,500.00 (₹ 62,500 crore)	2,151.85	3,032.70	142.40	10.00	5,336.95	19,728.15	8,091.70
GRAND TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)		76,350 MW (₹. 3,72,240 crore)	13,773.81	16,040.09	700.95	468.85	30,983.70	78,829.69	33,482.83

A. Public Sector Banks:

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/FI	Commitment Made to Finance RE Projects in MW (₹ in crore)	Capacity of Renewable Energy Projects financed (MW)					Total Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Total Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
			Solar	Wind	Small Hydro	Others	Total RE Capacity		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	15,000.00 (₹ 75,000 crore)	1236.40	587.53	9. 00	0.00	1832.93	5418.81	1634.47
2.	Central Bank of India	500.00# (₹ 2,500 crore)	172.00	716.65	0.00	0.00	888.65	1570.81	471.88
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,500.00 (₹ 12,500 crore)	271.50	327.03	35.00	24.15	657.68	1369.21	490.62
4.	Bank of India	2,000.00 (₹ 10,000 crore)	744.00	199.50	0.00	0.00	943.50	1289.75	176.12
5.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	80.00 (₹ 240 crore)	311.51	292.60	0.00	0.00	604.11	1090.47	388.12
6.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	244.00 (₹ 1,600 crore)	71.27	150.58	0.00	9.90	231.75	1084.51	683.09
7.	IDBI Bank	3,000.00 (₹ 14,700 crore)	140.40	589.20	24.00	0.00	753.60	989.16	734.87
8.	Union Bank of India	1,500.00 (₹ 7,500 crore)	426.00	201.40	0.00	15.00	642.40	818.50	296.08

9.	State Bank of Patiala	100.00 (₹ 500 crore)	319.00	746.20	9.00	55.00	1129.20	798.35	472.08
10.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,500.00 (₹ 7,500 crore)	190.85	571.30	0.00'	0.00	762.15	715.20	338.71
11.	Syndicate Bank	500.00 (₹ 2,500 crore)	150.15	116.97	0.00	18.50	285.62	676.83	360.50
12.	Punjab National Bank	500.00 (₹ 2,500 crore)	45.00	70.00	35.00	10.00	160.00	506.83	247.33
13.	Andhra Bank	1,000.00 (₹ 5,000 crore)	253.50	24.00	1.80	6.00	285.30	466.32	38.73
14.	State Bank of Travancore	250.00 (₹ 1,250 crore)	25.00	968.25	0.00	0.00	993.25	460.00	417.30
15.	Indian Bank	220.00 (₹ 1,100 crore)	203.00	323.50	0.00	0.00	526.50	446.22	99.48
16.	United Bank of India	200.00 (₹ 1,000 crore)	95.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	269.00	358.00	110.00
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	400.00 (₹ 2,000 crore)	163.00	96.53	9.50	7.80	276.83	315.16	123.49
18.	Canara Bank	320.00 (₹ 1,600 crore)	64.00	93. 30	0.00	0.00	157.30	269.52	28.66
19.	State Bank of Mysore	285.00 (₹ 2,000 crore)	70.00	188.20	33.00	0.00	291.20	266.00	140.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	UCO Bank	100.00 (₹ 500 crore)	120.57	56.00	0.00	0.00	176.57	225.97	13.97
21.	Corporation Bank	1,000.00 (₹ 5,000 crore)	299.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.20	225.28	50.49
22.	Dena Bank	200.00 (₹ 1,000 crore)	27.00	150.30	0.00	15.00	192.30	149.74	16.57
23.	Vijaya Bank	200.00 (₹ 1,000 crore)	0.00	260.80	0.00	0.00	260.80	1 28.88	0.00
	TOTAL (A)	31,00.00 (₹ 1,58,740 crore)	5398.34	6903.84	156.30	161.35	12619.83	19639.52	7333.35
B. Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) {Public Sector}:									
1.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA)$	6,000.00 (₹ 30,000 crore)	1,118.00	862.25	110.55	246.5	2,337.30	8,489.72	4,526.50
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)#	4,000.00 (₹ 20,000 crore)	1,063.00	1,745.15	24.00	0.00	2,832.15	3,706.41	1,850.64
3.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RECL)	1,500.00 (₹ 7,500 crore)	793.06	42.80	21.00	6.00	862.86	3,550.84	329.49

4.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC and PFC Green Energy Ltd.)	3,000.00 (₹ 15,000 crore)	348.93	391.30	132.70	0.00	872.93	2,913.04	1,908.44
	TOTAL (B)	14,500.00 (₹ 72,500 crore)	3322.99	3041.5	288.25	252.5	6,905.24	18660.01	8615.07
C. Private Sector Banks:									
1.	Yes Bank	5,000.00 (₹ 25,000 crore)	1,253.63	1,011.65	99.00	0.00	2,364.28	8,764.90	3,904.72
2.	Induslnd Bank	2,000.00 (₹ 10,000 crore)	1,131.40	365 .90	0.00	0.00	1,497.30	4,617.88	2,983.17
3.	ICICI Bank	7,500.00 (₹ 37,500 crore)	381.25	522.45	0.00	36.00	939.70	4,286.76	906.37
4.	Axis Bank	2,000.00 (₹ 10,000 crore)	25.00	397.00	0.00	0.00	422.00	2,235.50	1055.16
5.	HDFC Bank	400.00 (₹ 2,000 crore)	106.35	24.90	0.00	0.00	131.25	533.39	295.43
6.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	200.00 (₹ 1,000 crore)	3.00	280.25	15.00	9.00	307.25	200.13	137.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	South Indian Bank	600.00 (₹ 3,000 crore)	0.00	459.90	0.00	0.00	459.90	163.45	160.13
	TOTAL (C)	17,703.00 (₹ 88,515 crore)	2,900.63	3,062.05	114.00	45.00	6,121.68	20,802.01	9,442.71
D. Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) {Private Sector}:									
1.	L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.	6,500.00 (₹ 32,500 crore)	835.35	2,460.30	128.4	10	3,434.05	14,863.00	5,962.90
2.	PTC India Financial Services Ltd.	6,000.00 (₹ 30,000 crore)	1,316.50	572.40	14.00	0.00	1,902.90	4,865.15	2,128.80
	TOTAL (D)	12,500.00 (₹ 62,500 crore)	2,151.85	3,032.70	142.40	10.00	5,336.95	19,728.15	8,091.70

Programmes for solar city, Puducherry

63. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Puducherry is one of the solar cities identified by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the programmes going to be undertaken there; and

(c) what is the time-frame given to complete the projects there?

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

(b) The main objective of the Solar City is to reduce the fossil fuel based energy consumption by 10% through a combination of energy efficiency measures and enhancing supply from renewable energy sources. The activities to be undertaken in the solar city are preparation of Master Plans, setting up of solar city cells and stakeholders committee, organization of promotional activities and installation of renewable energy projects.

(c) The time-frame given to complete the projects in the above solar city is three years.

Encouragement of renewable energy

†64. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to encourage renewable energy;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered to take any special step in this regard, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Government is encouraging the promotion of renewable energy in the country.

(b) and (c) Various policy measures have been initiated and special steps taken in addition to providing financial support to various schemes being implemented by the Ministry for achieving the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by 2022. These include, *inter alia,* amendments in the Tariff Policy for strong

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO); setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large Government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 per cent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and 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; infrastructure status for solar projects; raising tax free solar bonds; providing long tenor loans; making roof top solar as a part of housing loan by banks/NHB; incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory and raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target.

Funds allocated to IREDA

65. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for the renewable energy projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the extent to which the funds have been utilized by IREDA during the said period;

(c) whether Government proposes to evaluate the functioning of IREDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper utilization of funds released to the borrowers by IREDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of funds provided to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), during the last three years and current year are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation of Equity	Allocation of fund from NCEF
2013-14	45	100
2014-15	40	200
2015-16	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil

(b) The funds of ₹ 145 crore released during 2013-14 and ₹ 40 crore released towards equity during 2014-15 has been fully utilized. The amount of ₹ 200 crore allocated during 2014-15 under NCEF are to be utilized for revival of Stressed projects under Biomass and Hydro sector.

(c) and (d) The functioning of IREDA is evaluated on annual basis on its performance/achievement against the target fixed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between IREDA and Ministry New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). IREDA has been rated as 'Excellent' during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and rated 'Very Good' (provisional) during 2015-16 on MoU target achievement basis.

(e) The utilization of funds released to the borrowers by IREDA is monitored as per laid down guidelines for financing renewable energy projects. IREDA ensures proper utilization of funds by monitoring the progress of project implementation as follows:

(i) Pre-sanction site visit of the project.

(ii) Inspection of physical progress of the projects before first disbursement.

(iii) Inspection during the subsequent disbursement made in the project implementation phase.

(iv) Inspection before the last disbursement, which is made only after commissioning of the project.

Reduction in budget allocation of the Ministry

66. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Ministry during the last three budgets;

(b) whether there has been a successive reduction in the amounts in these years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government considers that the Ministry needs no substantial funds to continue successful implementation of reforms in functioning of local bodies under 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The amount allocated to the Ministry during the last three budgets is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	BE
7000.00	3400.00	94.00	220.00	768.33

(b) and (c) The budget allocation of the Ministry was reduced from ₹ 7000 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 94 crore in 2015-16 as the flagship programmes of the Ministry *i.e.* District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the State Component of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) with an allocation of ₹ 5900 crore and ₹ 1050 crore, respectively, were delinked from the Central allocation. Now in addition to transfers by the State Governments, the Gram Panchayats have been allocated a grant of ₹ 2,00,292.2 crore for the period 2015-20 as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for delivery of basic services. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also been allocated a higher amount of ₹ 768.33 crore to strengthen the capacity of the Panchayati Raj Institutions to enable them to perform their role as assigned under 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution.

Reduction in budget allocation of the Ministry

67. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget allocation for the Ministry was cut from ₹ 7,000 crore to ₹ 96 crore this year, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it has affected the implementation of various programmes under Panchayats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The budget estimates (BE) for the current financial year 2016-17 in respect of Ministry of Panchayati Raj are ₹ 768.33 crores.

(b) The BE of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for 2014-15 were ₹ 7000 crores with two flagship programmes of the Ministry namely District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) having an allocation of ₹ 5900 crore and ₹ 1050 crores respectively. The BE for 2015-16 of the Ministry were reduced to ₹ 94 crore, however, subsequently an additional amount of ₹ 300 crore was provided at supplementary stage. The reduction in BE for 2015-16 was on account of de-linking the State Component of RGPSA and the District Component of BRGF from the Central allocation. In 2015-16, the States got enhanced share of allocation from the Central taxes from 32% to 42% as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission that provided much needed flexibility to them to formulate and implement the plans as per their local requirements. Further, the 14th Finance Commission also recommended substantial amount *i.e.* ₹ 2,00,292.2 crores for the period 2015-20 directly to be transferred to the Gram Panchayats which is almost more than three times higher than the grant recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

Elections in Panchayats

68. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many Panchayats where elections could not be held due to various reasons during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such Panchayats in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Union Territory of Puducherry elections to Panchayats could not be held due to litigation. Elections in 21 Gram Panchayats in the States of Maharashtra could not be held. In the State of Odisha also there are some Panchayats where elections could not be held.

(c) Information is being collected.

Financial assistance for Mission Bhagiratha

69. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has assured of giving money to Mission Bhagiratha started by Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount that NITI Aayog agreed to give;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has also requested for change in the labour and material component under MGNREGA for Mission Bhagiratha;

(d) if so, whether NITI Aayog has agreed to this proposal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal of the Government of Telangana for Mission Bhagiratha was forwarded to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance considered the said proposal and opined that funding for the projects having longer gestation period requiring substantial amount of investment such as Mission Bhagiratha may not be considered from the head of 'Special Assistance' which has been created for specific purposes.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(d) to (e) Do not arise.

Converging of multiple schemes and programmes

70. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a strategy to put in place a tracking system for monitoring health parameters of targeted beneficiaries by converging multiple schemes and programmes implemented by various Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the schemes would be converged at the district, block and village level; and

(d) if so, by when, monitoring would be done on a real-time basis throughout the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted, *inter-alia*, to identify and map districts for implementation of the Nutrition Strategy-converging with National Health Mission high priority districts and Integrated Child Development Scheme high burden districts for greater synergistic impact. Report of the IMG is awaited.

(d) Provision for countrywide real time monitoring already exists in the Mother and Child Tracking System/Reproductive Child Health application of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

NITI Aayog's recommendation on ailing public sector companies

71. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has recommended disinvestment or closure of some ailing public sector companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The issue of sick and loss making public sector enterprises is being analyzed and examined through Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Special financial assistance to Himalayan States

72. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any special financial assistance to Himalayan States;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated/released/spent during each of the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee to examine the development issues of Himalayan States including infrastructure and livelihood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Financial Assistance was provided to different States including Himalayan States from various heads/schemes like Special Plan Assistance (SPA), Special Central Assistance (SCA) etc. by the *erstwhile* Planning Commission for their overall development. As per the the Fourteenth Finance Commission's (FFC) recommendation, the States' share in Central Tax increased from 32% to 42% with effect from FY 2015-16 and accordingly, the discretionary grants were discouraged due to which Schemes like SPA, SCA etc., that were earlier one component of Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP), have not been provided since the Union Budget 2015-16. There does not exist any scheme exclusively called 'Special Financial Assistance to Himalayan States'.

However, the funds released under CASP to Himachal Pradesh during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Schemes	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
CASP	3,902.01	6,096.31	2,773.70
CSS	1,736.06	—	—

Note: Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) have been restructures and including in CASP with effect from FY 2014-15

(c) and (d) A Committee was constituted by the *erstwhile* Planning Commission to study the "Development in the Himalayan Hill States arising from Management of Forest Lands with Special Focus on Creation of Infrastructure, Livelihood and Human Development" under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Chaturvedi, the then Member, Planning Commission. The Committee recommended in its Report submitted in November, 2013, *inter alia* 2% of annual GBS be earmarked for the balance

period of the Twelfth Plan for compensating the Himalayan and North Eastern States on account of their contribution of environmental services to the rest of the nation and in recognition of their special disabilities. Subsequent to this, the Sub-Group of Chief Minsters to rationalize the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) constituted by NITI Aayog in March, 2015 after extensive consultation with States recommended 90:10 (Centre: States) fund sharing pattern for core schemes for the North Eastern States and Hill States including Himachal Pradesh as compared to 60:40 in other States. The Sub-Group has also recommended that the States may be allowed to decide construction cost norms on the basis of scheduled rates applicable in the States concerned. Further, the recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission on devolution criteria has assigned 7.5% weightage to forest cover on the ground that a large forest cover provides huge ecological benefits, but there is also an opportunity cost in terms of area not available for other economic activities and this also serves as an important indicator of fiscal disability. These recommendations have been accepted by the Union Government and thus the concerns of environmental services and special disabilities being faced by the Himalayan and North Eastern States have been adequately taken care of.

Demand and availability of basic amenities

73. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of per capita demand and availability of basic amenities *viz.* food, water, electricity and housing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with funds released/utilised during that period State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to provide basic amenities to the common people in the States especially in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, targets were fixed to increase the basic amenities like food, water, electricity and housing etc. The Demand projections for various food items for the country in the year 2016-17 (terminal year of the 12th Plan) and 2020-21 were made while formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan. As regards food grains, the demand for 2016-17 and 2020-21 had been projected at 257 and 277 million tonnes, respectively. While the present level of cereals production in the country is adequate to meet the demands of cereals, the part of the pulses demand has to be met through imports due to lower production of pulses than the projected demand.

The actual production of food grains (cereals + pulses) during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 has been 265.0 million tonnes, 252.0 million tonnes and 252.2 million tonnes, respectively.

The demand for water for domestic use in the rural areas has been estimated as 40 litres per capita per day for the Twelfth Plan. To achieve this target, funds were released through centrally sponsored scheme namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The per capita consumption [Gross electricity generation+ Net Imports)/Mid-Year Population] of electricity on All India basis is per capita electricity consumption for the year 2013-14 is 957kWh, 2014-15 is 1010 kWh and 2015-16 is 1075 kWh. Based on the demand projection of the 18th Electric Power Survey, Generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources on All-India basis during Twelfth Five Year Plan. It comprises of 72340 MW from thermal, 5300 MW from nuclear and 10897 MW from hydro. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition electricity demand is expected to be met on All India basis. This per capita consumption of electricity is expected to exceed 1200 units by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

The approved Budget outlay for Rural Housing for Twelfth Five year plan is ₹ 59,585 crore. In the first two years of the Twelfth Plan, ₹ 20,829.20 crore as Central release has been made and 37.78 lakh houses have been constructed. During 2013-14, ₹ 12,970 crore as central release has been made and 15.92 lakhs houses have been constructed. The funds released for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2014-15 were ₹ 9301.87 crore against allocation of ₹ 16, 000 crore. The funds released for IAY during 2015-16 amounted to ₹ 7803.92 crore. IAY has since been renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen).

In the urban areas, Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments for slum rehabilitation and improvement in other amenities. As per the estimate made by a Technical Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the overall dwelling shortage in urban area is about 18.78 million units.

Details of State-wise releases during last three years under various major schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In addition to the above, Government of India runs schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swatch Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri JAN Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) etc. across the country including Himachal Pradesh, which intend to enhance income, mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people living below the poverty line.

Statement

Details of State-wise releases during last three years under various major schemes

A. State-wise Releases during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

States/UTs	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)			National Health Mission (NHM)			MGNREGA		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	192.62	336.08	115.49	96.44	139.82	145.96	158.53	27.04	40.34
Assam	1318.21	983.28	884.78	1101.07	917.42	700.43	573.50	500.23	502.01
Himachal Pradesh	114.53	125.47	85.30	213.57	188.28	210.61	477.97	355.43	351.21
Jammu and Kashmir	891.44	512.77	928.09	409.26	347.00	370.04	603.16	521.71	545.05
Manipur	131.94	214.66	99.66	90.06	135.28	88.34	231.00	219.97	161.26
Meghalaya	283.41	204.05	50.05	127.17	107.15	92.29	271.06	277.86	221.83
Mizoram	106.58	147.40	61.90	83.00	103.82	68.92	244.74	111.41	139.04
Nagaland	158.03	205.69	87.4	135.02	116.09	76.17	292.15	113.05	177.08
Sikkim	41.95	45.26	21.39	46.31	51.87	31.07	106.84	73.86	59.53
Tripura	159.91	198.00	113.89	141.43	125.21	96.38	943.66	636.62	1,358.94
Uttarakhand	220.43	233.03	194.8	254.87	284.06	251.03	330.00	286.36	439.83
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1,876.74	669.21	313.50	548.64	504.73	0.00	4,599.74	2,856.85

Bihar	2610.13	2171.34	1745.79	1273.02	1,229.22	1,060.76	1580.71	959.68	1,024.12
Chhattisgarh	767	927.65	468.52	372.91	508.75	364.77	1446.02	1,505.70	797.65
Goa	13.34	13.10	5.60	21.03	27.28	14.39	2.06	1.38	2.29
Gujarat	805.6	790.25	453.26	911.18	870.58	625.01	335.3	354.43	194.16
Haryana	350.88	421.11	268.16	356.31	281.88	313.26	376.88	167.15	118.4
Jharkhand	450.11	764.21	387.92	417.04	389.54	367.94	621.43	724.33	969.89
Karnataka	653.71	668.59	152.17	675.31	758.39	651.7	1596.07	1,716.87	822.79
Kerala	208.01	223.04	102.18	378.73	541.40	277.88	1277.11	1,587.58	1,073.82
Madhya Pradesh	2004.09	1,490.95	1,202.86	925.17	1,200.61	1,009.20	1839.82	2,451.63	2,244.76
Maharashtra	657.08	582.89	259.94	1327.94	1495.66	927.09	1152.92	799.52	1238.35
Odisha	739.56	666.95	598.30	625.93	677.91	617.90	757.53	1,035.30	1,379.41
Punjab	383.24	362.16	272.2	355.6	393.88	193.7	226.15	189.48	245.57
Rajasthan	2424.89	2,480.42	1,256.53	977.23	1,156.63	1,256.41	2059.43	2,976.10	2,255.53
Tamil Nadu	968.27	1,358.20	795.44	979.52	992.27	1,035.74	4690.21	3,781.80	5,470.37
Telangana	1747.15	492.45	218.86	619.54	391.54	359.73	4750.49	223.36	1,804.21
Uttar Pradesh	4682.07	4,507.72	5,060.35	3239.14	2,642.92	2,549.40	2896.39	2,513.41	2,393.94
West Bengal	1531.96	233.03	522.02	1000.2	284.06	748.04	2894.38	286.36	4,446.01
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.12	0.00	0.00	11.87	0.29	0.21	19.18	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	30.09	0.00	4.47	15.52	10.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.27	0.00	0.19	6.71	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	1.46	0.00	0.04	4.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	90.44	62.24	31.84	198.84	222.65	182.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.03	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	1.00	2.26	19.04	23.37	14.28	8.80	7.40	12.93
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)	24753.52	23299.73	17120.86	17725.61	17164.14	15205.61	32763.66	29004.76	33347.17

Source: Public Finance Management System (PFMS), Government of India

B. State-wise Releases during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

States/UTs	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission			Indira Awas Yojana			National Rural Drinking Water Programme		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	74.80	0.00	0.00	57.07	18.14	37.64	237.31	109.83	49.98
Assam	13.55	54.99	0.00	900.06	928.68	878.66	524.97	585.32	189.75
Himachal Pradesh	138.54	90.93	0.00	42.47	14.34	21.92	130.81	120.89	47.04
Jammu and Kashmir	202.39	0.00	0.00	56.42	42.32	34.05	414.82	474.41	158.41

Manipur	36.38	0.00	0.00	36.50	27.16	14.17	55.30	88.54	16.67
Meghalaya	18.36	26.01	0.00	80.64	46.3	49.51	103.40	69.5	26.55
Mizoram	22.41	36.51	0.00	25.70	4.55	3.05	44.89	34.5	11.59
Nagaland	14.21	19.70	0.00	73.28	45.75	3.49	61.07	101.44	14.29
Sikkim	25.00	24.24	0.00	8.77	12.87	4.33	25.56	31.7	6.51
Tripura	40.81	47.69	0.00	128.00	122.44	30.26	89.93	68.31	22.67
Uttarakhand	91.84	0.00	0.00	64.05	40.04	4.02	87.61	111.48	48.95
Andhra Pradesh	81.01	44.96	0.00	618.77	469.49	144.09	0.00	379.10	101.01
Bihar	81.49	44.92	0.00	2957.04	1,034.88	837.18	348.94	399.11	132.59
Chhattisgarh	188.68	24.57	0.00	503.27	399.85	86.86	135.20	171.39	45.38
Goa	12.42	7.21	0.00	3.80	5.40	2.68	0.00	0.00	1.66
Gujarat	449.08	30.25	0.00	266.52	50.41	52.49	515.07	405.58	169.01
Haryana	115.28	0.00	0.00	98.31	94.92	91.75	229.52	277.98	70.23
Jharkhand	129.91	0.00	0.00	352.69	210.30	254.20	253.28	198.24	110.59
Karnataka	882.59	239.07	0.00	496.81	285.25	429.15	897.29	563.91	187.1
Kerala	70.74	74.47	0.00	226.26	160.75	240.70	212.04	124.10	39.21
Madhya Pradesh	787.12	0.00	0.00	472.69	570.20	582.48	474.95	454.57	155.10
Maharashtra	1196.36	157.04	0.00	755.4	945.99	346.74	690.27	749.05	231.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	201.76	0.00	0.00	844.19	684.04	780.37	317.07	268.58	79.81
Punjab	147.71	1.59	0.00	27.4	0.00	11.24	147.95	97.38	27.33
Rajasthan	580.75	30.79	0.00	468.87	413.86	268.35	1332.49	1,304.64	384.60
Tamil Nadu	867.01	20.27	0.00	562.07	382.13	114.36	387.11	382.46	86.97
Telangana	0.04	42.29	0.00	522.46	367.46	123.94	631.52	214.22	70.05
Uttar Pradesh	488.97	5.57	0.00	1456.7	1,614.31	1,447.15	804.92	1,075.28	254.97
West Bengal	600.71	0.00	0.00	865.67	40.04	909.09	485.83	111.48	131.36
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (STATES/UTS)	7559.92	1030.84	0.00	12974.09	9031.87	7803.92	9645.99	8972.99	2871.05

Source: Public Finance Management System (PFMS), Government of India

C. State-wise Releases during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

States/UTs	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)			National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)			Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.24	12.54	3.37	7.92	8.26	0.00	5.19	14.63	12.20
Assam	10.16	30.44	18.6	161.88	201.50	197.81	41.81	185.78	187.67
Himachal Pradesh	1.71	6.22	3.63	35.23	24.92	28.58	30.50	131.63	5.27
Jammu and Kashmir	1.32	45.44	14.10	41.74	34.53	23.07	39.57	103.08	4.05
Manipur	1.04	4.30	2.09	25.19	17.79	0.00	0.00	9.18	8.19
Meghalaya	0.52	5.07	1.39	21.75	14.17	14.49	103.04	0.52	22.47
Mizoram	0.40	4.77	2.40	8.39	7.19	7.52	8.06	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.42	5.38	3.27	16.39	13.78	14.46	0.00	20.87	10.83
Sikkim	0.37	0.65	0.59	6.85	5.04	0.00	8.25	3.89	1.93
Tripura	2.57	3.31	1.45	57.14	51.78	28.67	14.01	50.65	15.39
Uttarakhand	0.18	6.61	3.13	108.83	65.84	24.89	5.28	40.59	41.22
Andhra Pradesh	177.35	93.51	16.31	628.62	338.48	246.77	0.00	117.06	168.37
Bihar	30.61	122.99	102.29	1418.81	992.94	918.92	0.00	0.08	182.14
Chhattisgarh	6.65	43.53	29.73	315.23	234.1	215.03	0.00	28.45	83.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa	0.00	1.15	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05
Gujarat	4.91	32.88	9.84	136.08	115.83	110.32	52.64	156.11	134.52
Haryana	3.41	10.3	8.87	83.17	58.47	63.30	131.18	6.23	29.53
Jharkhand	11.37	67.08	56.11	336.18	218.99	240.88	0.00	23.05	16.95
Karnataka	25.69	27.28	139.59	400.14	400.12	382.34	65.95	313.47	335.45
Kerala	12.65	66.68	12.13	161.03	104.90	152.05	43.01	33.97	8.50
Madhya Pradesh	14.16	133.63	59.14	801.38	558.4	527.44	660.39	1.56	285.69
Maharashtra	21.81	147.83	220.09	0.00	370.54	292.67	36.46	246.36	280.83
Odisha	20.58	99.11	22.78	729.26	534.71	462.29	0.00	66.09	317.10
Punjab	1.57	9.55	34.06	505.55	50.54	53.09	0.00	0.00	23.9
Rajasthan	9.74	22.30	15.78	340.08	234.57	239.96	0.00	271.89	429.38
Tamil Nadu	33.00	56.63	56.86	609.37	438.9	461.58	311.92	206.47	118.3
Telangana	0.00	110.83	145.22	0.00	130.24	174.68	145.24	106.81	157.54
Uttar Pradesh	46.78	197.18	82.75	1647.11	1,092.70	1,127.60	376.32	237.99	462.69
West Bengal	21.51	6.61	38.81	898.08	65.84	608.00	111.47	40.59	575.53
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	298.30	203.39	0.00	41.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	7.49	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	460.72	1673.70	1308.90	9501.40	6433.60	6618.43	2190.29	2419.00	3925.79

Source: Public Finance Management System (PFMS), Government of India

Performance of Power Finance Corporation

74. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has become the largest NBFC operating in the country, as on March, 2015;

(b) whether, as per a survey conducted by Government, it has been established that PFC has been the sixth largest profit making public sector undertaking among 290 State-owned firms during 2015; and

(c) if so, the details of profit earned by PFC during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Based on the Networth (share capital plus all reserves) as on March, 2015, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the largest Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) in the country. As on 31.03.2015, PFC's Networth is ₹ 32,219 crores.

(b) As per the "Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14" released in February, 2015, PFC is the sixth largest profit making public sector undertaking among 290 CPSEs as on 31.03.2014.

(c) Details of profit earned by PFC during the last three financial years are tabulated below:

Financial Year	Profit after Tax (₹ in crore)
2013-14	5,418
2014-15	5,959
2015-16	6,113

Status of UMPP at Cheyyur, Tamil Nadu

75. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition has already been completed and environmental clearance has been obtained for the 4,000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Central Government is yet to finalize the revised bidding documents for the said project;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made a request through a representation to expedite the bidding process at the earliest; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) About 1272 acres land is required for the project. Status of acquisition of the land is as given below:

Sl. No.	Project	Land required (acres)	Status
1.	Main Plant and Captive Port Land	1143.39	
	Private Land	655.15	Possession of 623 acres of land has been taken.
	Government Land	488.24	Government Order issued by Government of Tamil Nadu for 333 acres.
2.	Corridor Land	128.98	
	Private Land	101.88	Government Order issued by Government of Tamil Nadu for 93.89 acres
	Government Land	27.10	

Environment clearance for the main plant has been accorded by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC), Government of India on 30.09.2013. Environmental and CRZ clearance for the establishment of Captive Jetty at Panaiyur, Kancheepuram has been issued by MoEF and CC, GoI on 30.11.2012.

(b) An Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Power headed by Shri Pratyush Sinha, ex-CVC for review of SBDs/MBDs has submitted its report along with the revised Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and Guidelines-2016 based on imported coal on 03.12.2015.

(c) and (d) A letter of Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu dated 14.06.2016 has been received through Prime Minister's Office on 30.06.2016. Necessary preparatory actions have been taken for expeditiously bidding out UMPP after finalization of bid documents.

Schemes in power sector

76. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes/programmes launched in power sector in various States including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the total amount sanctioned, released and utilised under those schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of households without any electricity facility, category-wise *e.g.*- rural and urban, SC/ST and others, for each State; and

(d) the total number of villages connected with electricity facility during the last two years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of development schemes/programmes launched in power sector in various States including Uttar Pradesh are as under:

(I) Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural electrification. An amount of ₹ 64880.46 crore has been sanctioned during the last three years and the current year under DDUGJY and a capital subsidy of ₹ 11965.45 crore has been disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC). The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(II) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas. *Erstwhile* Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) has been subsumed in IPDS. Under IPDS, projects worth ₹ 25,880 crore have been sanctioned under IPDS for 30 States including Uttar Pradesh.

Details regarding sanctions and disbursements under R-APDRP and IPDS in last three years and current year are given in the Statement-III and Statement-IV (*See* below).

(III) The Ministry of Power has been working with States by implementing Schemes relating to energy efficiency and energy conservation, namely, Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs); Contribution of BEE towards State Energy Conservation Fund; Municipal Demand Side Management; Agriculture Demand Side Management; and Energy Conservation Building Codes. Details of funds released to various States under these schemes are given in the Statement-V (*See* below).

(IV) Government of India launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for the financial and operational turnaround of State-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector, and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. There are no financial implications on the part of Government of India under UDAY.

The State of Uttar Pradesh is participating under the scheme UDAY.

(V) The LED Programme has two components, namely, (i) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers; and (ii) Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) for replacement of conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient

LED street lights. The LED Programme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four power sector PSU's *viz.* NTPC, PFC, REC and PGCIL, without any budgetary allocation from Government of India.

(c) As per Census 2011, there were 16,78,26,730 number of rural households in the country. Out of which 9,28,08,038 number of households were having electricity and remaining 7,50,18,692 number of households were un-electrified including rural/urban and SC/ST community. Under XII Plan of DDUGJY, 1,32,36,258 number of BPL households have been provided free electricity connections including SC/ST community.

(d) 10,017 number of un-electrified villages have been electrified during the last two years including the current year (up to 30.06.2016) under DDGUJY.

Statement-I

State-wise details of projects sanctioned during the last three years and current year under DDUGJY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Funds Sanctioned to States			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	328.61	593.46	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	267.20	0.00
3.	Assam	1621.07	0.00	1274.10	0.00
4.	Bihar	5220.65	0.00	5856.36	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	285.61	0.00	1253.99	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	924.72	0.00
9.	Haryana	1260.93	0.00	316.38	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	159.12	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	101.28	0.00	619.67	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	3696.22	0.00
13.	Karnataka	99.53	0.00	1754.27	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	485.37	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1430.93	2865.26	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2163.44	0.00
17.	Manipur	204.73	0.00	54.96	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	261.69	0.00
19.	Mizoram	77.03	0.00	30.43	0.00
20.	Nagaland	92.31	0.00	42.38	0.00
21.	Odisha	3550.47	0.00	1656.48	0.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	252.06	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	1453.91	0.00	2819.41	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.10
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	462.30	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	924.12	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	316.23	0.00	74.12	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7282.81	313.93	6632.99	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	842.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	609.61	4262.10	0.00	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.96
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.15
	TOTAL	23607.10	8853.14	32359.02	61.21

Statement-II

State-wise details of subsidy disbursed by REC during the last three years and current year under DDUGJY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	18.97	19.62	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.94	60.34	30.98	15.92
3.	Assam	18.96	114.62	338.01	74.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	848.13	1489.80	710.22	461.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	43.35	81.11	247.31	20.02
6.	Gujarat	7.53	12.36	57.79	0.00
7.	Haryana	-4.56	-14.24	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	28.35	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	9.42	0.00	312.96
11.	Karnataka	39.82	25.96	38.96	4.09
12.	Kerala	21.17	15.37	0.00	34.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	115.26	351.98	434.83	4.10
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	43.27	0.00
15.	Manipur	29.80	87.66	7.04	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	18.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	40.90	0.00	18.60	0.00
18.	Nagaland	7.17	0.00	48.31	7.17
19.	Odisha	2.52	15.53	514.23	164.93
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	3.12	0.00	252.52	5.42
22.	Sikkim	16.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	5.78	0.00	82.62	0.00
24.	Telangana	6.92	3.44	5.33	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	48.19	49.38	1.10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1061.06	1121.07	1237.66	296.79
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	71.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	51.71	145.03	305.19	61.72
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	2373.10	3586.62	4541.43	1464.30

Note: The negative figures represent the recovery of excess funds from State Government due to reduction in the final executed project cost.

Statement-III

Year-wise details of sanctions and disbursements in R-APDRP (as on 13.07.2016)

(₹ in crore)

State	Sanctions					Disbursements				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Net Sanctions Cum.	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Disbursements Cummulative
Haryana	793.9	0	-467.68	-854.9	778.21	0	27.14	29.7	14.59	121.11
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	435.37	0	21.28	19.41	36.43	232.28
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1870.15	0	0	0	35.38	596.42
Punjab	122.97	0	0	0	1957.91	13.5	4.29	29.86	0	415.72
Chandigarh	0	0	-33.34	0	33.34	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	110.14	0	0	2113.05	0	0	16.11	13.69	436.33
Uttar Pradesh	1015.63	930.36	0	0	7971.25	84.61	195.84	369.07	103.36	1580.19
Uttarakhand	0	6.42	0	0	732.88	0	61.56	7.97	35.83	294.48
Total Utilities (North)	1932.5	1046.92	-501.02	-854.9	15892.16	98.11	310.11	472.12	239.28	3676.54
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2413.17	46.2	0	21.51	0	524.64
Gujarat	43.17	127.02	0	0	1493.43	28.79	15.25	19.64	22.18	400.08
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	873.75	34.54	0	0.71	35.05	225.89
Maharashtra	0	-341.38	0	0	3202.53	0	0	0	0	763.44
Goa	0	0	0	0	110.73	0	0	0	0	31.47
Total (West)	43.17	-214.36	0	0	8093.61	109.53	15.25	41.86	57.23	1945.51
Andhra Pradesh	56.77	100.93	0	0	554.7	56.61	8.49	11.92	0	168.33

Telangana	26.78	0	-2.75	0	1427.33	83.04	0	0	0	313.8
Karnataka	0	7.56	0	0	1185.3	95.96	7.99	8.76	46.84	419.23
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1375.85	0	0	0	0	250.99
Tamil Nadu	90.81	228.4	0	0	3104.89	0	0	0	0	671.69
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	126.2	14.1	2.78	0	0	21.38
TOTAL (SOUTH)	174.36	336.89	-2.75	0	7774.27	249.71	19.26	20.68	46.84	1845.44
Bihar	0	0	-215.92	0	1155.89	97.36	0	0	0	238.26
Jharkhand	1251.68	0	0	0	1412.28	27.78	0	0	0	75.96
West Bengal	125.67	0	0	0	1005.49	0	21.96	0	0	253.74
Odisha	395.86	0	0	0	395.86	0	79.21	0	0	79.21
TOTAL (EAST)	1780.85	0	-215.92	0	3977.16	125.14	101.17	0	0	647.18
Assam	0	0	0	0	839.65	0	34.6	33.11	53.43	373.03
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	37.68	0	0	0	0	11.3
Nagaland	0	0	-10.07	0	34.58	0	0	0	2.46	12.83
Manipur	0	0	0	0	430.42	0	0	83.9	54.81	267.84
Meghalaya	159.73	0	0	0	193.7	0	47.92	0	0	58.11
Mizoram	240.41	0	0	0	275.53	57.5	14.62	0	0	82.66
Sikkim	0	-14.67	0	0	80.09	0	2.58	6.07	11.04	48.12
Tripura	0	0	0	0	200.28	0	32.96	3.9	14.04	110.99
TOTAL (NE)	400.14	-14.67	-10.07	0	2091.93	57.5	132.68	133.17	135.78	971.07
TOTAL	4331.02	1154.78	-729.76	-854.9	37829.13	639.99	578.47	667.82	479.13	9085.73

Note: 1.The sanctions above include Project Cost approved by R-APDRP Steering Committee for Part-B projects

Statement-IV

Details of sanction-disbursement status under IPDS

(₹ in crores)

As on 30.06.2016

State	Sanction 2014-15	Sanction 2015-16	Sanction 2016-17	Sanction Amount Cum.	Disburse Amount 2014-15	Disburse Amount 2015-16	Disburse Amount 2016-17	Disbursed Amount Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0.00	79.24	311.35	390.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	111.15	0.00	111.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	446.72	0.00	446.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	325.61	0.00	325.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	0.00	1309.73	0.00	1309.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1067.73	3653.77	0.00	4721.50	0.00	86.86	0.00	86.86
Uttarakhand	0.00	191.63	0.00	191.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi		0.00	197.90	197.90	0.00			0.00
TOTAL Utilities (North)	1067.73	6117.85	509.25	7694.83	0.00	86.86	0.00	86.86
Madhya Pradesh	72.94	1435.83	0.00	1508.77	0.00	4.40	0.00	4.40

Gujarat	374.78	752.66	0.00	1127.44	0.00	28.75	39.13	67.88
Chhattisgarh	0.00	491.51	0.00	491.51	0.00	29.59	0.00	29.59
Maharashtra	0.00	2311.93	105.17	2417.10	0.00	0.00	139.18	139.18
Goa	0.00	0.00	32.23	32.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (West)	447.72	4991.93	137.40	5577.05	0.00	62.74	178.30	241.04
Andhra Pradesh	432.65	221.30	0.00	653.95	0.00	30.74	0.00	30.74
Telangana	0.00	653.56	0.00	653.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	0.00	1144.45	0.00	1144.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala		0.00	600.45	600.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.00	1569.10	0.00	1569.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	21.74	0.00	21.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (South)	432.65	3610.15	600.45	4643.25	0.00	30.74	0.00	30.74
Bihar	245.55	1865.45	0.00	2111.00	0.00	14.79	0.00	14.79
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	735.39	735.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	1074.68	1588.99	275.97	2939.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	521.09	562.15	1083.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (East)	1320.23	3975.53	1573.51	6869.27	0.00	79.49	0.00	79.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	0.00	584.91	0.00	584.91	0.00	49.76	0.00	49.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	150.85	0.00	150.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	44.14	44.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	130.08	0.00	130.08	0.00	11.07	0.00	11.07
Meghalaya	0.00	62.34	0.00	62.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	49.41	0.00	49.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	74.24	0.00	74.24	0.00	6.32	0.00	6.32
TOTAL (NE)	0.00	1051.83	44.14	1095.97	0.00	67.15	0.00	67.15
GRAND TOTAL	3268.33	19747.29	2864.75	25880.37	0.00	326.98	178.30	505.28

Note: sanctions worth ₹ 1291.05 crore held up due to certain compliances.

Statement-V

Details of funds released to various States under Energy Efficiency Schemes

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.84	0.00	23.27
2.	Lakshadweep	80.84	0.00	3.75
3.	Puducherry	45.71	8.00	17.75
4.	Chandigarh	80.84	0.00	0.00
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Daman and Diu	112.80	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	112.80	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	310.84	8.00	17.75
9.	Sikkim	23.00	8.00	18.00
10.	Assam	29.00	32.00	259.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.41	26.00	39.00
12.	Nagaland	48.16	26.00	64.00
13.	Manipur	89.29	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	42.41	57.00	39.00
15.	Tripura	46.41	32.00	39.00
16.	Meghalaya	36.41	32.00	59.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	243.00	0.00	81.00
18.	Bihar	212.14	0.00	51.00
19.	Chhattisgarh	186.89	38.00	41.00
20.	Gujarat	475.79	8.00	21.00
21.	Haryana	158.60	32.00	41.00
22.	Jharkhand	68.00	0.00	21.00
23.	Karnataka	162.00	39.00	51.00
24.	Kerala	98.91	32.00	31.00
25.	Madhya Pradesh	186.26	26.00	61.00
26.	Maharashtra	307.26	38.00	23.00
27.	Odisha	68.66	8.00	41.00

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
28.	Punjab	103.91	69.00	51.00
29.	Rajasthan	103.91	0.00	51.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	59.66	0.00	51.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	392.39	0.00	261.00
32.	Uttarakhand	53.41	8.00	241.00
33.	West Bengal	58.66	8.00	51.00
34.	Himachal Pradesh	133.79	39.00	26.00
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	293.79	0.00	16.00
	TOTAL	4549.78	574.00	1790.52

Payment of royalty to Uttarakhand for Pancheshwar Dam

†77. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the royalty provided by the Central Government to States for exploiting natural resources of the States;

(b) the royalty to be provided to Uttarakhand on generation of power from Pancheshwar Dam, which is being constructed in the State;

(c) whether this royalty would be given in the form of power and funds; and

(d) if not, the form of royalty to be provided to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the prevailing Hydro Power Policy, 2008, 12% free power from the Hydro Power Project is earmarked for the host State. In addition, the Policy provides additional 1% free power from the Hydro Power Project for Local Area Development Fund.

(b) to (d) As per provisions of Mahakali Treaty signed between Government of India and Government of Nepal on 12.02.1996, India and Nepal are to equally share the energy generated at Pancheshwar. 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 issues like royalty/free power to home States in India and Nepal require mutual consent of both the countries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Twenty four hours electricity supply

†78. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide twenty four hours electricity to all the people across the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Twenty four hours supply of electricity to the consumers in a State/UT 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 CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them.

Government of India has also taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State Specific Documents for providing "24x7 Power for all" (PFA). State specific plans for the Twenty Eight States/Union Territories have been finalized. The Government of India is assisting the State Governments in achieving this objective through various Schemes like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

Smart agricultural pumps for farmers

†79. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide smart agriculture pumps to farmers free of cost;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of four power sector PSU's *viz.* NTPC, PFC, REC and PGCIL, has designed an innovative programme for enhancing energy efficiency in agriculture sector. Under this programme, EESL would replace the old and inefficient pump

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sets with energy efficient pumps to farmers free of cost. In addition to this, EESL would also provide smart control panels to enhance the ease of operation of pumps by the farmers. The energy efficient pumps, which are 4 or 5 star rated, ensure a minimum of 30% reduction in energy consumption.

Naphtha-based power plants

80. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects cleared/sanctioned by Government with Naphtha as feed stock during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total power generation in MW expected from such projects in the country;

(c) the average power generation cost per unit for the said projects;

(d) whether Government proposes to import naphtha for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the annual foreign exchange likely to be exhausted by the time all the projects are commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity from thermal power plants has been delicensed and clearance/sanction from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for thermal power projects including those with Naphtha as feedstock.

(b) No thermal power project with Naphtha as feedstock, had been under construction as per monitoring of CEA in the country, during the last three years and at present.

(c) to (f) In view of (b) above, questions don't arise.

Distribution of power between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

81. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AP Reorganisation Act mandates that 54 per cent power generated in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana should come to Telangana with rest 46 per cent to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ministry has noticed that Andhra Pradesh Government is not providing 54 per cent of power to Telangana;

(c) whether this 54 per cent is applicable to projects that are generating power after division even though they were started before bifurcation;

(d) the details of status relating to PPA before and after bifurcation of State; and

(e) the constraints that the Ministry has in implementing the above provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (APRA, 2014) does not mention any specific percentage allocation of power to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from the total power generated in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

The relevant provisions in APRA, 2014 regarding Distribution of Power between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are mentioned below:

> Clause (2): "Existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with respective DISCOMs shall continue for both ongoing projects and projects under construction".
>
> Clause (6): "The power of the Central Generating Stations will be allotted in such ratio to the States of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh based on the actual energy consumption of the last 5 years of the relevant DISCOMS in the respective successor State."

(b) to (e) In view of above, does not arise .

Revival of SEBs through UDAY

†82. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to revive and economically improve the State Electricity Boards (SEBs);

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof;

(c) the amount of aid provided by Government under UDAY and the basis of providing this amount State-wise;

(d) the extent of contribution of State as well as the Central Government under UDAY and the system evolved for establishing coordination between these Governments; and

(e) whether any time frame has been fixed for UDAY and if so, the details thereof?

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 20.11.2015 for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs.

(c) No financial aid is being provided by the Government under the scheme. However, the scheme incentivizes the States by exempting State takeover of DISCOM debts from Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limits for two years; increased supply of domestic coal; coal linkage rationalization; liberally allowing coal swaps from inefficient to efficient plants; allocation of coal linkages to States at notified prices and additional/priority funding in schemes of Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, if they meet the operational milestones in the scheme.

(d) The scheme envisages that participating States take over 75% of DISCOM debt as on 30th September, 2015 over 2015-16 and 2016-17. Each participating State will enter into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed between the Central Government, the State Government and its DISCOMs with defined responsibilities. An Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee has been established under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) to periodically monitor interventions under UDAY.

(e) The timeline for States taking over outstanding debt of DISCOMs, as existing on 30th September, 2015 is 31.03.2017.

Coal for power projects

83. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of coal for each power project, as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of supply of coal to States during each of the last three years and the current year, as on date;

(c) whether there has been any decrease in supply of coal during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the said requirement of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of State-wise requirement of coal for each power plant during the year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of supply/despatch of coal to the power utilities during the last three years and the current year 2016-17 (up to June, 2016) are as under:

Year	Supply of coal to power plants (In Million Tonne)
2013-14	498.1
2014-15	554.3
2015-16	574.3
2016-17 (upto June-16)	142.0

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Do not arise.

(e) Following steps are being taken by the Government to meet the requirement of coal to the thermal power plants:

(i) Multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to enhance production of domestic coal. A road map has been prepared by CIL to substantially enhance coal production level to meet the coal requirement.

(ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to Central/State power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.

(iii) The availability of coal is regularly monitored closely at the highest level in the Government so that generation of power plant is not affected due to shortage of coal. As on date, not a single power plant is 'critical' for want of coal.

Statement

Details of State-wise/power plant-wise coal requirement during 2016-17

(Quantity in 000 T)

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
Delhi		
1.	Rajghat	45
2.	Badarpur	757
	SUB TOTAL	802
Haryana		
3.	Panipat	1035
4.	Rajiv Gandhi	3216

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
5.	Yamuna Nagar	1652
6.	Indira Gandhi (JV) (Aravali Power)	4680
7.	Mahatma Gandhi	3575
	SUB TOTAL	14158
Punjab		
8.	GH (Leh. Moh.)	2280
9.	Ropar	3066
10.	GND (Bhatinda)	737
11.	Rajpura	4050
12.	Talwandi Sabo	3960
	SUB TOTAL	14093
Rajasthan		
13.	Kota	5433
14.	Suratgarh	4095
15.	Chhabra	2880
16.	Kawai	4163
17.	Kalisindh	4032
	SUB TOTAL	20603
Uttar Pradesh		
18.	Anpara	12920
19.	Harduaganj	3033
20.	Obra	4439
21.	Panki	930
22.	Parichha	5719
23.	Dadri (NC)	7605
24.	Rihand	13900
25.	Singrauli	11512
26.	Tanda	2313
27.	Unchahar	4774
28.	Rosa	5280
29.	Anpara C	5525

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
30.	Barkhera	315
31.	Kundarki	319
32.	Khambarkhera	288
33.	Maqsoodpur	324
34.	Utraula	318
35.	Prayagraj	1300
36.	Lalitpur	1950
	Sub Total	82763
Gujarat		
37.	Sikka	872
38.	Gandhi Nagar	1920
39.	Ukai	3752
40.	Wanakbori	4140
41.	Sabarmati (Torrent)	1454
42.	Mundra	15600
43.	Mundra UM (Tata)	10119
44.	Salaya (Essar)	2400
	Sub Total	40257
Madhya Pradesh		
45.	Amarkantak Ext.	901
46.	Sanjay Gandhi	4970
47.	Satpura	4565
48.	Shri Singhaji	4615
49.	Vindhyachal	21988
50.	Bina	1725
51.	Sasan UMPP	16430
52.	Anuppur	2947
53.	Nigri	3900
	Sub Total	62041
Chhattisgarh		
54.	DSPM	2697

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
55.	Korba-II	2388
56.	Korba-West	6930
57.	Korba	14040
58.	Sipat	12632
59.	Pathadi	2450
60.	Bhilai	2590
61.	Baradarha	2275
62.	Akaltara	4690
63.	OP Jindal	4004
64	Tamnar	3640
65.	Singhitarai	260
66.	Balco	1138
67.	Uchpinda	1300
68.	Seioni	325
69.	Raikheda	1625
	SUB TOTAL	62983
Maharashtra		
70.	Bhusawal	6308
71.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	12750
72.	Khaparkheda	6192
73.	Koradi	6120
74.	Nasik	2964
75.	Parli	83
76.	Paras	2430
77.	Tirora	11800
78.	Dahanu	2280
79.	Butibori	2160
80.	Amaravati	4891
81.	Emco Warora	2457
82.	Mauda	2130
83.	Wardha Warora	1386

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
84.	Dhariwal	715
85.	Trombay	2843
86.	JSW Ratnagiri	3360
	SUB TOTAL	70869
Andhra Pradesh		
87.	Dr. N. Tata Rao	9750
88.	Rayalaseema	5415
89.	Simhadri	10220
90.	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah	3120
91.	Painampuram	4472
92.	Vizag	1300
93.	Simhapuri	2328
94.	Thamminapatnam (Meenakshi)	1073
	SUB TOTAL	37677
Telangana		
95.	Kothagudem	8208
96.	Ramagundem-B	204
97.	Ramagundem	12903
98.	Kakatiya	3900
99.	Singareni	975
	SUB TOTAL	26190
Karnataka		
100.	Raichur	7166
101.	Bellary	4578
102.	Kudgi	337
103.	Yermarus	1365
104.	Udupi	3360
105.	Torangallu (SBU-I)	840
106.	Torangallu (SBU-II)	1720
	SUB TOTAL	19366

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
Tamil Nadu		
107.	Ennore	516
108.	Mettur	6080
109.	North Chennai	6741
110.	Tuticorin	4730
111.	Vallur (JV of NTPC and TN-NTECL)	5695
112.	Tuticorin (JV of NLC and TN-NTPL)	4130
113.	Tuticorin (P)	488
114.	Muthiara	1120
115.	ITPCL (Cuddalore)	680
	Sub Total	30180
Bihar		
116.	Kahalgaon	12928
117.	Muzaffarpur	1001
118.	Barh II (NTPC)	3770
119.	Nabi Nagar (JV)	195
	Sub Total	17894
Jharkhand		
120.	Patratu	616
121.	Tenughat	1900
122.	Bokaro 'B'	1488
123.	Chandrapura (DVC)	3436
124.	Maithon RB	3814
125.	Kodarma	2313
126.	Mahadev Prasad	1586
127.	Bokaro 'A' Exp.	428
	Sub Total	15579
Odisha		
128.	IB Valley	2864
129.	Talcher (Old)	2788
130	Talcher S	19712
131.	Sterlite	4512

Sl. No.	State/Power Plant	Coal Requirement
132.	Kamalanga	4158
133.	Ind Barath (Utkal)	731
134.	Derang	3458
	SUB TOTAL	38223
West Bengal		
135.	Durgapur	912
136.	Mejia	7049
137.	Bakreswar	4615
138.	Bandel	1242
139.	D.P.L.	1349
140.	Kolaghat	5220
141.	Sagardighi	2160
142.	Santaldih	2345
143.	Budge Budge	3425
144.	Southern Repl.	448
145.	Titagarh	289
146.	Farakka	9380
147.	Durgapur Steel	3986
148.	Haldia	2601
149.	Raghunathpur	590
	SUB TOTAL	45611
Assam		
150.	Bongaigaon	712
	SUB TOTAL	712
	GRAND TOTAL	600000

Implementation of UDAY

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

(a) whether many State Governments have stated that the implementation of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) would be difficult without certain essential modifications in the scheme;

(b) whether Government is considering to dispense with the requirement of quarterly revision tariffs to offset fuel price changes;

(c) whether Government has recently received a representation from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the above issues; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is a Voluntary Scheme evolved after extensive stakeholder consultations for operational and financial turnaround of State owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Government of India handholds States in addressing the State specific difficulties/implications of the scheme at the time of finalizing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under UDAY.

(b) to (d) UDAY is an optional Scheme for the States and provides an option for quarterly tariff revision, particularly to offset fuel price rise, in the interest of the consumers, as decided by the State Regulators. A representation from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has recently been received, which, *inter-alia*, includes this issue also. In the light of above, the question does not arise.

National Hydroelectric Policy

85. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a National Hydroelectric Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(c) if the policy is yet to be finalised, by when it would be ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India notified National Hydro Policy, 2008 on 31.03.2008 through an amendment in the Tariff Policy, 2006. The Tariff Policy, 2006 including the National Hydro Policy, 2008 was further amended *vide* Government of India Notification dated 28.01.2016. The salient features of Hydro Policy, amended from time to time, are as under:

- Transparent selection procedure/criteria to be followed by the States for awarding sites to hydro power developers.
- The dispensations regarding exemption from tariff based competitive bidding available to the developers of hydro power have been extended upto 15.08.2022.
- To enable the hydro project developers (public as well as private sector hydro developers) to recover the costs incurred by him in obtaining the project site, long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is to be firmed up

for 60% of the total saleable design energy. The balance 40% of the saleable energy is allowed for merchant sale as a special incentive to the developer.

- The developer has been provided with the option of charging lower rate of depreciation, while seeking approval for tariff, subject to the upper ceiling of the rate of depreciation to be determined by the Appropriate Commission.
- Hydro Power has been excluded from the ambit of mandatory Solar Purchase Obligation for a period upto March, 2022.
- An additional 1% free power from the project (over and above 12% free power earmarked for the host State) would be provided and earmarked for a Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project.
- Developer to provide 100 units of electricity per month to each Project Affected Family-in cash or kind or a combination of both for 10 years from the COD.

Electrification of villages

86. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in the country which have not been electrified, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-electrification of those villages;

(c) by when those villages would be electrified; and

(d) the details of Government's plan for meeting the increasing demand of electricity and electrification of remote villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There were 18,452 un-electrified villages in the country as on 01.04.2015, out of which 8888 are electrified as on the 15th July, 2016. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The remaining villages are mostly located in difficult terrains, forest areas, remote locations etc. The electrification of all the remaining villages is targeted by May, 2018.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Government of India also supports the States through Schemes such as Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure including rural electrification. Under DDUGJY, there is a provision to electrify remote villages through off grid mode by using renewable energy if the grid connectivity is not feasible. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State/Union Territory 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 CPSUs and allocating power therefrom to them.

Statement

State-wise details of un-electrified villages

Sl. No.	States	Total UE Villages as on (01.04.2015)	UE Villages Electrified as on (15.07.2016)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	308
2.	Assam	2892	1595
3.	Bihar	2747	1878
4.	Chhattisgarh	1080	446
5.	Himachal Pradesh	35	10
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	27
7.	Jharkhand	2525	1009
8.	Karnataka	39	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	469	299
10.	Manipur	276	88
11.	Meghalaya	912	182
12.	Mizoram	58	16
13.	Nagaland	82	0
14.	Odisha	3484	1400
15.	Rajasthan	488	254
16.	Tripura	26	10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1529	1356
18.	Uttarakhand	76	0
19.	West Bengal	22	8
	TOTAL	18452	8888

Panic button on buses

87. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to make it mandatory that all public buses in the country need to have panic buttons on board;

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

(c) to what extent this would benefit the public bus commuting passengers and the steps taken by Government to create awareness among the public about this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Government has issued draft notification number G.S.R. 478(E) dated 2nd May 2016, regarding fitment of Vehicle Location Tracking Device, CCTV Surveillance System and Alert Buttons on transport vehicles. According to this notification it is compulsory for all the transport vehicles to be equipped with one or more panic/emergency buttons which would be fitted by the manufacturer or their dealer or the respective operator. Inputs from pressing of emergency button like location of vehicle can be used to alert emergency teams for providing immediate assistance to prevent any untoward accident.

Removal of black spots from NHs in Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that road accident black spots on National Highways in Telangana have been identified based on fatalities from 2011 onwards and upto 2014;

(b) if so, the details of black spots on each of the National Highway identified, National Highway-wise; and

(c) what steps the Ministry has taken to remove these black spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI. RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Road accident black spots on National Highways across the country including those in the State of Telangana were identified based on fatality data of 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 furnished by State Police authorities. Details of identified road accident black spots in the State of Telangana are give in Statement (*See* below)

and are also placed on Ministry's website. Ministry issued guidelines for investigation of black spots and framing of proposals for their rectification. Survey investigations are being carried out by the executing agencies at the identified black spots.

Statement

Details of identified road accident black spots in the State of Telangana

Sl. No.	NH No.	No. of road accident black spots
1.	30	1
2.	44	37
3.	63	5
4.	65	12
5.	163	10
6.	765	2
7.	NA	9
TOTAL		76

NA: NH No. Not available

Installation of safety devices on public transport vehicles

89. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory the installation of GPS or any other vehicle tracking device, alert button and CCTV cameras on all public transport vehicles;

(b) whether the transport vehicles with more than 23 seating capacity would need to have all the three features and vehicles with less than 23 seats must install vehicle tracking device and emergency button;

(c) whether Government had approved the first project under the Nirbhaya Fund for installation of the above in public transport vehicles in 32 cities in India; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government has issued draft notification number G.S.R. 478(E) dated 2nd May, 2016, regarding fitment of Vehicle Location Tracking Device, CCTV Surveillance System and Alert Buttons on transport vehicles. According to this notification, it is compulsory for all the transport vehicles to be equipped with vehicle location tracking device, CCTV

based surveillance system, and one or more panic/emergency buttons which would be fitted by the manufacturer or their dealer or the respective operator.

(c) A Scheme, 'Security for Women in Public Road Transport in the country' was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 02.01.2014 with the objective of providing safe and secure public road transport to people of the country, particularly to women and girl child in 32 cities in India having population of more than one million.

(d) A contract was signed between MoRTH and Delhi Integrated Multi-Modal Transit Systems Ltd. (DIMTS) to provide Project Management Consultancy for smooth implementation of the project. Under this scheme, the following activities has been undertaken:

- Concept Report, Technology Analysis Report, Detailed Specification document for GPS and detailed specification document for CCTV has been finalized.
- Draft request for Proposal for selection of Implementation agency for design, implementation, operation and maintenance of the backend system for National Level vehicle Security and Tracking System and Draft Detailed Project Report has been submitted by Consultant.

Funding agency for highways and ports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up a dedicated funding agency in the States for highways and ports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is envisaging ₹ 25 lakh crore investments in both road and port sectors;

(c) whether the proposed agency would be set up on the lines of Power Finance Corporation with an initial equity capital of ₹ 500 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the pattern of funding for the initial equity capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) There is no proposal to set up of a dedicated funding entity in the States for highways and ports.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Funds for road safety

91. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to earmark one per cent of the total cost of all future highway projects for road safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the country has one of the highest road fatalities in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the deaths reported due to road accidents during 2015 in the country, State-wise including those reported in Odisha; and

(e) the items of work proposed to be undertaken with the above funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 as amended by the Finance Act from time to time. Decision has been taken recently to earmark ten per cent of such funds allocated to the State Governments/UTs for road safety works.

The Ministry has fixed a sanction ceiling of ₹ 600 crore for taking up Road Safety works on NHs for the year 2016-17. Further, the Ministry has a budget of about ₹ 80 crore for implementing schemes to promote road safety through measures such as awareness campaigns, imparting driving training, etc.

It has been decided to take up several items of engineering measures for rectification of identified black spots on NHs and State roads by implementing road safety works such as provision of service roads, improvement of junctions, provision of Foot Over Bridges/Underpasses, taking up of road safety audits and follow up actions thereto, etc.

As per the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2015, brought out by the International Road Federation, Geneva, the highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world for the year 2013 was reported to be India (1,37,572), followed by United States (32,719) and Russian Federation (27,025) for the same year.

State/UT-wise details of total Number of Road Accidents and Persons killed in India for the calendar year 2015 are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of total number of road accidents and persons killed in India for the calendar year 2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of road accidents	Total number of persons killed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24,258	8,297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	284	127
3.	Assam	6,959	2,397
4.	Bihar	9,555	5,421
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,446	4,082
6.	Goa	4,338	311
7.	Gujarat	23,183	8,119
8.	Haryana	11,174	4,879
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,010	1,096
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,836	917
11.	Jharkhand	5,162	2,893
12.	Karnataka	44,011	10,856
13.	Kerala	39,014	4,196
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54,947	9,314
15.	Maharashtra	63,805	13,212
16.	Manipur	671	139
17.	Meghalaya	606	183
18.	Mizoram	70	72
19.	Nagaland	54	30
20.	Odisha	10,542	4,303
21.	Punjab	6,702	4,893
22.	Rajasthan	24,072	10,510
23.	Sikkim	219	70
24.	Tamil Nadu	69,059	15,642
25.	Telangana	21,252	7,110
26.	Tripura	647	158

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	1,523	913
28.	Uttar Pradesh	32,385	17,666
29.	West Bengal	13,208	6,234
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	258	23
31.	Chandigarh	416	129
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	42
33.	Daman and Diu	70	42
34.	Delhi	8,085	1,622
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0
36.	Puducherry	1,530	235
	TOTAL	5,01,423	1,46,133

Use of municipal solid waste for construction of NHs

92. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) would now be using municipal solid waste for its highway construction programme;

(b) whether the municipal solid waste is likely to be utilised on NH-24 Meerut Expressway on a pilot basis; and

(c) the details of places from where NHAI would be sourcing the municipal solid waste for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is likely to utilise Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from nearby site in Gazipur, East Delhi for widening from 4 lane to 16 lane, of NH-24 on a pilot basis on the basis of investigation by Central Roads Research Institute.

Rise in road accidents and fatalities

93. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents and fatalities are rising despite measures taken by the Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to reduce the rate of accidents, since there were 1,46,000 deaths across India during 2015, with more than 5 lakh accidents; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government, including those under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Suraksha Yojana in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) According to the information provided by Police Department of States/UTs there has been a rise in the number of road accidents and fatalities in the country which is shown in the table given below:

Year	Total number of road accidents	Total number of persons killed
2013	4,86,476	1,37,572
2014	4,89,400	1,39,671
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133

(b) and (c) The Government along with other member countries of the United Nations Organization has set a target of reducing road accidents fatalities by 50% by 2020. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to improve safety on the roads:

(i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

(ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.

(iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.

(iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's *viz*. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

(v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the 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.

Construction of foot over bridges and underpasses on NHs

94. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether executing agencies of road projects explored the possibilities of constructing foot over bridges/pedestrain underpasses on National Highways to prevent accidents, as asked by the Government on 11th April, 2016;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by executing agencies in construction of foot over bridges/pedestrian underpasses; and

(c) the details of action taken against those project executing agencies which did not adhere to the above order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI. RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) As per the guidelines issued by Ministry on 11.04.2016, Foot over Bridges (FOBs)/pedestrian underpasses (PUPs) are being proposed/being included in projects at proposal stage wherever those are required and feasible. In Highway development projects on Engineering

Procurement Construction (EPC) and Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) modes road safety audits are mandatory which can recommend FOBs/ PUPs depending on the requirements. During the last two years and the current year 59 FOBs/PUPs have been completed. Further 25 FOBs/PUPs are in progress and 236 FOBs/PUPs are in proposal/DPR stage.

Proposals for NHs in Puducherry

95. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending proposals which were received from Puducherry Government for taking them up as National Highways (NHs);

(b) whether it is a fact that not even a single NH either 2 lane or 4 lane or 6/8 lane has been constructed during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking up any project in Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Declaration of State roads as National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and expansion of NH network is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds. Government of Puducherry had forwarded eight number of proposals for declaration of State roads as new NHs in recent years. The Ministry has included the State road connecting Chennai-Puducherry out of these proposals under proposed "Bharatmala Pariyojna" meant for providing road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, tourist places, construction/rehabilitation/widening of about 1,500 major bridges and 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on NHs and improvement of newly declared NHs providing connectivity to District Head Quarters.

(b) and (c) The existing NH in the Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry is of 2 lane standards. Improvement works amounting to ₹ 64.74 crore have been sanctioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The proposed project of 4-laning of 194 km. of Viluppuram–Puducherry–Nagapattinam Section of NH 45A is included under NHDP Phase-IV, in which a section of NH about 52 km. falls within the UT of Puducherry.

Setting up of logistics parks

96. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to reduce transportation cost and minimize pollution by setting up 15 logistics parks in cities with high freight movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cities likely to get logistics parks, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Development of multimodal logistics park to improve the logistics efficiency in the country is at a conceptual stage in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. A concept note on the subject is available on the web site of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways at *http://www.morth.nic.in/showfile.asp?lid=2186.*

Ban on old vehicles by NGT

97. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate any action plan for complying with the orders of National Green Tribunal (NGT) to put a ban on all vehicles, which are more than fifteen years old from plying on roads in the whole country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such plan is likely to be implemented in metros and other cities of the country; 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 RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No Sir, no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry at present. However, to tackle the problem of vehicular pollution Ministry has taken following steps:

(I) Introduction of alternate fuels:-

(a) Flex Fuel Ethanol notified *vide* G.S.R. 412 (E) dated 19.05.2015 and GSR 176 (E) dated 16.02.2016 permitting usage of flex fuel *i.e.* E85, ED95 and E 100 ethanol based fuels.

(b) Bio Diesel notified *vide* G.S.R. 412 (E) dated 11.04.2016.

(c) Bio-CNG notified *vide* G.S.R. 498 (E) dated 16.06.2015.

(d) Retrofitment of Hybrid Electric Vehicles notified *vide* GSR 629 (E) dated 24.06.2016.

(II) BS-VI fuel emission norms are notified *vide* G.S.R. 187 (E) dated 19.02.2016.

Compensation to people displaced due to Kiratpur-Ner Chowk NH Project

98. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 10,000 farmers have been displaced in Himachal Pradesh due to Kiratpur-Ner Chowk National Highway project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these farmers have been provided adequate compensation for their land;

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

(e) by when all the farmers are likely to be given adequate compensation for their land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Four laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk National Highway No. 21 is in progress and 6323 farmers have been displaced in Himachal Pradesh. The Village-wise details of displaced farmers are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The farmers have been provided with adequate compensation and the details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). For payment of compensation to few farmers, some cases are pending in the Learned Civil Court for adjudication and for few other farmers, payments are held up for want of documents.

Statement-I

Village-wise details of farmers displaced in Himachal Pradesh due to Kiratpur-Ner Chowk National Highway Project

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Tehsil	Distt.	Number of displaced farmers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gara	Sh. Naina Devi Ji	Bilaspur	108
2.	Ree	-do-	-do-	46
3.	Bhuai	-do-	-do-	28
4.	Mehla	-do-	-do-	49
5.	Thapna	-do-	-do-	53
6.	Samletu	-do-	-do-	148

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jabal	Sh. Naina Devi Ji	Bilaspur	8
8.	Sunhan	-do-	-do-	25
9.	Bhater	-do-	-do-	45
10.	Tali	-do-	-do-	63
11.	Tunu	Sadar	-do-	10
12.	Dhalyar	-do-	-do-	2
13.	Patta	-do-	-do-	77
14	Bharari	-do-	-do-	44
15	Kothipura	-do-	-do-	6
16.	Pandgal	-do-	-do-	96
17.	Bhater Upparli	-do-	-do-	68
18.	Dharashani	Jhandutta	-do-	69
19.	Bhater	-do-	-do-	59
20.	Chhat	-do-	-do-	61
21.	Mehroyan	-do-	-do-	70
22.	Behlag	-do-	-do-	20
23.	Ladhehra	-do-	-do-	73
24.	Kothi	-do-	-do-	127
25.	Behna Jattan	-do-	-do-	46
26.	Kallar	-do-	-do-	192
27.	Bhanjwani	Ghumarwin	-do-	138
28.	Auhar	-do-	-do-	164
29.	Dharyana	-do-	-do-	54
30.	Palthin	-do-	-do-	280
31.	Bakroa	-do-	-do-	42
32.	Bhagtheru	-do-	-do-	97
33.	Khurari	-do-	-do-	42
34.	Sanour	-do-	-do-	37
35.	Panoh	-do-	-do-	175
36.	Rohin	-do-	-do-	88
37.	Amarsinghpura	-do-	-do-	60
38.	Malyawar	-do-	-do-	201
39.	Baloh	-do-	-do-	194

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Bhantrehar	Sunder Nagar	Mandi	71
41.	Dehar	-do-	-do-	430
42.	Alsu	-do-	-do-	248
43.	Deyohi	-do-	-do-	159
44.	Gamohu	-do-	-do-	6
45.	Jaroal	-do-	-do-	187
46.	Ropari	-do-	-do-	109
47.	Chamukha	-do-	-do-	388
48.	Chowk	-do-	-do-	45
49.	Thala	-do-	-do-	24
50.	Kanaid	-do-	-do-	65
51.	Bhour	-do-	-do-	125
52.	Jarlu	Balh	-do-	207
53.	Dadour	-do-	-do-	296
54.	Majethal	-do-	-do-	228
55.	Nagchala	-do-	-do-	326
56.	Dhoundhi	-do-	-do-	244
	TOTAL			6323

Statement-II

Village-wise details of farmers who have been provided/not provided with adequate compensation of their land the reasons therefor due to Kiratpur Ner Chowk National Highway Project

Sl. No.	Name of village	Number of farmers who have been provided adequate compensation	Number of farmers who have not been provided adequate compensation	Reason for not providing of adequate compensation to the farmers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gara	105	3	1. Court case 2. Documents not provided
2.	Ree	45	1	Documents not provided
3.	Bhuai	28	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mehla	45	4	Documents not provided
5.	Thapna	49	4	Land mortgage and not providing of documents
6.	Samletu	97	51	Documents not provided
7.	Jabal	8	-	-
8.	Sunhan	25	-	-
9.	Bhater	44	1	Documents not provided
10.	Tali	59	4	One court case and three not providing of documents
11.	Tunu	10	-	-
12.	Dalyar	2	-	-
13.	Patta	73	4	Not providing of documents
14.	Bharari	40	4	Two court case and two not providing of documents
15.	Kothipura	5	1	Not providing of documents
16.	Pandgal	95	1	Not providing of documents
17.	BhaterUpparli	55	13	Seven court cases and six not providing of documents
18.	Dhararshani	64	5	Three court cases and two not providing of documents
19.	Bhater (Jhandutta)	59	-	-
20.	Chhat	61	-	-
21.	Mehroyan	49	21	Twenty court cases and one not providing of documents
22.	Behlag	20	-	-
23.	Ladhera	66	7	Not of providing of documents
24.	Kothi	109	18	One court case and seventeen not providing of documents
25.	BehnaJattan	45	1	Not providing of documents
26.	Kallar	178	14	Six court cases and eight not providing of documents

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Bhajwani	132	6	One mortgage and five not providing of documents
28.	Auhar	159	5	Not providing of documents
29.	Daryana	49	5	Not providing of documents
30.	Palthin	248	32	One mortgage case and thirty one not providing of documents
31.	Bakroa	42	-	-
32.	Bhagtheru	93	4	Not providing of documents
33.	Khurari	41	1	Not providing of documents
34.	Sanour	37	-	-
35.	Panoh	156	19	One mortgage case, five court case and thirteen not providing of documents
36.	Rohin	87	1	Not providing of documents
37.	Amarsinghpura	59	1	Not providing of documents
38.	Malyawar	197	4	Not providing of documents
39.	Baloh	194	-	-
40.	Bhantrehar	70	1	Not providing of documents
41.	Dehar	418	12	Not providing of documents
42.	Alsu	247	1	Not providing of documents
43.	Deohi	157	2	Not providing of documents
44.	Gamohu	5	1	Not providing of documents
45.	Jarol	187	-	-
46.	Ropari	101	8	Six not providing of documents and two within the limit of N.H.
47.	Chamukha	350	38	Not providing of documents
48.	Chowk	33	12	Not providing of documents
49.	Thala	24	-	-
50.	Kanaid	56	9	Not providing of documents
51.	Bhour	94	31	One mortgage case and thirty not providing of documents

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Jarlu	203	4	Not providing of documents
53.	Dadour	252	44	Thirty three court cases and eleven not providing of documents
54.	Majethal	228	-	-
55.	Nagchala	309	17	Three court cases and fourteen not providing of documents
56.	Doundhi	209	35	Eight court cases and twenty seven not providing of documents
	TOTAL	5873	450	

Conversion of Pathankot-Mandi NH into four lane

99. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to convert Pathankot-Mandi National Highway into four lane;

(b) if so, the budget allocated therefor; and

(c) the stipulated time limit for completion of four-lane work on this NH and by when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Government has decided to convert Chakki (Punjab/Himachal Pradesh border) to Mandi section of Pathankot-Mandi National Highway No. 20 (Old No.) falling in Himachal Pradesh to four lane. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this section of National Highway has to be completed for taking up four laning, therefore, it is premature to indicate the likely date of start and time limit for completion of the four laning work.

Reducing road accidents

100. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2015 there were 5.01 lakhs road accidents in India out of which 1.46 lakhs caused deaths;

(b) if so, the major reasons for such huge number of road accidents and loss of lives; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to reduce the number of road accidents and deaths thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2015, 5.01 lakhs road accidents were reported in India out of which 1.46 lakhs caused deaths. The causes of Road Accidents along with the number of accidents and number of persons killed during the calendar year 2015 are given in the following table:

Causes of road accident and persons killed on all roads: 2015

Sl. No.	Causes of road accidents	Total number of road accidents	Total number of persons killed
1.	Fault of Driver	386481	106021
2.	Fault of Cyclist	3695	1384
3.	Fault of Driver of Other Vehicles	24431	6961
4.	Fault of Pedestrian	7509	2690
5.	Defect in Condition of Motor Vehicle	11601	4127
6.	Defect in Road Condition	7314	2733
7.	Weather Condition	5781	2552
8.	Fault of Passenger	6668	2657
9.	Poor Light	5456	2095
10.	Falling of boulders	1087	505
11.	Neglect of Civic Bodies	1076	416
12.	Stray Animals	1534	579
13.	Other Causes/Causes not known	38790	13413
	TOTAL	501423	146133

(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, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road

infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

(ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.

(iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.

(iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's *viz*. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

(v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the 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.

Liquor shops on NHs

†101. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops on National Highways (NHs) at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed in road accidents in the country due to liquor consumption, State-wise; and

(c) the number of recommendations of the Committee constituted under the supervision of the Supreme Court, implemented by the Ministry and the reasons for not implementing other recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Data on liquor shops is not compiled in the Ministry being under the State Government. However, in the wake of increasing number deaths due to drunken driving, Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Transport) of all States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways.

(b) States/UTs-wise details regarding total number of persons killed due to intake of alcohol by driver of the vehicle in road accidents in country for the calendar year 2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Most of the recommendations of the committee constituted by the Supreme Court are to be implemented by the State Governments. All the recommendations of the committee made from time to time, are implemented.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of total number of persons killed due to intake of alcohol by driver of the vehicle for the calendar year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of persons killed due to intake of alcohol
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	249
4.	Bihar	867
5.	Chhattisgarh	78

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	121
8.	Haryana	478
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	99
11.	Jharkhand	906
12.	Karnataka	62
13.	Kerala	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	705
15.	Maharashtra	341
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	21
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	427
21.	Punjab	91
22.	Rajasthan	344
23.	Sikkim	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	142
25.	Telangana	19
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttarakhand	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1404
29.	West Bengal	214
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
33.	Daman and Diu	6
34.	Delhi	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	6755

Release of MGNREGA funds to drought hit States

102. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government in May, 2016 to release the delayed additional funds under MGNREGA to drought affected States immediately; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of additional funds allocated and released so far, along with the dates of release, State-wise, as per the direction of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) One of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court against the writ petition (Civil) No. 857 of 2015 was to release to the State Governments adequate funds under the Scheme in a timely manner so that the 'workforce' is paid its wages well in time.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme, hence no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. The Central Funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and performance of the States during the year. 1st part of 1st tranche is released in April. During the current Financial Year 2016-17, 1st part of 1st tranche was released on 7th April, 2016. As on 12.07.2016 an amount of ₹ 2802287.471 lakh has been released to the States/UTs for liquidating the pending liabilities of 2015-16 (wages+material) and for running the programme during the FY 2016-17.

Acquisition of land in Jharkhand

103. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantum of land acquired by Central agencies during the last three decades in Jharkhand for various projects like mining, power, etc.;

(b) what is the total number of persons who were to be given employment in lieu of acquisition of land by various Central agencies in the State;

(c) what is the number of persons who have been given employment in the State from amongst those eligible; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the instances of employment being given to bogus persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) During the last three decades, land acquisition was carried out by Central Agencies in various parts of the country, including Jharkhand, under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894; the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); and 13 Central Acts. Details of 13 Central Acts are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

Prior to the enactment of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, there was no provision in the various land acquisition Acts, for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected/ displaced persons. However, the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development formulated a policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, *i.e.* Resettlement Policy, 2007 which was applicable to the Union Territories for which this Department is the appropriate Government. The other Central Acts for land acquisition are administered by different Central Ministries/Departments, and they were required to formulate their own respective policies for rehabilitation and resettlement.

There is no Central database containing consolidated information of land acquisition undertaken, and rehabilitation and resettlement facilities provided, under Land Acquisition Act, 1894; the RFTCLARR Act 2013; and various other Central Acts, by the Central Agencies, including those in the State of Jharkhand, in the last three decades.

Statement

Details of Central Acts under which land acquisition is undertaken by Central Agencies

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958);
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962);
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948);
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886);
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885);
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978);
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956);
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962);

9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952);
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948);
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957);
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989);

Implementation of Kutumbashree Programme

104. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to implement the Kutumbashree Programme in each State with the successful implementation at present in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far; and

(c) the views of each State particularly of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Kudumbashree, a community based self help initiative of poor women, was started as a poverty eradication mission of the State of Kerala. It has a multi-pronged design that *inter-alia* rests on economic empowerment, and social development strategy. At the national level, the Government is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY–NRLM) across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. It aims to cover all the States and Union Territories (except Delhi and Chandigarh) and seeks to reach out to all rural poor women in a phased manner by the year 2024-25. DAY-NRLM is based on lessons drawn from similar State led projects/programmes implemented in the past, including the Kudmbashree Programme of Government of Kerala. Under the programme each State evolves its own strategy and prepares a state specific poverty reduction strategy. Kudumbashree has also been recognised as a National Resource Organisation under DAY-NRLM to provide support to other States in the implementation of the programme.

Deadline for seeding of MGNREGA workers with Aadhaar

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

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to extend the deadline of seeding MGNREGA workers with Aadhaar since some of the States have so far not achieved the target of linking MGNREGA-Aadhaar;

(b) the difficulties States are facing in seeding MGNREGA-Aadhaar linkage;

(c) whether the Ministry would think of increasing the number of camps and duration of camps to facilitate workers to seed their MGNREGA cards with Aadhaar cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) For linking the Aadhaar numbers of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers for Aadhaar based payments special camps are being organized in a campaign mode at block and GP level by the State Government to collect the Aadhaar numbers along with the consent of the worker. The Banks have also been advised to attend these camps. These are shared with the banks to seed the same in their database with the objective of making Aadhaar based payments. The States have also been advised to adopt other strategies like door to door survey, collection of Aadhaar data at worksite etc. in a mission mode.

However, the State Governments are facing some technical issues with banks which have been shared with Department of Financial Services for solution.

Timely payment of wages under MGNREGA

106. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision under MGNREGA to compensate workers whose wages have been delayed by more than the stipulated period of 15 days;

(b) if so, the reasons for tardy implementation of Supreme Court orders in this regard; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure timely payment of wages of workers under the scheme across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) To reduce the delay in payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a system of payment of compensation for such delays was brought in Para 29 of Schedule II of the Act. The States/UTs have been advised to ensure compliance with this provision. The following steps are taken to check the delays in wage payment:

(i) State Government has been advised to notify the 'Rules' and implement the system of compensation for delay in wage payment.

(ii) State Government has been advised to review and discuss with the Programme Officers periodically the issues of delayed payments.

(c) 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.

For ensuring timely payment of wages, the Central Government has also started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 11 States (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and launched Dashboard for tracking of pending Fund Transfer Orders, Public Fund Management System, Electronic Fund Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer.

Implementation of SPMRM

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

(a) the aims and objectives of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);

(b) how many clusters are proposed to be developed under SPMRM, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that 100 clusters have been identified in the first phase;

(d) if so, the details of clusters identified in Telangana and what is the likely date to fulfil the mission objectives in the identified clusters in the State; and

(e) the amount allocated for the first phase of SPMRM and the share of that State in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning

of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The objective of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. In the first phase of the mission 100 Clusters have been identified. The State-wise details (including Telangana) are given in Statement (*See* below). The date proposed by Telangana for submission of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) was 30th June, 2016.

(e) The Budget Estimate (B.E.) for the Rurban Mission during the Financial Year 2016-17 is ₹ 300 crore.

Statement

State-wise details of identified clusters for implementation of SPMRM

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
2.	Anantapuram	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
3.	Prakasham	Kondapi	Singarayakonda
4.	Vishakhapatnam	Aruku	Aruku valley
5.	Nellore	Venkatachallam	Venkatachallam
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Upper Siang	Tuting	Tuting
Bihar			
1.	Patna	Sampatchak	Bairia
2.	Gaya	Manpur	Nauranga
3.	Rohtas	Kochas	Kuchhila
4.	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
Chhattisgarh			
1.	Bastar	Jagdapur	Madpal
2.	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Loharsi
3.	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Murmunda
4.	Kawardha	Pandariya	Kunda
Goa			
1.	South Goa	Quepem	Xeldem

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
Gujarat			
1.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhalia	Vadinar
2.	Morbi	Morbi	Ravapara
3.	BanasKantha	Danta	Ambaji
4.	Arvalli	Shamlaji	Bhiloda
Haryana			
1.	Karnal	Assandh	Balla
2.	Jind	Narwana	Uchana Khurd
3.	Rewari	Kosli	Kosli
4.	Ambala	Barara	Barara
5.	Fatehabad	Tohana	Samain
6.	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Badli
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Kinnaur	Sangla	Sangla
2.	Solan	Kandaghat	Hinner
Jammu and Kashmir			
1.	Jammu	Jammu	Gole Gujral
2.	Kupwara	Kupwara	Khumriyal
Jharkhand			
1.	Gridih	Gridih	Bhandaridh
2.	Dhanbad	Baliapur	Palani
3.	Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Dharambahd
Karnataka			
1.	Bangalore	Anekal	Haragadde
2.	Belgaum	Belgaum	Kangrali
3.	Bellary	Hospet	Danapura
Kerala			
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Aryanad and Vellanad GPs
2.	Eranakulum	Paravoor	Puthenvelikara and Kunnukara GPs

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
3.	Kannur	Thalasseri	Mangatidam and Kottayam Malabar GPs
4.	Kottayam	Kottayam	Puthupally and Manarcad GPs
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Indore	Mhow	Simrol
2.	Indore	Indore	NawdaPanth
3.	Bhopal	Huzur	Ratibad
4.	Chattarpur	Chattarpur	Achatt
5.	Bhopal	Berasia	Gunga
6.	Chhindwara	Tamia	Delakhari
7.	Seoni	Seoni	Khaniwada
Maharashtra			
1.	Beed	Parali	Sirsala
2.	Buldahana	Lonar	Sultanpur
3.	Pune	Haveli	LoniKalbhor
4.	Jalna	Partur	Ashti
5.	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari
6.	Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda
7.	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Muktainagar
Manipur			
1.	Khangabok	Thoubal	Thoubal
Mizoram			
1.	Aizoram	Aibawk	Aibawk
Meghalaya			
1.	East Garo	Resubelpara	Chisim Apel
Nagaland			
1.	Peren	Pedi (Ngwalwa)	Pedi (Ngwalwa)
Odisha			
1.	Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Samasingha
2.	Khurda	Banapur	Banapur

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
3.	Cuttack	Banki	Tala Basta
4.	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda
5	Kalahandi	Kesinga	Utkela
Punjab			
1.	Bhatinda	Rampura Phul	Dhapali
2.	Amritsar	Ajnala	Harsha Chhina
Rajasthan			
1.	Bharatpur	Kaman	Jurahara
2.	Nagaur	Makrana	Budsoo
3.	Barmer	Barmer	Majivala
4.	Jodhpur	Looni	Salawas
5.	Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda
Sikkim			
1.	East District	Pakyong	Namcheybong
Telangana			
1.	Ranga Reddy	Tandur	Allapur S
2.	Medak	Narayankhed	Ryakal
3.	Nizamabad	Jukkal	Jukkal
4.	Adilabad	Mandamarri	Sarangapalle
Tripura			
1.	South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh
2.	Sepahijala	Kathalia	Nirbhoypur
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
2.	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Kashai
3.	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Dasna Dehat
4.	Kushinagar	Tumkuhi Raj	Bans Gaon
5.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Chitehera
6.	Firozabad	Tundla	Rudhau Mustkil
7.	Mirzapur	Marihan	Patehara Kalan Urf Kubari Pate

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub District	Name of the Clusters
8.	Bagpat	Baraut	Silana
9.	Allahabad	Koraon	Barokhar
10.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Juggaur
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kuthambakkam
2.	Sivagangai	Sivagangai	Vaniyangudi
3.	Tiruppur	Avinashi	Velayuthamapalayam
4.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore South	Madukkarai
5.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Suthamali
Uttarakhand			
1.	Dehradun	Rishikesh	Athoorvala
2.	Haridwar	Haridwar	Bhaktanpur-Abidpur
West Bengal			
1.	Hooghly	Pandua	Khirkundu-Namajgram-Niala
2.	Hooghly	Chaditala-II	Garalgachha
3.	Hooghly	Chinsurah-Mogra	Chandrahati-I
4.	Hooghly	Pandua	Jyer-Dwarbasini
5.	Howrah	Panchla	Jala Biswanathpur
6.	Howrah	Domjur	Parbatipur
7.	Bankura	Hirbandh	Malian

Performance of SAGY

108. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amenities provided/targeted to be provided under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the details of villages adopted under SAGY, during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of villages which have been provided with the targeted amenities for Adarsh villages, so far, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of villages which have failed to achieve the targets under SAGY, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No specific targets of amenities to be provided under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are set by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Village Development Plan (VDP) for every identified GP/village is prepared locally based on the local context, potential and needs and with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty. Accordingly, the priority of works is decided. As per the guidelines of SAGY, the illustrative list of important activities envisaged in an Adarsh Gram has been suggested under eight broad categories *viz*., personal development, human development, social development, economic development, environmental development, basic amenities and services, social security and good governance.

(b) Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams 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 2024. The State-wise details of Gram Panchayats/villages identified so far under SAGY are in given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No specific targets of amenities to be provided under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are set by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) and the fact that the activities for development of the first set of Adarsh Grams are going on as per the Village Development Plans.

Statement

State-wise details of Gram Panchayats/villages identified under SAGY

A. List of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yajana (SAGY) Phase-I

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Lok Sabha (LS)/Rajya Sabha (RS)	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayat/ Village identified Under SAGY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	LS	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray	South Andamans	Ferrargunj
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Amalapuram	LS	Dr. Ravindra Babu Pandula	East Godavari	Pulletikurru
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	LS	Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao (Avnthi)	Visakhapatanam	Duddupalem
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	LS	Shri J.C. Divakar Reddy	Anantapur	Peddavadugur
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Araku	LS	Shrimati Geetha Kothapalli	East Godavari	Maredumilli
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	LS	Shri Sriram Malyadri	Prakasam	Ramakuru
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	LS	Shri Venkateswara Rao Magantti	Krishna	Pedagonnuru
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	LS	Shri Jayadev Galla	Guntur	Ananthavarappadu
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	LS	Shri Kristappa Nimmala	Anantapur	Somaghatta

10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	LS	Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy	Y.S.R.	Murarichintala
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	LS	Shri Narasimham Thota	East Godavari	Burugupudi
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	LS	Shrimati Renuka Butta	Kurnool	Nagaladinne
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	LS	Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao	Krishna	Kankatava
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	LS	Shri S. P. Y. Reddy	Kurnool	Allur
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	LS	Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao	Guntur	Dharmavaram
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram	LS	Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju	West Godavari	Mahadevapatnam
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	LS	Shri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy	SPSR Nellore	Kampasamudram
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	LS	Shri Yerram Venkata Subbareddy	Prakasam	Daddawada
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	LS	Shri Murali Mohan Maganti	West Godavari	Nandigudem
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	LS	Shri Midhun Reddy	Chittoor	Sodam
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	LS	Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu	Srikakulam	Santhabommali
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	LS	Shri Vara Prasadarao Velagapalli	SPSR Nellore	Chillakur
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	LS	Shri Srinivas Kesineni	Krishna	Gollamandala

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	LS	Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati	Visakhapatanam	Pedanagamayyapalem
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	LS	Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati	Vizianagaram	Dwarapudi
26.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Dr. K. Chiranjeevi	West Godavari	Perupalem South
27.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shri Jesudasu Seelam	Guntur	Varagani
28.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shri Y. S. Chowdary	Krishna	Ponnavaram
29.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	West Godavari	Pedamainavanilanka
30.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi	West Godavari	Pedakapavaram
31.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar	SPSR Nellore	Nernoor
32.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Captain T. Subbarami Reddy	Vizianagaram	Latchampeta
33.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury	Khammam	Jeelacheruvu
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal East	LS	Shri Ninong Ering	East Siang	Takilalung-I
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal West	LS	Shri Kiren Rijiju	West Siang	Yigi Kaum-I
36.	Arunachal Pradesh		RS	Shri Mukut Mithi	Lower Dibang Valley	Mayu-II
37.	Assam	Autonomous District	LS	Shri Biren Singh Engti	Karbi Anglong	Namati

38.	Assam	Barpeta	LS	Shri Sirajuddin Ajmal	Barpeta	Kalgachia
39.	Assam	Dhubri	LS	Shri Badruddin Ajmal	Dhubri	Kuchnimara Jordanga
40.	Assam	Dibrugarh	LS	Shri Rameswar Teli	Tinsukia	Langkashi
41.	Assam	Gauhati	LS	Shri Bijoya Chakravarty	Kamrup	Satpakhali Tezpur
42.	Assam	Jorhat	LS	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	Jorhat	Kachukhat
43.	Assam	Kaliabor	LS	Shri Gaurav Gogai	Golaghat	Gondhkoroi
44.	Assam	Karimganj	LS	Shri Radheshyam Biswas	Hailakandi	Matijuri-Paikan
45.	Assam	Kokrajhar	LS	Shri Naba Kumar Sarania (Hira)	Baksa	No-4 Tamulpur
46.	Assam	Lakhimpur	LS	Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	Dhemaji	Kemi Jelem
47.	Assam	Mangaldoi	LS	Shri Ramen Deka	Nalbari	Balitara
48.	Assam	Nawgong	LS	Shri Rajen Gohain	Nagaon	Dakhin Jajial
49.	Assam	Silchar	LS	Shri Sushmita Dev	Cachar	Lakhinagar
50.	Assam	Tezpur	LS	Shri Ram Prasad Sarmah	Sonitpur	2 No. Sootea
51.	Assam		RS	Dr. Manmohan Singh	Kamrup	Paschim Bekeli
52.	Assam		RS	Shri Pankaj Bora	Kamrup	Rani
53.	Assam		RS	Shri Sanjay Sinh	Kamrup	Dakhin Bholagaon
54.	Assam		RS	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita	Kamrup	Arimatta
55.	Assam		RS	Shri Biswajit Daimary	Baksa	Naokata

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Assam		RS	Shrimati Naznin Faruque	Nagaon	Niz Chalchali
57.	Assam		RS	Shri Santiuse Kujur	Udalguri	Kalikhola
58.	Bihar	Araria	LS	Shri Taslimuddin	Araria	Aurahi East
59.	Bihar	Arrah	LS	Shri Raj Kumar Singh	Bhojpur	Gundi East
60.	Bihar	Aurangabad	LS	Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	Gaya	Kespa
61.	Bihar	Banka	LS	Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	Banka	Kolhasar
62.	Bihar	Begusarai	LS	Shri Bhola Singh	Begusarai	Simaria-I
63.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	LS	Shri Shailesh (Bulo Mandal) Kumar	Bhagalpur	Ismailpur Paschimi Bhitha
64.	Bihar	Buxar	LS	Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Baraura
65.	Bihar	Darbhanga	LS	Shri Kirti (Jha) Azad	Darbhanga	Narma Navnagar
66.	Bihar	Gaya	LS	Shri Hari Manjhi	Gaya	Bakraur
67.	Bihar	Gopalganj	LS	Shri Janak Ram	Gopalganj	Khara Azam
68.	Bihar	Hajipur	LS	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Vaishali	Akbar Malahi
69.	Bihar	Jahanabad	LS	Shri Arun Kumar	Jehanabad	Dharaut
70.	Bihar	Jamui	LS	Shri Chirag Paswan	Jamui	Dahiyari
71.	Bihar	Jhanjharpur	LS	Shri Birendra Kumar Choudhary	Madhubani	Nabani

72.	Bihar	Karakat	LS	Shri Upendra Kushwaha	Rohtas	Amiawar
73.	Bihar	Katihar	LS	Shri Tariq Anwar	Katihar	Nimaul
74.	Bihar	Khagaria	LS	Choudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser	Saharsa	Sitanabad North
75.	Bihar	Kishanganj	LS	Shri Asrarul Haque Mohammad	Kishanganj	Ekra
76.	Bihar	Madhepura	LS	Shri Rajesh Ranjan (Pappu Yadav)	Saharsa	Sahuriya
77.	Bihar	Madhubani	LS	Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav	Madhubani	Bankata
78.	Bihar	Maharajganj	LS	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	Saran	Bareja
79.	Bihar	Munger	LS	Shrimati Veena Devi	Patna	Tartar
80.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	LS	Shri Ajay Nishad	Muzaffarpur	Jajuara West
81.	Bihar	Nalanda	LS	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	Nalanda	Nanand
82.	Bihar	Nawada	LS	Shri Giriraj Singh	Nawada	Khanwan
83.	Bihar	Paschim Champaran	LS	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	Pashchim Champaran	Siswa Saraiya
84.	Bihar	Pataliputra	LS	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	Patna	Sonmai
85.	Bihar	Patna Sahib	LS	Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha	Patna	Bidhipur Narauli
86.	Bihar	Purnia	LS	Shri Santosh Kumar	Purnia	Chandi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	Bihar	Purvi Champaran	LS	Shri Radha Mohan Singh	Purbi Champaran	Jamunia
88.	Bihar	Samastipur	LS	Shri Ramchandra Paswan	Samastipur	Kubauli Ram
89.	Bihar	Saran	LS	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	Saran	Sitab Diyara
90.	Bihar	Sasaram	LS	Shri Chhedi Paswan	Rohtas	Malhipur
91.	Bihar	Sheohar	LS	Shri Rama Devi	Purbi Champaran	Ghorasahan South
92.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	LS	Shri Ram Kumar Sharma Kushwaha	Sitamarhi	Bariyarpur
93.	Bihar	Siwan	LS	Shri Om Prakash Yadav	Siwan	Ziradei
94.	Bihar	Supaul	LS	Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan	Supaul	Saroza Bela
95.	Bihar	Ujiarpur	LS	Shri Nityanand Rai	Vaishali	Bahuara
96.	Bihar	Vaishali	LS	Shri Rama Kishore Singh	Muzaffarpur	Ghosaut
97.	Bihar	Valmiki Nagar	LS	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	Pashchim Champaran	Belahawa Madanpur
98.	Bihar		RS	Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani	Muzaffarpur	Pilkhi Gay Patti
99.	Bihar		RS	Shri Harivansh	Rohtas	Baksara
100.	Bihar		RS	Shri Mahendra Prasad	Jehanabad	Okari
101.	Bihar		RS	Shri Ali Anwar Ansari	Patna	Nohsa
102.	Bihar		RS	Shri Bashistha Narain Singh	Buxar	Bairia
103.	Bihar		RS	Shri C.P. Thakur	Patna	Gonpura

104.	Bihar		RS	Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi	Gaya	Kolauna
105.	Bihar		RS	Shri R. K. Sinha	Patna	West Manpura
106.	Bihar		RS	Shri Ram Nath Thakur	Samastipur	Bazidpur
107.	Bihar		RS	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Patna	Alawal Pur
108.	Bihar		RS	Shri Sharad Yadav	Madhepura	Balam Gadhiya
109.	Bihar		RS	Shrimati Kahkashan Perween	Bhagalpur	Shahjangi
110.	Bihar		RS	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Patna	Lakhani Bigha
111.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	LS	Shrimati Kirron Kher	Chandigarh	Sarangpur
112.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	LS	Shri Dinesh Kashyap	Bastar	Chapka
113.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	LS	Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu	Mungeli	Hathanikala
114.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	LS	Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu	Durg	Machandur
115.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	LS	Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle	Janjgir-Champa	Javalpur
116.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	LS	Shri Vikram Usendi	Kanker	Chote Kapshi
117.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	LS	Shri Banshilal Mahto	Korba	Tilkeja
118.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	LS	Shri Chandu Lal Sahu	Dhamtari	Charra
119.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	LS	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	Raigarh	Bhakurra
120.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	LS	Shri Ramesh Bais	Raipur	Giroud
121.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	LS	Shri Abhishek Singh	Rajnandgaon	Gotatola

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	LS	Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi	Surguja	Karmha
123.	Chhattisgarh		RS	Shri Mohsina Kidwai	Gariyaband	Kulhadighat
124.	Chhattisgarh		RS	Shri Motilal Vora	Durg	Mohlai
125.	Chhattisgarh		RS	Shri Nand Kumar Sai	Jashpur	Jorandajhariya
126.	Chhattisgarh		RS	Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev	Jashpur	Bataikela
127.	Chhattisgarh		RS	Shri Bhushan Lal Jangde	Baloda Bazar	Purgaon
128.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	LS	Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dudhani
129.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	LS	Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel	Daman	Pariyari
130.	Delhi	East Delhi	LS	Shri Maheish Girri	East Delhi	Delhi East (Chilla Sarodha)
131.	Delhi	New Delhi	LS	Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi	North West Delhi	Qutub Garh
132.	Delhi	North East Delhi	LS	Shri Manoj Kumar Tiwari	North East Delhi	Delhi North East (Sabhapur)
133.	Delhi	North West Delhi	LS	Dr. Udit Raj	North West Delhi	Delhi North West (Jaunti)
134.	Delhi	South Delhi	LS	Shri Ramesh Bidhuri	South Delhi	Delhi South (Bhatti)

135.	Delhi	West Delhi	LS	Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh	South West Delhi	Delhi South West (Jhoroda Kalan)
136.	Delhi		RS	Shri Janardan Dwivedi	North Delhi	Delhi North (Ibrahimpur)
137.	Delhi		RS	Shri Parvez Hashmi	South Delhi	Aali
138.	Goa	North Goa	LS	Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	North Goa	Ibrampur
139.	Goa	South Goa	LS	Shri Advocate Narendra Keshav Sawaikar	South Goa	Cola
140.	Goa		RS	Shri Shantaram Naik	South Goa	Rachol
141.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad East	LS	Shri Paresh D Rawal	Gandhinagar	Jakhora-Rajpur
142.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad West	LS	Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	Ahmedabad	Barejdi
143.	Gujarat	Amreli	LS	Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya	Amreli	Akala
144.	Gujarat	Anand	LS	Shri Dilip Patel	Anand	Rinza
145.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	LS	Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	Banaskantha	Panthawada
146.	Gujarat	Bardoli	LS	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	Surat	Haripura
147.	Gujarat	Bharuch	LS	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	Bharuch	Avidha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
148.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	LS	Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal	Bhavnagar	Fariyadka
149.	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	LS	Shri Ramsinh Patalyabhai Rathwa	Panch Mahals	Dhinkva
150.	Gujarat	Dahod	LS	Shrimati Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	Dohad	Mundha
151.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	LS	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Ahmedabad	Bakrana
152.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	LS	Shri Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	Jamnagar	Jambuda
153.	Gujarat	Junagadh	LS	Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudasama	Junagadh	Sasan
154.	Gujarat	Kachchh	LS	Shri Vinod L Chavda	Kachchh	Suvai
155.	Gujarat	Kheda	LS	Shri Devusinh Jesingbhai Chauhan	Ahmedabad	Vahelal
156.	Gujarat	Mahesana	LS	Shrimati Jayshreeben Kanubhai Patel	Mahesana	Panchot
157.	Gujarat	Navsari	LS	Shri Chandrakant Raghunath Patil	Navsari	Chikhali
158.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	LS	Shri Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh Chauhan	Panchmahal	Sansoli

159.	Gujarat	Patan	LS	Shri Liladharbhai Khodaji Vaghela	Patan	Roda
160.	Gujarat	Porbandar	LS	Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya	Rajkot	Raydi
161.	Gujarat	Rajkot	LS	Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya	Morbi	Bagathala
162.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	LS	Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod	Sabarkantha	Jashvantgadh
163.	Gujarat	Surat	LS	Shri Darshana Vikram Jardosh	Surat	Saras
164.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	LS	Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara	Surendranagar	Fatepur
165.	Gujarat	Vadodara	LS	Shri Ranjanben D Bhatt	Vadodara	Shihora
166.	Gujarat	Valsad	LS	Shri K. C. Patel	Valsad	Goima
167.	Gujarat		RS	Dr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Bhavnagar	Ugamedi
168.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Arun Jaitley	Vadodara	Karnali
169.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel	Junagadh	Govindpara
170.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Ahmed Patel	Narmada	Dumkhal
171.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Banaskantha	Pasvadal
172.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia	Anand	Bechari

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
173.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Pravin Somabhai Rashtrapal	Porbandar	Sodhana
174.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Shambhuprasadji Tundiya	Surendranagar	Janivadla
175.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad	Surendranagar	Kholadiad
176.	Gujarat		RS	Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	Anand	Magharol
177.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Madhusudan Devram Mistry	Sabarkantha	Golvada
178.	Haryana	Ambala	LS	Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	Yamunanagar	Khadri
179.	Haryana	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	LS	Shri Dharambir Bhaleram	Mahendragarh	Dongra Ahir
180.	Haryana	Faridabad	LS	Shri Krishan Pal	Faridabad	Tilpat
181.	Haryana	Gurgaon	LS	Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Rewari	Bolni
182.	Haryana	Hisar	LS	Shri Dushyant Chautala	Jind	Makhand
183.	Haryana	Karnal	LS	Ms. Ashwini Kumar	Karnal	Mohidinpur
184.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	LS	Shri Raj Kumar Saini	Kaithal	Sanghan
185.	Haryana	Rohtak	LS	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	Jhajjar	Islamgarh
186.	Haryana	Sirsa	LS	Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori	Sirsa	Gudia Khera

187.	Haryana	Sonipat	LS	Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik	Sonipat	Datauli
188.	Haryana		RS	Kumari Selja	Ambala	Dheen
189.	Haryana		RS	Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap	Karnal	Bhadson
190.	Haryana		RS	Shri Shadi Lal Batra	Rohtak	Anwal
191.	Haryana		RS	Shri Prabhu Suresh Prabhakar	Rohtak	Nindana Khas
192.	Haryana		RS	Shri Birender Singh	Jind	Khatkar
193.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	LS	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Una	Dehlan Lower
194.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	LS	Shri Shanta Kumar	Chamba	Parchore
195.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	LS	Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma	Kullu	Manali
196.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	LS	Prof. Virender Kashyap	Solan	Jagjit Nagar
197.	Himachal Pradesh		RS	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Bilaspur	Deoli
198.	Himachal Pradesh		RS	Shri Viplove Thakur	Kangra	Masroor
199.	Himachal Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood	Shimla	Thadi
200.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	LS	Shri Mehbooba Mufti	Shupiyan	Melhura
201.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	LS	Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig	Kupwara	Laderwan
202.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	LS	Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma	Jammu	Mathwar
203.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh	LS	Shri Thupstan Chhewang	Leh Ladakh	Hanu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
204.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	LS	Shri Tariq Hameed Karra	Ganderbal	Manigam A
205.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	LS	Captain Jitendra Singh	Samba	Sangwali
206.	Jammu and Kashmir		RS	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	Doda	Barthi
207.	Jammu and Kashmir		RS	Shri Saif-ud-Din Soz	Baramulla	Kalayban
208.	Jammu and Kashmir		RS	Shri G. N. Ratanpuri	Pulwama	Newa
209.	Jammu and Kashmir		RS	Shri Mir Mohammad Fayaz	Kupwara	Halmatpora A
210.	Jharkhand	Chatra	LS	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh	Chatra	Kaindinagar
211.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	LS	Shri Pashupati Nath Singh	Dhanbad	Ratanpur
212.	Jharkhand	Dumka	LS	Shri Shibu Soren	Dumka	Ranga
213.	Jharkhand	Giridih	LS	Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey	Dhanbad	Mairanawatand
214.	Jharkhand	Godda	LS	Shri Nishikant Dubey	Godda	Boha
215.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	LS	Shri Jayant Sinha	Hazaribagh	Jarba
216.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	LS	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	East Singhbum	Bangurda
217.	Jharkhand	Khunti	LS	Shri Kariya Munda	Ranchi	Parasi
218.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	LS	Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray	Giridih	Gadi
219.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	LS	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	Gumla	Bishunpur
220.	Jharkhand	Palamu	LS	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	Palamu	Kishunpur
221.	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	LS	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	Sahebganj	Taljhari

222.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	LS	Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary	Ranchi	Hahap
223.	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	LS	Shri Laxman Giluwa	West Singhbhum	Bila
224.	Jharkhand		RS	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu	East Singhbhum	Bhalki
225.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Ranchi	Baram
226.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	Palamu	Kekar Garh
227.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri Sanjiv Kumar	Dhanbad	Tundi
228.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri Prem Chand Gupta	Koderma	Chopnadih
229.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri M. J. Akbar	Gumla	Palkot North
230.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	LS	Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar	Bagalkot	Cholachagud
231.	Karnataka	Bangalore Central	LS	Shri P. C. Mohan	Bengaluru Urban	Kannuru
232.	Karnataka	Bangalore North	LS	Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	Bengaluru Urban	Somanahalli
233.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	LS	Shri Doddaalahalli Kempegowda Suresh	Tumkur	Madikehalli
234.	Karnataka	Bangalore South	LS	Shri Ananth Kumar	Bengaluru Urban	Ragihalli
235.	Karnataka	Belgaum	LS	Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi	Belgaum	Muthnal
236.	Karnataka	Bellary	LS	Shri B. Sreeramulu	Bellary	Thambralli
237.	Karnataka	Bidar	LS	Shri Bhagwanth Khuba	Bidar	Gortab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
238.	Karnataka	Bijapur	LS	Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	Bijapur	Makhanapur
239.	Karnataka	Chamrajanagar	LS	Shri Rangaswamy Dhruvanarayana	Mysore	D.B.Kuppe
240.	Karnataka	Chikkballapur	LS	Dr. M. Veerappa Moily	Bangalore Rural	Agalakuppe
241.	Karnataka	Chikkodi	LS	Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri	Belgaum	Shiradawad
242.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	LS	Shri B.N. Chandrappa	Chitradurga	Gangasamudra
243.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	LS	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel	Dakshin Kannad	Balpa
244.	Karnataka	Davanagere	LS	Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara	Davangere	Mustur
245.	Karnataka	Dharwad	LS	Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi	Dharwad	Harobelawadi
246.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	LS	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	Yadgir	Konkal
247.	Karnataka	Hassan	LS	Shri H. D. Devegowda	Hassan	Channangihalli
248.	Karnataka	Haveri	LS	Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa Udasi	Gadag	Yalavatti
249.	Karnataka	Kolar	LS	Shri K. H. Muniyappa	Kolar	Gatta Kamadena Hally
250.	Karnataka	Koppal	LS	Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi	Raichur	R. H. Colony

251.	Karnataka	Mandya	LS	Shri C. S. Puttaraju	Mandya	T.S. Chatra
252.	Karnataka	Mysore	LS	Shri Prathap Simha	Mysore	Karimuddanahalli
253.	Karnataka	Raichur	LS	Shri Bhagavanthraya Venkatesh Naik	Raichur	Jagir Venkatapur
254.	Karnataka	Shimoga	LS	Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa	Udupi	Keradi
255.	Karnataka	Tumkur	LS	Shri S. P. Muddahanume-gowda	Tumkur	Chikkadaalavatta
256.	Karnataka	Udupi Chikmagalur	LS	Km. Shobha Karandlaje	Chikmagalur	Daradahalli
257.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	LS	Shri Anant Kumra Dattatreya Hegde	Uttar Kannad	Kangod
258.	Karnataka		RS	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Belgaum	Janwad
259.	Karnataka		RS	Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda	Kolar	Tayalur
260.	Karnataka		RS	Shri D. Kupendra Reddy	Hassan	Kabbali
261.	Karnataka		RS	Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna	Bengaluru Urban	Rajanukunte
262.	Karnataka		RS	Shri Aayanur Manjunatha	Shimoga	Thammadihalli
263.	Karnataka		RS	Shri K. Rahman Khan	Ramanagara	Kunchugaranahalli
264.	Karnataka		RS	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	Bangalore Rural	Yaliyuru
265.	Karnataka		RS	Shri Oscar Fernandes	Udupi	Shiruru
266.	Karnataka		RS	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Bagalkot	Mangalore
267.	Karnataka		RS	Shri Basawaraj Patil	Gulbarga	Kukkunda

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268.	Karnataka		RS	Shrimati B. Jayashree	Tumkur	Gulur
269.	Kerala	Alappuzha	LS	Shri K. C. Venugopal	Alappuzha	Aryad
270.	Kerala	Alathur	LS	Shri Parayamparanbil Kuttappan Biju	Palakkad	Pallassana
271.	Kerala	Attingal	LS	Shri Anirudhan Sampath	Thiruvanan Thapuram	Anjuthengu
272.	Kerala	Chalakudy	LS	Shri Innocent	Thrissur	Kodassery
273.	Kerala	Ernakulam	LS	Prof. Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas	Ernakulam	Kottuvally
274.	Kerala	Idukki	LS	Shri (Adv.) Joice George	Idukki	Idukki- Kanjikuzhy
275.	Kerala	Kannur	LS	Shrimati P. K. Sreemathi Teacher	Kannur	Kuttiattor
276.	Kerala	Kasaragod	LS	Shri P. Karunakaran	Kasaragod	Kinanoor Karindalam
277.	Kerala	Kollam	LS	Shri N. K. Premachandran	Kollam	Alayamon
278.	Kerala	Kottayam	LS	Shri Jose K. Mani	Kottayam	Neendoor
279.	Kerala	Kozhikode	LS	Shri M. K. Raghavan	Kozhikode	Unnikulum
280.	Kerala	Malappuram	LS	Shri E. Ahamed	Malappuram	Pulpatta
281.	Kerala	Mavelikkara	LS	Shri Suresh Kodikunnil	Alappuzha	Thakazhi
282.	Kerala	Palakkad	LS	Shri M. B. Rajesh	Palakkad	Pudur

283.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	LS	Shri Anto Antony	Pathanamthitta	Kadampanadu
284.	Kerala	Ponnani	LS	Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	Malappuram	Nannambra
285.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	LS	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	Thiruvanantha-puram	Kottukal
286.	Kerala	Thrissur	LS	Shri C. N. Jayadevan	Thrissur	Thanniyam
287.	Kerala	Vadakara	LS	Shri Ramachandran Mullappally	Kozhikode	Chengottukavu
288.	Kerala	Wayanad	LS	Shri M. I. Shanavas	Wayanad	Kaniambetta
289.	Kerala		RS	Dr. K. N. Balagopal	Kollam	Panayam
290.	Kerala		RS	Dr. T. N. Seema	Thiruvanan Thapuram	Kallikkadu
291.	Kerala		RS	Shri P. J. Kurien	Pathanamthitta	Naranamoozhy
292.	Kerala		RS	Shri Vayalar Ravi	Alappuzha	Kadakkarappally
293.	Kerala		RS	Shri A. K. Antony	Alappuzha	Thaicattussery
294.	Kerala		RS	Shri C. P. Narayanan	Kozhikode	Kottur
295.	Kerala		RS	Shri Joy Abraham	Kottayam	Melukavu
296.	Kerala		RS	Shri M. P. Achuthan	Thiruvanan Thapuram	Aryanad
297.	Kerala		RS	Shri P. Rajeeve	Ernakulam	Udayamperur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
298.	Kerala		RS	Shri Abdul Wahab	Malappuram	Karulai
299.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	LS	Shri Faizal P. P. Mohammed	Lakshadweep District	Kalpeni
300.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	LS	Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat	Seoni	Gopalganj
301.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	LS	Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve	Betul	Chikali
302.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	LS	Dr. Bhagirath Prasad	Bhind	Soni
303.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	LS	Shri Alok Sanjar	Bhopal	Tara Sewaniya
304.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	LS	Shri Kamal Nath	Chhindwara	Bisapurkala
305.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	LS	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	Damoh	Bandakpur
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	LS	Shri Manhor Untwal	Agar-Malwa	Sudwas
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	LS	Shrimati Savitri Thakur	Dhar	Bikhron
308.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	LS	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia	Ashoknagar	Kasbarenj
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	LS	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Shivpuri	Sirsod
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	LS	Shri Uday Pratap Singh	Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	LS	Ms. Sumitra Mahajan (Tai)	Indore	Potlod
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	LS	Shri Rakesh Singh	Jabalpur	Kohla
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	LS	Shri Nagendra Singh	Panna	Maheba

314.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	LS	Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan	East Nimar	Arud
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	LS	Shri Subhash Patel	Barwani	Khajuri
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	LS	Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	Mandla	Kapa
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsour	LS	Shri Sudheer Gupta	Mandsaur	Balagura
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	LS	Shri Anoop Mishra	Morena	Padhawali
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	LS	Shri Rodmal Nagar	Rajgarh	Sandawta
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	LS	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	Ratlam	Raoti
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	LS	Shri Janardan Mishra	Rewa	Hardua
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	LS	Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav	Sagar	Baroda Sagar (P)
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	LS	Shri Ganesh Singh	Satna	Aber
324.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	LS	Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste	Shahdol	Kelmaniya
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	LS	Shrimati Riti Pathak	Sidhi	Karwahi
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	LS	Dr. Virendra Kumar	Tikamgarh	Gor
327.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	LS	Shri Chintamani Malviya	Ujjain	Bichhadodkalsa
328.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	LS	Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	Dewas	Aajnas
329.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Dr. Chandan Mitra	Neemuch	Bhadbadia
330.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	Ujjain	Nanded
331.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Anil Madhav Dave	Sehore	Jahanpur
332.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Prabhat Jha	Jhabua	Harinagar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
333.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Prakash Javadekar	Satna	Paldew
334.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	Ratlam	Barkhedakala
335.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Najma A. Heptulla	Bhopal	Phandakalan
336.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Meghraj Jain	Agar-Malwa	Chhapariya
337.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	LS	Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi	Ahmednagar	Kambi
338.	Maharashtra	Akola	LS	Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	Akola	Keliwali
339.	Maharashtra	Amravati	LS	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	Amravati	Yavli Shahid
340.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	LS	Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire	Aurangabad	Adgaon (P)
341.	Maharashtra	Baramati	LS	Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule	Pune	Dapodi
342.	Maharashtra	Beed	LS	Shri Pritam Gopinathrao Munde	Beed	Pohner
343.	Maharashtra	Bhandara-Gondiya	LS	Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole	Bhandara	Bagheda
344.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi	LS	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Thane	Sonale
345.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	LS	Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	Buldhana	Karmoda

346.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	LS	Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	Chandrapur	Chandankheda
347.	Maharashtra	Dhule	LS	Shri Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	Dhule	Gondur
348.	Maharashtra	Dindori	LS	Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan	Nashik	Awankhed
349.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli-Chimur	LS	Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete	Gadchiroli	Yeoli
350.	Maharashtra	Hatkanangle	LS	Shri Raju alias Devappa Anna Shetti	Kolhapur	Perid
351.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	LS	Shri Rajeev Shankarrao Satav	Nanded	Dudhad
352.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	LS	Shri A. T. (Nana) Patil	Jalgaon	Bhoras BK
353.	Maharashtra	Jalna	LS	Shri Raosaheb Patil Danve	Jalna	Rajur
354.	Maharashtra	Kalyan	LS	Shri Shrikant Eknath Shinde	Thane	Nagaon
355.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	LS	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	Kolhapur	Rajgoli Khurd
356.	Maharashtra	Latur	LS	Shri Sunil Baliram Gaikwad	Latur	Ansarwada
357.	Maharashtra	Madha	LS	Shri Vijaysinh Mohite Patil	Solapur	Tulshi
358.	Maharashtra	Maval	LS	Shri Shrirang Chandu Barne	Raigad	Bandhapada
359.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-North	LS	Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty	Palghar	Gorhe
360.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-North-Central	LS	Shri Poonam Mahajan	Palghar	Charoti

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
361.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-North-East	LS	Shri Kirit Jayantilal Somaiya	Raigad	Chinchoti
362.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-North-West	LS	Shri Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar	Ratnagiri	Asud
363.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-South	LS	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	Sindhudurg	Naradave
364.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-South-Central	LS	Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale	Palghar	Dhakti Dahanu
365.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	LS	Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	Nagpur	Pachgaon
366.	Maharashtra	Nanded	LS	Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan	Nanded	Rohi Pimpalgaon
367.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	LS	Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit	Nandurbar	Kahatul
368.	Maharashtra	Nashik	LS	Shri Hemant Tukaram Godse	Nashik	Anjaneri
369.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	LS	Shri Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad	Osmanabad	Kasgi
370.	Maharashtra	Palghar	LS	Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga	Palghar	Dhanoshi
371.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	LS	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	Parbhani	Kehal
372.	Maharashtra	Pune	LS	Shri Anil Shirole	Pune	Vadgaon-Shinde
373.	Maharashtra	Raigad	LS	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	Raigad	Diveagar
374.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	LS	Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane	Nagpur	Ridhora

375.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri- Sindhudurg	LS	Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Sindhudurg	Shivapur
376.	Maharashtra	Raver	LS	Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse	Jalgaon	Hated BK
377.	Maharashtra	Sangli	LS	Shri Sanjay (Kaka) Ramchandra Patil	Sangli	Aarawade
378.	Maharashtra	Satara	LS	Shri Udayanraje Pratapsingh Raje Bhonsle	Satara	Kondave
379.	Maharashtra	Shirdi	LS	Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande	Ahmednagar	Malunja Budruk
380.	Maharashtra	Shirur	LS	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	Pune	Karandi
381.	Maharashtra	Solapur	LS	Shri Sharadkumar Maruti Bansode	Solapur	Yeoti
382.	Maharashtra	Thane	LS	Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare	Thane	Pimpari
383.	Maharashtra	Wardha	LS	Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas	Wardha	Taroda
384.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal-Washim	LS	Ms. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	Washim	Saykheda
385.	Maharashtra		RS	Captain Vijay Jawaharlal Darda	Yavatmal	Bhari
386.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Ajay Sancheti	Nagpur	Wagdara
387.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Avinash Pande	Nagpur	Bajargaon
388.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri D. P. Tripathi	Pune	Murti

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
389.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain	Jalgaon	Deulgaon
390.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Majeed Memon	Pune	Tikekarwadi
391.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Piyush Goyal	Ratnagiri	Golavali
392.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Praful Patel	Gondia	Pathari
393.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Rajeev Shukla	Palghar	Hamrapur
394.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Aurangabad	Verul
395.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Ramdas Athawale	Palghar	Umroli
396.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade	Pune	Jambut
397.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Sanjay Raut	Kolhapur	Sonavade
398.	Maharashtra		RS	Shrimati Rajani Patil	Beed	Lahuri
399.	Maharashtra		RS	Shrimati Vandana Chavan	Pune	Sudumbare
400.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Husain Umar Dalwai	Ratnagiri	Rampur
401.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	Thane	Kharad
402.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Sharad Govindrao Pawar	Satara	Enkul
403.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Amar Shankar Sable	Ratnagiri	Sheegavan
404.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Ashok S. Ganguly	Pune	Gulunche

405.	Maharashtra		RS	Ms. Anu Aga	Satara	Shivthar
406.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Bhalchandra Mungekar	Sindhudurg	Mithbav
407.	Manipur	Inner Manipur	LS	Shri Thokchom Meinya	Imphal West	Ngairangbam
408.	Manipur	Outer Manipur	LS	Shri Thangso Baite	Churachandpur	Kangvai
409.	Manipur		RS	Maulana Abdul Salam	Thoubal	Hayel Hangoon
410.	Meghalaya	Shillong	LS	Shri Vincent H Pala	Jaintia Hills	Shangpung Mission
411.	Meghalaya	Tura	LS	Shri Purno Agitok Sangma	North Garo Hills	Chenggalma
412.	Meghalaya		RS	Shrimati Wansuk Syiem	East Khasi Hills	Iewrynghep
413.	Meghalaya		RS	Shri K. T. S. Tulsi	Ribhoi	Myrdon Mawtari
414.	Mizoram	Mizoram	LS	Shri C. L. Ruala	Serchhip	Khawlailung
415.	Mizoram		RS	Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau	Serchhip	Chhiahtlang
416.	Nagaland	Nagaland	LS	Shri Neiphiu Rio	Dimapur	Selouphe
417.	Nagaland		RS	Shri Khekiho Zhimomi	Dimapur	Ikishe
418.	Odisha	Aska	LS	Shri Ladu Kishore Swain	Ganjam	Barida (A)
419.	Odisha	Balasore	LS	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	Baleshwar	Kalika
420.	Odisha	Bargarh	LS	Shri Prabhas Kumar Singh	Bargarh	Sukuda
421.	Odisha	Berhampur	LS	Dr. Sidhant Mohapatra	Ganjam	Kesaripada
422.	Odisha	Bhadrak	LS	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	Bhadrak	Purusandha
423.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	LS	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Khordha	Pariorada

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
424.	Odisha	Bolangir	LS	Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	Balangir	Budabahal
425.	Odisha	Cuttack	LS	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Nayagarh	Karabara
426.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	LS	Dr. Kulamani Samal	Jagatsinghapur	Bagoi
427.	Odisha	Jajpur	LS	Dr. Rita Tarai	Jajapur	Bhubaneswarpur
428.	Odisha	Kalahandi	LS	Shri Arka Keshari Deo	Kalahandi	Sindhipadar
429.	Odisha	Kandhamal	LS	Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh	Kandhamal	Bilabadi
430.	Odisha	Kendrapara	LS	Shri Baijayant and quot; Jay and quot; Panda	Kendrapara	Golarahat
431.	Odisha	Keonjhar	LS	Ms. Sakuntala Laguri	Kendujhar	Machhalo
432.	Odisha	Koraput	LS	Shri Jhina Hikaka	Koraput	Pitaguda
433.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	LS	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	Koraput	Baligam
434.	Odisha	Puri	LS	Shri Pinaki Misra	Puri	Malatipatpur
435.	Odisha	Sambalpur	LS	Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	Sambalpur	Sarda
436.	Odisha	Sundargarh	LS	Shri Jual Oram	Sundargarh	Gurundia
437.	Odisha		RS	Captain Anubhav Mohanty	Cuttack	Urali
438.	Odisha		RS	Shri A. U. Singh Deo	Balangir	Sarasmal

439.	Odisha		RS	Shri A. V. Swamy	Nuapada	Kuliabandha
440.	Odisha		RS	Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra	Khordha	Dhauli
441.	Odisha		RS	Shrimati Sarojini Hembram	Mayurbhanj	Sanbhundu
442.	Odisha		RS	Shri Ranjib Biswal	Jagatsinghapur	Palasol
443.	Odisha		RS	Shri Kalpataru Das	Jajapur	Sundaria
444.	Odisha		RS	Shri Baishnab Parida	Jajapur	Mangalapur
445.	Odisha		RS	Shri Bhupinder Singh	Kalahandi	Borapadar
446.	Puducherry	Puducherry	LS	Shri R. Radhakrishnan	Pondicherry	Karayamputhur
447.	Puducherry		RS	Shri P. Kannan	Pondicherry	Sellipet
448.	Punjab	Amritsar	LS	Captain Amarinder Singh	Amritsar	Dhaul Kalan
449.	Punjab	Anandpur Sahib	LS	Sardar Prem Singh Chandumajra	S.A.S Nagar	Daon
450.	Punjab	Bathinda	LS	Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	Muktsar	Maan
451.	Punjab	Faridkot	LS	Prof. Sadhu Singh	Moga	Fatehgarh Korotana
452.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	LS	Shri Harinder Singh Khalsa	Fatehgarh Sahib	Chunni Kalan
453.	Punjab	Ferozpur	LS	Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya	Fazilka	Dhandi Kadim
454.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	LS	Shri Vinod Khanna	Gurdaspur	Talibpur Pandori
455.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	LS	Shri Vijay Sampla	Hoshiarpur	Budhabar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
456.	Punjab	Jalandhar	LS	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary	Jalandhar	Gannapind
457.	Punjab	Khadoor Sahib	LS	Sardar Ranjit Singh Brahmpura	Tarn Taran	Mundapind
458.	Punjab	Ludhiana	LS	Shri Ravneet Singh	Ludhiana	Isewal
459.	Punjab	Patiala	LS	Shri Dharam Vira Gandhi	Patiala	Marori
460.	Punjab	Sangrur	LS	Shri Bhagwant Mann	Sangrur	Benra
461.	Punjab		RS	Shri Avinash Rai Khanna	Hoshiarpur	Adamwal
462.	Punjab		RS	Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder	Mansa	Kot Dharmu
463.	Punjab		RS	Shri Ashwani Kumar	Gurdaspur	Bathwala Hardo
464.	Punjab		RS	Shri Naresh Gujral	Jalandhar	Dhina
465.	Punjab		RS	Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	Sangrur	Galahri
466.	Punjab		RS	Dr. Manohar Singh Gill	Tarn Taran	Alladinpur
467.	Punjab		RS	Shrimati Ambika Soni	Rupnagar	Ghanauli
468.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	LS	Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	Ajmer	Kalesara
469.	Rajasthan	Alwar	LS	Mahant Chand Nath	Alwar	Rodwal
470.	Rajasthan	Banswara	LS	Shri Manshankar Ninama	Banswara	Savaniya
471.	Rajasthan	Barmer	LS	Shri Sona Ram Choudhary	Barmer	Baitu Bhopji

472.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	LS	Shri Bahadur Singh Koli	Bharatpur	Pathena
473.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	LS	Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria	Bhilwara	Bankra
474.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	LS	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Bikaner	Bikampur
475.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	LS	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	Chittorgarh	Nagari
476.	Rajasthan	Churu	LS	Prof. Rahul Kaswan	Churu	Bhanin
477.	Rajasthan	Dausa	LS	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	Jaipur	Bara Padampura
478.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	LS	Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan	Ganganagar	Mirjewala
479.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	LS	Shri Ramcharan Bohara	Jaipur	Bhapura
480.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Rural	LS	Col. (Retd) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Jaipur	Dhankya
481.	Rajasthan	Jalore	LS	Shri Devji Mansingram Patel	Jalore	Hotigaon
482.	Rajasthan	Jhatawar-Baran	LS	Shri Dushyant Singh	Jhalawar	Bhalta
483.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	LS	Shri Santosh Km Ahlawat	Jhunjhunu	Gada Khera
484.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	LS	Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	Jaisalmer	Ramdeora
485.	Rajasthan	Karauli-Dholpur	LS	Dr. Manoj Rajoria	Dholpur	Ganhaidi
486.	Rajasthan	Kota	LS	Shri Om Birla	Kota	Doti
487.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	LS	Shri C. R. Chaudhary	Nagaur	Chawandiya

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
488.	Rajasthan	Pali	LS	Shri P.P. Chaudhary	Pali	Busi
489.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	LS	Shri Hariom Singh Rathore	Rajsamand	Tasol
490.	Rajasthan	Sikar	LS	Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati	Sikar	Chala
491.	Rajasthan	Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	LS	Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunpuria	Tonk	Kantoli
492.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	LS	Shri Arjunlal Meena	Udaipur	Toda
493.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Abhishek Manu Singhvi	Jalore	Mandoli
494.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Sikar	Beswa
495.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Ram Narain Dudi	Jodhpur	Khangata
496.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri V. P. Singh Badnore	Bhilwara	Daulatgarh
497.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Bhupender Yadav	Ajmer	Salemabad
498.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Narendra Budania	Churu	Loonas
499.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Vijay Goel	Alwar	Taseeng
500.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Ram Jethmalani	Jaipur	Banar
501.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya	Jodhpur	Kalyansingh Ki Sid
502.	Sikkim	Sikkim	LS	Shri Prem Das Rai	South District	Kitam Manpur
503.	Sikkim		RS	Shri Hishey Lachungpa	North District	Tingvong
504.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	LS	Shri G. Hari	Vellore	Thandalam

505.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	LS	Shri Elumalai Vellaigounder	Tiruvanna Malai	Palli
506.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central	LS	Shri Vijay Kumar S. R.	Kanchipuram	Kodur
507.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai North	LS	Shri T. G. Venkatesh Babu	Tiruvallur	Thamaraipakkam
508.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai South	LS	Dr. Jayakumar Jayavardhan	Kanchipuram	Ottiambakkam
509.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	LS	Shri M. Chandrakasi	Ariyalur	Keelapalur
510.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	LS	Shri Nagarajan P.	Coimbatore	A. S. Kulam
511.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	LS	Shri A. Arunmozhithevan	Cuddalore	Pothiramangalam
512.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	LS	Shri Anbumani Ramadoss	Dharmapuri	Mottankurichi
513.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	LS	Shri M. Udhayakumar	Dindigul	Ragalapuram
514.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	LS	Shri S. Selvakumara Chinnayan	Tiruppur	Kokkampalayam
515.	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	LS	Dr. K. Kamaraaj	Villupuram	Kaalambalam
516.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	LS	Shri K. Maragatham Kumaravel	Kanchipuram	Orathi
517.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	LS	Shrimati Pon Radhakrishnan	Kanniyakumari	Muthalakurichi
518.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	LS	Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai	Karur	Palaviduthi
519.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	LS	Shri K. Ashok Kumar	Krishnagiri	Jawalagiri
520.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	LS	Shri R. Gopalakrishnan	Madurai	Chettikulam
521.	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	LS	Shri R.K. Bharathi Mohan	Thanjavur	Thirumangalakudi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
522.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	LS	Shri K. Gopal	Nagapattinam	Akkaraipettai
523.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	LS	Shri P. R. Sundaram	Namakkal	Thinnanur Nadu
524.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	LS	Shri Gopalakrishnan Chinnaraj	The Nilgiris	Kodanad
525.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	LS	Shri R. P. Marutharajaa	Perambalur	Siruvachur
526.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	LS	Shri C. Mahendran	Tiruppur	Gudimangalam
527.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	LS	Shri Anwhar Raajhaa	Virudhunagar	Aviyur
528.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	LS	Shri V. Panneer Selvam	Salem	Sanarapatti
529.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	LS	Shri P. R. Senthilnathan	Sivagangai	Thirumanavayal
530.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	LS	Shri Krishnan Narayanasamy Ramachandran	Kanchipuram	Vallakottai
531.	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	LS	Shrimati Vasanthi M.	Tirunelveli	Viswanathaperi
532.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	LS	Shri Parasuraman K.	Thanjavur	Ottangadu
533.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	LS	Shri R. Parthipan	Theni	Rasingapuram
534.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	LS	Shri J. Jayasingh Thiyagaraj Natterjee	Thoothukkudi	Nagalapuram
535.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	LS	Shri P. Kumar Kumar	Tiruchirappalli	Thayanur
536.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	LS	Shri K. R. P. Prabakaran	Tirunelveli	Pethanadarpatty
537.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	LS	Shri V. Sathyabama	Erode	Pariyur

538.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	LS	Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal	Tiruvallur	Arungulam
539.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	LS	Shri R. Vanaroja	Tiruvanna Malai	Melravanthavadi
540.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	LS	Shri B. Senguttuvan	Vellore	Agaramcheri
541.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	LS	Shri S. Rajendran	Villupuram	Thiruvakkarai
542.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	LS	Shri T. Radhakrishnan	Virudhunagar	Saminatham
543.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	Sivagangai	Maravanamgalam
544.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri K. P. Ramalingam	Namakkal	Karumanur
545.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri T. K. Rangarajan	Villupuram	Veerapandi
546.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri K. R. Arjunan	Dharmapuri	Arakasanahalli
547.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Paul Manoj Pandian	Kanniyakumari	Thovalai
548.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri S. Muthukaruppan	Kanniyakumari	Madhavalayam
549.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri S. Thangavelu	Tirunelveli	Vadakkupudur
550.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Tiruchi Siva	Tiruvarur	Engan
551.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa	Dharmapuri	Pudhupatti
552.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Navaneethakrishnana	Dharmapuri	Chinnakuppam
553.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Selvaraj A. K	Dharmapuri	Basuvapuram
554	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Rabi Bernard A. W.	Dharmapuri	Gendanahalli
555.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Smt Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	Thoothukkudi	Srivenkatesapuram

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
556.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Lakshmanan Ramamoorthy	Dharmapuri	Haledharmapuri
557.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri T. Rathinavel	Dharmapuri	Annamalaihalli
558.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth	Dharmapuri	Konanginaikanahalli
559.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Dr. Maitreyan V	Dharmapuri	Palavadi
560.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri K. Parasaran	Ramanatha Puram	Thiruppullani
561.	Tamil Nadu		RS	Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	Nagapattinam	Anaimelagaram
562.	Telangana	Adilabad	LS	Shri Nagesh Godam	Adilabad	Patnapur
563.	Telangana	Bhongir	LS	Shri Boora Narsaiah Goud	Nalgonda	Redla Repaka
564.	Telangana	Chelvella	LS	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	Rangareddi	Nagasamunder
565.	Telangana	Karimnagar	LS	Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli	Karimnagar	Veernapally
566.	Telangana	Khammam	LS	Shri Ponguleti Srinivasa Reddy	Khammam	Gangaram
567.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	LS	Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik	Warangal	Narayanapuram
568.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	LS	Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy	Mahbubnagar	Mogala Madaka
569.	Telangana	Malkajgiri	LS	Shri Ch. Malla Reddy	Rangareddi	Dundigal

570.	Telangana	Medak	LS	Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy	Medak	Lakdaram
571.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	LS	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	Mahbubnagar	Amaravai
572.	Telangana	Nalgonda	LS	Shri Sukender Reddy Gutha	Nalgonda	Chinthakunta
573.	Telangana	Nizamabad	LS	Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla	Nizamabad	Kandakurthi
574.	Telangana	Peddapalle	LS	Shri Balka Suman	Adilabad	Gudem
575.	Telangana	Secunderabad	LS	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Warangal	Annaram
576.	Telangana	Warangal	LS	Shri Srihari Kadiyam	Warangal	Inole
577.	Telangana	Zahirabad	LS	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Nizamabad	Kowlas
578.	Telangana		RS	Shri Devender Goud T.	Rangareddi	Harshaguda
579.	Telangana		RS	Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu	Warangal	Edunuthula
580.	Telangana		RS	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao	Warangal	Govindaraopeta
581.	Telangana		RS	Shri Gundu Sudharani	Warangal	Neerukulla
582.	Telangana		RS	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Nalgonda	Marriguda
583.	Telangana		RS	Dr. KVP Ramachandra Rao	West Godavari	K.S.Ramavaram
584.	Tripura	Tripura East	LS	Shri Jitendra Chaudhury	Dhalai	Kathalbari
585.	Tripura	Tripura West	LS	Shri Sankar Prasad Datta	Sepahijala	Dhanirampur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
586.	Tripura		RS	Shri Jharna Das Baidya	West Tripura	IC Nagar
587.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	LS	Shri Prof. Ram Shankar	Etah	Pilkhatra
588.	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur	LS	Shri Devendra (Alias) Bhole Singh Singh	Kanpur Nagar	Tikwapur
589.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	LS	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	Aligarh	Baharabad
590.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	LS	Shri Shyama Charan Gupta	Allahabad	Baidvar Kalan
591.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	LS	Shri Hari Om Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar	Usaraha
592.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	LS	Shri Rahul Gandhi	Rae Bareli	Jagdishpur2
593.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	LS	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	Amroha	Chakanwala Mustkam
594.	Uttar Pradesh	Aonla	LS	Shri Dharmendra Kumar	Bareilly	Rondhi Mustqil
595.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	LS	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	Azamgarh	Tamauli
596.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	LS	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	Budaun	Durgpur Jarifnagar
597.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	LS	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Baghpat	Paladi
598.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	LS	Sadhvi Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phoole	Bahraich	Matehi Kalan
599.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	LS	Shri Bharat Singh	Ballia	Ojhawalia
600.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	LS	Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	Banda	Katara Kalinjar
601.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansgaon	LS	Shri Kamlesh Paswan	Deoria	Kaparvar

602.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	LS	Shrimati Priyanka Singh Rawat	Barabanki	Budhnai
603.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	LS	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Bareilly	Rahpura Jagir
604.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	LS	Shri Harish Dwivedi	Basti	Amodha Khas
605.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	LS	Shri Virendra Singh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Kaulapur
606.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	LS	Shri Bharatendra Singh	Muzaffarnagar	Sukartal Khadar
607.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	LS	Shri Bhola Singh	Bulandshahr	Bhopatpur
608.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	LS	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Chandauli	Jarkhor Kala
609.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	LS	Shri Kalraj Mishra	Deoria	Pyasi
610.	Uttar Pradesh	Dhaurahra	LS	Shrimati Rekha Arun Verma	Kheri	Dhakhaura
611.	Uttar Pradesh	Domariyaganj	LS	Shri Jagdambika Pal	Siddharth Nagar	Bharat Bhari
612.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	LS	Shri Rajveer (Raju Bhaiya) Singh	Kasganj	Aurangabad
613.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	LS	Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey	Etawah	Mahewa
614.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	LS	Shri Lallu Singh	Faizabad	Tindauli
615.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	LS	Shri Mukesh Rajput	Etah	Amroli Ratnpur
616.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	LS	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	Fatehpur	Parsetha
617.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur Sikri	LS	Choudhary Babulal	Agra	Pusenta

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
618.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	LS	Shri Mahesh Sharma	Gautam Budh Nagar	Neemka
619.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	LS	Shri Vijay Kumar Singh	Ghaziabad	Mirpur Hindu
620.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	LS	Shri Manoj Kumar Sinha	Ghazipur	Dullahpur
621.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghosi	LS	Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar	Mau	Dumaranw
622.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	LS	Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh	Gonda	Laxmanpur Lalnagar
623.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	LS	Shri Yogi Adityanath	Gorakhpur	Jangle Aurahi
624.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	LS	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel	Mahoba	Pipra Maaf
625.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	LS	Shri Anshul Verma	Hardoi	Munder
626.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	LS	Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar	Hathras	Ahbaranpur
627.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	LS	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	Jalaun	Hardoi Gujar
628.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	LS	Shri Krishna Pratap Singh	Jaunpur	Burhupur
629.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	LS	Sadhvi Uma Bharati Sushree	Lalitpur	Pawa
630.	Uttar Pradesh	Kairana	LS	Shri Hukum Singh	Saharanpur	Sukheri

631.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaiserganj	LS	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	Gonda	Semra Shekhpur
632.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	LS	Shrimati Dimple Yadav	Kannauj	Saidpur Sakri
633.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	LS	Shri Murli Manohar Joshi	Kanpur Nagar	Singhpur Kachhar
634.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	LS	Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar	Kaushambi	Samsabad
635.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	LS	Shri Ajay (Teni) Misra	Kheri	Raypur
636.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	LS	Shri Rajesh Pandey	Kushi Nagar	Gopal Garh
637.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	LS	Shrimati Neelam Sonker	Azamgarh	Lohra
638.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	LS	Shri Rajnath Singh	Lucknow	Benti
639.	Uttar Pradesh	Machhali Shahar	LS	Shri Ram Charitra	Jaunpur	Aara
640.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	LS	Shri Pankaj Chowdhary	Maharajganj	Barharameer
641.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	LS	Shri Tejpratap Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Sagamai Jagir
642.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	LS	Shrimati Hemamalini	Mathura	Rawal Bangar
643.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	LS	Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Meerut	Bhagwanpur Chittawan
644.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	LS	Shrimati Anupriya Singh Patel	Mirzapur	Dadri
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Misrikh	LS	Shri Anju Bala	Hardoi	Tejipur
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohanlalganj	LS	Shri Kaushal Kishore	Lucknow	Auntgarhi Saura
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	LS	Shri Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar	Moradabad	Sahas Puri

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	LS	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	Muzaffarnagar	Rasoolpur Jatan
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Nagina	LS	Shri Yashwant Singh	Bijnor	Begrajpur
650.	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur	LS	Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya	Allahabad	Jaitwardih
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	LS	Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	Pilibhit	Gularia Bhoopsingh
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	LS	Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh	Pratapgarh	Shahbari
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	LS	Shrimati Sonia Gandhi	Raebareli	Urwai
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	LS	Dr. Nepal Singh	Rampur	Hardaspur Kotra
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Robertsganj	LS	Shri Chhotelal	Sonbhadra	Nagawa
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	LS	Shri Raghav Lakhanpal	Saharanpur	Khushalipur
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Salempur	LS	Shri Ravindra Kushawaha	Ballia	Kushhar
658.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	LS	Shri Satya Pal Singh	Sambhal	Lahraban
659	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	LS	Shri Sharad Tripathi	Sant Kabir Nagar	Sande Khurd
660.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	LS	Shrimati Krishna Raj	Shahjahanpur	Nawada Darobast
661.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	LS	Shri Daddan Mishra	Shravasti	Jaychandpur Katghara
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	LS	Shri Rajesh Verma	Sitapur	Mira Nagar
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	LS	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	Sultanpur	Vallipur

664.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	LS	Shri Swami Sakshiji Maharaj	Unnao	Tikargarhi
665.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	LS	Shri Narendra Modi	Varanasi	Jayapur
666.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Kumari Mayawati	Lucknow	Mall
667.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Munquad Ali	Meerut	Behrora
668.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Naresh Agrawal	Hardoi	Behta Sadhai
669.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Veer Singh	Moradabad	Didaura
670.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Akhilesh Das Gupta	Siddharth Nagar	Buddikhas
671.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Ambeth Rajan	Gautam Budh Nagar	Ranoli Latifpur
672.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Brijlal Khabri	Jalaun	Kailia
673.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Rathera
674.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Jugul Kishore	Kheri	Kaluwa Moti
675.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Rampur	Rampura Bujurg
676.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap	Hapur	Arifpur
677.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Pramod Tiwari	Pratapgarh	Padmakerpur
678.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Rajaram	Azamgarh	Lahunva Khurd
679.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Rajpal Singh Saini	Muzaffarnagar	Barsu
680.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Vinay Katiyar	Faizabad	Baraon

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
681.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad	Banda	Sandi
682.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Jaya Bachchan	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Bhalla
683.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Kiranmay Nanda	Sitapur	Kachuri
684.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Salim Ansari	Mau	Chakra
685.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri	Hapur	Sarawani
686.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Manohar Parrikar	Amethi	Barauliya
687.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri P. L. Punia	Barabanki	Tera Daulatpur
688.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Satish Sharma	Raebareli	Sareni
689.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Fatma Tazeen	Rampur	Kasiya Kunda
690.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Ravi Prakash Verma	Kheri	Punarbhu Grant
691.	Uttarakhand	Almora	LS	Shri Ajay Tamta	Bageshwar	Suphi
692.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	LS	Maj. Gen. (Retd) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri AVSM	Rudra Prayag	Dewali Bhanigram
693.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	LS	Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank	Haridwar	Gordhanpur
694.	Uttarakhand	Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar	LS	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Udamsingh Nagar	Sarpuda

695.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	LS	Shri Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	Uttar Kashi	Baun
696.	Uttarakhand		RS	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Champawat	Raulmel
697.	Uttarakhand		RS	Shri Manorama D. Sharma	Chamoli	Lambagar
698.	West Bengal	Asansol	LS	Shri Babul Supriya (Babul Supriyo) Baral	Bardhaman	Dendua
699.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	LS	Shri S. S. Ahluwalia	Darjeeling	Hatighisa
700.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	LS	Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman	Jalpaiguri	Churabhandar
701.	West Bengal	Uluberia	LS	Shri Sultan Ahmed	Howrah	Baniban

B. List of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Phase-II

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	LS/RS	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	LS	Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati	Visakhapatanam	Palavalasa
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Araku	LS	Shrimati Geetha Kothapalli	Visakhapatanam	Ananthagiri
3	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	LS	Shri Sriram Malyadri	Guntur	Perali
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	LS	Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati	Vizianagaram	Mugada
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	LS	Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao (Avnthi)	Visakhapatanam	Tallapalem
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	LS	Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy	Y.S.R.	Dorasanipalli

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	LS/RS	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayats
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	LS	Shri Yerram Venkata Subbareddy	Prakasam	Ganapavaram
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	LS	Shri Vara Prasadarao Velagapalli	SPSR Nellore	Kanupur BIT-1
9.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Captain T. Subbarami Reddy	Vizianagaram	Kallepalli
10.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shri Y. S. Chowdary	Guntur	Palaparru
11.	Andhra Pradesh		RS	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	West Godavari	Thurputallu
12.	Assam	Dhubri	LS	Shri Badruddin Ajmal	Goalpara	Khalisavita
13.	Assam	Gauhati	LS	Shri Bijoya Chakravarty	Goalpara	Majjakhili
14.	Bihar	Sasaram	LS	Shri Chhedi Paswan	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Hata
15.	Bihar	Hajipur	LS	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Vaishali	Alipur Hatta
16.	Bihar	Vaishali	LS	Shri Rama Kishore Singh	Vaishali	Kanhauli Vishanparsi
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	LS	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	Jashpur	Pandarsili
18.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	LS	Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal	Bhavnagar	Ranparada (Kharana)
19.	Gujarat	Bardoli	LS	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	Tapi	Chikhalvav
20.	Gujarat		RS	Dr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Bhavnagar	Sonpuri
21.	Gujarat		RS	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Patan	Kalyana

22.	Gujarat		RS	Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	Valsad	Udwada
23.	Haryana	Gurgaon	LS	Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Gurgaon	Ucha Majara
24.	Haryana		RS	Shri Birender Singh	Jind	Mandi Kalan
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	LS	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Hamirpur	Anu
26.	Himachal Pradesh		RS	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Mandi	Dehar (SNR)
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	LS	Shri Tariq Hameed Karra	Ganderbal	Manigamb
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	LS	Captain Jitendra Singh	Doda	Khellani
29.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	LS	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	Lohardaga	Araiya
30.	Jharkhand	Godda	LS	Shri Nishikant Dubey	Deoghar	Dindakoli
31.	Jharkhand	Palamu	LS	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	Garhwa	Madheya
32.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	LS	Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray	Hazaribagh	Parasi
33.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	LS	Shri Jayant Sinha	Hazaribagh	Peto
34.	Jharkhand		RS	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu	East Singhbum	Mohlishole
35.	Jharkhand		RS	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Ranchi	Chutu
36.	Karnataka	Davanagere	LS	Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara	Davangere	Mallapura
37.	Karnataka	Haveri	LS	Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa Udasi	Haveri	Chinnamulagunda
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	LS	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	Sehore	Bayan

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	LS/RS	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayats
39.	Madhya Pradesh		RS	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	Ujjain	Badagaon
40.	Maharashtra	Amravati	LS	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	Amravati	Kalamkhar
41.	Maharashtra	Raver	LS	Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse	Jalgaon	Khirdi Kh
42.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	LS	Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire	Aurangabad	Palkhed
43.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	LS	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	Kolhapur	Kasaba Tarale
44.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi	LS	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Thane	Sapgaon
45.	Maharashtra	Hatkanangle	LS	Shri Raju alias Devappa Anna Shetti	Kolhapur	Bubnal
46.	Maharashtra	Pune	LS	Shri Anil Shirole	Pune	Kasari
47.	Maharashtra	Wardha	LS	Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas	Wardha	Pardi
48.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri D. P. Tripathi	Pune	Shirsuphal
49.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Majeed Memon	Pune	Shind
50.	Maharashtra		RS	Shrimati Vandana Chavan	Pune	Khor
51.	Maharashtra		RS	Shri Rajkumar Nandlal Dhoot	Aurangabad	Gadhepimpalgaon

52.	Odisha	Balasore	LS	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	Baleshwar	Srijang
53.	Odisha	Cuttack	LS	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Cuttack	Mangarajpur
54.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	LS	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	Nabarangpur	Bhamini
55.	Odisha	Kendrapara	LS	Shri Baijayant Panda	Kendrapara	Singhagan
56.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	LS	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Khordha	Patapursasana
57.	Odisha	Kandhamal	LS	Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh	Kandhamal	Belaghar
58.	Rajasthan	Pali	LS	Shri P. P. Chaudhary	Jodhpur	Kherapa
59.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	LS	Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	Ajmer	Lamba
60.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	LS	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	Pratapgarh	Lalgarh
61.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	LS	Shri Bahadur Singh Koli	Bharatpur	Mahuwa
62.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	LS	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Bikaner	Toliyasar
63.	Rajasthan	Jalore	LS	Shri Devji Mansingram Patel	Sirohi	Thandi Beri
64.	Rajasthan	Sikar	LS	Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati	Sikar	Abhyapura
65.	Rajasthan		RS	Shri Bhupender Yadav	Ajmer	Bhanwta
66.	Sikkim	Sikkim	LS	Shri Prem Das Rai	East District	Latuk Chuchenpheri
67.	Sikkim		RS	Shri Hishey Lachungpa	North District	Ringhim Nampatam
68.	Telangana	Secunderabad	LS	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Warangal	Sannur

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	LS/RS	Name of the MP	District	Gram Panchayats
69.	Telangana	Zahirabad	LS	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Medak	Jharsangam
70.	Telangana		RS	Shri Devender Goud T.	Rangareddi	Kandukur
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur Sikri	LS	Choudhary Babulal	Agra	Bateshwar
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	LS	Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Hapur	Harsinghpur
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	LS	Shri Harish Dwivedi	Basti	Agauna
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	LS	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	Sultanpur	Malhipur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	LS	Shri Shyama Charan Gupta	Allahabad	Semri Ta. Purva
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	LS	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	Fatehpur	Rampur
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	LS	Shri Swami Sakshiji Maharaj	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaorasi Gramin
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	LS	Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	Chitrakoot	Hanna Binaika
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	LS	Shri Ajay (Teni) Misra	Kheri	Kharahani
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	LS	Shri Narendra Modi	Varanasi	Nagepur
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	LS	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Varanasi	Siwo
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	LS	Shri Hari Om Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar	Hiri Pakriya
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	LS	Shri Mukesh Rajput	Farrukhabad	Khimsoy Pur

84.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	LS	Shrimati Priyanka Singh Rawat	Barabanki	Dinpanah
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	LS	Shri Mahesh Sharma	Bulandshahr	Olendha
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	LS	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Meerut	Rasulpur Zahid
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	LS	Shri Lallu Singh	Faizabad	Ajana
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	LS	Shri Rajveer Raju Bhaiya Singh	Etah	Kartala
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	LS	Shri Manoj Kumar Sinha	Ghazipur	Nayakdih
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	LS	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	Amroha	Karanpur Mafi
91.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Kumari Mayawati	Lucknow	Parehata
92.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Naresh Agrawal	Hardoi	Manpur
93.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Sambhal	Buknala
94.	Uttar Pradesh		RS	Shri P. L. Punia	Barabanki	Dataoli Chanda
95.	West Bengal	Asansol	LS	Shri Babul Supriya (Babul Supriyo) Baral	Bardhaman	Alladi
96.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	LS	Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman	Coochbehar	Bagdogra-Fulkadabri

Irregularities in enumeration of BPL beneficiaries in Jharkhand

109. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many irregularities have been noticed in enumeration of BPL beneficiaries in Jharkhand;

(b) whether a large number of genuine beneficiaries below the poverty line have been excluded and those not entitled have been included;

(c) whether Government has any plan to undertake a fresh survey to address this issue;

(d) if so, the timelines within which such a survey would be undertaken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government is aware that several poor people may be deprived of the benefits of various welfare schemes since their names were not included in the BPL list 2002. Following the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. No.196 of 2001, the Ministry of Rural Development has issued instruction to all the States/UTs that a provision may be made to allow new names to be added and ineligible names deleted from the BPL list on a continuous basis during the period to which the list applies.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development launched a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households in rural and urban areas across the country. The SECC, 2011 was conducted by the States/UTs with the technical and financial support of the Ministry of Rural Development. The process of the SECC has since been concluded in March, 2016. Ranking of Households is made through a three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The finding of the Census is in public domain (*www.secc.gov.in*). M/o Rural Development has decided to select beneficiaries of its programmes on the basis of SECC data. The SECC data is being used for selecting beneficiaries in Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G). Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Yojana–NRLM Programme, SECC data is being used to undertake planning for poverty free Panchayats and involves PRI and Self Help Groups and in Deendayal Upadhayay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) to identify and train persons who are poor.

All programme implementing agencies have been instructed to set up a grievance redressal mechanism for beneficiaries to appeal to after the Gram Sabha finalized the select list under PMAY(G). For the purpose, all States/UTs have been directed to constitute a 3 (three) Appellate Authority consisting of a nominee of the District Collector/Magistrate, another Government official and a non-Government person.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Jharkhand

110. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the length of roads targeted to be constructed in every district of Jharkhand under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) what is the length of motorable roads constructed under this scheme in every district of the State;

(c) whether the quality of roads constructed under PMGSY is unsatisfactory and corrective action is required to ensure that the quality of roads constructed is of higher standards; and

(d) if so, the action taken against guilty contractors and officials?

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. The length of road targeted to be constructed in the State of Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during 2016-17 is 3000 km. As per PMGSY Guidelines, the execution of PMGSY works at district level, sanctioned by Ministry is the responsibility of the State Government. The district-wise targets are not fixed by the Ministry.

(b) District-wise details of length of road completed in Jharkhand under PMGSY are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the programme guidelines, rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) shall meet geometric design standards and technical specifications given in Rural Road Manual/Hill Road Manual and Ministry of Rural Development's "Specifications for Rural Roads" published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

The programme guidelines also provide for a three tier Quality Control Mechanism under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. First tier is in-house quality control.

Second tier is independent monitoring of construction quality by quality monitors called State Quality Monitors (SQMs) managed by the respective State headquarters. The Third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random. Whenever quality of any road work is graded as "Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)" or "Unsatisfactory (U)" the State Government has to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within a reasonable time period.

Action Taken Reports (ATRs) of the road works graded as "Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)" and "Unsatisfactory (U)" by the SQMs are monitored by the respective State Governments. Similarly, for road works graded as "Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)" and "Unsatisfactory" on the basis of observations of NQMs, Action Taken Reports are monitored by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).

Further, action taken reports in case of completed projects graded unsatisfactory is examined by an independent technical committee and based on the recommendations of the technical committee, if the project is identified as having defects of non-rectifiable nature then the State concerned is required to deposit amount incurred on such projects in programme fund account of State Rural Roads Development Agency.

Since the States are responsible for execution and quality of road works under Pradhan Mantari Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), details about action taken against guilty contractors and officials are not maintained in a centralized manner at the level of the Ministry.

Statement

Details of district-wise length completed as per OMMAS for the State of Jharkhand

(Length in km.)

Sl. No.	District Name	Total completed length		Total length completed
		New Connectivity	Upgradation	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bokaro	703.24	43.98	747.22
2.	Chatra	427.60	86.12	513.71
3.	Deoghar	426.86	6.00	432.86
4.	Dhanbad	191.00	35.24	226.24

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Dumka	1,030.46	47.27	1,077.73
6.	East Singhbhum	966.24	19.50	985.74
7.	Garhwa	649.84	36.36	686.20
8.	Giridih	967.42	34.00	1,001.42
9.	Godda	288.13	30.01	318.14
10.	Gumla	424.39	21.00	445.39
11.	Hazaribagh	752.17	37.21	789.38
12.	Jamtara	543.47	10.75	554.22
13.	Khunti	484.30	24.00	508.30
14.	Koderma	239.75	25.00	264.75
15.	Latehar	331.64	60.38	392.02
16.	Lohardaga	134.38	33.56	167.94
17.	Pakur	504.26	6.00	510.26
18.	Palamau	693.42	56.93	750.35
19.	Ramgarh	266.07	0.00	266.07
20.	Ranchi	562.19	42.20	604.39
21.	Sahebganj	225.00	11.83	236.83
22.	Saraikela Kharsawan	262.41	40.05	302.46
23.	Simdega	361.83	24.10	385.93
24.	West Singhbhum	691.57	200.64	892.21
	TOTAL	12,127.62	932.11	13,059.73

Amount released for payment of wages under MGNREGA

111. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount released by Government for payment of wages under MGNREGA to various States, especially Punjab, till 30th June, 2016, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount was increased to meet the payment of wages under MGNREGA in view of serious droughts in some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof in respect of each drought affected State; and

(d) what is the number of person days generated, as on 30th June, 2016, in each State, as compared to the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and funds are released to the States/UTs including drought affected States, on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and performance of the States. Funds are released for wages, material component and Administrative expenses. During Financial Year 2016-17 (upto 30.06.2016), the Ministry has released ₹ 27114.43 crore to States/UTs including Punjab for liquidating the pending liabilities of Financial Year 015-16 (wage+material) and for running the programme during Financial Year 2016-17. State/UT-wise release position for the current Financial Year 2016-17 (upto June, 2016) is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) State/UT-wise details of number of person days generated during the year 2015 (as on 30th June, 2015) and 2016 (as on 30th June, 2016) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Central funds released to MGNREGA States during 2016-17 (as on 30.6.2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	318835.080
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9525.220
3.	Assam	41413.647
4.	Bihar	71301.873
5.	Chhattisgarh	133272.130
6.	Gujarat	25482.300
7.	Haryana	6421.154
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7489.100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44887.030
10.	Jharkhand	95645.560

Sl. No.	States	Total
11.	Karnataka*	123335.501
12.	Kerala	79453.442
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	204440.400
14.	Maharashtra	112850.700
15.	Manipur	27723.410
16.	Meghalaya	55560.990
17.	Mizoram	1992.140
18.	Nagaland	50152.800
19.	Odisha	113777.723
20.	Punjab	20962.624
21.	Rajasthan*	255596.689
22.	Sikkim	5953.460
23.	Tamil Nadu	235845.080
24.	Telangana	124305.000
25.	Tripura	40701.049
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	174282.055
27.	Uttarakhand *	25044.055
28.	West Bengal	304528.980
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	253.075
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000
31.	Daman and Diu	0.000
32.	Lakshadweep	0.000
33.	Puducherry	300.150
34.	Chandigarh	0.000
35.	Goa	111.270
	TOTAL	2711443.689

*Drought affected States

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of persondays generated during 2015 and 2016

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated as on 30th June	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.03	9.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.07
3.	Assam	0.16	1.12
4.	Bihar	0.76	2.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.88	5.32
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.34	1.44
8.	Haryana	0.14	0.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.41	0.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.09	0.14
11.	Jharkhand	1.64	3.67
12.	Karnataka	0.36	2.49
13.	Kerala	0.94	0.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.19	4.06
15.	Maharashtra	2.95	3.82
16.	Manipur	0.05	0.13
17.	Meghalaya	0.11	0.04
18.	Mizoram	0.05	0.35
19.	Nagaland	0.84	0.92
20.	Odisha	1.44	3.11
21.	Punjab	0.24	0.49
22.	Rajasthan	7.81	11.70
23.	Sikkim	0.02	0.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	8.58	10.55

1	2	3	4
25.	Telangana	5.91	5.82
26.	Tripura	0.39	1.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.99	6.63
28.	Uttarakhand	0.20	0.44
29.	West Bengal	1.55	3.96
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.03	0.00
	TOTAL	54.75	80.63

Fall in work days under MGNREGA

†112. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of families provided employment for 100 days under MGNREGA during 2012 to 2014;

(b) the details of number of families provided employment for 100 days during 2014 to 2016;

(c) the reasons for decline in the said figures; and

(d) whether Government has complied with the declaration of providing employment for additional 50 days in drought-affected States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers upon receipt of their demand. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. MGNREGA provides a supplementary means of livelihood for the rural people, primarily during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their lean periods and is not a substitute for all other employment opportunities. Members of the household are free to avail other available employment opportunities in addition to the 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per household provided on demand under the Act.

State/UT-wise details of households provided employment for 100 days under MGNREGA during 2012 to 2014 and 2014-16 are given as under:-

(in lakh)

Financial Year	Household completed 100 days
2012-13	51.74
2013-14	46.59
2014-15	24.92
2015-16	48.56
2016-17 till 11.07.2016	2.05

(d) The Ministry of Rural development provides 50 days of additional employment in notified areas of drought affected States under MGNREGS.

Accordingly, on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, provision of additional employment of 50 days over and above 100 days per household under MGNREGA has been made in the notified drought affected areas of the following States during FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 (as on 11.7.2016). The details are given as under:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts/talukas
Financial Year 2015-16		
1.	Karnataka	136 taluks
2.	Chhattisgarh	93 tehsils
3.	Madhya Pradesh	268 tehsils
4.	Odisha	215 blocks
5.	Andhra Pradesh	359 mandals
6.	Uttar Pradesh	50 districts
7.	Telangana	231 mandals
8.	Maharashtra	12183 GPs
9.	Jharkhand	All the 24 districts
10.	Rajasthan	2900 GPs

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts/talukas
Financial Year 2016-17 (Status as on 11.07.2016)		
1.	Karnataka	62 taluks of 12 districts
2.	Madhya Pradesh	268 tehsils of 42 districts
3.	Rajasthan	14487 villages of 19 districts
4.	Uttar Pradesh	08 districts
5.	Uttarakhand	07 districts

Fall in women MGNREGA workers in Puducherry

113. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that women households provided with employment under MGNREGA in Puducherry has been coming down from 43,000 in 2011-12 to 19,000 in 2014-15 and also person days during the same period have reduced from 10.79 days to 2.15 days; and

(b) the details of remedial measures being taken to increase the mandays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was 43,000 during 2011-12 and 30,000 in 2014-15.

The number of persondays generated were 10.79 lakh in 2011-12 and 3.26 lakhs in 2014-15.

MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers upon receipt of their demand. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. MGNREGA provides a supplementary means of livelihood for the rural people, primarily during their lean periods and is not a substitute for all other employment opportunities. Members of the household are free to avail other available employment opportunities in addition to the 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per household provided on demand under the Act.

(b) To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, all States/UTs including Puducherry have been requested for the following:-

(i) Initiate appropriate 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.

Reduction in wasteland in Andhra Pradesh

114. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has reduced its wasteland area compared to the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise, for the last five years and for what purpose the land is being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Wasteland in India has been categorized for identification as culturable and unculturable wasteland. 'Culturable Wasteland' is the land which has potential for the development of vegetative cover but is not being used due to different constraints of varying degrees. 'Unculturable Wasteland' is the land that cannot be developed for vegetative cover, such as barren rocky/stony land and snow covered/glacial area. As per the latest information of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the total extent of culturable wastelands in the 13 districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh has reduced from 476349 hectare in 2009-10 to 391500 hectare in 2013-14, Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The change analysis of wasteland in India was last carried out based on temporal satellite data of 2005-06 and 2008-09, and published in the Wastelands Atlas of India 2011, according to which there was a decrease in all categories of wasteland in the 13 districts now comprising the State of Andhra Pradesh from 26048.86 sq. km. in 2005-06 to 25034.59 sq. km. in 2008-09, Details given in Statement-II (*See* below). The recovered area is *inter-alia* being used for afforestation, cultivation, and for soil and water conservation activities.

Statement-I

District-wise distribution of wasteland area (sq. km.) in Andhra Pradesh

(Area in hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Anantapur	50992	48856	48856	48856	48533
2.	Chittoor	46095	46095	45431	46621	46097
3.	East Godavari	17685	17123	16886	17285	16843
4.	Guntur	30254	27486	27486	28368	26677
5.	Kadapa	47125	46048	46013	45921	45819
6.	Krishna	25839	25809	25694	25680	23481
7.	Kurnool	48074	47884	48260	47300	47300
8.	Prakasam	68922	66277	63782	72167	64575
9.	SPSR Nellore	107951	100857	96956	52821	43879
10.	Srikakulam	659	525	525	525	525
11.	Visakhapatanam	10863	10805	10366	10366	10163
12.	Vizianagaram	3826	3826	4243	4243	4243
13.	West Godavari	18064	17730	14205	13352	13365
	TOTAL	476349	459321	448703	413505	391500

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Statement-II

District-wise details of distribution of wasteland area (sq. km.) in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the District	2005-06	2008-09
1.	Anantapur	3583.32	3526.65
2.	Chittoor	3423.47	3357.86
3.	East Godavari	553.66	510.07
4.	Guntur	1242.55	1170.21
5.	Cuddapah	4169.57	4038.12
6.	Krishna	464.71	447.40
7.	Kurnool	2643.65	2576.11
8.	Prakasam	3026.95	2959.68

Sl.No.	Name of the District	2005-06	2008-09
9.	Nellore	2406.10	2308.45
10.	Srikakulam	841.66	849.94
11.	Visakhapatanam	2496.81	2482.14
12.	Vizianagaram	1073.45	687.99
13.	West Godavari	122.96	119.97
	TOTAL	26048.86	25034.59

Source: Wasteland Atlas of India 2011

Meetings of NMC

115. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) has been held since October, 2015 to discuss among other issues the evictions at Polavaram Dam along with the dates of such meetings;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government has not submitted the full details asked for by NMC; and

(c) whether Government would direct NMC to listen to the representatives of tribals and farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Since October 2015, the National Monitoring Committee has held two meetings on 18th November, 2015 and 28th April, 2016. Issues relating to Rehabilitation and Resettlement of affected persons in Polavaram project was part of the agenda in both meetings.

(b) In September, 2015, in a report furnished by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, based on the report furnished by 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 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 have been implemented.

(c) National Monitoring Committee considered various issues relating to Polavaram project in all its four meetings held so far. 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.

Allocation of funds for rural development schemes

116. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of allocation of funds under various rural development schemes during the last two years in States and Union Territories;

(b) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under these schemes in different States and Union Territories during the above period;

(c) whether Government proposes to put a system in place to periodically review their implementation;

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

(e) whether Government has brought any structural changes for their effective implementation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Department of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. State-wise details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under major rural development schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Department of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which include Review by the Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies.

(e) and (f) The Programmes of the Department are reviewed regularly and changes, if required, are made to improve implementation and outcomes. The major structural changes brought about in the rural development schemes in recent years for effective implementation include:

(i) **Restructuring of Rural Housing Scheme:** In pursuance of achieving the commitment to provide 'Housing For All' by the year 2022, the rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana, has been revamped as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). The unit cost assistance under the scheme has also been enhanced from ₹ 70,000 and ₹ 75,000 to ₹ 1,20,000 and to ₹ 1,30,000 in plain areas and hilly States/difficult areas/IAP districts respectively. The minimum unit (house) size under PMAY-G has been enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to 25 sq.mt to include a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.

(ii) **Change in the funding pattern:** The funding pattern under PMAY-G, DAY-NRLM and PMGSY has been changed. The funds under these schemes is now shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 60:40 in respect of all the States except 8 NE States and 3 Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for whom the fund sharing pattern is 90:10.

(iii) **Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-II):** Mission Antyodaya, an Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise was undertaken in the 2569 backward blocks of the country in convergence with four other major Rural Development Schemes namely; DAY-NRLM, DDU-GKY, NSAP and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) now restructured as PMAY-G for preparation of State Rural Development Plan for the FY 2016-17.

(iv) **Project Livelihood in Full Employment:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Project LIFE-MGNREGA) has been launched to plan and implement tailor-made livelihood interventions for rural households in convergence with DAY-NRLM, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and DDU-GKY for converting unskilled MGNREGA workers into skilled persons.

(v) Under MGNREGA new initiatives have been taken for fund management and to avoid delay in wage payment which include launch of National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in Kerala on pilot basis, launching of Dashboard for tracking of pending Fund Transfer Orders, Public Fund Management System, Workers module, Electronic Fund Management System, Direct Benefit Transfer etc. It has been decided to upscale NeFMS in ten States with effect from 1st April 2016.

(vi) Under DAY-NRLM, Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data and Participatory Identification of Poor are being used to identifying the target groups.

(vii) Removal of cap for DDU-GKY which limited the allocation for it at 25% of overall allocation for DAY-NRLM.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under major rural development schemes

A. State/UT-wise funds released and utilized under MGNREGA

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released		Total Expenditure	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290314.10	307380.33	283946.01	449688.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2704.16	4395.10	3441.52	6558.81
3.	Assam	50023.46	87830.06	50310.65	62124.14
4.	Bihar	95968.24	102412.26	108170.99	161917.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49	106341.30	175421.54	128319.57
6.	Gujarat	35442.93	30598.72	47121.78	42862.92
7.	Haryana	16715.29	12470.72	21647.06	14139.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86	39610.32	40623.27	38845.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52171.08	55801.83	39159.25	76853.95
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41	97879.90	102908.13	133251.23
11.	Karnataka	171687.07	99155.27	167569.57	182227.07
12.	Kerala	158758.02	152633.88	161696.54	148318.42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12	236732.20	280536.80	250002.67
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77	123834.73	160988.49	184503.76
15.	Manipur	21997.13	25532.29	26713.59	23119.44
16.	Meghalaya	27785.90	22182.56	30934.71	27363.10
17.	Mizoram	11141.23	28517.36	11420.13	29858.81
18.	Nagaland	11305.27	26665.95	15781.96	19448.55
19.	Odisha	103530.34	147941.05	106892.48	205205.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Punjab	18948.18	24533.37	21350.00	30006.39
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87	269583.23	325186.44	326885.19
22.	Sikkim	7386.41	8623.44	7734.68	9730.76
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33	547037.47	391954.05	625499.46
24.	Telangana	191996.00	182484.92	190374.75	237500.95
25.	Tripura	63662.48	135894.19	82239.49	137156.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.40	269569.44	313908.73	297606.16
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22	45076.65	31845.33	49237.03
28.	West Bengal	374495.29	471174.20	401287.47	485155.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1301.94	1035.72	904.58	327.86
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	137.95	246.82	457.15	300.59
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06	11.85	70.50	29.83
34.	Puducherry	739.69	1292.57	650.20	917.82
	TOTAL	3247686.69	3664479.70	3603247.84	4384962.49

NR=Not Reported, MGNREGA is a demand driven programme, no allocation of funds are made.

B. State-wise funds allocated, released and utilised under PMAY(G) for last two years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42729.188	42660.114	50545.920	28818.242	28113.322	32338.750
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1416.257	1813.737	175.290	952.509	4240.285	0.000
3.	Assam	128586.168	92867.665	120627.922	86481.143	87865.745	79446.820
4.	Bihar	153019.468	103487.974	229093.627	103203.063	90718.460	120448.200
5.	Chhattisgarh	23417.646	39984.452	22028.924	15793.891	14025.750	21644.620
6.	Goa	320.277	540.429	0.000	216.009	268.143	135.600
7.	Gujarat	18621.643	5041.494	43441.224	12559.255	12274.953	20780.300
8.	Haryana	18985.094	9492.490	13689.515	12804.383	9174.585	9886.820
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2742.505	1433.542	2310.030	1849.666	2191.749	2318.325
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7888.384	4232.385	806.550	5320.273	5363.087	3497.782
11.	Jharkhand	27137.023	21030.137	18307.346	18302.402	29740.267	26596.550
12.	Karnataka	51867.695	28524.509	111288.510	34981.856	60406.492	110329.300
13.	Kerala	32247.234	16075.332	30510.350	21748.954	35717.191	39317.500
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62891.875	57020.431	18774.425	42417.048	57139.162	43241.980
15.	Maharashtra	102822.276	94599.371	97972.731	69347.868	34673.934	58003.840
16.	Manipur	3270.353	2715.770	485.215	2199.489	4681.350	366.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	5920.633	4629.682	6779.118	3981.945	4950.954	2718.450
18.	Mizoram	908.185	455.242	216.254	610.803	759.240	277.425
19.	Nagaland	1039.151	4575.011	826.918	698.885	1068.221	0.000
20.	Odisha	87693.074	68403.594	6751.427	59144.068	98281.938	152642.500
21.	Punjab	30985.911	0.000	2122.850	20898.262	1124.292	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	55154.412	41385.736	64895.095	37198.563	39834.597	51597.000
23.	Sikkim	1288.122	1287.467	1207.500	866.332	433.166	239.650
24.	Tamil Nadu	29172.571	38213.492	22960.523	19675.266	21273.315	21968.120
25.	Telangana	36752.189	41035.176	53671.630	24787.640	24787.526	33700.100
26.	Tripura	6704.136	12244.450	5452.933	4508.894	6876.038	4346.965
27.	Uttar Pradesh	232213.428	161431.103	240079.986	156614.954	158312.826	195395.900
28.	Uttarakhand	6694.360	4004.400	5375.782	4514.971	4164.847	5292.292
29.	West Bengal	236310.748	210429.278	213040.580	159378.367	172273.428	299571.000
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	631.692	0.000	75.940	443.290	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	162.367	81.172	39.030	113.945	56.972	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	44.284	0.000	0.000	31.077	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	16.656	0.000	0.000	11.689	0.000	0.000
34.	Puducherry	300.000	0.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	1409955.005	1109695.635	1383553.144	950875.000	1010791.835	1336101.789

As reported by States on AwaasSoft.

C. State/UT-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under PMGSY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure (GoI Share)	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (GoI Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.00	32.98	330.25	379.20	379.20	411.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350.00	345.92	362.58	375.00	375.00	390.81
3.	Assam	321.00	316.07	538.22	347.82	347.82	475.20
4.	Bihar	1650.00	1548.16	2259.30	2781.00	2781.00	1776.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	277.00	270.75	925.18	498.00	498.00	759.94
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	400.00	418.77	685.91	474.10	474.10	793.66
8.	Haryana	224.00	218.96	383.83	304.70	304.70	291.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	99.40	215.04	268.40	268.40	315.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	424.00	416.60	422.73	488.00	488.00	258.39
11.	Jharkhand	257.00	249.48	785.02	865.00	865.00	552.44
12.	Karnataka	237.00	237.00	411.23	140.80	140.80	279.40
13.	Kerala	152.00	151.41	190.59	151.00	151.00	160.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	726.00	708.00	1667.32	1122.00	1122.00	1798.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	221.00	212.53	540.37	553.30	553.30	622.66
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	173.94	299.80	299.80	284.70
17.	Meghalaya	64.00	62.56	83.24	150.70	150.70	119.31
18.	Mizoram	56.00	54.74	72.35	50.90	50.90	44.11
19.	Nagaland	60.00	58.99	50.47	4.00	4.00	30.42
20.	Odisha	1178.00	1051.50	1666.10	1382.70	1382.70	1857.50
21.	Punjab	302.00	310.21	285.03	221.10	221.10	236.52
22.	Rajasthan	415.00	425.66	649.97	559.90	559.90	776.33
23.	Sikkim	96.00	94.59	94.50	68.60	68.60	121.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	227.00	239.65	580.72	205.00	205.00	98.03
25.	Telangana	-	0.88	-	273.73	273.73	281.45
26.	Tripura	190.00	187.36	322.83	274.83	274.83	250.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	591.00	638.70	1002.26	1110.35	1110.35	1083.39
28.	Uttarakhand	305.00	314.92	425.17	409.20	409.20	455.24
29.	West Bengal	1209.00	1193.80	1414.20	1427.58	1427.58	1259.84
	TOTAL	10151.00	9959.58	16538.35	15186.71	15186.71	15785.36

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

D. A statement indicating the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under DAY-NRLM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Central Allocation	Central Release			Expenditure*
		NRLM**	NRLM**	NRLP	RSETI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014-15						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	111.50	4069.20
2.	Bihar	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	0.00	58730.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	80.35	5441.06
4.	Goa					
5.	Gujarat	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	116.07	3075.85
6.	Haryana	1009.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1732.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.60
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4871.00	3750.00	0.00	89.00	4560.81
9.	Jharkhand	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	0.00	11620.64
10.	Karnataka	5606.00	601.35	829.50	142.86	3775.01
11.	Kerala	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	62.50	3447.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	0.00	17216.17
13.	Maharashtra	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	0.00	15776.32
14.	Odisha	5730.00	0.00	0.00	133.93	7738.92
15.	Punjab	484.00	0.00	0.00	84.82	677.21
16.	Rajasthan	2754.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1205.13
17.	Tamil Nadu	7329.00	826.00	2534.59	0.00	20508.87
18.	Telengana		6585.44	0.00	0.00	229.61
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5658.06
20.	Uttarakhand	772.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.32
21.	West Bengal	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	0.00	8847.28
22.	Puducherry	350.00	135.34	0.00	4.45	0.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Assam	7103.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Manipur	467.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	206.74
26.	Meghalaya	467.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.11
27.	Mizoram	207.00	64.00	0.00	4.47	239.76
28.	Nagaland	318.00	185.00	0.00	8.93	968.35
29.	Sikkim	146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Tripura	866.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.70
	TOTAL	112264.00	22998.34	42343.43	838.88	185066.48
2015-16						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2680.53	3289.45	1753.40	125.78	2353.52
2.	Bihar	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00	407.00	43203.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	246.23	8013.42
4.	Goa	153.75	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	916.37	0.00	501.32	0.00	3156.09
6.	Haryana	546.41	693.66	0.00	89.25	1194.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	231.68	97.38	0.00	0.00	527.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	194.46	4523.41
9.	Jharkhand	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	275.00	19612.87
10.	Karnataka	2191.83	1471.30	2639.50	0.00	9653.59
11.	Kerala	977.90	1005.64	2003.26	0.00	2987.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	274.85	18132.11
13.	Maharashtra	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	274.19	15887.97
14.	Odisha	2854.41	937.02	1490.00	221.38	10725.66
15.	Punjab	262.72	122.37	0.00	196.38	980.73
16.	Rajasthan	1417.07	0.00	495.00	341.00	4937.92
17.	Tamil Nadu	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	317.13	12677.06
18.	Telangana	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	0.00	3126.11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	0.00	10852.46
20.	Uttarakhand	434.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	603.26
21.	West Bengal	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	0.00	15119.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Puducherry	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.51
24.	Assam	4588.89	0.00	500.00	231.00	9404.06
25.	Manipur	285.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.64
26.	Meghalaya	319.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	561.89
27.	Mizoram	74.75	329.50	354.50	0.00	97.93
28.	Nagaland	221.66	545.22	789.50	0.00	658.46
29.	Sikkim	82.43	72.00	0.00	1.88	143.07
30.	Tripura	535.74	226.44	0.00	0.00	746.73
	TOTAL	52905.00	29612.65	54374.00	3206.53	200092.60

* Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipt.

** Including Interest Subvention.

E. State/UT-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under NSAP

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation	Release	Expenditure reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27335.54	33847.55	37447.56	24946.99	24912.08	28413.28
2.	Bihar	99293.82	99293.82	149438.13	97694.25	149965.37	106617.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	23410.32	23410.32	26762.24	25421.19	21502.74	27494.81
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	57.01	558.93	0.00	11.55
5.	Gujarat	11583.30	11583.30	12940.78	22486.87	11032.34	16129.28
6.	Haryana	5847.00	5847.00	5847.00	8821.92	6329.55	5959.48
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2492.27	2492.27	4346.16	2969.90	2858.49	4848.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3453.06	3453.06	4251.43	3384.76	3435.46	1992.10
9.	Jharkhand	21899.13	21899.13	30113.50	33564.73	38883.88	29559.65
10.	Karnataka	40012.50	40012.50	53348.57	41801.68	38233.55	52571.00
11.	Kerala	10489.89	10489.89	27225.00	18524.54	15205.19	15205.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55840.38	55840.38	50720.05	61156.84	83699.44	87295.19
13.	Maharashtra	37053.67	37053.67	32842.81	85567.49	29266.57	28358.17

14.	Odisha	53471.22	53471.22	67748.59	54429.04	74634.84	67102.28
15.	Punjab	5054.50	5054.50	4809.76	6624.63	5308.96	4026.35
16.	Rajasthan	23456.55	23456.55	29356.13	31108.36	23996.44	24620.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	43889.54	43889.54	65490.51	52619.92	73018.07	69693.02
18.	Telangana	19536.03	13024.02	60161.51	17779.97	17468.16	19592.95
19.	Uttar Pradesh	109269.59	109269.59	136148.25	148307.80	112759.81	151199.10
20.	Uttarakhand	6584.44	6584.44	8925.21	9482.02	7126.00	3572.55
21.	West Bengal	71603.70	71603.70	79761.87	61848.17	70709.83	64982.34
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.84	825.84	825.86	2369.61	205.02	0.00
23.	Assam	20150.36	20150.36	24890.44	59979.40	32736.60	26226.81
24.	Manipur	1778.79	1778.79	2497.43	4754.79	882.78	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	1416.96	1416.96	1826.95	5742.37	2409.99	3310.02
26.	Mizoram	718.68	718.68	718.68	2049.09	1264.12	1264.12
27.	Nagaland	1377.93	1377.93	1838.00	3359.13	1445.70	986.39
28.	Sikkim	504.36	504.36	555.16	1256.88	269.23	0.00
29.	Tripura	5177.89	5177.89	5648.97	11388.73	5445.95	3783.45
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	13.67	145.33	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.76	201.97	149.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.47	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.44	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	4093.92	4093.92	4093.92	6254.57	5429.89	2714.94
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	749.01	749.01	705.30	1145.43	893.73	223.43
	Management Cell	292.00	292.00				
	TOTAL	708662.19	708662.19	931356.45	907882.00	861531.75	847902.97

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme.

F. State-wise funds released under DDU-GKY

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	7681.000
2.	Assam	1317.000	185.000
3.	Bihar	-	5596.000
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	145.000
5.	Gujarat	-	154.000
6.	Haryana	-	598.601
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	326.000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	150.000
9.	Jharkhand	-	153.000
10.	Karnataka	-	7485.552
11.	Kerala	4534.000	139.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	188.000
13.	Maharashtra	-	9553.000
14.	Odisha	8035.000	4154.000
15.	Punjab	-	2830.000
16.	Rajasthan	-	165.000
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	4361.225
18.	Telangana	-	4367.000
19.	Tripura	-	131.000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	16590.000	222.000
21.	West Bengal	-	146.000
	TOTAL	30476.000	48730.378

Maintenance and modernisation of roads in rural areas in Jharkhand and Gujarat

117. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals from Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat regarding maintenance and modernisation of roads in the rural areas is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering the aforesaid proposals;

(d) if so, the details along with the current status thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) No, Sir. no proposal from Jharkhand and Gujarat is pending with Government of India for maintenance and modernization of roads in the rural areas. The Ministry has received the project proposal from State of Jharkhand for construction of 637 roads of a length of 2010.57 Km and 51 bridges at a total estimated cost of ₹ 1057.87 crores and the same has been recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee.

Development of inland waterways in Goa

118. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to develop inland waterways in Goa by dredging six of its rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the marine ecology of the rivers from impact of dredging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The following six waterways in Goa have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) under the National Waterways Act, 2016:-

(i) **Mandovi River (NW-68)–** from Bridge at Usgoan to confluence of Mandovi River with Arabian Sea at Reis Magos (41 km).

(ii) **Zuari River (NW-111)–** from Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port (50 km).

(iii) **Chapora River (NW-25)–** from Bridge at State Highway No. 124 (1 km from Maneri village) to confluence of Chapora river with Arabian Sea at Morjim (33 km).

(iv) **Cumberjua Canal (NW-27)–** from Confluence of Cumberjua and Zuari rivers near Cortalim ferry terminal to confluence of Cumberjua and Mandovi rivers near Sao Martias Vidhan Parishad (17 km).

(v) **Mapusa River (NW-71)–** from Bridge on National Highway–17 at Mapusa to confluence point of Mapusa and Mandovi Rivers at Porvorim (27 km).

(vi) **Sal River (NW-88)–** from Orlim Deusa Bridge to confluence with Arabian Sea at Mobor (14 km).

Development of these NWs is undertaken through various measures including dredging based on the recommendations in feasibility/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). These reports for NWs on Mandovi and Zuari rivers have been completed.

(c) To minimize the adverse impact of developmental works on the marine ecology, if any, the recommendations of detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environment Management Plan (EMP)/Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Wild Life Clearance studies commissioned for NW-68 and NW-111 would be taken into account.

Satellite port in Goa

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

(a) whether Government proposes to construct a satellite port in Goa;

(b) whether Government has acquired any land for the purpose;

(c) the details of land acquired, proposed to be acquired and the details of land in possession of the Mormugao Port Trust (MPT);

(d) the details of the survey numbers of the land in possession of MPT which Government proposes for the purpose of constructing satellite port; and

(e) mode of financing the project, whether any PPP model partners identified, names of the companies or partnership firms identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The proposal is under examination.

(b) No land has been acquired so far for this purpose.

(c) and (d) It has been proposed to acquire about 107 acres of land, out of which about 73.5 acres is under the ownership of Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC). The balance area of 33.60 acres is under private ownership, the details of which have to be obtained. There is no land in possession of MPT in the Betul area. No land is in possession of MPT for the construction of satellite port.

(e) The model for development of Port will depend on the results of (a).

Strengthening capacity of Chennai Port Trust

120. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chennai Port Trust proposes to invest to strengthen its capacity and to face competition from other ports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how they propose to fund the investments;

(c) the major activities being undertaken by the port; and

(d) what is the revenue of the port during the last three years and how it compares with the current year, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Funding of the above projects are through GBS, Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, Indian Coast Guard, International Funding Agency like BRICS Bank, JICA etc.

(c) and (d) Details of Major activities being undertaken by the Port. Other Initiatives/Proposed Projects and Revenue of the Port during the last three years and a comparison with the current year are give in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement–I

Details of major activities being undertaken by the Port and other initiatives/proposed projects

(i) Construction of Coastal berth at Chennai Port

(ii) Construction of EXIM Godown – 2 Nos. for storage of Export and Import cargo along with allied structure at Chennai Port

(iii) Strengthening of Existing Revetment at eastern seashore of Chennai Port Trust

(iv) Development of Common Railway Yard Inside the Port

(v) Passenger Cruise Terminal

(vi) Solar Power Roof Top 400 MW

Statement-II

Details of revenue of port during the last three years and a comparison with the current year is furnished below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	FY 13-14 (Act.)	FY 14-15 (Act.)	FY 15-16 (Act.)	Projection FY 16-17
Operating Income	600.33	698.74	758.71	710.00
Operating Expenditure	594.17	564.81	562.21	569.00
Operating Surplus	6.16	133.93	196.50	141.00
F and M Income	211.43	227.56	225.01	171.00
F and M Expenditure	391.35	338.40	379.30	366.00
Net Surplus	(173.76)	23.09	42.21	(54.00)

Increase in Operating income during 2014-15 and 2015-16 due to 42% hike of tariff for cargo related charges in October, 2014 and vessel related charges in January, 2015.

Decrease in projection of operating income is due to revision of *ad valorem* rate for wharfageon par with M/s. KPL, reduction in floating craft charges by 25%, 15% concession to container vessels, 35% - 55% concession to mainline container vessels w.e.f January, 2016 and restoration of coastal rates in terms of rupees w.e.f. June, 2016.

Expansion of Visakhapatnam Port

121. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam port has undertaken expansion exercise to increase its capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has designed norms and reduced tariff to drive higher productivity, improve utilization of assets and increase competitiveness of major ports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steps taken have resulted in handling higher volume of cargo and growth rate, with details; and

(d) whether any agreement has been signed for transport of cargo through rail route and road route for transport of cargo to Nepal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. Visakhapatnam Port has taken significant steps such as construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity through modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency and deepening of channels to accommodate larger vessels. Details of completed project and on-going project are give in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The following measures have been put in place by the port to reduce tariff to drive higher productivity, improve utilization of assets and increase competitiveness of major ports:

(i) Productivity norms for different types of cargoes are being fixed on a scientific basis in a phased manner and being implemented.

(ii) 40% rebate in vessel and cargo related charges is given for coastal vessels.

(iii) Cargo handling levy on general cargo, bagged cargo, steel and project cargo is removed completely.

(iv) Cargo handling levy on unloading of thermal coal wagons reduced from 499% to 150%.

(v) Concessions are being extended to the tune of 100%, if 20% growth is shown over previous year's cargo handling.

(vi) 25% discount on the sum of port dues and pilotage on Scale of Rates approved by TAMP for all container vessels, including mainline vessels irrespective of the size of vessels (GRT) in terms of the provisions of Clause 12 of TAMP approved Scale of Rates, 2011.

(vii) 50% concession for mainline container vessels of 50,000 GRT and above.

(viii) 50% concession for all container vessels when the service is giving direct connectivity to ports not covered by existing lines.

(c) The steps taken by the port has resulted significant improvement in efficiency parameters of the port which are as under:

Description	April–June, 2016	April–June, 2015	% improvement
Average pre-berthing detention (in days)	0.97	1.75	46
Average turn around time (in days)	3.37	4.30	22
Average output per ship berth day (in tonnes)	14,285	11,656	23
Cargo throughput (in MT)	15.60	13.33	17

(d) As per agreement finalized during official visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of Nepal to India on 18-22 August, 2009 and subsequent meeting of Inter-Governmental Committee in Kathmandu on 27.1.2010, the Port of Visakhapatnam has been notified as 2nd Gateway Port for additional transit facility to Nepal. The agreement provides for transport of the cargo through the rail route connecting Visakhapatnam-Jogbani or/and Visakhapatnam-Birgunj. In addition to the rail route, four road routes have also been identified which are as under:

(i) Visakhapatnam-Cuttack-Kharagpur-North Kolkata-Biratnagar.

(ii) Visakhapatnam-Cuttack-Ranchi-Patna-Muzaffarpur-Raxaul-Birgunj.

(iii) Visakhapatnam-Cuttack-Ranchi-Aurangabad-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Bhairahwa.

(iv) Visakhapatnam-Cuttak-Ranchi-Aurangabad-Varanasi-Lucknow-Nepalgunj.

The movement of traffic-in-transit between Port of Visakhapatnam and Nepal will be in sealed containers and in full rake only and the cost of transhipment will be borne by the consignor/consignee.

Statement

Details of completed and engery projects of Visakhapatnam Port

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity Addition (in MTPA)
1	2	3
A. Completed Projects		
1.	Development of Vizag General Cargo Berth (VGCB) with integrated mechanical coal handling Major Ports that can handle Super Cape Size vessels	10.18
2.	Development of Vizag Coal Terminal (EQ-1) in inner harbour with integrated mechanized steam coal handling facility on DBFOT basis	6.41
3.	Development of WQ-6 berth in inner harbour on DBFOT basis	2.08
4.	Development of EQ-10 berth in inner harbour on DBFOT basis	1.84
5.	Development of two berths in the Inner Harbour for handling coastal cargo as a Green Channel Berths	1.66
B. Ongoing Developments		
1.	Development of EQ-1A berth in inner harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 7.36 MTPA	7.36

1	2	3
2.	Upgradation of existing facility and creation of new facility for iron ore through integrated mechanized handling system on DBFOT basis with a capacity addition of 7.50 MTPA	7.50
3.	Extension of existing container terminal at outer harbour on DBFOT basis with a capacity of 0.54 MTEUs	0.54
4.	Development of West Quay North berth (WQ-7 and WQ-8) in inner harbour with a capacity of 6.39 MTPA	6.39
5.	Development of multi-purpose terminal by replacing EQ-2 to EQ-5 berths in inner harbour with a capacity of 6.0 MTPA	6.0
6.	Installation of 2 nos. Mobile Harbour Cranes on license basis with a capacity of 3.0 MTPA	3.0

Development of new ports

122. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to develop new ports in the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has decided to set up four new Major Ports *viz.* Enayamin Tamil Nadu, Sagar in West Bengal, Dugarajpatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Vadhawan in Maharashtra. Recently, Cabinet conveyed in-principle approval for setting up of Enayam Port in Tamil Nadu on 5th July, 2016.

Plan to expand coastal shipping

123. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to expand coastal shipping to carry out a bigger share of goods movement and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many public ports exist now, how many private ports; what are their share in goods handling during the last three years;

(c) how many new ports are envisaged in public and private sectors;

(d) whether any of the public sector ports is running on a loss in recent years and if so, what is the loss; and

(e) what is the case with private ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government envisions increasing the share of coastal shipping in modal cargo mix to 10% by 2020 from the current share so as to reduce the overdependence on road and rail sectors for domestic cargo transportation.

(b) The Government of India is responsible for setting up of major ports and at present there are 12 Major Ports in the country. In 2014-15 there were 205 non-major Ports which are under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territories. The percentage share of major ports and non-major ports in the cargo handled in the last three years is given below:

Year	Major Ports (%)	Minor Por t(%)	Total (%)
2013-14	57.1	42.9	100
2014-15	55.2	44.8	100
2015-16	56.5	43.5	100

(c) Four new Ports at Colachal (Enayam) in Tamil Nadu, Sagar in West Bengal, Durgarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Vadhawan in Maharashtra have been approved in principle.

(d) and (e) There is no public sector port which is running in loss. Data in respect private ports is not maintained.

Proposal to start container services from Kakinada Seaport in Andhra Pradesh

124. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to start container services from Kakinada Seaport in Andhra Pradesh by exporting seafood products, agriculture related products, ceramic, fine rice and paper and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The 4th and 6th Berths are in operation for catering to Container Services for export of Rice, Sugar and Seafood from Kakinada Seaport in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Not Applicable.

Modifications in SSCP

125. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation for the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (SSCP) in the 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 Union Budgets;

(b) whether there has been any modification made in SSCP to avoid touching or rupturing the Rama Setu/Adam's Bridge;

(c) if so, the details of the modifications; and

(d) whether Government has informed the Supreme Court as directed by the Court in Transfer Case No. 26-27 of 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Financial allocation for the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (SSCP) during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given below:-

Financial allocation in Union Budgets (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	01.00	0.50	05.00	NIL

(b) to (d) The matter is *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Proposal to start sea water transport service

126. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to start sea water transport service in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government mulls any such cruise, hovercraft service between various coastal towns of Gujarat and Mumbai, Goa etc. from Jamnagar to Mumbai using small ships or ferry boats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The seawater services, cruise service and hovercraft services are to be provided by private entrepreneurs/companies. The Government facilitates and promotes the operation of these services by framing rules, regulations and guidelines in respect of manning, safety, security, pollution prevention etc.

Promotion of water transport

127. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any detailed study on the present state of water transport in India through rivers and other inland waterways;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to promote water transport in India; and

(c) whether the Centre is planning to provide any financial assistance to cities towards promoting water transport in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Studies on Inland/National Waterways (NWs) are undertaken from time to time. Some of the recent studies are given below.

(i) Under the Jal Marg Vikas Project for augmentation of capacity of National Waterways (NW)-1 from Allahabad to Haldia, detailed feasibility/ detailed engineering for ancillary works; Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study including Environment Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); IWT Sector Development Strategy and Market Development Study.

(ii) DPR for development of the National Waterways 4 and 5 were completed in 2010. The DPR for NW-5 was updated in 2014.

(iii) Techno-economic Feasibility Studies on rivers in Goa, Narmada, Kosi, Gandak, Ghagra and Barak as part of development of 106 new NWs.

(b) To promote water transport in the country, the following five waterways were declared as NWs over the period 1986 to 2014.

(i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km) as NW-1.

(ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km) as NW-2.

(iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) as NW-3.

(iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) as NW-4.

(v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) as NW-5.

Thereafter, 106 new NWs have been declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016.

(c) The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for basic infrastructure development of 500 cities/towns across the country. Under the Mission, urban transport is eligible for coverage. In the urban transport sector, ferry vessels for inland waterways is an eligible activity.

Nationalisation of inter-state rivers

128. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to nationalize all inter-State rivers so that water resources of the country can be optimally utilized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been making persistent demand on the above; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No such demand has been received in this Ministry, from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Allocation of funds for improving water availability

129. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/utilized to improve water availability in the country during the last three years including current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study across the country to assess water availability at district level;

(c) if so, the details thereof including districts identified with low water availability, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has initiated/ proposes any programme to protect the water sources in villages across the country; and

(e) if so, the villages selected for this purpose and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) State Governments undertake several measures to augment the water resources which, *inter alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various Schemes and Programmes namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme etc. Details of State-wise funds released under AIBP and RRR of Water Bodies Programmes during the years (*i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of State-wise funds released under CADWM Programme during the years (*i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The average annual water resources potential and utilizable surface water resources have been assessed basin-wise by the Central Water Commission and the details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organisations jointly assess replenishable ground water resources periodically in 6607 assessment Units (Firkas/Blocks/Mandals/Talukas/Districts) in the country. Details indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

District-wise assessment of water availability has not been conducted by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) State Governments undertake several measures for protecting the water sources in the States. The efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by the Central Government under various schemes and programmes.

Government of India launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives such as reclamation of lost irrigation potential, improvement of command area/catchment area of the tanks, restoring/increase in storage capacity of water bodies, recharge of ground water and development of tourism and cultural activities by providing Central Grant to State Governments. This is a continuing scheme since Tenth Plan. In Twelfth Plan, the scheme envisages taking up RRR works in 10,000 water bodies (9000 in rural areas and 1000 in urban areas) with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore. Details of villages in which the Scheme is being implemented are not maintained by the Central Government.

Further, this Ministry has 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 being a part of dark block or facing acute water scarcity, as "Jal Grams". An integrated water security plan, water conservation, water management and allied activities are envisaged for each of the selected Jal Grams to ensure optimum and sustainable utilisation of water. State-wise details of identified Jal Grams under Jal Gram Yojana are given in Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Central assistance released under the AIBP and RRR of water bodies programmes during 2013-14 to 2016-17

A. Central assistance released under AIBP and SMI

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14 (AIBP+SMI*)	2014-15 (AIBP+SMI)	2015-16		2016-17	
				AIBP	SMI	AIBP	SMI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.000	14.723	0.000	37.220	0.000	0.000
2.	Assam	639.031	465.999	107.924	139.410	0.000	0.000
3.	Bihar	28.350	70.864	41.513	6.360	0.000	0.000
4.	Chhattisgarh	205.131	0.000	0.000	32.770	0.000	0.000
5.	Gujarat	607.572	1033.938	128.003	0.000	166.660	0.000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.400	27.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	122.125	14.211	34.305	84.030	0.000	0.000
8.	Jharkhand	0.000	34.983	281.622	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Karnataka	303.529	150.820	208.160	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	914.408	133.510	188.206	0.000	4.275	0.000
11.	Maharashtra	279.523	32.000	307.810	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Manipur	39.590	82.680	142.380	40.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Meghalaya	78.637	0.000	0.000	72.990	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Nagaland	55.520	50.611	0.000	61.450	0.000	0.000
15.	Odisha	0.000	19.980	173.800	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	1.049	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Rajasthan	0.000	9.490	45.506	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Telangana	0.000	65.328	112.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Uttar Pradesh	595.725	307.991	555.040	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Uttarakhand	94.019	96.203	0.000	121.370	0.000	0.000
21.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.980	0.000	0.000
22.	Sikkim	4.500	0.000	0.000	4.340	0.000	0.000
	TOTAL	4033.060	2610.331	2327.818	601.920	170.935	0.000

* SMI : Sarface Minor Irrigation.

B. Central assistance released under RRR schemes

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Chhattisgarh	37.970	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	37.700	0.000	0.000
4.	Manipur	0.000	10.370	0.000	0.000
5.	Meghalaya	0.000	2.520	0.000	0.000
6.	Odisha	0.000	79.900	54.746	0.000
7.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	35.925	0.000
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	9.224	0.000
9.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	44.876	0.000
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	16.409	0.000
	TOTAL	37.970	130.490	161.179	0.000

Statement-II

State-wise details of Central assistance released during the last three years under CADWM programme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	277.80	150.00	831.03
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	2431.94
4.	Bihar	0.00	3881.5270	775.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	35471.83
8.	Haryana	4974.44	1859.00	7738.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	167.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2163.32	1530.900	2767.34
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	2262.00	6109.47
13.	Kerala	0.00		192.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	134.13	2927.2700	10430.87
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	478.13
16.	Manipur	204.20	0.00	2791.92
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	1522.92	3886.9070	5795.06
21.	Punjab	8131.17	0.00	15592.13
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	247.00	11321.98
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	590.63	349.4200	2927.07
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.0000	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2905.0000	7693.38
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	755.24
	TOTAL	17998.61	19999.02	114271.30

Statement-III

Details of water resources potential of river basins of India

Sl. No.	River Basin	Average Water Resources Potential (In Billion Cubic Metre)	Utilisable surface water resources (In Billion Cubic Metre)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indus	73.3	46.0
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	525.0	250.0
	(b) Brahmaputra	537.2	24.0
	(c) Barak and others	48.4	-
3.	Godavari	110.5	76.3
4.	Krishna	78.1	58.0
5.	Cauvery	21.4	19.0
6.	Subernarekha	12.4	6.8
7.	Brahmani-Baitarni	28.5	18.3
8.	Mahanadi	66.9	50.0
9.	Pennar	6.3	6.9
10.	Mahi	11.0	3.1
11.	Sabarmati	3.8	1.9
12.	Narmada	45.6	34.5
13.	Tapi	14.9	14.5
14.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	87.4	11.9
15.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	113.5	24.3
16.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	22.5	13.1
17.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.5	16.5
18.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	15.1	15.0

1	2	3	4
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	Negligible	—
20.	Minor Rivers Draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	31.0	—
	TOTAL	1,869.4	690

Statement-IV

State-wise details of ground water resources availability

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (In Billion Cubic Metre)
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7892
2.	Telangana	15.0983
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5100
4.	Assam	28.5200
5.	Bihar	29.3350
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.4200
7.	Delhi	0.3105
8.	Goa	0.2424
9.	Gujarat	18.5686
10.	Haryana	10.7800
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5590
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2512
13.	Jharkhand	6.3100
14.	Karnataka	17.0266
15.	Kerala	6.6864
16.	Madhya Pradesh	35.0406
17.	Maharashtra	33.9474
18.	Manipur	0.4401
19.	Meghalaya	1.7805

1	2	3
20.	Mizoram	0.0304
21.	Nagaland	0.6159
22.	Odisha	17.7768
23.	Punjab	22.5300
24.	Rajasthan	11.9414
25.	Sikkim	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	21.5326
27.	Tripura	2.5866
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1900
29.	Uttarakhand	2.0403
30.	West Bengal	29.2511
	Total States	432.1109
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3080
2.	Chandigarh	0.0216
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0622
4.	Daman and Diu	0.0181
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105
6.	Puducherry	0.1893
	Total UTs	0.6097
	Grand Total	432.7206

Statement-V

State-wise details of identified Jal Grams under Jal Gram Yojana

Sl. No.	State	No. of Jal Grams identified as on date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	54

Sl. No.	State	No. of Jal Grams identified as on date
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	47
8.	Haryana	42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44
11.	Jharkhand	48
12.	Karnataka	36
13.	Kerala	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	59
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	22
18.	Mizoram	14
19.	Nagaland	13
20.	Odisha	60
21.	Punjab	26
22.	Rajasthan	65
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	62
25.	Telangana	20
26.	Tripura	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	150
28.	Uttarakhand	26
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
33.	Daman and Diu	4
34.	Lakshadweep	2

Sl. No.	State	No. of Jal Grams identified as on date
35.	Delhi	0
36.	Puducherry	4
	TOTAL	1026

Sufferings due to change in course of rivers

130. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about suffering of millions of citizens because of the change in the course of rivers in the country;

(b) the details of incidents of river changing courses having taken place during the last ten years along with the steps taken to prevent such incidents, State-wise;

(c) the State-wise details of allocation and utilization of funds along with measures taken to provide relief to citizens due to river changing phenomenon; and

(d) the details of any policy regarding river changing in the country and if not, the reasons for not having any such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is aware that change in the course of rivers in the country causes suffering to the citizens.

No relevant information regarding change in course of rivers taking place during the last 10 years is available in the Ministry. However, Morphological studies of Indian rivers have been awarded to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee (Ganga, Sharda and Rapti), IIT Delhi (Kosi, Bagmati and Yamuna), IIT Guwahati (Brahmaputra, Subansiri and Pagladia), IIT Madras (Krishna and Tungbhadra), IIT Kharagpur (Mahanadi, Mahananda and Hoogly) and Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT) Surat (Tapi).

Government of India has launched the Flood Management Programme for providing Central assistance to the State Governments 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.

State-wise details regarding works approved, works completed and Funds released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan (upto 31.03.2016) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by this Ministry has *inter-alia*, recommended for conservation of river and management of flood. Some of the recommendations are mentioned below:

(i) Encroachments and diversion of water bodies (like rivers, lakes, tanks, ponds, etc.) and drainage channels (irrigated area as well as urban area drainage) must not be allowed, and wherever it has taken place, it should be restored to the extent feasible and maintained properly.

(ii) While every effort should be made to avert water related disasters like floods and droughts, through structural and non-structural measures, emphasis should be on preparedness for flood/drought with coping mechanisms as an option. Greater emphasis should be placed on rehabilitation of natural drainage system.

(iii) In order to prevent loss of land eroded by the river, which causes permanent loss, revetments, spurs, embankments, etc., should be planned, executed, monitored and maintained on the basis of morphological studies. This will become increasingly more important, since climate change is likely to increase the rainfall intensity, and hence, soil erosion.

(iv) Flood forecasting is very important for flood preparedness and should be expanded extensively across the country and modernized using real time data acquisition system and linked to forecasting models. Efforts should be towards developing physical models for various basin sections, which should be linked to each other and to medium range weather forecasts to enhance lead time.

(v) To increase preparedness for sudden and unexpected flood related disasters, dam/embankment break studies, as also preparation and periodic updating of emergency action plans/disaster management plans should be evolved after involving affected communities. In hilly reaches, glacial lake outburst flood and landslide dam break floods studies with periodic monitoring along with instrumentation, etc., should be carried out.

Statement

Details of State-wise works approved, works completed and funds released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI and XII plan (up to 31.03.2016)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	XI Plan			XII Plan			Total (XI+XII Plan) Status			
		Works Approved		Funds Released	Works Approved		Funds Released	Works Approved		Number of Works Completed (upto 12.3.2015)	Total Funds Released
		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	224.69	81.69	0	0.00	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.	Bihar	43	1370.42	723.18	4	447.63	184.64	47	1818.05	41	907.82
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	15.57	0	0.00	3.75	3	31.13		19.32
5.	Goa	2	22.73	9.98	0	0.00	2.00	2	22.73	2	11.98
6.	Gujarat	2	19.79	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	2	19.79	1	2.00
7.	Haryana	1	173.75	46.91	0	0.00	0.00	1	173.75		46.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	165.98	4	1139.62	171.87	7	1364.94	1	337.85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	408.22	252.57	15	562.47	129.39	43	970.69	8	381.96
10.	Jharkhand	3	39.30	18.44	0	0.00	4.27	3	39.30	2	22.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Karnataka	3	59.46	23.80	0	0.00	0.00	3	59.46		23.80
12.	Kerala	4	279.74	63.68	0	0.00	55.22	4	279.74		118.90
13.	Manipur	22	109.34	66.34	0	0.00	24.36	22	109.34	19	90.70
14.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	3.81	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.81
15.	Mizoram	2	9.13	14.48	0	0.00	1.93	2	9.13		16.41
16.	Nagaland	11	49.35	28.96	3	37.38	31.04	14	86.73	9	60.00
17.	Odisha	67	169.00	101.12	1	62.32	0.00	68	231.32	60	101.12
18.	Puducherry	1	139.67	7.50	0	0.00	0.00	1	139.67		7.50
19.	Punjab	5	153.40	40.43	0	0.00	0.00	5	153.40		40.43
20.	Sikkim	28	104.92	83.69	17	261.40	8.15	45	366.32	21	91.84
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	59.82	0	0.00	0.00	5	635.54		59.82
22.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.62	0	0.00	0.00	11	26.57	8	23.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.57	290.69	3	382.27	111.22	29	1049.84	6	401.91
24.	Uttarakhand	12	119.82	49.63	9	183.45	153.98	21	303.27	8	203.61
25.	West Bengal	17	1822.08	643.26	1	438.94	146.14	18	2261.02	6	789.40
	TOTAL	420	7857.08	3566.00	98	4902.45	1157.08	518	12759.53	293	4723.08

Funds for irrigation schemes in Uttarakhand

†131. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for various irrigation schemes of Uttarakhand are yet to be released;

(b) if so, the names of the items for which funds are to be released;

(c) whether the Ministry has received proposals for approval of some new projects from the State;

(d) if so, whether the funds have been released for the projects after approval; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 121.373 crore has been released during 2015-16 for 651 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Schemes of Uttarakhand. No other proposal from the State is pending with the Ministry at present.

(c) to (e) No proposal for approval of new projects for funding has been received from the Government of Uttarakhand during current year.

Contribution of municipal sewage towards pollution in Ganga

132. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state the details of percentage contribution of municipal sewage from towns located along the bank of river Ganga, out of the total measurable pollution in the said river?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) As per survey conducted by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), about 6800 million liters per day (MLD) of wastewater discharge (both sewage and industrial effluents) reaches into the main stem of river Ganga. CPCB has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) generating 501 MLD of wastewater in Ganga basin covering 5 States (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal). The industrial effluent accounts for 7.5% (501 MLD) of 6800 MLD wastewater discharged into Ganga main stem and 30% of BOD load (131 TPD out

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 426 TPD). Thus, 6299 MLD of sewage and sullage generated by the cities/towns located on the Ganga river basin contributes 70% of BOD load (295 Tons per day) into river Ganga. The wastewater reaches river Ganga through 144 drains directly and 13 drains through its tributaries river Kali-East and Ramganga.

Villages covered under Namami Gange Programme

133. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages covered under the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) for effective management of solid and liquid waste for conservation of river Ganga; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for the said task under NGP?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is being undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) under the Namami Gange programme.

The various pollution abatement schemes such as effective management of solid and liquid waste in the ganga gram villages along with other activities to provide Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, Installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, Afforestation, protecting bio-diversity, and creating Public awareness and participation are planned in the five main stem Ganga States which would directly and indirectly benefit the 1651 gram panchayats located on the banks of river Ganga covering 5216 villages.

(b) Activities for making the villages open defecation free along with Solid and Liquid Management and IEC activities are being taken up through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS). MoWR, RD and GR has a provision of ₹ 1750 crore for this under Namami Gange and has released ₹ 263 crore to MDWS for 2016-17.

Execution of Namami Gange Programme

134. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of States whose assistance is required by Government in execution of the Namami Gange Programme;

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by this Government to seek the assistance of these States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) The Namami Gange Programme is currently being implemented in the five main stem Ganga States (Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal) and two other States *viz.*, Delhi and Haryana. Since matter related to water and pollution abatement falls in the preview of the State, it is natural that the cooperation and assistance from the States are necessary for successful implementation of the Namami Gange programme.

(b) State Project Management Groups (SPMGs)/Nodal Departments have been established in the concerned States and the proposals are received through these agencies and schemes are implemented through them.

Chief Ministers of the involved States are members of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). High Level Task Force (HLTF) has been formed with Chief Secretaries from the State Government as members. Chief Secretaries of State Government are the members of Empowered Steering Committee (ESC).

Matters where States assistance is needed are taken up at these forums.

Also, regular meetings at Central Minister – Chief Minister of the concerned State and Secretary – Chief Secretary levels is also held.

To encourage participatory approach to the programme, participation from State Government, ULBs and Gram Panchayats various open programmes and workshops namely the Ganga Manthan, Swachh Ganga Sahbhagita and Swachh Ganga Gramin Sahbhagita have also been conducted.

Mass movement for water conservation and rain water harvesting

†135. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to call for mass movement for water conservation and rain water harvesting;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) Under the IEC Scheme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation awareness on groundwater conservation,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

protection and augmentation is generated through print media like advertisements in the newspapers, posters, hoardings etc. Further, Mass Awareness Programmes, Water Management Training Programmes, Painting Competitions on Water Conservation, Workshops, 'Hamara Jal Hamara Jeevan' Programmes, 'Bhu-jal Manthan', 'Jal Yatras', Exhibitions etc. are also organised to spread awareness towards water conservation, management and reducing wastage of water.

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'. An integrated water security plan, water conservation, water management and allied activities are envisaged for each of the selected 'Jal Grams' to ensure optimum and sustainable utilisation of water.

Proposal for linking of rivers for national water grid

136. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan or proposal for linking of India's rivers for a national water grid to conserve water resources;

(b) if so, the details and any target date for the completion on decision of the project; and

(c) whether to augment water resources, Government has any proposal to implement desalination of sea water for producing drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter-basin transfer of water, prepared by this Ministry, 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) have been identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports. After survey and investigations Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Details of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Reports are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The implementation of NPP for water Resources Development would create an additional irrigation potential of approximately 35 million hectare and generate about

34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

Regarding Peninsular links, out of 16 links, Ken-Bewa, Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada and Mahanadi-Godavari link have been identified as priority links. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project have been completed in April 2010, January 2014, March 2014 and August 2015 respectively. The feasibility report of Mahanadi-Godavari link with revised planning is under preparation.

The Government is pursuing the Inter-linking of River program in a consultative manner. The preparation of DPR of project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States. The target time for the completion of any project will depend upon the time required for the completion of the project as per DPR. 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. Nine meetings of the Special Committee for Inter-linking of River (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, takes necessary steps for expediting the objectives of inter-linking rivers as per terms of reference of the Committee.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government currently.

Statement

Details of present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links

Sl. No	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial supply (MCM)	Hydropower (MW)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Peninsular Component							
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	0.91+3.52 = 4.43	802	445	Feasibility Report Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	1.09+5.04 = 6.13	413	—	Feasibility Report Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	-do-	Telangana	2.87	237	975	Feasibility Report Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Andhra Pradesh	5.82	162	—	Feasibility Report Completed

5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	1.90+0.68 = 2.58	56	—	Feasibility Report Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	-do-	—	—	—	17	Feasibility Report Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	-do-	5.81	124	90	Feasibility Report Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	0.49+4.36 + 0.06 = 4.91	1105	—	Feasibility Report Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	3.38	185	—	Feasibility Report Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	2.66 + 3.69 =6.35	49	78	DPR Phase-I completed in April, 2010 and DPR Phase-II Completed in January, 2014
	(a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I	-do-	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	6		
	(b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Alt.I: 2.05 + 0.25 = 2.30 (Alt.II : 1.77 + 0.43 = 2.20)	13.2	—	Feasibility Report Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Gujarat	2.3	60	21	DPR Completed in August, 2015
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link (As per DPR)	Maharashtra and Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	—	895	—	DPR Completed in March, 2014
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Karnataka	0.6	—	4	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Karnataka	0.34	—	—	Pre-Feasibility Report Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	0.91	—	508	Feasibility Report Completed

B. Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	2.08 + 1.82 + 2.64 = 6.54	—	5287	FR in progress
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	8.17 + 0.67 + 1.74 (Nepal) = 10.58	48	—	FR in Indian portion in progress
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	37.99 + 2.41 (Nepal) = 40.40	700	—	Draft FR Completed (for Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	25.30 + 1.35 (Nepal) = 26.65	1391	10884	FR Completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	3.45 + 0.30 = 3.75	6250	3600	FR Completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Haryana and Rajasthan	0.435 + 2.442 = 2.877	57	—	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan and Gujarat	5.35 + 2.04= 7.39	282	—	Draft FR Completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	0.30 + 0.37= 0.67	--	--	Draft FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Sone Dam–Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Bihar and Jharkhand	2.99 + 0.08 = 3.07	360	95	FR in progress
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	7.63 + 0.30 + 0.55 = 8.47	484	—	Draft FR Completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal and Odisha	West Bengal and Odisha	0.18 + 0.365 = 0.545	—	9	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	Bihar	2.99 + 1.75 (Nepal) = 4.74	24	3180	PFR Completed FR to be taken up Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	1.5	184	—	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	—	216	1115	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 Meter.

Consultation with States for inter-linking of rivers

†137. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to inter-link the rivers;

(b) if so, the names of rivers planned to be inter-linked and the names of the rivers to be inter-linked in the beginning;

(c) by when this work would be completed and the expected expenditure to be incurred on it;

(d) whether Government has consulted the Odisha and the Telangana Governments in connection with "link river programme"; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has formulated a National Prospective Plan for water resources development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water in the Country. Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP), National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 14 links under Himalayan River Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component based on field survey and investigation and detailed studies. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been prepared. Details of Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report are given in Statement–I (*See* below).

Four priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa link phase-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link, Par-Tapi-Narmada link and Mahanadi-Godavari link. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa Link Project is ready and its various statutory clearances are in the advance stages. The Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I has been duly considered by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR during its 129th meeting held on 8.7.2016 for technical clearance. The Government is planning to start implementing this National Project as model link project of ILR programme. Ken–Betwa Link Project will provide irrigation to an area of about 7.00 lakh ha annually in drought prone Bundelkhand region covering in the Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh and Mahoba, Banda and Jhansi districts of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttar Pradesh. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Damanganga-Pinjal link which shall provide water supply to the Mumbai City has been appraised by CWC. The project has been duly considered by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR during its 129th meeting held on 8.7.2016 for technical clearance. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project benefiting drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra of Gujarat has also been completed.

(c) The Government is pursuing the Inter-linking of River program in a consultative manner. The preparation of DPR of project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States. The target time for the completion of any project will depend upon the time required for the completion of the project as per DPR.

The estimated cost of the link project can only be derived after completion of DPR of individual link project. 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. Ken-Betwa Link Project has been declared as National Project by the Government of India in the year 2008. The estimated cost of Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project is about ₹ 3008 crores (2013-14 price level). The estimated cost of Par–Tapi–Narmada link project is ₹ 9279 crore (at 2014-15 price level). The estimated cost of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project would be known after preparation of DPR of the link.

(d) and (e) MoWR, RD and GR has Constituted a committee called Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014 as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to expedite the progress in the Interlinking of Rivers projects which meets every two months. Nine meetings of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) have been held so far and last meeting held on April 29, 2016 at New Delhi. The 10th meeting of the Committee proposed on July 26, 2016. The Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers of concerned State Governments along with their Principal Secretaries are members of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers. The members of these States including Odisha and Telangana regularly participate in the meetings of the Special Committee and have conveyed their views from time to time.

Based on the suggestions of WRD, Government of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a preliminary revised proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and has been submitted to the State Government of Odisha. Also a presentation on the revised proposal of Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project has been made to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Odisha on 29.05.2015 by the

senior officers of MoWR, RD and GR. The water balance study of Mahanadi basin is being revised by NIH, Roorkee.

Further, This Ministry has constituted a Joint Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR and Water Resources Departments, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to speed up the process of having consensus on the planning and the preparation of DPR of Mahanadi-Godavari link project and to resolve the issues related to Polavaram project. The first meeting of Joint Committee was held on 2.6.2016 wherein discussions were held on issues related to the planning and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mahanadi-Godavari link project and on Polavaram project.

Statement

Details of present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
A. Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)–Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam)–Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I and II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati–Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
B. Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR Completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR Completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR Completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR Completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR Completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR Completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR Completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

PFR - Pse Feasibility Report.
FR - Feasibility Report.
DPR - Detailed Project Report.

Representation from Tamil Nadu on projects of Karnataka

138. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Government of Tamil Nadu requesting the Central Government to advise the Government of Karnataka not to proceed with the projects as this would violate the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT);

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka had called for an expression of interest for construction of two reservoirs at Mekedatu in violation of the final order of CWDT; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJAY KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) References were received from the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding construction of reservoirs by the Government of Karnataka on river Cauvery at Mekedatu and for inviting Global Expression of Interest for Technical Feasibility Study. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for one project namely Shivasamudram Run of the River Power Project was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) from Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. during February, 2014. The same was returned to them to obtain views/comments of basin States in view of the final award of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) to facilitate its examination from inter-State angle. DPR of no other project at Mekedatu has been received in CWC. The Government of Karnataka has informed that the Government of Tamil Nadu has filed I.A. No. 10/2008 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard. They have also clarified that they have no plans to proceed with the construction of above projects without first informing the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending I.A.

Further, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has advised the Government of Karnataka *vide* letter dated 8th September, 2015 that it would be desirable that the Government of Karnataka also share their plans for the above projects with the co-basin States to bring them on board before taking up their DPR/Construction. It has also been intimated to the Government of Karnataka that any such project shall also require examination by the Supervisory Committee constituted for implementation of CWDT Award dated 5.02.2007 before it is taken up for construction.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of the recent incidents of violence and turmoil in Kashmir Valley resulting in huge loss of lives and property

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Short Duration Discussion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and others have given notice to raise a discussion on the recent incidents of violence and turmoil in the Kashmir Valley resulting in huge loss of lives and property. Now, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a question on procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, various people have given notices on Kashmir. So, are you going to organise the discussion in terms of the notices given by the parties concerned or is it going to be a...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will tell you. Those who have given notices can certainly participate and they can speak. So, their points of view will be there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, they will speak, but I am asking for the order. How are you ordering this discussion? Is it according to the strength in the House or according to the notices given?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is usually done according to the strength of the House. That is the procedure we adopt.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is why I am asking you. That is why I said, 'a procedural clarification'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is like this. See, once the Motion is moved and the Mover has spoken, then, we go according to the strength of the party. That is the procedure we always adopt.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is why I am asking you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today also we will go by that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Because there are multiple notices...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. We go by that. That is the procedure we adopt. Now, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. See, because this subject was decided late in the Business Advisory Committee, therefore, the rule that names should be given half-an-hour before is not valid here. I have not been given names also. So, those who want to speak may please send names through their whips.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The reason I raised this point, Sir, is that while the notice has been given correctly by the hon. LoP and others, the other notices on the same subject are not listed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The other notices are not needed. We go by the party line. So, you may give the name. Now, Shri Azad, you can speak.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आज बड़े दुःख, मायूसी और पीड़ा के माहौल में यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। सर, कश्मीर में आज जो हालात हैं, उसके कई पहलू हैं। सबसे पहले वहां की इंटरनल प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। ऐसे समय में राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार का क्या रोल है या होना चाहिए, हमारे देश के अंदर जो हालात हैं, उनका इन सरकारों पर कितना असर है, एक्सटर्नल फोर्सेज़, जिनमें पाकिस्तान सबसे आगे है, उसका कितना हाथ है, ये सब बातें इसमें शामिल हैं। मैं जान-बूझ कर, चाहे केंद्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, उन पर आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन हमें जो सबक सीखना चाहिए था, वह हमने नहीं सीखा है।

महोदय, मैं खुद वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर था, उसके बाद उमर साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर बने और आज महबूबा जी चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, इस तरह वहां पर तीन अलग-अलग पार्टियों के तीन चीफ मिनिस्टर आए। मेरे वक्त में कांग्रेस और पीडीपी की कोएलिशन गवर्नमेंट थी, उमर साहब के वक्त में एनसी और कांग्रेस की कोएलिशन गवर्नमेंट थी और आज पीडीपी और बीजेपी की कोएलिशन गवर्नमेंट है। लेकिन ये हालात आज 2008 और 2010 से क्यों इतने ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गए, यह चिंता का विषय है। मिलिटेंट्स पहले भी मरते थे। नाइंटीज में, नाइंटी के पूरे दशक में बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में मरे। हमारे वक्त में भी, उमर साहब के वक्त में भी, मुफ्ती साहब जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उनके वक्त में भी, लेकिन इस तरह का वातावरण नब्बे में भी नहीं था। माफ कीजिए, माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आज घाटी के दस के दस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में लोग मारे गए हैं, जिनकी संख्या 42 या 44 हो गई है। साउथ कश्मीर के चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ, सेंटर के तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनमें भी हुआ, नॉर्थ की तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनमें भी नुकसान हुआ। तो घाटी में ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं रही है, ऐसी कोई तहसील नहीं रही है। हमारे वक्त में अगर कोई इलाका होता था, नॉर्थ में होता था तो साउथ में नहीं, साउथ में होता था तो सेंटर में नहीं होता था।

सर, जिस तरह से गोलियों का इस्तेमाल किया गया, पहले गन्स का इस्तेमाल किया गया, जिस बेदर्दी से, बेरहमी से काम हुआ। सर, व्हाट्सअप मैसेज, मुझे नहीं मालूम कितने हमारे साथियों

को मिलते हैं, लेकिन कश्मीर से जो लोग हमें भेजते हैं, वे आप देख नहीं सकते हैं। एक डीआईजी को मैं देख रहा हूं, चार-पांच या छह साल का बच्चा, उसके मुंह पर उसे ऐसे मसल रहा है। यहां कम छपा होगा, लेकिन कश्मीर में तो घर-घर में है। इस तरह से बेदर्दी से पांच साल के किसी बच्चे पर जब लाठियां आ रही हैं, तो वह कैसे सहमा हुआ, डरा हुआ अपनी जान बचा रहा है। ठीक है, बच्चे पत्थर फैंकते हैं, कोई मिलिटेंसी का सपोर्ट नहीं करता है, मिलिटेंसी को खत्म करने के लिए जो हमने किया है, शायद आप पचास साल में नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसका कोई समर्थन नहीं करता है। न मैं करता हूँ, न मेरी पार्टी करती है और न विपक्ष करता है, लेकिन क्या मिलिटेंट्स के बीच और आम जनता के बीच कोई अंतर होना चाहिए या नहीं? मिलिटेंट्स के साथ हम जो बर्ताव करते हैं, जो गोली हम मिलिटेंट को मारते हैं, क्या वही गोली कश्मीर के छोटे बच्चे, छह साल के बच्चे को भी मारी जाए, कश्मीर के उस बूढ़े बाप को भी वही गोली मारी जाए, कश्मीर की एक साधारण औरत को भी वही गोली मारी जाए? क्या हम बच्चों, बूढ़ों और आम जनता को उसी तरह से ट्रीट करें, जिस तरह से मिलिटेंट्स को ट्रीट करते हैं? मिलिटेंसी को खत्म करने के लिए हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन कश्मीर में आम जनता के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हो, सलूक हो, मुझे माफ कीजिए, उसमें हम आपके साथ शामिल नहीं होना चाहेंगे।

सर, यह कैसे हो सकता है? आज कोई हॉस्पिटल ऐसा नहीं है, शेर-ए-कश्मीर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज भरा हुआ है, बोन्स एंड जॉयंट्स हॉस्पिटल, जहां हड्डियों का इलाज होता है वह भरा हुआ है, कंटोनमेंट में आर्मी का हॉस्पिटल है, जो एक बड़ा हॉस्पिटल है तकरीबन 3000 बिस्तर का, डा. साहब के पूर्वजों के नाम से जो है, उन्होंने बनवाया, एसएमएचएस हॉस्पीटल है, वह भरा हुआ है। आप अनंतनाग जाइए, पुलवामा जाइए, शोपियान जाइए, पुलगाम जाइए, यहां सब हॉस्पिटल भरे हुए हैं। ये सारे हॉस्पिटल्स भरे हुए हैं। 1800 के करीब लड़के, औरतें और मर्द जख्मी हैं। अधिकतर जख्मी pellet guns के शिकार हुए हैं, गोलियों के शिकार हुए हैं। इस तरह का वातावरण हम देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? अभी यहां हमारे नेबरिंग स्टेट हरियाणा में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन हुआ, लोग मारे गए, लेकिन इस तरह के pellets इस्तेमाल नहीं किए गए। वहां तो हजारों की तादाद में लोगों की आँखें pellets की वजह से चली गईं। टेलीविजन में दिखाते हैं, रात में हम सब देखते हैं, जहां का वे दिखाते हैं। किसी की बच्ची 8 साल की है, कोई 9 साल की है, तो कोई 10 साल की है। कोई छत पर थी, कोई कहीं देख रही थी, कोई खिड़की से देख रही थी। उनकी आँखें चली गईं, किसी की एक आँख चली गई तो किसी की दोनों आँखें चली गईं। सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पीछे कोई तो वजह होगी? वहां 26-27 साल से, मैंने जैसा निवेदन किया कि गवर्नर रुल भी था, एनसी का राज भी था, मुफ्ती साहब और कांग्रेस का राज भी था, मेरा और मुफ्ती साहब की पार्टी का राज भी था, फारुख साहब का भी राज था, उमर साहब का भी राज था। एक सीमा के अन्दर मिलिटेंट्स भी मारे जाते थे, लेकिन एक हीलिंग टच की पॉलिसी, जिसको मुफ्ती साहब ने कहा था, वह भी साथ-साथ चलती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे वक्त में मिलिटेंट्स को मारने में कोई कमी नहीं रही होगी, लेकिन जब कस्टोडियन डेथ हो गई, तो मैंने कब्रों से शव निकाले और यह साबित कर दिया कि कस्टोडियन डेथ हो गई और वे पुलिस के ऑफिसर्स, जो कश्मीर के हैं, बाहर के नहीं हैं, वे जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस के हैं, वे पिछले दस सालों से आज भी जेलों में हैं। लोगों को यह विश्वास था, भरोसा था कि मिलिटेंट्स को मारा जाएगा, लेकिन आम जनता के साथ अगर अन्याय होगा, तो उसे भी माफ नहीं किया जाएगा, तब में और आज में यह फर्क है। मिलिटेंट्स

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

के साथ सख्ती और जो सिविलियंस हैं, जो लोकल लोग हैं, जो जनता है, उनके साथ गवर्नमेंट का जो स्वभाव है, वह अच्छा होना चाहिए। वह वैसा ही था, जो पैरेंट्स का होना चाहिए, जो एक डेमोक्रेटिक इलेक्टेड सरकार और उसकी प्रजा के बीच में होना चाहिए। वह स्वभाव और वैसी सरकारें हम लोगों ने दीं।

सर, मैं इसकी तीन-चार वजूहात बताता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमने अपनी गलतियों से सीखा। मैं उमर साहब का भी स्टेटमेंट पढ़ता हूँ। वह आपको तो सीखना चाहिए और अच्छी तरह से सीखना चाहिए। जब मेरे वक्त में अमरनाथ यात्रियों के लिए वहां टेम्पररी शेड्स बनाने के लिए जगह दी गई थी, तो कश्मीर में ऐसा तूफान उठा कि लाखों की संख्या में जुलूस निकले। वह एक सबक सीखने का था। हमने जब वह लॉ वापस लिया, तो जम्मू में लाखों की संख्या में जुलूस निकले, जिसमें आपकी पार्टी ने वह सब ऑर्गेनाइज किया। तो इसलिए आपको सबक सीखना चाहिए था, क्योंकि वह आन्दोलन आपकी पार्टी ने किया था, लेकिन आपने सबक नहीं सीखा।

सर, आप यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि दुनिया में पिछले एक दशक से क्या हालात हैं। मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि भारत में मुस्लिम पॉपुलेशन विश्व में इंडोनेशिया के बाद नम्बर दो पर है और प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम्स अगर कहें, तो इसमें दुनिया में नम्बर वन पर है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आईएसआईएस, जिसकी चर्चा दुनिया में होती है, सबसे कम या न होने के बराबर है, मुश्किल से एक दर्जन के करीब है। तो दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी, मुस्लिम आबादी होने के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान में आईएसआईएस न होने के बराबर है, क्या यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात नहीं है? यह देशभक्ति की बात नहीं है? इससे बड़ा देशभक्ति का सबूत हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के लिए, कश्मीर के मुसलमानों के लिए और क्या हो सकता है? आज दुनिया के चाहे बड़े-बड़े देश भी हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का कौन सा ऐसा इदारा होगा, इंस्टीट्यूशन होगा जिसने आईएसआईएस के खिलाफ फतवा नहीं दिया होगा? यह हमारे लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, भारतीय होने के नाते गौरव की बात है, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो। लेकिन उसके बाद भी जो वातावरण डेढ़ साल से बन रहा है, वह वातावरण हमने नहीं बनाया, सीपीएम ने नहीं बनाया, बीएसपी ने नहीं बनाया, समाजवादी पार्टी ने नहीं बनाया, टीएमसी ने नहीं बनाया, एआईएडीएमके या डीएमके ने नहीं बनाया या ओडिशा की किसी पार्टी ने नहीं बनाया। मुझे अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि रूलिंग पार्टी के एमपीज और मिनिस्टर जो स्टेटमेंट देते हैं वह भी कंट्रीब्यूट इसमें करती है और वे सबसे निराशाजनक स्टेटमेंट्स देते हैं, लेकिन उन पर एक्शन नहीं होता है। यह सदन बार-बार चर्चा कर चुका है कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, जो सरकार में रहकर मंत्रिमंडल में ऐसे विवाद पैदा करने के लिए स्टेटमेंट देते हैं जिससे समाज में दरारें पैदा हो रही हैं, समाज में दीवारें खड़ी की जा रही हैं, उन एमपीज के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए। सर, एक्शन नहीं होता है, यह भी एक वजह है कि उसका असर कश्मीर में होता है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट तीन-तीन दफे चर्चा करे और कोई भी एक्शन न हो, यह एक बहुत बड़ी वजह है। कश्मीरी स्टूडेंट्स के साथ देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में उनके इंस्टीट्यूशन, एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन में सिक्योरिटी के नाम पर जो उनके साथ सलूक किया जाता है, उनके साथ जो बर्ताव किया जाता है वह भी कश्मीर में चाहे यहां तो छपता है थोड़ा बहुत, लेकिन कश्मीर में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर छपता है। उसका प्रभाव, उसका असर,

उनको लगता है कि हम अपने ही देश का हिस्सा हैं या कहीं मिसिफट हैं हम, तो उसका भी असर होता है। हमने, यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने कश्मीरी स्टूडेंट्स के लिए स्कॉलरशिप की स्कीम की। सर, वह स्कॉलरशिप की स्कीम भी ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ी हुई है, उसका भी यह असर है। सर, सबसे बड़ी जो बात है, सरकारें चलती हैं भरोसे पर विश्वास पर, ट्रस्ट पर, जो मिसट्रस्ट है, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के ऊपर, आज की गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के ऊपर, सर मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि जब हमारी कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी तो कश्मीरियों को पूरा ट्रस्ट था। मैं उस गलतफहमी में नहीं हूं। लेकिन शायद कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी कॉर्नर में ट्रस्ट था, यकीन था, भरोसा था, लेकिन आज नहीं। सर, इसी सदन में माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस मौजूद थे। पिछले साल फरवरी के महीने में या मार्च के पहले हफ्ते जब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर भाषण हो रहा था तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे थे। उस वक्त मुफ्ती साहब जिंदा थे, तब बीजेपी के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी। उस चर्चा के 10 दिन के बाद सरकार बनी। तो मैंने बताया था कि ऐसी गलती मत करो, हम लोगों का विश्वास, भरोसा प्राप्त करने में 70 साल से जूझ रहे हैं, आप कहां चले बीच में वहां हुकूमत बनाने, आपको तो दो सौ साल लगेंगे वहां विश्वास बनाने में! तो आप हुकूमत मत बनाइए। लेकिन आपने इसलिए बनाई कि शायद गुलाम नबी इंटरेस्टेड होगा, हम नहीं बनाएंगे तो यह चीफ मिनिस्टर बनेगा। हमने कहा था कि हम नहीं बनाने वाले। लेकिन आप मत बनाओ क्योंकि बीजेपी को कश्मीर घाटी में एक्सेप्टेबिलिटी बनाने में कई सदियां लगेंगी। सर, वह भी एक बहुत बड़ा रीज़न था।

सर, जब हम बच्चे थे तो हम अपने गांवों में देखते थे, तब वहां गरीबी थी। आज तो शायद फिल्म पुरानी देखेंगे उसमें आपको देखने में यही लगेगा। तो पुराने वक्त में जब गरीब होते थे, बहुत गरीब होते थे तो अगर कॉटन का कपड़ा होता था और वह फट गया, तो जो अक्लमंद आदमी था, उस कॉटन के कपड़े पर अगर वह सफेद कपड़ा है, तो उस पर सफेद ही टांकी लगाता था। या उस सफेद से थोड़ा मिलता-जुलता था, लेकिन जिस बेचारे की ज्यादा सोच नहीं थी, वह सफेद पर काली या लाल वाली तल्ली लगाता था और उस पर पैच लगा देता था, जो दूर से नज़र आता था। हमने फिल्मों में भी बहुत देखे हैं कि बहुत से साधु चल रहे हैं, भीख मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके कपड़े पर पैच दूसरे कलर का है। यही सरकार आपकी है कि कलर वहां सफेद था, आपने उस पर काली या लाल बैच की पट्टी लगाई, जो टोटली मिसमैच है। वह सबको दिखता है कि यह फिट नहीं होता है। अगर सफेद पर थोड़ा लाइट कपड़ा लगाएं और उसमें 19-20 का फर्क हो, तो चलेगा, लेकिन अगर उसमें 19-2000 का फर्क हो, तो वह कपड़ा उसमें फिट कैसे आएगा? यही पीडीपी और बीजेपी की सरकार है। So, it is a contributory factor. लावा एक ही दिन में नहीं आ जाता है, समुद्र से पानी एक ही दिन में उछाल मार कर नहीं आ जाता है, ऐसे आग नहीं बरसती है। पानी में आग बरसना कोई आसान काम नहीं है, जब तक उसमें इतना भर कर जुनून नहीं आता है, तब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है। पानी को तोड़ कर और पानी के बीच में पानी होता है, यह वही लावा था, जो जमा हो रहा था। इन तमाम चीजों से, नेशनल लेवल पर जो स्टेटमेंट्स दिए जाते थे, कश्मीरियों के साथ जो बरताव किया जाता था, जो कभी-कभी demography change करने की बात की जाती थी, ये हालात हुए हैं। मुझे कोई प्रॉब्लम गृह मंत्री जी से नहीं है, न ही माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से कोई प्रॉब्लम है। काश आप अकेले स्टेटमेंट देते, तो बहुत अच्छा होता, लेकिन आपकी फैमिलीज़ और पार्टियों के कितने मेंबर्स हैं, रिश्तेदारों के रिश्तेदार हैं, वे कब क्या स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, वे कहां क्या विस्फोट कर देते

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

हैं, कहां क्या मिसाइल डाल देते हैं? Kashmir is a sensitive State. यह एक बॉर्डर स्टेट है। हम 47 साल से उनके सेंटिमेंट्स की कदर करते हुए, उनकी रिस्पेक्ट करते हुए, उनको आगे चलाते हुए जूझ रहे हैं। हम उनको mainstream में लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई कहेगा कि मैं कल ही झंडा गाड़ दूं और सबको बीजेपी और आरएसएस कश्मीर में बनाऊंगा, तो इसके परिणाम तो बहुत खराब होंगे।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस कश्मीर को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वे जम्मू और कश्मीर के जमाई भी हैं, इसलिए वे हमारी भावनाओं को जानते हैं। कश्मीरी बहुत तेज हैं, वे बहुत जल्दी गर्म होते हैं। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि अभी बन्दूक उठाएगा और अभी पाकिस्तान बनाएगा। कश्मीरी जितने तेज हैं, उससे एक हजार गुणा प्यार और मोहब्बत करने वाले हैं। उनसे कोई प्यार करना और मोहब्बत पाना तो सीखे। माफ कीजिए, वे बन्दूक से मोहब्बत नहीं करते हैं। अगर हम दिखाएंगे कि हम बन्दूक के बलबूते पर, गोलियों के बलबूते उन पर हुकूमत करेंगे, तो माफ कीजिए, वह नहीं हो पाया। शायद आपके साथियों ने इनको गलत रास्ता दिखाया। आज यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ, बल्कि बहुत सारे लोगों को आपत्ति होती है कि वहां पर ज्यादा फोर्स का इस्तेमाल हुआ। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी तथा माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, आपकी कैबिनेट मीटिंग हुई। आपकी कैबिनेट में मुख्य मंत्री आपकी पार्टी के हैं, मंत्री आपकी पार्टी के हैं। घटना के तीन दिन के बाद जब उन्होंने कैबिनेट मीटिंग बुलाई और उसके बाद मंत्री ने प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में यह कहा कि कैबिनेट इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि "disproportionate use of force", मतलब जितनी ताकत सरकार को इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिए थी, उससे कई गुणा ज्यादा ताकत का इस्तेमाल किया गया। अब यह आपकी अपनी गवर्नमेंट मानती है, तो मैं क्या करूं? क्या वजह है कि यह 'disproportionate force' हिन्दुस्तान की किसी दूसरी जगह पर नहीं लगती है? क्या वजह है कि इस 'disproportionate force' का वहां के बच्चों के खिलाफ, नौजवानों के खिलाफ, बूढ़ों के खिलाफ, औरतों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया? इसके कारण आज वहां पर situation वापस 90 में पहुंच गई है। अभी बहुत समय लगेगा, शायद हमें और 26 साल लगें। मैं तो अल्लाह से दुआ करता हूँ कि हालात सामान्य हो जाएं, लेकिन मेरे दुआ करने से नहीं होगा, मेरे स्टेटमेंट देने से नहीं होगा। जो ground situation है, वह बहुत खराब है। आप imagine कीजिए कि वहां पर पिछले दस दिनों से करफ्यू लगा है, लेकिन लोग खाने के बगैर रहने को तैयार हैं। वहां पर लोगों को राशन पूरा नहीं मिल रहा है, सब्जी नहीं मिल रही है, गोश्त नहीं मिल रहा है, दूध नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन लोग उसके बगैर करफ्यू में रहने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन ज्यों ही करफ्यू में छूट हो जाती है, तो वे निकलते हैं। नॉर्मली अगर हम देश के किसी दूसरे हिस्से में एक दिन के लिए करफ्यू लगाएँगे तो दूसरे दिन हालात ठंडे हो जाते हैं। क्या वजह है कि आज 10 दिन के करफ्यू के बावजूद भी माहौल ठंडा नहीं हो रहा है? इसका मतलब है कि पीड़ा बहुत नीचे चली गई है, दुःख का जख्म इतना गहरा हो गया है कि उसको मामूली इलाज से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। हम आपके साथ हैं। हम आपको अकेले नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं। हम इस वक्त का नाज़ायज फायदा भी नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि जब मुझे इस्तीफा देना पड़ा तो सब ने हमारा साथ देने के बजाए, चाहे वह वहां की पार्टीज़ हों या आपकी पार्टी हो, सब ने जलते पर तेल डालने का ही

काम किया था, लेकिन मेरी कांग्रेस पार्टी या मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ। हमारे सीनियर लोग, अम्बिका सोनी जी और दूसरे फॉर्मर मिनिस्टर्स अभी चले गए, इन्होंने प्रेस को भी यही बताया, अपने लोगों को भी यही बताया। मैं अपने प्रेजिडेंट, एमएलएज़ और दूसरे लोगों को बार-बार टेलीफोन करता हूँ कि वे हालात को सामान्य बनाने में सहायता करेंगे, क्योंकि हमें हालात रिट्रीव करने हैं। हमको हालात खराब नहीं करने हैं कि पीडीपी-बीजेपी की हुकूमत है तो चाहे कश्मीर जल जाए। हम कश्मीर को जलने देना नहीं चाहते। हम कहते हैं कि कश्मीर वापस अपनी उस जगह पर आए, जहां उसे हमने छोड़ा था। वह उसी पर्यटन के वातावरण में वापस आए। क्या आपको मालूम है कि एक महीने पहले तक वहां कितने हवाई जहाज जाते थे? कश्मीर में 40 फ्लाइट्स डेली जाती थीं, जिससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां कितने अच्छे, सामान्य और पर्यटन के अनुकूल हालात थे।

आज मुझे गौरव है कि इन तमाम चीज़ों के बावजूद वहां यात्रा चल रही है। मैं कश्मीर के उन मुसलमानों को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने कम्युनल रंग नहीं लिया, बल्कि माननीय गृह मंत्री को यह मालूम होगा कि वहां जब यात्रियों का एक्सिडेंट हुआ तो उन्हें कश्मीरियों ने उठाया, उन्हें हॉस्पिटल ले गए, उनका इलाज करवाया और मैंने टेलीविज़न पर यह देखा कि उनके बीच इस बात के लिए लड़ाई हो रही थी कि उनमें से एक कह रहा था कि मैं खून दूँगा और दूसरा कह रहा था कि मैं खून दूँगा। एक ऐसे माहौल में, जब करफ्यू लगा है, तो कश्मीरी लड़के मेरठ के लोगों के लिए, हिन्दू भाइयों को हॉस्पिटल ले जाने और उनको खून देने के लिए वे नौजवान लड़के आपस में लड़ रहे हैं कि उनको कौन ब्लड देगा?

मैं देख रहा था कि परसों डाउन टाउन में जब एक कश्मीरी पंडित की मौत हो गई, तो उसको अपने कंधों पर उठाकर कश्मीर के लोगों ने करफ्यू को violate किया। Curfew violation सिर्फ पत्थर फेंकने के लिए नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि तीन दिन पहले curfew violation इसलिए हुआ कि एक हिन्दू कश्मीरी पंडित, जो डाउन टाउन में घर में अकेला ही रहता था और शायद उसके साथ एक बुजुर्ग ही था, उसके लिए लोगों ने करफ्यू violate किया और उसका अंतिम संस्कार करफ्यू में ही किया। यह भी कश्मीरी ही कर सकता है। अगर कश्मीरी यह कर सकता है तो वह यह डिज़र्व नहीं करता, जिस तरह का बर्ताव, जिस तरह का ट्रीटमेंट उसके साथ किया जाता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे आखिर में यही निवेदन होगा कि कश्मीर में और देश में इस तरह से वातावरण खराब करने का काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं — सर, हम टेलीविज़न की बात करते हैं। मैं प्रेस की आज़ादी के हक़ में हूँ। आज कश्मीर में प्रेस की आज़ादी नहीं है। वहां अखबारात बन्द हैं, इंटरनेट बन्द है, टेलीविज़न केबल बन्द है। मैं बिल्कुल भी इसके हक़ में नहीं हूँ। प्रेस की आज़ादी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन प्रेस की आज़ादी देश की बरबादी का भी तो बायस नहीं बननी चाहिए! आज हम टेलीविज़न पर जो डिस्कशन देख रहे हैं, मैं किसी एक विशेष चैनल की बात नहीं करता हूँ। चैनलों के बीच में भी दौड़ है, उनके बीच होड़ लगी है। पहले हम रात 8 बजे से 9 और 10 बजे तक चैनल्स पर न्यूज़ का इंतजार करते थे। अब न्यूज़ करनी है, तो प्री प्राइम टाइम, प्राइम टाइम, पोस्ट प्राइम टाइम, न जाने कितने प्राइम टाइम्स हैं? उन प्राइम टाइम्स पर हिन्दू और मुसलमान को लड़ाने का काम होता है। कहीं से चार मुल्ला उठाया, कहीं से चार पंडित उठाया, कहीं आरएसएस के चार-पांच लोगों को उठाए, कहीं दूसरी संस्था, जो बिल्कुल मुस्लिम फंडामेंटलिस्ट है, उसके लोगों को उठाया और उनको लड़ा दिया।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आज ऐसी लड़ाई लग रही है। अगर ऐसा है, तब भी मैं अपने देश के हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि वे बड़ा संयम रखते हैं। नहीं तो अगर वे चैनल देखकर हाथ में तलवारें उठाएं तो आधा हिन्दुस्तान उसी में मर जाएगा। इस मीडिया को कंट्रोल करने के लिए भी तो कोई सीमा होनी चाहिए। इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। ये तमाम चीज़ें भी कश्मीर में contribute करती हैं। टेलिविज़न में मैं ज़ाकिर नाइक की न थ्योरी के हक में हूं, न फेवर में हूं और न मैंने कभी उसके discussions को देखा है कि वह क्या बोलता है। आपने कहा है कि उनकी इन्क्वायरी करेंगे। करिए, लेकिन उनकी इन्क्वायरी भी करिए जो कहते हैं कि उसकी गर्दन लाओ, सिर लेकर आओ और 50 लाख इनाम देंगे। यह एकतरफा इन्क्वायरी कैसे चलती है? यही तो फिर कश्मीर बन जाता है, यहीं तो न्याय देने में आप असफल हो जाते हैं। ज़ाकिर नाइक की इन्क्वायरी करिए, वह अगर आतंक फैलाता है, तो उसे सज़ा दीजिए, लेकिन अगर आपकी पार्टी का या आपकी विचारधारा से मिलता हुआ कोई यह कहता है कि ज़ाकिर नाइक की गर्दन लाओ और 50 लाख ले जाओ, क्या उसे जेल में नहीं जाना चाहिए? इस तरह की स्टेटमेंट देने वाले लोग जेल में नहीं जाने चाहिए? ऐसे लोग जब जेल में नहीं जाते हैं तो कश्मीर जैसे हालात हो जाते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपके सिर पर 125 करोड़ जनता, हिन्दु, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाइयों की जिम्मेदारी है। कुछ लोग बाहर से आए, जिनको उनके देश ने निकाल दिया। तस्लीमा नसरीन को इस्लाम के खिलाफ लिखने के लिए, कुरान के खिलाफ लिखने के लिए बंगलादेश से निकाल दिया गया, हमने humanitarian ground पर उसे शरण दे दी। लेकिन आज वह टेलिविज़न पर बहस में क्या बोलती है? वही, पेट्रोल लेकर आ जाती है और डालती है, तो उन्हें क्या लगता है कि टेलिविज़न पर आप करा रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं। आपने प्रोग्राम देखा भी नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब नेशनल चैनल पर आ जाता है कि एक औरत को हमने शरण दी है, जो इस्लाम के खिलाफ लिखती है, बोलती है और हम उसे यहां अपने नेशनल चैनल पर इस्लाम को गालियां देने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो दोषी किसको ठहराएंगे? दोषी तो केंद्रीय सरकार को ही ठहराएंगे। सर, इसी तरह से पाकिस्तानी origin का तारीख फतेह है, पाकिस्तान से उसको निकाल दिया था, जिस तरह से नसरीन को इस्लाम के खिलाफ और कुरान की तौहीन करने के कारण निकाल दिया था। एक कैनेडियन नेशनल है, वह भी देश में और हमारे चैनलों में पता नहीं कहां से आया, वह ज़ाकिर नाइक पर बोलता है और दिन-रात इस्लामी religious books के बारे में और इस्लाम के बारे में ज़हर उगलता है। एक युनुस अल गौहर है, another foreign national, उसको भी कहीं मौका नहीं मिलता है, वह भी हमारे चैनल पर बोलता है। वह गालियां मैं नहीं दूंगा, आप दोनों को दिखा दूंगा। अगर आप दोनों देखेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि इसको तो अभी पकड़कर इस continent से ही बाहर कर देना चाहिए। वह अगर हमारे चैनल पर बोलता है तो यह दोष आपको नहीं जाएगा तो किसको जाएगा? यह तमाम दोष केंद्रीय सरकार को जाता है या फिर आपके जो पदाधिकारी हैं, ऑफिसर्स हैं, वे चैनल्स को देखते नहीं हैं, उन पर कंट्रोल नहीं करते हैं। मेरा कहना किसी पेपर के खिलाफ तो बिल्कुल नहीं है, पेपर तो बड़ा सोच-समझकर लिखते हैं, लेकिन यह जो रात को चर्चा वाला मामला बन गया है, यही एक दिन हमारी बरबादी का बायस बनेगा, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

आखिर में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा contributory factor है। मेरा मानना है कि पाकिस्तान का वजूद, उसकी existence सब बीमारियों की जड़ है। सब बीमारियों

की अगर जड़ है तो वह है, पाकिस्तान का वजूद। पाकिस्तान की existence, 1947 में पाकिस्तान का अलग देश बनना — यही हर बीमारी की जड़ है। आज इस देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच जो mistrust है और हमारी majority community कहीं-कहीं minority पर शक करती है, उसको शक के घेरे में लाती है, तो उसकी वजह पाकिस्तान है। पाकिस्तान अपना डेढ़ टुकड़ा ले गया, अब उसको जैसे हुकूमत करनी है, करे। मैं उससे भी माफी मांगता हूं कि वह हमारा पिंड तो छोड़ दे, हमें तो माफ करे। हमारे यहां लोकतंत्र है, हम यहां अपने भाइयों के साथ लड़ने के लिए सक्षम हैं — अपना हिस्सा मांगने के लिए, चाहे वह सरकार में हो, पार्लियामेंट में हो, रोज़गार में हो। यहां का मुसलमान पाकिस्तान के सहारे ज़िन्दा नहीं रहना चाहता है। हम अपने भरोसे पर विश्वास के साथ, अपने मुल्क में, उन्होंने अपना मुल्क चुन लिया, हमारे बुजुर्गों ने अपना मुल्क चुन लिया। वे अपने मुल्क की कदर करें और हम अपने मुल्क का तहफ्फुज़ करें, इसलिए मैं पाकिस्तान को यही कहूंगा कि शीशमहल में रहने वाले दूसरों के घरों पर पत्थर नहीं मारा करते। आज वे ब्लैक-डे मना रहे हैं, कभी 19 तारीख को, कभी 20 तारीख को, अरे, आपके यहां जिस तरह की हत्याएं होती हैं, उस हिसाब से रोज ब्लैक-डे भी मनाएं, तो भी कम हो जाए। इसलिए वे अपने देश के अंदरूनी हालात को ठीक करने में समय लगाएं, वे हमारे अंदरूनी हालात को खराब करने में और बिगाड़ने में समय न लगाएं। वे हमें अपने रहम पर छोड़ दें, हम सक्ष्म हैं।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, जहां तक कश्मीर के ये हालात हैं, तो कश्मीर की अवाम, जनता से पूरी सहानुभूति दिखाते हुए मेरी मांग है कि एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग यहां पर बुलायी जानी चाहिए। उसमें इस बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, कुछ गाइडलाइन्स बननी चाहिए कि किसको कितना आगे जाना चाहिए, public utterances में, टेलिविजन में, टेलिविजन से बाहर। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर excessive force का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उसकी भी तो किसी को responsibility लेनी चाहिए। वह responsibility fix होनी चाहिए, यही मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

जहां तक देश की एकता और अखंडता का सवाल है, जहां तक militants और militancy को देश के किसी भी हिस्से में खत्म करने का सवाल है, देश एक जुबान में, चाहे उसका धर्म, जाति, इलाका कुछ हो, कांग्रेस उसमें आप सब के साथ खड़ी हो जाएगी और पाकिस्तान का जो दुष्प्रचार है, उसके खिलाफ भी हमारी पार्टी पूरे देश के साथ और सरकार के साथ खड़ी होगी, लेकिन कश्मीरियों के साथ इस तरह का ट्रीटमेंट हमें acceptable नहीं है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** مانیئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، میں اج بڑے دکھ، مایوسی اور پیڑا کے ماحول میں یہاں کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ سر، کشمیر میں اج جو حالات ہیں، اس کے کئی پہلو ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے وہاں کی انٹرنل پرابلمس ہیں۔ ایسے وقت میں راجیہ سرکار اور مرکزی سرکار کا کیا رول ہے یا ہونا چاہیئے، ہمارے دیش کے اندرجو حالات ہیں، ان کا ان سرکاروں پر کتنا اثر ہے، ایکسٹرنل فورسیز، جن میں پاکستان سب سے ا گے ہے، اس کا کتنا ہاتھ ہے، یہ سب باتیں اس میں شامل ہیں۔ میں جان بوجھ کر، چاہے کیندریئے سرکار ہو یا راجیہ سرکار ہو، ان پر ا روپ نہیں لگانا چاہونگا، لیکن ہمیں جو سبق سیکھنا چاہیئے تھا، وہ ہم نے نہیں سیکھا ہے۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

مہودے، میں خود وہاں چیف منسٹر تھا، اس کے بعد عمرصاحب چیف منسٹر بنے اور آج محبوبہ جی چیف منسٹر ہیں، اس طرح وہاں پر تین الگ الگ پارٹیوں کے تین چیف منسٹر آئے۔ میرے وقت میں کانگریس اور پی ڈی پی کی کولیشن گورنمنٹ تھی، عمر صاحب کے وقت میں این سی اور کانگریس کی کولیشن گورنمنٹ تھی اور آج پی ڈی پی اور بی جے پی کی کولیشن گورنمنٹ ہے۔

لیکن یہ حالات آج 2008 اور 2010 سے کیوں اتنے زیادہ آگے بڑھ گئے؟ یہ فکر کا موضوع ہے۔ مِلیٹینٹس پہلے بھی مرتے تھے۔ نائینٹیزمیں، نائینٹی کے پورے دشک یں بہت زیادہ تعداد میں مرے۔ ہمارے وقت میں بھی، عمرصاحب کے وقت میں بھی، مفتی صاحب جب چیف منسٹر تھے ان کے وقت میں بھی، لیکن اس طرح کا ماحول نوّے میں بھی نہیں تھا۔ معاف کیجئے، مانیئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب۔ آج گھاٹی کے دس کے دس ڈسٹرکٹس میں لوگ مارے گئے ہیں، جن کی تعداد بیالیس یا چوالیس ہوگئی ہے۔ ساؤتھ کشمیر کے چار اضلاع میں سب سے زیادہ نقصان ہوا، سینٹر کے تین ڈسٹرکٹس ہیں، ان میں بھی ہوا، نارتھ کے تین ڈسٹرکٹس ہیں، ان میں بھی نقصان ہوا۔ تو گھاٹی میں ایسی کوئی جگہ نہیں رہی ہے، ایسی کوئی تحصیل نہیں رہی ہے۔ ہمارے وقت میں اگر کوئی علاقہ ہوتا تھا، نارتھ میں ہوتا تھا تو ساؤتھ میں نہیں، ساؤتھ میں ہوتا تھا تو سینٹر میں نہیں ہوتا تھا۔

سر، جس طرح سے گولیوں کا استعمال کیا گیا، پہلے گنس کا استعمال کیا گیا، جس بے دردی سے، بے رحمی سے کام ہوا۔ سر، وہاٹس ایپ میسیج، مجھے نہیں معلوم کتنے ہمارے ساتھیوں کو ملتے ہیں، لیکن کشمیر سے جو لوگ ہمیں بھیجتے ہیں، وہ آپ دیکھ نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ ایک ڈی آئی جی کو میں دیکھ رہا ہوں، چار پانچ یا چھ سال کا بچہ، اس کے منھ پر اسے ایسےمسل رہا ہے۔ یہاں کم چھپا ہوگا، لیکن کشمیر میں تو گھر گھر میں ہے۔ اس طرح سے بے دردی سے پانچ سال کےکسی بچے پر جب لاٹھیاں آرہی ہیں، تو وہ کیسے سہما ہوا، ڈرا ہوا اپنی جان بچا رہا ہے۔

ٹھیک ہے، بچے پتھر پھینکتے ہیں، کوئی مِلیٹینسی کا سپورٹ نہیں کرتا ہے۔ مِلیٹینسی کو ختم کرنے کے لیے جو ہم نے کیا ہے، شاید آپ پچاس سال میں نہیں کرسکتے۔ اس کا کوئی سمرتھن نہیں کرتا ہے۔ نہ میں کرتا ہوں، نہ میری پارٹی کرتی ہے اور نہ وِپکش کرتا ہے، لیکن کیا مِلیٹینٹس کے بیچ اور عام جنتا کے بیچ کوئی اَنتر ہونا چاہئے یا نہیں؟ مِلیٹینٹس کے ساتھ ہم جو برتاؤ کرتے ہیں، جو گولی ہم مِلیٹینٹ کو مارتے ہیں، کیا وہی گولی کشمیر کے چھوٹے بچے، چھ سال کے بچے کو بھی ماری جائے، کشمیر کے اس بوڑھے باپ کو بھی وہی گولی ماری جائے، کشمیر کی ایک سادھارن عورت کو بھی وہی گولی ماری جائے؟ کیا ہم بچوں، بوڑھوں اور عام جنتا کو اسی طرح سے ٹریٹ کریں، جس طرح سے مِلیٹینٹس کو ٹریٹ کرتے ہیں؟ مِلیٹینٹسی کو ختم کرنے کے لیے ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں، لیکن کشمیر میں عام جنتا کے ساتھ اس طرح کا ویوہار ہو، سلوک ہو، مجھے معاف کیجئے، اس میں ہم آپ کے ساتھ شامل نہیں ہونا چاہینگے۔

سر، یہ کیسے ہوسکتا ہے ؟ آج کوئی ہاسپٹل ایسا نہیں ہے، شیرکشمیر انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف میڈیکل سائنسز بھرا ہوا ہے، بونس اینڈ جائنٹس ہاسپٹل جہاں ہڈیوں کا علاج ہوتا ہے وہ بھرا ہوا ہے، کنٹونمنٹ میں آرمی کا ہاسپٹل ہے، جو ایک بڑا ہاسپٹل ہے تقریباً 3000 بستر کا، ڈاکٹر صاحب کے پوروجوں کے نام سے جو ہے، انہوں نے بنوایا، ایس ایم ایچ ایس ہاسپٹل ہے، وہ بھرا ہوا ہے۔ آپ اننت ناگ جائیے، پلوامہ جائیے، شوپیان جائیے، پہلگام جائیے، یہاں سب ہاسپٹل بھرے ہوئے ہیں۔

یہ سارے ہاسپٹل بھرے ہوئے ہیں۔ 1800 کے قریب لڑکے، عورتیں اور مرد زخمی ہیں۔ زیادہ تر زخمی pellet guns کے شکار ہوئے ہیں، گولیوں کے شکار ہوئے ہیں۔ اس طرح کا واتاورن ہم دیش کے دوسرے حصوں میں کیوں نہیں دیکھتے

ہیں؟ ابھی یہاں ہماری پڑوسی ریاست ہریانہ میں بہ بڑے پیمانے پر آندولن ہوا، لوگ مارے گئے لیکن اس طرح کے pellets استعمال نہیں کیے گئے۔ وہاں تو ہزاروں کی تعداد میں لوگوں کی آنکھیں pelletکی وجہ سے چلی گئیں۔ ٹیلی ویژن میں دکھاتے ہیں، رات میں ہم سب دیکھتے ہیں، جہاں کا وہ دکھاتے ہیں۔ کسی کی بچی آٹھ سال کی ہے، کوئی نو سال کی ہے، تو کوئی دس سال کی ہے۔ کوئی چھت پر تھی، کوئی کہیں دیکھ رہی تھی، کوئی کھڑکی سے دیکھ رہی تھی۔ ان کی آنکھیں چلی گئیں، کسی کی ایک آنکھ چلی گئی تو کسی کی دونوں آنکھیں چلی گئیں۔ سر میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے پیچھے کوئی تو وجہ ہوگی؟ وہاں چھبیس ستائیس سال سے، میں نے جیسا نویدن کیا کہ گورنر رول بھی تھا، این سی کا راج بھی تھا، مفتی صاحب اور کانگریس کا راج بھی تھا، میرا اور مفتی صاحب کی پارٹی کا راج بھی تھا، فاروق صاحب کا بھی راج تھا، عمر صاحب کا بھی راج تھا۔ ایک سیما کے اندر مِلیٹینٹس بھی مارے جاتے تھے، لیکن ایک ہیلنگ ٹچ کی پالیسی، جس کو مفتی صاحب نے کہا تھا، وہ بھی ساتھ ساتھ چلتی تھی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میرے وقت میں مِلیٹینٹس کو مارنے میں کوئی کمی نہیں رہی ہوگی، لیکن جب کسٹوڈین ڈیتھ ہوگئی تو میں نے قبروں سے شَوو نکالے اور یہ ثابت کردیا کہ کسٹوڈین ڈیتھ ہوگئی اور وہ پولیس کے آفیسرز، جو کشمیر کے ہیں، باہر کے نہیں ہیں، وہ جموں وکشمیر پولیس کے ہیں وہ پچھلے دس سالوں سے آج بھی جیلوں میں ہیں۔ لوگوں کو یہ وشواس تھا، بھروسہ تھا کہ مِلیٹینٹس کو مارا جائے گا، لیکن عام جنتا کے ساتھ اگر انیائے ہوگا ، تو اسے بھی معاف نہیں کیا جائے گا، تب میں اور آج میں یہ فرق ہے۔ مِلیٹینٹس کے ساتھ سختی اور جو سِویلینس ہیں، جو لوکل لوگ ہیں جو جنتا ہے، ان کے ساتھ سرکار کا جو رویہ ہے، وہ اچھا ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ ویسا ہی تھا، جو پیرینٹس کا ہونا

چاہئیے، جو ایک ڈیموکریٹیو الیکٹیڈ سرکار اور اس کی پرجا کے بیچ میں ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ سوبھاؤ اور ویسی سرکاریں ہم لوگوں نے دیں۔

سر، میں اس کی تین چار وجوہات بتاتا ہوں۔ جیسا میں نے کہا کہ ہم نے اپنی غلطیوں سے سیکھا۔ میں عمر صاحب کا بھی اسٹیٹمنٹ پڑھتا ہوں۔ وہ آپ کو تو سیکھنا چاہئے اور اچھی طرح سے سیکھنا چاہئے۔ جب میرے وقت میں امرناتھ یاتریوں کے لیے وہاں ٹیمپریری شیڈس بنانے کے لیے جگہ دی گئی تھی، تو کشمیر میں ایسا طوفان اٹھا کہ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں جلوس نکلے۔ وہ ایک سبق سیکھنے کا تھا۔ ہم نے جب وہ قانون واپس لیا، تو جموں میں لاکھوں کی تعداد میں جلوس نکلے، جس میں آپ کی پارٹی نے وہ سب آرگنائز کیا۔ تو اس لیے آپ کو سبق سیکھنا چاہئے تھا، کیوں کہ وہ آندولن آپ کی پارٹی نے کیا تھا، لیکن آپ نے سبق نہیں سیکھا۔

سر، آپ یہ بھی اچھی طرح سےجانتے ہیں کہ دنیا میں پچھلے ایک دشک سے کیا حالات ہیں میں ان میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے لیے فخر کی بات ہے کہ بھارت میں مسلم پاپولیشن وشو میں انڈونیشیا کے بعد نمبر دو پر ہے اور پریکٹسنگ مسلمس اگر کہیں، تو اس میں نمبر ون پر ہے، لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی آئی ایس آئی ایس، جس کی چرچہ دنیا میں ہوتی ہے، سب سے کم یا نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے، مشکل سے ایک درجن کے قریب ہے۔ تو دنیا کی سب سے بڑی آبادی، مسلم آبادی ہونے کے باوجود ہندستان میں آئی ایس آئی ایس نہ ہونے کے برابرہے، کیا یہ ہمارے لیے فخر کی بات نہیں ہے؟ یہ دیش بھکتی کی بات نہیں ہے؟ اس سے بڑا دیش بھکتی کا ثبوت ہندستان کے مسلمانوں کے لیے، کشمیر کے مسلمانوں کے لیے اور کیا ہوسکتا ہے؟

آج دنیا کے چاہے بڑے بڑے دیش بھی ہیں، ہندوستان کا کون سا ایسا ادارہ ہوگا، انسٹی ٹیوشن ہوگا جس نے آئی ایس آئی ایس کے خلاف فتوی نہیں دیا ہوگا؟ یہ ہمارے لئے، ہندوستان کے لئے، بھارتیہ ہونے کے ناطے گورو کی بات ہے، چاہے وہ ہندو ہو یا مسلمان ہو۔ لیکن اس کے بعد بھی جو ماحول ڈیڑھ سال سے بن رہا ہے، وہ ماحول ہم نے نہیں بنایا، سی پی ایم نے نہیں بنایا، بی ایس پی نے نہیں بنایا، سماجوادی پارٹی نے نہیں بنایا، ٹی ایم سی نے نہیں بنایا، اے آئی ڈی ایم کے یا ڈی ایم کے نے نہیں بنایا یا اوڈیشہ کی کسی پارٹی نے نہیں بنایا۔ مجھے افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ رولنگ پارٹی کے ایم۔پیز اور منسٹر جو اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں وہ بھی کنٹریبیوٹ اس میں کرتی ہے اور وہ سب سے نراش ۔جنک کر چکا ہے کہ ان لوگوں کے خلاف سخت سے سخت کاروائی کی جائے، جو سرکار میں رہ کر منتری منڈل میں ایسے وِواد پیدا کرنے کے لئے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں جس سے سماج میں دراریں پیدا ہو رہی ہیں، سماج میں دیواریں کھڑی کی جارہی ہیں، ان ایم۔پیز کے خلاف ایکشن لینا چاہئے۔ سر، ایکشن نہیں ہوتا ہے، یہ بھی ایک وجہ ہے کہ اس کا اثر کشمیر میں ہوتا ہے کہ اگر پارلیمنٹ تین تین دفعہ چرچا کرے اور کوئی بھی ایکشن نہ ہو، یہ ایک بہت بڑی وجہ ہے۔ کشمیری اسٹوڈینٹس کے ساتھ دیش کے دوسرے حصوں میں ان کے انسٹی ٹیوشن، ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشن میں سیکورٹی کے نام پر جو ان کے ساتھ سلوک کیا جاتا ہے، ان کے ساتھ جو برتاؤ کیا جاتا ہے وہ بھی کشمیر میں چاہے یہاں تو چھتا ہے تھوڑا بہت، لیکن کشمیر میں بہت بڑے پیمانے پر چھپتا ہے۔ اس کا پربھاؤ، اس کا اثر، ان کو لگتا ہے کہ ہم اپنے ہی دیش کا حصہ ہیں یا کہیں مِس-فٹ ہیں ہم، تو اس کاو بھی اثر ہوتا ہے۔

ہم نے، یو پی اے گوورنمینٹ نے کشمیری اسٹوڈینٹس کے لئے اسکالر شپ کی اسکیم کی۔ سر، وہ اسکالرشپ کی اسکیم بھی ٹھنڈے بستے میں پڑی ہوئی ہے،

اس کا بھی یہ اثرا ہے۔ سر، سب سے بڑی جو بات ہے، سرکاریں چلتی ہیں بھروسے پر، وشواس پر، ٹرسٹ پر، جو مس-ٹرسٹ ہے، گوورنمینٹ آف انڈیا کے اوپر، آج کی گوورنمینٹ آف انڈیا کے اوپر، سر میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ جب ہماری کانگریس کی گوورنمینٹ تھی تو کشمیریوں کو پورا ٹرسٹ تھا۔ میں اس غلط فہمی میں نہیں ہوں۔ لیکن شاید کہیں نہ کہیں کسی نہ کسی کارنر میں ٹرسٹ تھا، یقین تھا، بھروسہ تھا، لیکن آج نہیں۔ سر، اسی سدن میں مانئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس موجود تھے۔ پچھلے سال فروری کے مہینے میں یا مارچ کے پہلے ہفتے جب راشٹرپتی جی کے ابھیبھاشن پر بھاشن ہو رہا تھا تو مانئے پردھان منتری جی بیٹھے تھے۔ اس وقت مفتی صاحب زندہ تھے، تب بی جے پی کے ساتھ بات چیت چل رہی تھی۔ اس چرچا کے دس دن بعد سرکار بنی۔ تو میں نے بتایا تھا کہ ایسی غلطی مت کرو، ہم لوگوں کا وشواس، بھروسہ حاصل کرنے میں 70 سال سے جوجھ رہے ہیں، آپ کہاں چلے بیچ میں وہاں حکومت بنانے، آپ کو تو دو سو سال لگیں گے وہاں وشواس بنانے میں! تو آپ حکومت مت بنائیے۔ لیکن آپ نے اس لئے بنائی کہ شاید غلام نبی انٹرسٹڈ ہوگا، ہم نہیں بنائیں گے تو یہ چیف منسٹر بنے گا۔ ہم نے کہا تھا کہ ہم نہیں بنانے والے۔ لیکن آپ مت بناؤ کیوں کہ بی جے پی کو کشمیر گھاٹی میں ایکسیپٹبلٹی بنانے میں کئی صدیاں لگیں گی۔ سر، وہ بھی ایک بہت بڑا ریزن تھا۔

سر، جب ہم بچے تھے تو ہم اپنے گاؤں میں دیکھتے تھے، تب وہاں غریبی تی، آج تو شاید فلم پرانی دیکھیں گے اس میں آپ کو دیکھنے میں یہی لگے گا۔ تو پرانے وقت میں جب غریب ہوتے تھے، بہت غریب ہوتے تھے تو اگر کاٹن کا کپڑا ہوتا تھا اور وہ پھٹ گیا، تو جو عقلمند آدمی تھا، اس کاٹن کے کپڑے پر اگر وہ سفید کپڑا ہے، تو اس پر سفید ہی ٹانکی لگاتا تھا۔

یا اس سفید سے تھوڑا ملتا جلتا تھا، لیکن جس بیچارے کی زیادہ سوچ نہیں

تھی، وہ سفید پر کالی یا لال والی تلّی لگاتا تھا اور اس پر پیچ لگا دیتا تھا، جو دور سے نظر آتا تھا۔ ہم نے فلموں میں بھی بہت دیکھے ہیں کہ بہت سے سادھو چل رہے ہیں، بھیک مانگ رہے ہیں، لیکن اس کے کپڑے پر پیچ دوسرے کلر کا ہے۔ یہی سرکار آپ کی ہے کہ کلر یہاں سفید تھا، آپ نے اس پر کالی یا لال بیچ کی پٹّی لگائی، جو ٹوٹلی مس-میچ ہے۔ وہ سب کو دکھتا ہے کہ یہ فٹ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اگر سفید پر تھوڑا لائٹ کپڑا لگائیں اور اس میں انّیس-بیس کا فرق ہو، تو چلے گا، لیکن اگر اس میں انّیس-دو ہزار کا فرق ہو، تو وہ کپڑا اس میں فٹ کیسے آئے گا؟ یہی پی ڈی پی اور بی جے پی کی سرکار ہے۔ So, it is a contributory factor. لاوا ایک ہی دن میں نہیں آ جاتا ہے، سمندر سے پانی ایک ہی دن میں اچھال مار کر نہیں آجاتا ہے، ایسے آگ نہیں برستی ہے پانی میں آگے برسنا کوئی آسان کام نہیں ہے، جب تک اس میں اتنا بھر کر جنون نہیں آتا ہے، تب تک ایسا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ پانی کو توڑ کر اور پانی کے بیچ میں پانی ہوتا ہے، یہ وہی لاوا تھا، جو جمع ہو رہا تھا۔ ان تمام چیزوں سے، نیشنل لیول پر جو اسٹیٹمینٹس دئے جاتے تھے، کشمیریوں کے ساتھ جو برتاؤ کیا جاتا ہے، جو کبھی کبھی ڈیموگرافی چینج کرنے کی بات کی جاتی تھی، یہ حالات ہوئے ہیں۔ مجھے کوئی پرابلم گرہ منتری جی سے نہیں ہے، نہ ہی مانّنے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے کوئی پرابلم ہے۔ کاش، آپ اکیلے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے تو بہت اچھا ہوتا، لیکن آپ کی فیملیز اور پارٹیوں کے کتنے ممبرس ہیں، رشتہ داروں کے رشتہ دار ہیں، وہ کب کیا اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں، وہ کہاں کیا دھماکہ کر دیتے ہیں، کہاں کیا میزائل ڈال دیتے ہیں؟ کشمیر اِز اے سینسٹو اسٹیٹ۔ یہ ایک بارڈر اسٹیٹ ہے۔ ہم 47 سال سے ان کے سینٹیمینٹس کی قدر کرتے ہوئے، ان کی ریسپیکٹ کرتے ہوئے، ان کو آگے چلاتے ہوئے جوجھ رہے ہیں۔ ہم ان کو مین

اسٹریم میں لانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں، لیکن اگر کوئی کہے گا کہ میں کل ہی جھنڈا گاڑ دوں اور سب کو بی جے پی اور آر ایس ایس کشمیر میں بناؤں گا، تو اس کے نتائج بہت خراب ہوں گے۔

مانئے گرہ منتری جی اور ہمارے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کمشیر کی اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہیں۔ وہ جموں اور کشمیر کے جمائی بھی ہیں، اس لئے وہ ہماری بھاوناؤں کو جانتے ہیں۔ کشمیری بہت تیز ہیں، وہ بہت جلدی گرم ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ ابھی بندوق اٹھانے گا اور ابھی پاکستان بنائے گا۔ کشمیری جتنے تیز ہیں، اس سے ایک ہزار گنا پیار اور محبت کرنے والے ہیں۔ ان سے کوئی پیار کرنا اور محبت پانا تو سیکھیں۔ معاف کیجئے، وہ بندوق سے محبت نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اگر ہم دکھائیں گے کہ ہم بندوق کے بل بوتے پر، گولیوں کے بل بوتے ان پر حکومت کریں گے، تو معاف کیجئے، وہ نہیں ہو پایا۔ شاید آپ کے ساتھیوں نے ان کو غلط راستہ دکھایا۔ آج یہ میں نہیں کہتا ہوں، بلکہ بہت سارے لوگوں کو آپتّی ہوتی ہے کہ وہاں پر زیادہ فورس کا استعمال ہوا۔ مانئے کرہ منتری جی اور مانئے وِتّ منتری جی اور مانئے لیڈر اف دی ہاؤس، آپ کی کیبنیٹ کی میٹنگ ہوئی۔ آپ کی کیبنیٹ میں مکھیہ منتری آپ کی پارٹی کے ہیں، منتری آپ کی پارٹی کے ہیں۔ گھٹنا کے تین دن کے بعد جب انہوں نے کیبنیٹ کی میٹنگ بلائی اور اس کے بعد منتری نے پریس کانفرنس میں یہ کہا کہ کیبنیٹ اس نتیجے پر پہنچی ہے کہ "disproportionate use of force" مطلب جتنی طاقت سرکار کو استعمال کرنی چاہئے تھی، اس سے کئی گنا زیادہ طاقت کا استعمال کیا گیا۔ اب یہ آپ کی اپنی گوورنیمینٹ مانتی ہے، تو میں کیا کروں؟ کیا وجہ ہے کہ یہ "disproportionate force" ہندوستان کی کسی دوسری جگہ پر نہیں لگتی ہے؟ کیا وجہ ہے کہ اس "disproportionate force" کا وہاں کے بچوں کے خلاف، نوجوانوں کے خلاف،

بوڑھوں کے خلاف، عورتوں کے خلاف استعمال کیا گیا؟ اس کی وجہ سے آج وہاں پر حالات واپس 90 میں پہنچ گئی ہے۔ ابھی بہت وقت لگے گا، شاید ہمیں اور 26 سال لگیں۔ میں تو اللہ سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ حالات ٹھیک ہو جائیں، لیکن میرے دعا کرنے سے نہیں ہوگا، میرے اسٹیٹمینٹ دینے سے نہیں ہوگا۔ جو گروپ سچویشن ہے، وہ بہت خراب ہے۔ آپ imagine کیجئے کہ وہاں پر پچھلے دس دنوں سے کرفیو لگا ہے، لیکن لوگ کھانے کے بغیر رہنے کو تیار ہیں۔ وہاں پر لوگوں کو راشن پورا نہیں مل رہا ہے، سبزی نہیں مل رہی ہے، گوشت نہیں مل رہا ہے، دودھ نہیں مل رہا ہے، لیکن لوگ اس کے بغیر کرفیو میں رہنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔

لیکن جیوں ہی کرفیو میں چھوٹ ہوجاتی ہے، تو وہ نکلتے ہیں۔ نارملی اگر ہم دیش کے کسی دوسرے حصے میں ایک دن کے لیے کرفیو لگائیں گے تو دوسرے دن حالات ٹھنڈے ہوجاتے ہیں۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ آج دس دن کے کرفیو کے باوجود بھی ماحول ٹھنڈا نہیں ہورہا ہے؟ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ پیڑا بہت نیچے چلی گئی ہے، دکھ کا زخم اتنا گہرا ہوگیا ہے کہ اس کو معمولی علاج سے کچھ نہیں ہورہا ہے اس لیے ذمہ داری آپ پر ہے۔ ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ ہم آپ کو اکیلے نہیں چھوڑنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم اس وقت کا ناجائز فائدہ بھی نہیں اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ جب مجھے استعفےٰ دینا پڑا تو سب نے ہمارا ساتھ دینے کے بجائے، چاہے وہ وہاں کی پارٹیز ہوں یا آپ کی پارٹی ہو، سب نے جلے پر نمک ڈالنے کا کام کیا تھا، لیکن میری کانگریس پارٹی یا میں ان میں سےنہیں ہوں۔ ہمارے سینئیرلوگ امبیکا سونی جی اور دوسرے فارمر منسٹر ابھی چلے گئے، انہوں نے پریس کو بھی یہ بتایا، اپنے لوگوں کو بھی یہ بتایا۔ میں اپنے پریزیڈینٹ، ایم ایل ایز اور دوسرے لوگوں کو بار بار ٹیلی فون کرتا ہوں کہ وہ حالات کو معمول پر لانے کے لیے سہائیتا کریں گے، کیوں کہ ہمیں حالات ریٹریو کرنے ہیں ہم کو حالات خراب نہیں کرنے ہیں کہ پی ڈی پی - بی

جے پی کی حکومت ہے تو چاہے کشمیر جل جائے۔ ہم کشمیر کو جلنے دینا نہیں چاہتے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر واپس اپنی اس جگہ پر آئے جہاں اسے ہم نے چھوڑا تھا۔ وہ اسی سیاحت کے ماحول میں واپس آئے۔ کیا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ایک مہینے پہلے تک وہاں کتنے ہوائی جہاز جاتے تھے؟ کشمیر میں چالیس فلائٹس ڈیلی جاتی تھیں، جس سے آپ اندازہ لگاسکتے ہیں کہ وہاں کتنے اچھے، سامانیئے اور سیاحت کے موافق حالات تھے۔

آج مجھے فخر ہے کہ ان تمام چیزوں کے باوجود وہاں یاترا چل رہی ہے۔ میں کشمیر کے ان مسلمانوں کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں، جنہوں نے کمیونل رنگ نہیں لیا، بلکہ مانیئے گرہ منتری جی کو یہ معلوم ہوگا کہ وہاں جب یاتریوں کا ایکسی ڈینٹ ہوا تو انہیں کشمیریوں نے اٹھایا، انہیں ہاسپٹل لے گئے، ان کا علاج کروایا اور میں نے ٹیلی ویژن پر یہ دیکھا کہ ان کے بیچ اس بات کے لیے لڑائی ہورہی تھی کہ ان میں سے ایک کہہ رہا تھا کہ میں خون دونگا اور دوسرا کہہ رہا تھا کہ میں خون دونگا

ایک ایسے ماحول میں، جب کرفیو لگا ہے، تو کشمیری لڑکے میرٹھ کے لوگوں کے لیے، ہندو بھائیوں کو ہاسپٹل لے جانے اور ان کو خون دینے کے لیے وہ نوجوان لڑکے آپس میں لڑرہے ہیں کہ ان کو کون بلڈ دیگا؟

میں دیکھ رہا تھا کہ پرسوں ڈاؤن ٹاؤن میں جب ایک کشمیری پنڈت کی موت ہوگئی، تو اس کو اپنے کندھوں پر اٹھاکر کشمیر کے لوگوں نے کرفیو کو violate کیا۔ Curfew violation صرف پتھر پھینکنے کے لیے نہیں کیا جاتا ہے، بلکہ تین دن پہلے Curfew violation اس لیے ہوا کہ ایک ہندو کشمیری پنڈت، جو ڈاؤن ٹاؤن میں گھر میں اکیلا ہی رہتا تھا اور شاید اس کے ساتھ ایک بزرگ ہی تھا، اس کے لیے لوگوں نے کرفیو violate کیا اور اور اس کی آخری رسوم کرفیو میں ہی کی گئیں۔

یہ بھی کشمیری ہی کرسکتا ہے۔ اگر کشمیری یہ کرسکتا ہے تو وہ یہ ڈیزرو نہیں کرتا، جس طرح کا برتاؤ، جس طرح کا ٹریٹمنٹ اس کے ساتھ کیا جاتا ہے۔

مانیئے گرہ منتری جی، میرا آپ سے آخر میں یہی نویدن ہوگا کہ کشمیر میں اور دیش میں اس طرح سے حالات خراب کرنے کا کام کرنے والے جو لوگ ہیں۔۔ سر، ہم ٹیلی ویژن کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ میں پریس کی آزادی کے حق میں ہوں۔ آج کشمیر میں پریس کی آزادی نہیں ہے۔ وہاں اخبارات بند ہیں، انٹرنیٹ بند ہے، ٹیلی ویژن کیبل بند ہے۔ میں بلکل بھی اس کے حق میں نہیں ہوں۔ پریس کی آزادی ہونی چاہیئے، لیکن پریس کی آزادی دیش کی بربادی کا بھی تو باعث نہیں بننی چاہیئے۔ آج ہم ٹیلی ویژن پر جو ڈسکشن دیکھ رہے ہیں، میں کسی ایک خاص چینل کی بات نہیں کرتا ہوں۔ چینلوں کے بیچ میں بھی دوڑ ہے، ان کے بیچ ہوڑ لگی ہے۔ پہلے ہم رات آٹھ بجے سے نو بجے دس بجے تک چینلز پر نیوز کا انتظار کرتے تھے۔ اب نیوز کرنی ہے تو پری پرائم ٹائم، پرائم ٹائم، پوسٹ پرائم ٹائم، نہ جانے کتنے پرائم ٹائمس ہیں؟ ان پرائم ٹائمس پر ہندو اور مسلمان کو لڑانے کا کام ہوتا ہے۔ کہیں سے چار مُلّہ اٹھائے، کہیں سے چار پنڈت اٹھائے، کہیں آر ایس ایس کے چار پانچ لوگوں کو اٹھایا، کہیں دوسری سنستھا جو بلکل مسلم فنڈامنٹلسٹ ہے، اس کے لوگوں کو اٹھایا اور ان کو لڑا دیا۔ آج ایسی لڑائی لگ رہی ہے۔ اگر ایسا ہے، تب بھی میں اپنے دیش کے ہندو اور مسلمانوں کو اس بات کے لیے بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ وہ بڑا صبر رکھتے ہیں۔

نہیں تو اگر وہ چینل دیکھ کر ہاتھ میں تلواریں اٹھائیں تو آدھا ہندوستان اسی میں مر جائے گا۔ اس میڈیا کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے بھی تو کوئی سیما ہونی چاہئے۔ اس کی کوئی سیما نہیں ہے۔ یہ تمام چیزیں بھی کشمیر میں کنٹریبیوٹ کرتی ہیں۔ ٹیلی ویژن میں، میں ذاکر نائک کی نہ تھیوری کے حق میں ہوں، نہ فیور میں

ہوں اور نہ میں نے کبھی اس کے ڈسکشن کو دیکھا ہے کہ وہ کیا بولتا ہے۔ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ ان کی انکوائری کریں گے۔ کرئیے، لیکن ان کی انکوائری بھی کرئیے جو کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو گردن لاؤ، سر لیکر آؤ اور پچاس لاکھہ انعام دیں گے۔ یہ ایک طرفہ انکوائری کیسے چلتی ہے؟ یہی تو پھر کشمیر بن جاتا ہے، یہیں تو انصاف دینے میں آپ ناکام ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ذاکر نائک کی انکوائری کرئیے، وہ اگر آتنک پھیلا تا ہے، تو اسے سزا دیجئے، لیکن اگر پارٹی کا یا آپ کی وچار دھارا سے ملتا ہوا کوئی یہ کہتا ہے کہ ذاکر نائک کی گردن لاؤ اور پچاس لاکھہ لے جاؤ، کیا اسے جیل میں نہیں جانا چاہئے؟ اس طرح کی اسٹیٹمینٹ دینے والے لوگ جیل میں نہیں جانے چاہئیں؟ ایسے لوگ جب جیل میں نہیں جاتے ہیں تو کشمیر جیسے حالات ہو جاتے ہیں۔ مانئے گرہ منتری جی، آپ کے سر پر 125 کروڑ جنتا، ہندو، مسلمان، سکھہ اور عیسائیوں کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ کچھہ لوگ باہر سے آئے، جن کو ان کے دیش نے نکال دیا۔ تسلیمہ نسرین کو اسلام کے خلاف لکھنے کے لئے، قرآن کے خلاف لکھنے کے لئے بنگلہ دیش سے نکال دیا گیا، ہم نے humanitarian ground پر اسے پناہ دے دی۔ لیکن آج وہ ٹیلی ویژن پر بحث میں کیا بولتی ہے؟ وہی، پیٹرول لے کر آجاتی ہے اور ڈالتی ہے، تو انہیں کیا لگتا ہے کہ ٹیلی ویژن پر آپ کرا رہے ہیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے پروگرام دیکھا بھی نہیں ہوگا، لیکن جب نیشنل چینل پر آ جاتا ہے، کہ ایک عورت کو ہم نے پناہ دی ہے، جو اسلام کے خلاف لکھتی ہے، بولتی ہے اور ہم اسے یہاں اپنے نیشنل چینل پر اسلام کو گالیاں دینے کے لئے استعمال کر رہے ہیں تو دوشی کس کو ٹھہرائیں گے؟ دوشی تو مرکزی سرکار کو ہی ٹھہرائیں گے۔ سر، اسی طرح سے پاکستانی اوریجن کا طارق فتح ہے، پاکستان سے اس کو نکال دیا تھا، اس طرح سے سے نسرین کو اسلام کے خلاف اور قرآن کی توہین کرنے کی وجہ نکال دیا تھا۔ ایک کینڈین نیشنل ہے، وہ

بھی دیش میں اور ہمارے چینلوں میں پتہ نہیں کہاں سے آیا، وہ ذاکر نائک پر بولتا ہے اور دن رات اسلامی مذہبی کتابوں کے بارے میں اور اسلام کے بارے میں زہر اگلتا ہے۔ ایک یونس الگوہر ہے، another foreign national اس کو بھی کہیں موقع نہیں ملتا ہے، وہ بھی ہمارے چینل پر بولتا ہے۔ وہ گالیاں میں نہیں دوں گا، آپ دونوں کو دکھا دوں گا۔ اگر آپ دونوں دیکھیں گے تو آپ کہیں گے کہ اس کو تو ابھی پکڑ کر اس برّصغیر سے ہی باہر کر دینا چاہئے۔ وہ اگر ہمارے چینل پر بولتا ہے تو یہ دوش آپ کو نہیں جائے گا تو کس کو جائے گا؟ یہ تمام دوش مرکزی سرکار کو جاتا ہے یا پھر آپ کے جو پدّادھیکاری ہیں، آفیسرز ہیں، وہ چینلس کو دیکھتے نہیں ہیں، ان پر کنٹرول نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ میرا کہنا کسی پیپر کے خلاف تو بالکل نہیں ہے، پیپر تو بڑا سوچ سمجھ کر لکھتے ہیں، لیکن یہ جو رات کو چرچا والا معاملہ بن گیا ہے، یہی ایک دن ہماری بربادی کا باعث بنے گا، یہ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔

آخر میں، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پاکستان ایک بہت بڑا contributory factor ہے۔ میرا ماننا ہے کہ پاکستان کا وجود، اس کی existence سب بیماریوں کی جڑ ہے۔ سب بیماریوں کی اگر جڑ ہے تو وہ ہے، پاکستان کا وجود۔ پاکستان کا existence, 1947 میں پاکستان کا الگ دیش بننا یہی ہر بیماری کی جڑ ہے۔ آج اس دیش میں ہندو اور مسلمانوں کے بیچ جو mistrust ہے اور ہماری majority community کہیں کہیں مائنارٹی پر شک کرتی ہے، اس کو شک کے گھیرے میں لاتی ہے، تو اس کی وجہ پاکستان ہے، پاکستان اپنی ڈیڑھ ٹکڑا لے گیا، اب اس کو جیسے حکومت کرنی ہے، کرے۔ میں اس سے بھی معافی مانگتا ہوں کہ وہ ہمارا پنڈ کو چھوڑ دے، ہمیں تو معاف کرے۔ ہمارے یہاں لوک تنتر ہے، ہم یہاں اپنے بھائیوں

کے ساتھ لڑنے کے لئے سکشم ہیں، اپنا حصّہ مانگنے کے لئے، چاہے وہ سرکار میں ہو، پارلیمنٹ میں ہو، روزگار میں ہو۔ یہاں کا مسلمان پاکستان کے سہارے زندہ نہیں رہنا چاہتا ہے۔

ہم اپنے بھروسے پر یقین کے ساتھ، اپنے ملک میں، انہوں نے اپنا ملک چن لیا، ہمارے بزرگوں نے اپنا ملک چن لیا وہ اپنے ملک کی قدر کریں اور ہم اپنے ملک کا تحفظ کریں، اس لیے میں پاکستان کو یہی کہوں گا کہ شیش محل میں رہنے والے دوسروں کے گھروں پر پتھر نہیں مارا کرتے۔ آج وہ بلیک ڈے منا رہے ہیں، کبھی 19 تاریخ کو، کبھی 20 تاریخ کو، ارے آپ کے یہاں جس طرح کی ہتیائیں ہوتی ہیں، اس حساب سے روز بلیک ڈے بھی منائیں تو بھی کم ہوجائے۔ اس لیے وہ اپنے دیش کے اندرونی حالات کو ٹھیک کرنے میں وقت لگائیں، وہ ہمارے اندرونی حالات کو خراب کرنے میں اور بگاڑنے میں وقت نہ لگائیں۔ وہ ہمیں اپنے رحم پر چھوڑ دیں، ہم سکشم ہیں۔

مانیئے گِرہ منتری جی، جہاں تک کشمیر کے یہ حالات ہیں تو کشمیر کی عوام، جنتا سے پوری ہمدردی دکھاتے ہوئے میری مانگ ہے کہ ایک آل پارٹی میٹنگ یہاں پر بلائی جانی چاہیئے۔ اس میں اس بارے میں چرچہ ہونی چاہیئے، کچھ گائیڈلائینس بننی چاہیئے کہ کس کو کتنا آگے جانا چاہیئے، public utterances میں ٹیلی ویژن میں، ٹیلی ویژن سے باہر۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اگر excessive force کا استعمال ہوا ہے، اس کی بھی تو کسی کو ذمہ داری لینی چاہیئے۔ وہ responsibility fix ہونی چاہیئے، یہی میرا آپ سے انورودھ ہے۔

جہاں تک دیش کی ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا کا سوال ہے، جہاں تک مِلیٹینٹس اور مِلیٹینسی کو دیش کے کسی بھی حصے میں ختم کرنے کا سوال ہے، دیش ایک زبان میں، چاہے اس کا دھرم، ذات، علاقہ کچھ ہو، کانگریس اس میں آپ سب کے ساتھ کھڑی ہوجائیگی اور پاکستان کا جو دُشپرچار ہے، اس کے خلاف بھی ہماری پارٹی پورے دیش کے ساتھ اور سرکار کے ساتھ کھڑی ہوگی، لیکن کشمیریوں کے ساتھ اس طرح کا ٹریٹمینٹ ہمیں acceptable نہیں ہے، بہت بہت دھنیواد۔ جے ہند۔

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी ओर से और सदन की ओर से नेता प्रतिपक्ष का आभारी हूं कि इस महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विषय पर उन्होंने देश और सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है। कई अवसर ऐसे होते हैं कि जब चर्चा होती है, तो हम सब से अपेक्षा यह होती है कि आपसी मतभेद से हम ऊपर उठ जाएं। कई बार हमारे राजनैतिक दलों की जो पृष्ठभूमि होती है और उन विषयों को लेकर कुछ विचारधारा होती है, उससे भी ऊपर उठ जाएं, क्योंकि देश सर्वोपरि है और जिसमें देश का हित हो, देश का लाभ हो, उस सोच की ओर हम आ जाएं। कई बार वक्त यह अपेक्षा करता है कि हम एक स्तर की एक स्टेट्समेनशिप दिखलाएं। कुछ विषय आज़ाद साहब ने उठाए, मैं बहुत ज्यादा उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा। मेरी उनसे इस बात पर सहमति है कि कश्मीर घाटी की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। यह सच है कि बहुत अच्छी और सामान्य स्थिति कई दिनों से चल रही थी। एक बहुत बम्पर टूरिस्ट सीज़न रहा और स्वाभाविक है कि उससे पूरे विश्व में एक संकेत जाता है कि वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति है, वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी बहुत लाभ होता है। एक बहुत अच्छे टूरिस्ट सीज़न के बाद, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि 40-40 जहाज़ रोज जा रहे थे, हजारों की संख्या में लोग रोड से भी आते-जाते थे। इसके बाद अमरनाथ यात्रा और इस बार यह भी अपेक्षा थी कि यात्रा के दौरान भी बहुत अधिक संख्या इस बार रहेगी। उसकी व्यवस्था भी उसी हिसाब से हुई। केवल यह सोच लेना कि यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी और पीडीपी के गठबंधन की सरकार बन गई और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया में कुछ हो रहा है, यह राजनीतिक सोच हो सकती है।

आज वह वक्त नहीं है कि मैं आज़ाद साहब की पार्टी का पूरा इतिहास और कश्मीर के साथ कैसा खिलवाड़ हुआ, उसको दोहराऊं। यह काम इतिहासकारों का होगा और जब भी वे इस इतिहास को लिखते हैं, तो आपको भी स्वयं मंथन और चिंतन करने के लिए बहुत अवसर मिलेगा, बनी हुई सरकारों को बिगाड़ देना और अस्थिरता पैदा करना। आज एक वास्तविकता वहां है और वास्तविकता यह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी जम्मू के अंदर एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक दल है। कुछ लेह-लद्धाख में भी हमारा समर्थन है, घाटी में है, लेकिन कम है। घाटी में पीडीपी का, नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस का एक बेस है। कांग्रेस पार्टी का दोनों स्थानों पर बेस है, जम्मू में थोड़ा ज्यादा है और घाटी में थोड़ा कम है। यह वास्तविकता वहां की राजनीतिक हकीकत है कि वहां की राजनीति का जो संघर्ष है, डेमोक्रेटिक पोलिटिक्स में कांग्रेस और बीजेपी एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हो सकती हैं, पीडीपी और नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हो सकती हैं, लेकिन वहां की राजनीतिक लड़ाई एक दृष्टि से देश के बीच में और अलगाववादियों के बीच में थी। The battle is between this country and the separatists. जो चुनाव परिणाम आए, उसमें यह स्पष्ट था कि वहां की, घाटी की जो मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टीज़ हैं, पीडीपी और नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस, नेशनल पार्टीज़ को उनके साथ मिलकर वहां काम करना पड़ेगा। उनसे वैचारिक मतभेद भी हो सकते हैं और चुनाव के परिणाम का गणित भी कुछ ऐसा था कि उस गणित में से केवल एक सरकार निकल सकती थी। कांग्रेस और पीडीपी इकट्ठे हो जाते, सरकार नहीं बनती, कांग्रेस और एनसी इकट्ठे हो जाते, सरकार नहीं बनती। एनसी और पीडीपी इकट्ठे हो जाते तब भी शायद सरकार नहीं बनती। दोनों क्षेत्रों के रीजन्स के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में दो दल जिनको अधिक संख्या मिली थी, वे शायद उन क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि भी बन गए थे, केवल उनके मिलने से बहुमत होता था अन्यथा किसी का नहीं था। ये गठबंधन तो चुनाव ने डिक्टेट करवा दिया था। Election results dictated this alliance. तो ऑप्शन बड़ा स्पष्ट था कि यहां सरकार न बने और बनती है, तो केवल यही

बनेगी। इसलिए आपने भी यह प्रयोग किया, आपने पीडीपी के साथ मिलकर सरकार बनाई, एनसी के साथ मिलकर भी सरकार बनाई। क्योंकि आपको भी यह वास्तविकता लगती थी कि अगर अलगाववादियों से लड़ना है, तो वहां घाटी में जो डेमोक्रेटिक ताकतें हैं, जो मेनस्ट्रीम पार्टीज़ हैं, उनके साथ मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम उस पोजिशन को ले लें, तो वह किसी एतराज़ का कारण बन जाए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह पीडीपी और हम दोनों को मालूम है कि हमारे कई वैचारिक मतभेद हैं। आपके भी वैचारिक मतभेद थे, जब आप सरकार में थे, लेकिन देश की खातिर एक समझौता हुआ। सामान्य स्थिति बिगड़ने का मूल कारण यह गठबंधन नहीं था। इस स्थिति के बिगड़ने का मूल कारण टेलिविजन पर दिल्ली में कोई कार्यक्रम आए और जिन लोगों से हमारा मतभेद है, वे उस कार्यक्रम में शामिल हो जाएं, केवल उसकी वजह से स्थिति बिगड़ गयी, यह कहकर हम अपने आपको धोखा देने का प्रयास न करें। यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि जब से यह देश आज़ाद हुआ और बंटवारा हुआ, हमारे पड़ोसी देश ने यह कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं किया कि कश्मीर घाटी भारत का एक हिस्सा है। Pakistan never reconciled to the idea of Jammu and Kashmir being a part of India. इस का मूल कारण यह है। अब चूंकि उन्होंने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया और एक नकारात्मक एजेंडे के आधार पर वे अपनी राजनीति चलाते रहे और उस तरह की राजनीति चलाने के लिए उन्होंने तरह-तरह के कदम उठाए। उसमें एक कदम यह भी था, जिस में तीन बार लड़ाई हुई, conventional war हुआ और उसमें पाकिस्तान यह समझ गया कि conventional war के माध्यम से वे जीत नहीं सकते। जब वे conventional war के माध्यम से नहीं जीत पाए और उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें कश्मीर हासिल नहीं होगा, तो उन्होंने आतंकवाद का सहारा लिया जिस में 1989-90 से लेकर, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि 27 साल की अवधि एक बहुत लंबी अवधि थी, जिसमें वे आतंकवाद का सहारा लेते रहे। उस आतंकवाद के सहारे में security forces भी शहीद हुईं, innocent लोग भी मारे गए और आतंकवादी भी मारे गए, लेकिन एक दौर ऐसा आया था, जब पूरे विश्व में इस बात की स्वीकृति समाप्त हो गयी कि आतंक के माध्यम से आप कुछ हासिल कर सकते हैं, विश्व इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। Terrorism will never bear fruits for you. दूसरे, आज पूरे विश्व का स्वभाव भी आतंक के खिलाफ था। Global appetite against terror had been more than its peak. इसलिए 8-10 साल पहले यह भी देखने को मिला कि अलगाववादियों ने अपनी रणनीति थोड़ी सी बदली और आप जिस अवधि का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, जिस अवधि में आप मुख्य मंत्री थे, अमरनाथ आंदोलन हुआ, उसके बाद 2010 में पत्थर फेंकने का stone-pelting का आंदोलन हुआ। तो उसे वे यह स्वरूप देते थे कि यह civil disobedience के रूप में mass action है, लेकिन उसमें हिंसा होती थी। उसमें यह होता था कि हजारों की तादाद में लोग एक police post के ऊपर हर आदमी पांच-पांच, दस-दस पत्थर मारते थे, तो वे अपने आप में हथियार बन जाते थे। फिर सुरक्षा एजेंसी के पास क्या चारा है, जब एक पुलिस थाने या police post के ऊपर लोग हजारों की तादाद में आक्रमण कर दें? यह हम लोगों ने 2008 और 2010 में देखा, लेकिन इस बीच एक और परिवर्तन आया है, आपने उस परिवर्तन का जिक्र नहीं किया कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पूरे विश्व की स्थिति भी कुछ बदली है और विश्व में एक धारा जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व आईएस करती है, उससे प्रेरणा लेकर लोग गुमराह होने लगे। आज से 10-15 साल पहले हम छाती ठोंककर कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा देश है, जिसका एक भी व्यक्ति अल कायदा से जुड़ने वाला नहीं मिलेगा। आपने ठीक कहा कि आज भी दुनिया के बाकी देशों की तुलना में हम बहुत बेहतर स्थिति में हैं, लेकिन ऐसी छुटपुट

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

घटनाएं और ऐसे एक-दो उदाहरण देखने को मिलते हैं। फिर अलगाववादियों का जो आंदोलन होता था, वह भी विश्व के अंदर बदलती हुई धारा के साथ प्रभावित हुआ है।

मूल घटना यह थी कि 8 जुलाई को जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस को कुछ आतंकवादियों के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है, encounter होता है। पुलिस को भी नुक़सान पहुंचता है और वे आतंकवादी भी मारे जाते हैं। आज के बदले हुए युग में जब social media का इतना प्रभाव है, communication बहुत तेज है, यह नये प्रकार का आतंक था कि जिसको glorify किया जाता था। एक प्रकार से नौजवानों को गुमराह करना और उनको प्रेरित करना, एक ऐसा व्यक्तित्व आतंकवादी का बना था, ऐसी छवि बन गई थी कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की या कश्मीर की पुलिस या फ़ौज उस व्यक्ति तक पहुंच नहीं पाएगी। अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस की एक टुकड़ी उसको पकड़ लेती है और counter कर लेती है, तो यह विरोध, वहां जो सरकार बनी, क्या उसका था? यह विरोध किसी मंत्री ने बयान दे दिया, क्या उसका था? आज़ाद साहब, हम अपने आपको गुमराह न करें। यह विरोध इस बात का था कि वे जिस व्यक्ति को आतंक का अपना हीरो मानते थे, पुलिस की एक टुकड़ी ने उसको एनकाउंटर के अंदर liquidate कर दिया, इसलिए वह सारा गुस्सा फूटा। जो विरोध करने आए, वे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आए। वह सारा गुस्सा टूरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ नहीं था, वह यात्रियों के खिलाफ नहीं था, वह आम आदमी के खिलाफ भी नहीं था, वह अधिकतर जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस और सी.आर.पी.एफ. के खिलाफ था। जब हजारों की संख्या में लोग आकर उनकी पुलिस चौकियों पर टूटने लगे, थानों को जलाने लगे और आतंक मचाने लग पड़े, तो स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसी घटनाओं पर कोई न काई कार्यवाही तो होगी। कोई भी देश यह अनुमति नहीं दे सकता कि आप देश की एकता के ऊपर प्रहार करिए और देश देखता रह जाए। अब जो आपने कहा, यह विषय चर्चा का हो सकता है और मैं आपसे इस विषय पर सहमत हूं कि कहां, कितनी फोर्स का प्रयोग होना चाहिए, इसकी जिम्मेदारी, वहां मौके पर जो फ़ौज जंग लड़ रही है, उस फ़ौज के ऊपर है, उस पुलिस के ऊपर है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि इंसानियत के नाम पर किसी मासूम आम व्यक्ति को चोट पहुंचेगी, तो हम सभी को उसकी पीड़ा होगी। इसके पीछे इंसानियत के अलावा एक राजनैतिक आधार भी है। वह राजनैतिक तर्क यह है और यह इंसानियत का भी तर्क है कि हमारी लड़ाई अलगाववादियों से है। उस लड़ाई में जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो आम अवाम है, वह देश के साथ खड़ी रहती है। यह देश के हित में है। इसलिए किसी प्रकार की चोट या उन लोगों की भावना को किसी प्रकार की चोट पहुंचे, वह हमारे हित में नहीं है। इसलिए सुरक्षा फ़ोर्सज़ को भी संयम के साथ वहां जितनी फ़ोर्स चाहिए, उतनी फ़ोर्स का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा। आज यह विषय केवल कांग्रेस, बीजेपी या हमारी भीतरी राजनीति का नहीं है। आज हम लोगों का प्रयास होना चाहिए कि हम लोग एक आवाज़ में बोलें। वहां शांति आए, वहां आम आदमी को तकलीफ़ न हो। वहां आम आदमी के खिलाफ पुलिस को, सुरक्षा फ़ोर्सेज़ को कार्यवाही करनी पड़े, इसकी जरूरत न हो।

वहां के नौजवानों को हम लोगों ने भी देखा है। पिछले कुछ सालों में जिस प्रकार से परिवर्तन हुआ है, उससे देश के अंदर Civil Services में अब घाटी के बच्चे आ रहे हैं। यह अपने आप में एक बहुत अच्छा संकेत है। वे मुख्य धारा में शामिल हैं, यह अपने आप में एक अच्छा संकेत है और इसलिए उनका अलग होना, alienate होना, ऐसा कोई भी, इस सदन के अंदर नहीं चाहेगा। वहां पर एक सामान्य स्थिति आए और केवल एक आतंकवादी, जो देश के अंदर या उस सूबे

के अंदर हिंसा कर रहा था और वह हिंसा सीमा पार से प्रेरित की जाती थी, उसके साथ उन नौजवानों में से किसी के जज्बात जुड़ें, हमें इस स्थिति को समाप्त करना है। अगर इसको समाप्त करना है, तो हमें इसके कारणों को ईमानदारी से assess करना पड़ेगा। इसका कोई कारण यह नहीं है कि यहां पर कोई बहस हो गई या किसी ने बयान दे दिया। इसके कारण की वास्तविकता को तो हम लोग समझें और एक आवाज में बिना बँटे हुए हम वहां के नौजवानों से भी अपील करें कि वे इस आन्दोलन से अपने आपको अलग रखें, ताकि पुलिस और सुरक्षा फोर्सेज़ को वहां पर कोई कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। आम आदमी को कोई तकलीफ हो, यह हमारे और देश के हित में नहीं है, यह हम सब लोग महसूस करते हैं और नौजवान इस आन्दोलन से अपने आपको अलग रखें, इसका हम लोगों को पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 18th of July, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:-

Sl.No.	Business	Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012	Two and a half Hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha	Two Hours
3.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	Two Hours
	(a) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016	One Hour
	(b) The Regional Centre for Bio-Technology Bill, 2016	
4.	Further consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha	Five Hours

---

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

Situation arising out of the recent incidents of violence and turmoil in Kashmir Valley resulting in huge loss of lives and property

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आदरणीय लीडर ऑफ दि ऑपोजिशन, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने और माननीय नेता सदन ने कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर बहुत

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

3.00 P.M.

कुछ बोला। आज़ाद साहब अपने तजुर्बे के आधार पर बोले, क्योंकि वे कश्मीर के रहने वाले हैं, वे वहां के मुख्यमंत्री भी रहे हैं और नेता सदन ने सरकार के एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री की हैसियत से अपनी बात रखी, लेकिन हम सब इस बात से चिंतित जरूर हैं, क्योंकि हम लोगों को तो जो भी रिपोर्ट मिल रही है, वह मीडिया से मिल रही है, हम लोगों को जो भी हालात मिल रहे हैं, मीडिया से मिल रहे हैं और कुछ व्हाट्सएप मेसेजेज़ देखने को मिल जाते हैं। हम सब इस बात से जरूर चिंतित हैं कि क्या ऐसे कारण हो गए कि आज कश्मीर की हालत यह हो गई। ऐसा नहीं है कि कश्मीर में पहले कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। पंजाब में भी ऐसा हुआ, लेकिन हालात को काबू में किया गया। पंजाब में भी एक जमाने में ऐसा लगता था कि सिखिस्तान अलग करने की बात हो ही जाएगी, लेकिन उन हालात को भी काबू में किया गया। कश्मीर में आप यह मान कर चलिए, मैं तो आज भी साफ कहता हूँ कि जब तक पाकिस्तान के प्रति हम अपनी सोच नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक कश्मीर का मुद्दा निरंतर बना रहेगा। महाराजा कर्ण सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। जब महाराजा हरि सिंह जी ने हिन्दुस्तान में कश्मीर का विलय किया था, तो मेरे ख्याल में उस समय जो समझौता हुआ था, अगर उसमें पीओके की भी बात हो गई होती, तो शायद बहुत कुछ समस्याओं का, जैसा मेरा सोचना है, समाधान हो गया होता। मुझे तकलीफ है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री जिस तरीके से बयान देते हैं, एक आतंकवादी हाफिज़ सईद जिस तरीके से वहां पर बयान देता है, उसके बाद भी पाकिस्तान के प्रति हम अपना नजरिया बिल्कुल नहीं बदल रहे हैं। रोज खबर आती है कि गृह मंत्री जी रिव्यू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पूरी घाटी करफ्यू में है। आज़ाद जी ठीक कह रहे हैं, कुछ दिन पहले हम लोग भी कश्मीर गए थे, तो बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र कश्मीर था, जहां हमें लगता ही नहीं था कि कहीं आतंक नाम की चीज है। कश्मीर विश्व का स्वर्ग कहलाता था। अगर उस कश्मीर की आज यह हालत हुई है, तो कहीं न कहीं राजनीतिक कारण भी रहे होंगे।

हमने वोटों की खातिर भी इस देश के साथ बहुत कुछ किया। मुझे याद है, भाजपा के एक राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जाड़ों में कश्मीर में सिर्फ इसलिए झंडा फहराने गए थे कि इससे धारा 370 खत्म हो जाएगी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी कश्मीर को ...(**व्यवधान**)... बिल्कुल ऐसा ही लग रहा था, उस समय का यही सीन था। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा कि कौन गया था और कौन नहीं गया था, लेकिन उस समय का नज़रिया यही था, सोच ऐसी ही थी।

महोदय, अब दो अपोज़िट पार्टीज़ का मिलन हुआ है। आज जो भाजपा और पीडीपी का मिलन हुआ है, वह बिल्कुल अपोज़िट सोच का मिलन है। अगर सत्ता के लिए यह मिलन हुआ हो, तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह मिलन बहुत अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कश्मीर के हित में यह मिलन हुआ है तो यह देश के हित में हुआ है और फिर उसका परिणाम भी सामने आना चाहिए।

अभी नेता सदन एक बात कह रहे थे कि हम सभी चाहते हैं कि सब मिलकर कश्मीर की समस्या का हल करें। इसके लिए हम तैयार हैं। आज सदन इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव करे, हम सब उस प्रस्ताव से सहमत हैं। सदन से एक प्रस्ताव हो जाए, एक रेगुलेशन आए, जिसमें हम कश्मीर की अवाम से यह मांग करें कि कश्मीर में शांति कायम की जाए। पार्लियामेंटरी डेलिगेशन कई बार वहां की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए गया भी है, इसलिए अगर एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेलिगेशन को कश्मीर भेजने की जरूरत पड़े, तो गृह मंत्री जी उसे आप अपने नेतृत्व में ले

जाइए। जब तक आप आम जनता के मन की बात नहीं सुनेंगे, तब तक वहां शाति नहीं होगी। आज उनके मन में एक तरह का अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है। वह अविश्वास मीडिया के माध्यम से पैदा हुआ है या पाकिस्तान के माध्यम से पैदा किया गया है, यह बात तो आप ज्यादा अच्छे से बता सकते हैं, क्योंकि आपके पास खुफिया एजेंसी की पूरी जानकारी है कि वहां ऐसे हालात क्यों पैदा हुए? ऐसे क्या कारण हैं कि वहां पर एकदम विद्रोह जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई? वहीं कश्मीर की जनता, जो हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता का नारा देती थी, वही कश्मीर की जनता आज अलगाववाद का नारा दे रही है, इसके कोई कारण तो रहे होंगे। आप उन कारणों को देखिए।

पाकिस्तान यूएन में रोज़ कश्मीर का मुद्दा उठाता है और हम सीना ठोंक कर कहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश पॉलिसी बड़ी सफल है। कहां से सफल है? क्या अमरीका ने कभी प्रस्ताव पास करके पाकिस्तान की निन्दा की या पाकिस्तान को चेतावनी दी? जो रूस हमारे साथ हरदम खड़ा रहता था, क्या आज वह रूस हमारे साथ खड़ा है? हम कह रहे हैं कि हमने चीन को होस्टाइल कर दिया, हम भ्रम में क्यों रह रहे हैं? चीन वर्ल्ड की एक बड़ी पावर है और हम बड़े खुश हो रहे हैं कि हमने चीन को होस्टाइल कर दिया, जबकि हम चीन के कहीं नज़दीक भी नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। एनर्जी के मुद्दे पर हमने चीन से मात खाई। इस तरह आज हम अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों को ही ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो चीन की बात तो छोड़ ही दीजिए, उसे हम कैसे ठीक करेंगे?

महोदय, हमें जनता को कॉन्फिडेंस में लेकर कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे। बंदूक के दम पर हम किसी भी क्रांति या किसी भी आंदोलन को दबा दें, यह इस समस्या का सॉल्यूशन नहीं है। आंदोलन कभी बंदूकों के दम पर नहीं दबे हैं। आपने अभी टर्की में देख लिया, वहां सेना ने विद्रोह किया और जनता ने विद्रोह को फेल कर दिया। सेना के खिलाफ वहां टर्की की जनता उतर कर आ गई, चाहे अंकारा में हो या इस्तांबुल में हो, जनता ने उस आंदोलन को फेल कर दिया। इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके सामने जो भी कठिनाई है, आप उसको हम लोगों के समक्ष रखिए तो सही। खाली यह सोचना कि हम देश की जनता या राजनैतिक दलों को अपनी असलियत नहीं बताएंगे और हम इसको कुचल देंगे, ऐसा नहीं होता है। आज मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि वहां पर 2000 पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्स और भेजी जा रही हैं। साथ ही अगर और फोर्स भेजने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो और भेजेंगे। आप सेना को ज्यादा अधिकार देने की बात कर रहे हैं, चलिए वह ठीक है, क्योंकि कश्मीर एक ऐसा हिस्सा है, जहां पर अगर हम सेना को अधिकार नहीं देंगे, तो कहीं न कहीं सेना के अंदर भी अशांति पैदा होगी। लेकिन हम आपको यह बात कहते हैं और आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलवाइए, कल, परसों या चाहे आज शाम को ही बुलवाइए। उस बैठक में आप वहां की परिस्थिति बताइए, जिससे वहां की समस्या का समाधान हो सके। हम लोग इसका राजनीतिकरण करने के पक्ष में बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। समाजवादी पार्टी कभी भी इसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहती है। हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी ने तो हरदम कहा है कि अगर पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध करना है तो युद्ध कर लो, हम सब तैयार हैं, हम देश की सरकार के साथ हैं। उन्होंने तो कभी भी नहीं कहा, जब कि हमारे ऊपर सबका तुष्टीकरण का आरोप लगता है, लेकिन जब-जब राष्ट्र की बात आई, समाजवादी पार्टी हरदम देश के साथ खड़ी हुई है, वोटों के साथ कभी भी खड़ी नहीं हुई है। हमने वोटों की राजनीति नहीं की। यही विश्वास दिलाने के लिए हम यहां खड़े हुए हैं। आप हिम्मत करिए, कुछ निर्णय लीजिए, अगर कोई गलत नीतियां हों तो उनको चेंज करने के लिए तैयार रहिए और हम सब लोग मिलकर कोई एक ऐसा समाधान निकालें, जिससे कि निहत्थी जनता के

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]
ऊपर भी अत्याचार रूक सके, कश्मीर की जनता का विश्वास हम जीत सकें और कश्मीर अगर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है तो भारत का अभिन्न अंग बना रहे, यह पूरा विश्व जान सके, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, what is happening now in Kashmir is a matter of grave concern for Indian democracy. For national security, terrorism should be curbed. Kashmir is part and parcel of our great nation-India. Now, sovereignty of India has been questioned. Due to certain elements creating law and order problems in the State, now the State has been plunged into curfew. It is the prime duty of the Government to maintain law and order. The Government at the Centre should come forward and take it as a priority measure to bring out special development packages for such terrorist-stricken States, especially Kashmir, and bring out special employment openings for all the young minds. First convince them, give them proper employment, transform their minds to become law-abiding citizens. So, first educate them, and educating the youth and providing them proper employment, should be the first priority. There should be a strong bilateral move to discourage Pakistan from interfering in the Kashmir issue. Because of militant activities, innocent people are affected, and there have been forty-seven deaths in 12 days. The Border Security Force personnel and the Military forces have succumbed to this battle, and we hope that the Government takes constructive measures to restore peace and tranquility in the State and create confidence in the minds of the people particularly, the youth.

Now, the Central Government talks a lot about the Federal Structure time and again, but the situation is not so healthy. Many Chief Ministers, including the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, have strongly objected to diluting the Federal Structure. They have raised serious concerns especially, regarding the decentralization of power. In the 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has raised a serious concern over the Centre and the State relationship. Although the political, administrative and economic role of the State has grown significantly and the Federal polity has become more entrenched, changes in the Centre-States relations have clearly not kept pace. Many efforts of over-Centralization through transfer of subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List, uniform Central legislations on subjects in the State List, capture of growing tax basis by the Centre, encroaching upon the executive jurisdiction of the States, most notably, in the maintenance of public order, have not been reversed. So, we have lost the confidence of the local people. So, it has to be withdrawn. There should not be any encroachment into the State's domain or preventing the State Government from protecting the law and order, especially, in the maintenance of public order.

Sir, with these words, I express solidarity to the State of Kashmir, especially, to the innocent people who are affected by the recent terrorist attacks and I express my concern over this Kashmir issue. In future, there should be great unanimity in curbing terrorism and bringing the youth into proper mainstream, giving them employment, giving them proper education and also providing them the best development infrastructure in the State by providing special packages to the State. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, in this House, we get a chance, not just only like today, to discuss issues where we can deliberate on democracy or how democracy is proceeding and we also get a chance to express ourselves on how democracy is celebrated. It is the first time that I am speaking after we had a famous win in Bengal two months ago. I won't go into all that. But that is a great chance to celebrate democracy. Today, we are discussing an issue which is actually deliberating on how democracy is working. Sir, first and foremost, let me tell you what my party and we have been thinking after studying about all these incidents for the last two weeks. We could have used many words, like, bungle the situation, mishandle the situation or mismanage the situation. But, I think, the most appropriate expression that we want to use is that the Union Government mishandled the situation and they have to realize that they mishandled the situation because ordinary people have lost their lives. It is sad that not all of them but ordinary people have lost their lives. We must extend help to all these families belonging to these ordinary citizens. I read a story in the *Indian Express* about a Class X student. It could have been any one of our sons and daughters. Sir, the irony of all these has been how our people are expressing themselves. The Home Minister is here. Through you, Sir, I would like to say that the expression is being made through social media. Now, who are the champions of the social media? It is these people who came here in 2014. Now, what are they using the social media for? They are using the social media to wish each other Happy Birthday. One Minister is wishing the other Minister Happy Birthday. Please wish each other happy birthday; we don't mind, it is a happy occasion. But if you want 'Digital India' then, make sure you understand as to what is 'Digital India' because otherwise 'Digital India' can make a divisive India. There are no preachers there. From whatever we read, this is all being done on the Internet. So, my appeal to the Home Minister, through you, Sir, is to understand the power of this media. Young people are in this media. You have to harness the power of the media correctly and not only for PR, Sir.

Sir, my second point is this. Security arrangement and hard policing in the area is very good. Please continue with security arrangements and hard policing, if you want. But, along with that, there needs to be a political process. There needs to be

[Shri Derek O'brien]

a dialogue. It is disappointing when the Leader of the House here stands up and talks to us about numbers and says he was put in that position. I don't care whether you are put in the position or you were not put in the situation. Now, you please handle the situation as we expect you to handle the situation. So, political process and dialogue, along with security arrangements and hard policing, are required. I know I should give this example, maybe, in a different situation, through you, Sir, to the Home Minister, but you look at the Junglemahal. I know I am stretching the analogies. But, then, there was honest political development; there was honest political conversation and along with that, there were some tough policing measures. There was a healing touch. What we want today is, we need the power of that healing touch. Sir, today, Kashmir is what? What is Kashmir? Is it land and soil? Sir, it is the people of Kashmir. It is not soil. It is the soul of Kashmir, Sir. That is what we have to focus on - the soul, and bring these people together, bring them and make them feel that they are part of us. When we see a Kashmiri boy or a girl working in Goa in a Call Centre or working in Bengaluru or working in Kolkata, we feel a little extra special. We don't ask them: Are you from Kashmir? Are you not from Kashmir? So, it is the soul, Sir, and I urge this Government, in the hard policing, in the strict measures, to please keep that 'soul', Sir, of Kashmir in mind.

Sir, this is what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, said, "We will talk within the framework of *insaniyat*, humanity and humaneness." Sir, I would urge this Government to begin the dialogue process with our own people because this dialogue process is with our own people, it is with our young people, Please do this. This is very, very important. Sir, it is very, very important to understand it. First, the Government has to understand it. They have to accept that they have mismanaged the situation. Please don't shy away from this. And, yes, everyone has been magnanimous to get behind you this time; accept that, Sir. All the Prime Minister's frequent-flyer-miles accommodated and notched up in the last two years — and that is a lot of frequent-flyer-miles — we welcome that; that is good. But I am afraid, all those frequent-flyer-miles got cancelled with one statement on the 11th of July by the United Nations Secretary-General. Sir, all the frequent-flyer-miles got cancelled. This is what the U.N. Chief said. He called on all parties, and I quote, "Exercise maximum restraint to avoid further violence, and I hope that all concerns would be addressed through peaceful means." This is a very telling statement, Sir, and I want to end with this pellet. Sir, it makes a sad story that in this day of technology, when it is common knowledge that the same has not been accepted in Tunisia in 2010; the same was not accepted in 2014 in Egypt; and there again they are going and using the pellets. Sir, I want to end with what I said in the beginning. I wish to reiterate, Sir, not the land, not

the soil, not the grass, but the soul of Kashmir, I urge this Government to protect that 'soul' and to find the answer in that. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आज गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने विस्तार से इस बात की चर्चा की। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि कभी-कभी वहां हालात बिगड़ते थे, लेकिन आज समूची घाटी जिस हालत में है, उसे देखकर बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आपने दो बार बातचीत की। उस दौर में मैं यह बात नहीं रख सकता था और मैं नहीं मानता कि ऑल पार्टी बैठक में तब हम लोग बात करेंगे। यही सदन है और यहीं बातचीत होनी चाहिए। कश्मीर की जनता ने एक वर्ष पहले इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लद्दाख में, जम्मू में, कश्मीर में, घाटी में इतने बड़े उत्साह के साथ जो मेन्डेट दिया और इतने कम वक्त के बीच में जो हालात हुए हैं, मैं अकेले आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, जो हालात हैं, उन हालात में हमको सर्च करना पड़ेगा, सोचना पड़ेगा कि ये हालात कैसे और क्यों हुए? देरेक ओब्राईन जी अभी ठीक बात कह रहे थे कि अगर हम कश्मीर के लोगों के ऊपर, उनके मनों के ऊपर राज नहीं करेंगे, तो कश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। उनके दिलों पर राज नहीं करेंगे, तो बात नहीं बनेगी। दुनिया में कोई भी बड़े से बड़ा आदमी, हम देखते रहे और इतिहास गवाह है कि जनता से कभी कोई जीतता नहीं। मुझे एक बात बहुत अच्छी लगी कि आपकी कैबिनेट की मीटिंग हुई, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी तरफ से कहा गया कि restrain. मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आपकी सरकार भी यह मानती है कि वहां पर जो घायलों की संख्या है.... जो लोग इस दुनिया से चले गए, वे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं। वहां के लोगों से जब मेरा संपर्क होता है, वहां से जो फोटोग्राफ्स आते हैं, उनको देख कर दिल दहल जाता है। Restrain करना चाहिए, लेकिन security forces के लोग, पुलिस के लोग आठ-दस साल के बच्चों के साथ जिस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। वे पत्थर भी नहीं फेंक रहे थे, वे कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे और आपके हाथ आ गए, तो उसके लिए भारत का कानून क्या कहता है? क्या आप उसे कानून के हवाले कर दीजिएगा? आप उसे कुचलते हैं, उसके चेहरे पर बूट लगाते हैं और ऐसा करने वाले लोगों पर कोई एक्शन नहीं होता है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के साथ आप और आपकी फोर्स ने जो किया, मैं उसकी घोर निन्दा करता हूँ। वहां पर बच्चों, मां-बेटियों के साथ जिस तरह से व्यवहार हुआ है, वह ठीक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि हमें ताकत का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है, लेकिन वह ताकत ऐसी न हो कि वह इंसानियत को पार कर जाए। हम पकड़े गए पाकिस्तानी आतंकी के साथ कानून के हिसाब से व्यवहार करते हैं, लेकिन जो आदमी फोर्स के हाथ आ गया, उसके साथ हमारा यह व्यवहार ठीक व्यवहार नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के बंटवारे के 70 साल के बाद भी बंटवारा हमारा पीछा नहीं छोड़ रहा है। यह हमारा पीछा कर रहा है और वह हमारा इतना पीछा कर रहा है कि हमारे देश में आज ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि धर्म के आधार पर लोगों के मन बांटे जा रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि वहां पर जो हालात हैं और वहां पर जिस तरह से casualties हुई हैं, अगर हम दोनों तरफ की casualty को तोलेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि एक तरफ की casualty ज्यादा है। होता है, मैं मानता हूँ कि पत्थर है और परिस्थिति विकट हो जाती है और उसको इस तरह का काम करना पड़ता है, लेकिन आप यह जान लीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान बंदूक, ताकत और फौज से संभव नहीं है। इस समस्या का समाधान हमारे पुरखों ने भी किया है। हमारे पहले भी लोग थे। मैं अटल जी की सरकार में था, उस सरकार ने राजनीतिक तरीके

[श्री शरद यादव]
से इस समस्या का निदान करने का लगातार प्रयास किया, अनवरत प्रयास किया। वहां जाकर किया। आप गए हैं, लेकिन आपने जाकर कौन सा तरीका अपनाया है कि जब आपकी सरकार थी यानि एनडीए की सरकार थी, उस सरकार में और आपकी सरकार में इतना फर्क क्यों हो गया? यह फर्क कहां से आ गया?

आप दोनों मिले, ठीक हुआ, लेकिन एक बात जान लीजिए, मैं जानता हूँ, मुफ्ती साहब मेरे बहुत पुराने मित्र थे, मैं पार्टी का अध्यक्ष था। मैंने उनको उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से चुनाव लड़ाया था और वे जीत कर सदन में गए थे। जब आपके साथ उनका समझौता हुआ था, तब उन्होंने इस संबंध में मेरे साथ चर्चा की थी, लेकिन मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि क्या करें, क्या न करें। न उन्होंने मुझसे कहा और न मैंने उनसे कहा, लेकिन उनसे जो मेरी चार-पांच बार मुलाकात हुई, उन मुलाकातों में से एक मुलाकात में उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे रात में नींद नहीं आती है। उन्होंने इसके अलावा मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहा। आज वे हमारे बीच नहीं हैं। आपने रिश्ता तो बना लिया, लेकिन आपने आम सहमति से जो कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम बनाया, उसके अनुसार आप आगे नहीं बढ़े। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके बीच में समन्वय नहीं है, संतुलन नहीं है। आपने मर्यादा के भीतर जो एक कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम बनाया था, आप उसके अंतर्गत भी आगे नहीं बढ़े। कश्मीर के जो बच्चे बाहर रह रहे हैं, उनको वजीफे नहीं मिलते हैं। कश्मीर के बच्चों को शक की निगाह से देखा जाता है। हमें तो हिन्दुस्तान के चारों तरफ इस तरह का प्रचार करना चाहिए, जिससे हमारी जनता के मन में उनके प्रति प्रेम, ममता और मोहब्बत पैदा हो। अगर हम कश्मीर के लोगों का दिल नहीं जीतेंगे, तो सदन के माध्यम से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क को और हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता को निरंतर, अनवरत दिक्कत और दुःख में रहना पड़ेगा। पूरा देश दुःखी है। जो ठीक सोचने वाले लोग हैं, वे कश्मीर के हालात पर बहुत तकलीफ में हैं। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जब आपने मुझे फोन किया, तो एक तरह से मुझे इस पर बात करने के लिए मन ही नहीं था। मैं क्या कहूँ? इतनी बुरी स्थिति है कि मैं क्या कहूँ, क्या सुझाव दूँ? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके राजनीतिक हल के लिए ताकत चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहां सख्ती के साथ निपटना चाहिए, लेकिन हमको राजनीतिक रास्ता भी पकड़ना पड़ेगा। जब तक हमने वह राह नहीं पकड़ी तब तक कश्मीर को देश के अंदर रखने की मंजिल हमें प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए हमें वह राह पकड़नी होगी। वहां जो अलगाववादी लोग हैं, उनके बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या आप यहां के अखबार और यहां की मीडिया को समझा नहीं सकते? एक पागल आदमी है, जिसका नाम सईद या सैय्यद है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अपनी मर्यादा बनाकर रखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं, बाहर वाला भी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादवः बाहर वाला नहीं। यहां का पूरा मीडिया उस बेवकूफ आदमी को, उस बेहूदे आदमी को रोज दिखाता है। क्या आप उनको समझा नहीं सकते हैं? क्या आप देश के हित में उनको बुलाकर कह नहीं सकते हैं कि वे क्या तमाशा कर रहे हैं? उसकी गालियां, वह जो बुरी तरह से बोलता है, वह हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के समाज में तनाव बनाने का काम करता है। यहां आईएसआईएस किया जाता है। अजीब आदमी हो आप! हिन्दुस्तान में आईएस कहीं नहीं था, लेकिन दिन भर हम उसके बारे में सुनते रहते हैं। उसका युद्ध बाहर हो रहा है, उसके हमले बाहर हो

रहे हैं, कहीं अमेरिका में तो कहीं फ्रांस में, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का मीडिया यहां के किसान, यहां के मजदूर, यहां के दलित, यहां के बेकार और बेरोजगार नौजवानों की कोई खबर देने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन वह दुनिया भर की बकवास को यहां दिखाने का काम करता है। भाई, आपने हमें मर्यादा में रखा है, यह सदन मर्यादा में है। हम क़ानून के अंदर, रूल के अंदर मर्यादा में हैं, लेकिन इस देश की मीडिया पर कभी बहस करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे कि उसकी मर्यादा कायम होनी चाहिए या नहीं होनी चाहिए? यह जिस तरह से खुला और छुट्टा, यानी बाहर के बेहूदे और पागल लोग, जो मेंटली रूप से खराब हैं, जो धर्म के नाम पर अंधे हो चुके हैं, ऐसे लोगों का बयान हम यहां दिखा रहे हैं! सारे टीवी चैनल्स उनको दिखाते हैं। क्या इस बारे में मीडिया वालों को, टीवी वालों को बुलाकर नहीं कह सकते कि भाई, आप यह तमाशा यहां क्यों कर रहे हैं, यहां की जो परिस्थिति है, उसको क्यों बिगाड़ रहे हैं? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके कारण देश में परिस्थिति और ज्यादा बिगड़ रही है। आईएसआईएस का यहां कुछ नहीं था और न है, लेकिन कहीं एक आदमी या दो आदमी मिल जाते हैं, कहीं एक नकली लेटर डाल देते हैं, तो इस देश की मीडिया की बांछें खिल जाती हैं। अरे! आप देश की एकता चाहते हैं या तमाशा करना चाहते हैं? फिर उसे आप दिन भर दिखाते हैं। यहां आईएसआईएस नहीं है, आप बुलाना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां जिस तरह से चिन्ता व्यक्त की जाती है, जिस तरह के बयान दिए जाते हैं, वह चाहे मंत्रिमंडल, आपकी सरकार की तरफ से हो, चाहे मीडिया में हो या चाहे अपोजिशन की तरफ से जो बयान आते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि दुनिया के सारे मुल्कों में हिन्दुस्तान का जो मुसलमान है, उसका मन इस देश में रहने का है, उसका इस देश में मरने का, जीने का मन है, उसका यहां सब तरह से जीने का मन है, लेकिन आप जबर्दस्ती उस पर शक कर रहे हैं। आप एक बात जान लीजिए कि कश्मीर में जो अलगाववादी हैं, हमारी सरकार थी, उनके साथ बातचीत चल रही थी, क्यों बन्द हो गई? उनमें सब लोग गिलानी नहीं हैं। जो यासिन मलिक है, उसकी राजनीतिक लाइन अलग है। वह कश्मीर की आज़ादी चाहता है, जबकि गिलानी साहब पाकिस्तान की तरफ से बोलते रहते हैं। हुर्रियत के जो तीसरे महत्वपूर्ण आदमी हैं, वे मौलाना उमर हैं। ये तीनों आदमी हैं, जिनका वहां प्रभाव है। वहां की जनता में चाहे उनका प्रभाव अच्छा है या बुरा है, आपकी दृष्टि में वह खराब होगा, लेकिन मैं इतने बरस से यहां हूँ और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उनसे हमारी लगातार बात हुई है। आज उनसे बात क्यों बन्द हो रही है? हम इस बात पर क्यों अड़ गए? हम राजनीतिक समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं, तो वहां की जनता के मन को जीतने के लिए, उनके दिलों को जीतने के लिए हमारा जो राजनीतिक रास्ता है, उसे हम क्यों छोड़ते हैं? कभी चालू करते हैं, कभी बन्द करते हैं! यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि बंदूक, हथियार, फौज, आतंकवाद से आप समझौता नहीं करेंगे — ठीक बात है, लेकिन आतंकवाद से समझौता न करें, उसके साथ-साथ यह बात भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो आतंरिक सुरक्षा है, उसको भी मज़बूत करें। पचास हज़ार की फौज है और आपके यहां चार-पांच आदमी घुस जाते हैं। आप आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खूब मज़बूत करिए। आप सख्त रहिए, लेकिन सख्ती के साथ-साथ आप यह भी करिए कि राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों को भी देखिए। पंजाब हमसे अलग गया था। इसी तरह से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कितनी तरह की समस्याएं हमारे सामने आयीं, हमारे पुरखों ने उनका समाधान किया। कश्मीर की समस्या का भी समाधान हमें राजनैतिक तरीके से करना पड़ेगा। हर तरह के तबकों के साथ बात करके — उनकी राय हम नहीं बदल सकते, लेकिन उनके साथ बात करके हम शांति के साथ इस कश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ भी कभी बात करते हैं, कभी छोड़ देते हैं।

[श्री शरद यादव]

बात तो करनी चाहिए। इतने युद्ध होने के बाद भी — तीन-तीन, चार-चार युद्ध हमारे बीच हुए, लेकिन हमने बातचीत बंद नहीं की। बातचीत भी करनी चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर हमारी आंतरिक सुरक्षा को ताकत के साथ हमें मज़बूत करना चाहिए। यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है, इस बात को आप जान लीजिए। एक दौर था, जब हमारी फौज traditional war में जीत जाती थी, लेकिन आज वैसी हालत नहीं है। आज उधर भी मानवता के विध्वंस के हथियार बन गए हैं और हमने भी बना लिए हैं। अब हम लोग उन्हें तकिए के नीचे रखे हुए हैं। अब युद्ध नहीं हो सकता। पहले हो जाता था, हम जीत जाते थे, हम दस पर नब्बे थे, लेकिन हमने खुद ही ऐसी राह पकड़ी, ऐसा रास्ता पकड़ा कि युद्ध का रास्ता अब नहीं बन सकता। आज बराबर पर खड़ा कर दिया है, लेकिन अब छोड़िए, जो हो गया, हो गया, जो बीत गया, बीत गया, लेकिन आगे के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजनैतिक रास्ता और राह भी पकड़िए, पूरा देश आपके साथ है। जो मैं बोल रहा हूं, तकलीफ के साथ जो बोल रहा हूं, उसमें कुछ बातें आपकी राय से अलग जा रही होगी, लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश की जनता और हम देश की सरकार के साथ नहीं हैं। हम पूरी तरह से आपके साथ हैं, पूरी ताकत से आपके साथ हैं। कश्मीर से जो मोहब्बत पूरे देश की है, उसमें हम सब लोग शरीक़ हैं। इन्हें बातों के साथ मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया को भी शुरू करिए और किसी चीज़ पर मत अड़िए। यह बहुत बड़ा देश है, इसका बहुत बड़ा दिल है इसलिए आप छोटा दिल मत करिए।

अंत में, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हम शांत तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान चला दें तो मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान पाकिस्तान नहीं रहेगा। वह अपने ही बोझ से दबकर टूट जाएगा, लेकिन हम लोग रोज़ उसे इकट्ठा करते हैं, हम लोग रोज़ाना उनको इस तरीके से इकट्ठा कर देते हैं, नहीं तो वहां इतना अंतर्विरोध है, वहां इतनी परिस्थिति खराब है, लेकिन उस खराब परिस्थिति को हम यहां से कश्मीर के मामले में, अन्य मामलें में, आईएसआईएस के नाम पर रोज़ उनको सचेत कर देते हैं, रोज़ उन्हें इकट्ठा कर देते हैं। इन्हें बातों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि आज कश्मीर के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, इसलिए मैं भी हिन्दुस्तानी में ही बोलने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री शरद यादवः आप हमेशा हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः महोदय, मैं बहुत दर्द भरे दिल से बोल रहा हूं। सबसे पहले तो हमारी सहानुभूति उन परिवारों के लिए है, जिनके निर्दोष नौजवान मारे गए। सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार ही 34 नौजवान मारे गए और एक पुलिसकर्मी मारा गया। यह साबित करता है कि किस तरीके से इस पूरे टकराव में कितनी excessive force का इस्तेमाल किया गया। 1,400 से ज्यादा नौजवान घायल हैं। कई ऐसे लोग घायल हैं, जिनकी आंखों का vision वापस आएगा या नहीं, इस बात का कुछ पता नहीं है। इस तरीके के pellets का इस्तेमाल करना, इसके बारे में मैं बाद में आऊंगा कि सरकार ने किस रास्ते को अपनाया, यह हमारे हिसाब से गलत किया गया है। वहां पर अब तीन और कम्पनियों को गृह मंत्री और सरकार भेज रहे हैं। वहां पर डॉक्टर्स चाहिए, वहां पर यह चाहिए कि घायल हुए नौजवानों को इलाज मिले। हमारा सरकार से आग्रह है कि आप उस काम को भी साथ-साथ करिए।

असली समस्या क्या है? सर, समस्या यही है कि जिस तरीके से excessive force का इस्तेमाल किया गया, जिस तरीके से नौजवानों को वहां पर मारा गया, जिस तरीके से हिंसा का वातावरण वहां पर बढ़ रहा है, उसको हमें काबू में लाना है। हमने कई सारे सुझाव दिए हैं। इतिहास के बारे में बहुत सारी टिप्पणियां हमने सुनें और इस इतिहास को हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। हम लोग कई अवसरों पर इसके बारे में चर्चा करते रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ तीन जंग हो चुकी हैं। आज भी हमने लीडर ऑफ द हाउस को सुना, वे कह रहे थे कि यह सब पाकिस्तान की साजिश है। पाकिस्तान की साजिश होगी, जरूर होगी कोई इससे इन्कार नहीं करेगा, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हमारा क्या फर्ज बनता है। अपने देश का नक्शा देखो, तो कश्मीर की घाटी देश के सिर पर ताज के रूप में बैठी है। जब तक शरीर को नहीं सम्भालेंगे, तब तक यह ताज सम्भाला नहीं जाएगा। देश के एक प्रधान मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर हमारे भारत का एक अटूट अंग है। अपनी एक अंगुली में भी चोट लगती है, तो उसका दर्द शरीर को महसूस होता है। क्या घाटी के अंदर जो चोट लगी है या चोट लग रही है, उस चोट को महसूस किया जा रहा है या नहीं किया जा रहा है? गृह मंत्री महोदय, सवाल यह है कि वहां पर नाराजगी क्यों है? उसकी जड़ में पहुंचने की जगह आप सिर्फ यह कह दें कि पाकिस्तान यह सब करवा रहा है और इस वजह से यह सब हो रहा है, यह हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वहां पर जो नौजवानों का असंतोष है, उस असंतोष को हल करने की कोशिश कीजिए। यह असंतोष क्या है? आपने बहुत सारे वायदे किए, डेवलपमेंट का वायदा किया, एक सीज़न बहुत अच्छा टूरिज्म का हो गया, तो आप समझ रहे हो कि समस्या हल हो गयी। रेलवे लाइन का वायदा कर दिया, पता नहीं आपने कितने-कितने वायदे कर दिए, उनमें से हम कितने वायदे लागू कर पाए हैं? वहां पर नौजवानों के भविष्य के लिए क्या रास्ता है? जब तक इन सवालों के ऊपर, इन समस्याओं के ऊपर, आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक ये समस्याएं अपने आप एक लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की समस्या के रूप में सामने आएंगी और आप इनको कभी हल नहीं कर पाएंगे। मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि यह सिर्फ पाकिस्तान का किया हुआ है या अभी जो घाटी में हो रहा है, वह भारत और अलगाववादियों के बीच में एक जंग है। अगर अलगाववादियों और भारत के बीच में जंग है, तो इसके अंदर कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए पूरा सदन, सभी राजनैतिक पार्टियां, हम सब साथ हैं और एक ही आवाज़ में बोलेंगे, लेकिन क्या यही असलियत है?

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने हमसे टेलिफोन पर बात की और हमसे सुझाव मांगे, तो हम आपसे यही कहना चाह रहे थे कि आप राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया शुरू कीजिए। यही राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया थी, जो पहले प्रधान मंत्रियों ने शुरू की थी। नरसिम्हा राव साहब के जमाने में यही थी और उन्होंने कहा कि under the Constitution of India, sky is the limit for autonomy. उसका क्या हुआ? क्या आप धारा 370 को खत्म करना चाहेंगे? श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने अटूट अंग की बात कही और इंसानियत की भावना से इस समस्या का हल करने की बात कही। कहां गई वह इंसानियत की भावना? पहले भी जब ऐसी समस्याएं आयीं, जब 120 लोग मारे गए थे, यह मैं 2010 की बात कह रहा हूं, उस जमाने के गृह मंत्री, जिनका आज हमने शपथ ग्रहण करने पर स्वागत किया, जो इस सदन में वापस आए हैं, उन गृह मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक डेलिगेशन गया, उसमें हम भी शामिल थे, उसमें लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी शामिल थे, हम सब लोग कश्मीर गए थे। हमारे कहने पर, उन गृह मंत्री के जमाने में, उन्होंने हमारी बात को माना और हम अलगाववादियों के नेताओं से मिले और नेताओं से मिलने के बाद वहां पर

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

वातावरण बदला, हालांकि उस जमाने के गृह मंत्री साहब मान नहीं रहे थे, लेकिन अंततः उन्होंने अनुमति दी और हम उनसे मिले। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि उसकी वजह से हालत सुधर गए, लेकिन आप कुछ तो प्रयास करिए, एक राजनैतिक प्रयास करके वहां की समस्याओं को समझिए और उनको सुलझाने की कोशिश करिए। आप इसको सिर्फ एक जंग के रूप में देखेंगे, तो आप इसको सम्भाल नहीं पाएंगे। यह सिर्फ सरकार की ही बात नहीं है, हम भी नहीं सम्भाल पाएंगे। अभी जो बात शरद जी ने कही है, यह बिल्कुल सही है। आज पाकिस्तान हर बात में कहता है कि भारत सरकार की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है और हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो होना है, आप उसे कूटनीति के आधार पर करिए, लेकिन यह कूटनीति क्या है, blow hot, blow cold. कभी हमारे पास 56 इंच की छाती है, कभी हम बिरयानी खाने के लिए उनके जन्म-दिन पर हवाई जहाज से उतर जाते हैं। ये blow hot, blow cold क्या है? यह पाकिस्तान की समस्या है, आप इसे तय करिए। आप हमें बताइए, हम देश के हित में सब लोग साथ हैं, आप यह याद रखिए। हम आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए कई बार बोल चुके हैं और आज भी कह रहे हैं। उसके अंदर कोई संकोच नहीं है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि समस्या के हल के लिए आप वहां किस तरीके से गए? जब उन डेलिगेशनों में गए, उससे पहले शिवराज पाटिल साहब के जमाने में एक डेलिगेशन गया। उसके बाद बीजेपी सहित सब दलों ने मिलकर सिफारिश की थी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को कि गोली का इस्तेमाल मत करो, आप water cannon, rubber bullets आदि का इस्तेमाल करिए। वह होम मिनिस्ट्री की सिफारिश थी, लेकिन वह कहां गई? वह सिफारिश लागू क्यों नहीं हो रही है? हम यही जानना चाहते हैं कि हर चीज के लिए अगर गोली चलेगी, तो किस तरीके के काम चलेगा? इंसानियत के आधार पर दिल जीतने की बात कही गई है, अगर वह दिल जीतने की बात कही गई, तो याद रखना होगा, कश्मीरियत को जो न सिर्फ एक खूबी है, लेकिन इस मुल्क के सिविलाइजेशन के विकास में उसका पूरा कंट्रिब्यूशन रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आप याद करिए। एक dilapidated एक इमारत थी, जिसको कुछ सदियों पहले दारा शिकोह ने बनाया था। इसको 'परी महल' कहते हैं। शायद डॉक्टर साहब को याद होगा, उस जमाने में इनका वहां राज था। अच्छा, यह 'परी महल' आपके घर के सामने ही है। उस जमाने में दारा शिकोह ने 'परी महल' बनवाते हुए हर मजहब के लोगों से कहा था कि आपके मजहबों के बीच में जो लड़ाइयां हैं, आप उनको अवाम के बीच में मत ले जाइए, आप उन लड़ाइयों को इस 'परी महल' में ले जाइए, हम बैठकर उनको सुलझाने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन आप अवाम को मत लड़ाइए। यह बात कही गई और वहीं से इन चर्चाओं के चलते-चलते उन्होंने एक छोटा-सा दस्तावेज लिखा, जिसका नाम था गजमा— उल-बहरीन यानी इस्लामिक सूफीइज्म और वेदांता, इन दोनों के बीच में जो मिलन है, जो एक ही सवाल और एक ही समस्या को खोज रहे हैं, अपने-अपने रास्तों से इस तरीके के मिलन की वह बात है, कश्मीरियत का असली वजूद। हमें उसे समझकर, उसके आधार पर काम करना है। इसके बिना अपने मुल्क के लिए जो फायदा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। अब हम इसको सिर्फ एक जंग के रूप में देख रहे हैं। इसलिए सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि आप यहां पर फौरन एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाइए, जम्मू और कश्मीर में आप भी सरकार में हैं। आपके साथ मिलकर पीडीपी सरकार में हैं, वहां पर पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस इनिशिएट करिए। जिन लोगों से बातचीत करनी है,

उनसे बातचीत की शुरूआत करिए। उस बातचीत के चलते यदि कोई अड़चन आई तो आप हमें बताइए, हम सब उसको सुलझाने में आपके साथ रहेंगे, लेकिन बिना राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया के इसका समाधान नहीं है। यह जो excessive use force का हुआ है, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आप आइडेंटिफाई करिए कि उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई हो। आप यह राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया शुरू करिए और जैसा कि लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा है, हम सब मिलकर एक ही आवाज से बोलें। जरूर, हम सब मिलकर एक ही आवाज से बोलेंगे, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि वह आवाज सरकार की भी हो। अगर सरकार सिर्फ इसे जंग के रूप में देखेगी और गोली-बारी करेगी और हम इंसानियत की बात करें, जिसका वाजपेयी साहब ने इस्तेमाल किया था, उस इंसानियत के नाम पर हम बोलते रहें, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। आज जो पाकिस्तान के साथ hyphenated existence की सोच है, इसको बंद करिए। दुनिया में यह हो गया है, आपकी सरकार आने के बाद इंडो-पाक, इंडो-पाक। इंडिया क्या है, अपनी हैसियत है। अब आप hyphenated existence को छोड़िए और हम अपनी समस्याओं को खुद हल करें। शरद जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि हम अपनी समस्याओं को दुरुस्त करें। पाकिस्तान में जो भी हो रहा है और हमारी वजह से उन्हें जो आज ताकत मिल रही है, वह ताकत उन्हें नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए हम यह नहीं मानते कि आज जो घाटी में हो रहा है, जिससे वहां के नौजवान उत्तेजित हैं, आंदोलनरत हैं, उनके ऊपर गोलीबारी हुई, वे सब अलगाववादी हैं। उसमें अलगाववादियों का रोल जरूर हो सकता है, लेकिन अब यह कहना कि ये सब नौजवान अलगाववादी हैं और इनके ऊपर सख्त कार्यवाही के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है, इसे हम मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हम इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि आप वहां पर राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया को फौरन शुरू कीजिए। इसे डिले मत कीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी कल ही हमें ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में बताएं कि हम सब मिलकर इस समस्या को सुलझाने की कोशिश कैसे करें। यही एक माध्यम है। आप ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाइए। उसमें आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात पर चर्चा कराइए। आप वहां पर भी और यहां पर भी सरकार में हैं और आप ही कहते आए हैं कि राज्यों में और केंद्र में सरकार उसी पार्टी की होगी, तो हम बड़ी सहूलियत के साथ आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। हमारा भी आपसे यही आग्रह है कि आप आगे बढ़ें। आप वहां पर और यहां पर भी सरकार में हैं। आप एक राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया शुरू कीजिए और इस के साथ हम आगे विचार कर सकते हैं। अगर वहां डेलीगेशन भेजने की जरूरत होगी तो यह बात आपके assessment के आधार पर होगी, लेकिन आप यह प्रक्रिया फौरन शुरू कीजिए।

आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज इस सदन से यह मैसेज जाए कि कश्मीर भारत का अटूट अंग है। वहां पर चोट लगी है, लोगों में उसका दर्द है, वह दर्द पूरे शरीर को महसूस हो रहा है और उसका इलाज यह पूरा शरीर मिलकर करेगा, यह मुल्क मिलकर करेगा, जो हिन्दुस्तान है। यह संदेश आज कश्मीर और कश्मीर के आवाम को भेजने की जरूरत है। यही हमारा आपसे आग्रह है। इसलिए आप राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया शुरू करें और ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाकर यहां पर और वहां पर सभी लोगों से बातचीत शुरू करें। यह रास्ता अपनाइए और वहां जो हिंसा हुई, जो excessism हुआ, उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही कीजिए, यही हमारा आपसे आग्रह है, धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने की अनुमित देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। जैसा कि सर्वविदित है कि आतंकी बुरहान वानी के सुरक्षा बलों के हाथों मुठभेड़ में मारे जाने के बाद जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य के कश्मीर घाटी क्षेत्र में व्यापक हिंसा भड़की है, जिस में जान-माल का भारी नुकसान हुआ है। यह अत्यंत ही

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

दुःखद है। उन परिवारों के प्रति हमारी पार्टी दुख और संवेदना व्यक्त करती है, परंतु आज हमारी पार्टी बीएसपी का यह मानना है कि इस समय जबकि इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, तो सभी पार्टियों को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर एक बात रखनी चाहिए जोकि देश हित में हो और सब के हित में हो। महोदय, मेरा और हमारी पार्टी का ऐसा मानना है कि आज इस हिंसा की वजह से जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस स्थिति की वजह से स्वाभाविक तौर पर जम्मू कश्मीर में पीडीपी व भाजपा की गठबंधन सरकार के साथ-साथ केंद्र की भाजपा सरकार भी, हम सभी की तरह काफी चिंतित है और वह बिगड़ते हुए हालात को ठीक करने की कोशिश में लगी हुई है। वह स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने का प्रयास भी कर रही है। प्रधान मंत्री स्तर पर स्थिति की समीक्षा कर के स्थिति का संपूर्ण आकलन करने की भी एक अच्छी कोशिश है। यह प्रयास स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने में सहायक हो सकता है, ऐसा हमारी पार्टी का मानना है। साथ ही राज्य सरकार को वहां के हालात को काबू करने व केंद्र द्वारा राज्य सरकार को पूरी छूट देने व उन्हें हरसंभव सहायता का आश्वासन देना भी एक सही कदम कहा जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही कश्मीर घाटी के लोगों से शांति व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की अपील पर, अब वहां के लोगों की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वे भी संयम बरतें और अमन-चैन की बहाली में मदद करें। यह उनके अपने हित में भी है और देश हित में भी है। इतना ही नहीं, सुरक्षा बलों को भी संयम बरतने की जरूरत है और केंद्र सरकार की इस ओर की गई पहल हालात को बेहतर बनाने में काफी सहायक को सकती है। हमारी पार्टी का ऐसा मानना है और हमारी पार्टी आशा करती है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार व केंद्र सरकार के संयुक्त प्रयासों से कश्मीर घाटी की स्थिति तेजी से सामान्य होगी और अमरनाथ यात्रा भी समय पर, सकुशल समाप्त हो जाएगी। इसके साथ ही जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार व केंद्र सरकार को इस बात पर गंभीरतापूर्वक व ईमानदारी से गौर करना चाहिए कि आतंकी बुरहान वानी की मौत के बाद कश्मीर घाटी के हालात इतने ज्यादा क्यों बिगड़े और बेकाबू क्यों हो गए? वहां कफ्यू लगाने के बावजूद भी स्थानीय लोग बाहर निकलकर सुरक्षा बलों से संघर्ष व पत्थरबाजी आदि करते रहे और कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार को आंतरिक मामलों के साथ-साथ इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान की गतिविधियों पर भी अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए और उस पर एक कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह सभी जानते हैं कि भारत को बदनाम करने के लिए और यहां के हालात, खास तौर से कश्मीर घाटी के हालात बिगाड़ने के मामले में पाकिस्तान की सरकार कभी भी पीछे रहने वाली नहीं है।

अंत में, हमारी पार्टी आशा व्यक्त करती है कि कश्मीर घाटी में शांति बहाली के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर व केंद्र की सरकार आपस में मिल-जुलकर सही दिशा में काम करेंगी और इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होने देने के लिए हर तरह के सकारात्मक कदम भी जरूर उठाएंगी।

इसके साथ ही इन दोनों ही सरकारों को, कश्मीर घाटी की जनता से खासकर संवाद पैदा करना चाहिए और संवाद पैदा करके उनमें और ज्यादा विश्वास की बहाली करनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि पूरे सदन को, पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा, इस हाउस के द्वारा वहां की जनता से एक आग्रह, एक रिज़ॉल्यूशन पास करके यह अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि वे अपनी हिंसा, जो चल रही है, उसको रोक कर वहां के हालातों को सामान्य बनाने का कार्य करें। यह सभी के हित में होगा। मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, आज हम लोग इस सदन में एक बहुत गंभीर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं शुरूआत में ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस संकट की घड़ी में, इस समस्या को निपटाने के लिए हम सारे देशवासी एक हैं, सभी राजनीतिक दल एक हैं। यह जो संदेश है और इस सदन से हमारे सभी माननीय नेताओं ने जो बात कही है, मैं भी अपने आपको उससे सम्बद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज तक कश्मीर में कई बार ऐसी उथल-पुथल हुई है, लेकिन जो एक परंपरागत अलगाववाद की बात करने वाले लोग थे, हुर्रियत की बात करने वाले लोग थे, चाहे वह यासिन मलिक हों, चाहे गिलानी साहब हों, चाहे लोन साहब हों, ये सभी नाम, जिन्हें हम परंपरागत रूप में सुनते आए हैं, इन्होंने हमेशा एक अलग तरीके से कश्मीरियत की बात कही। इन्होंने वहां की बात को हमेशा अपने तरीके से देश और दुनिया के सामने रखने की कोशिश की। इन्होंने कभी चर्चा के माध्यम से, कभी हिंसा के माध्यम से अपनी कोशिशें कीं और हम सभी इससे वाकिफ़ हैं, लेकिन इस बार जो परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है, 1990 के दशक के बाद अब जो परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है, उसमें फर्क क्या है? इसमें फर्क यह है कि अलगाववादी या हुर्रियत के जो नेता थे, उनसे हट कर अलगाववाद का यह सारा नेतृत्व एक 22 साल के या नौजवानों के हाथों में जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हम सब लोगों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चिंता और सोचने की बात है, क्योंकि आज दुनिया में जो परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है, आज चाहे तुर्की में जो हुआ, चाहे फ्रांस में हुआ, बेल्जियम में हुआ, अलग-अलग देशों में अभी पिछले कुछ महीनों में हम लोगों ने जो परिस्थिति देखी, उससे यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि पूरे विश्व में आज आतंकवाद को एक अलग दिशा, एक नई दिशा दी जा रही है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि उस दिशा का कुछ हिस्सा हमारी ओर भी कश्मीर के माध्यम से हमारे देश में लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसलिए जहां हमारे सामने निरंतर कश्मीर का सवाल रहा है, देश के सामने रहा है, अलग-अलग सरकारें रही हैं, कभी कुछ हद तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई, तो कभी कुछ अपयश भी मिला, लेकिन कुल मिला कर सारे देश ने इस समस्या को निपटाने की कोशिश की। पिछले 15 साल में कम से कम, मैं उसके बहुत पहले की बात नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन पिछले 15 साल में स्थिति कभी सामान्य-असामान्य होते हुए भी एक तरह से एकदम बहुत ज्यादा चिंताजनक नहीं रही, जो अचानक इन पिछले कुछ दिनों की वारदातों में हम लोगों को देखने को मिल रही है। इसमें मैं किसी सरकार के प्रति या किसी व्यक्ति के ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं डालना चाहूँगा। मैं केवल यही कहूँगा कि एक राष्ट्र के तौर पर इस समस्या को हम किस तरह से एक तौर-तरीके से निपटा सकें, इसके लिए हम लोगों को मिल-जुल कर कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

पिछले कुछ दिनों में पाकिस्तान के भी बयान आए, वहां के प्रधान मंत्री के बयान आए, वहां के जो भी अधिकृत वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं, उनके बयान आए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये चिंताजनक बयान हैं। एक ओर जब हम पाकिस्तान के साथ हमेशा एक चर्चा का माध्यम बनाए रखते हैं, विशेष कर आपकी सरकार ने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पाकिस्तान को अपने एजेंडे में सर्वप्रिय रख कर पाकिस्तान से सामान्य स्थिति बनाने के लिए और पाकिस्तान के माध्यम से कश्मीर की स्थिति को भी नियंत्रण में रखने की कोशिश की है, वहीं पिछले दिनों जो भी कुछ घटनाएँ घटी हैं, पाकिस्तान ने सीधी-सीधी तरह से उन घटनाओं के साथ अपने आपको जोड़ने का काम किया है। इससे हमारे मन में यह शंका निश्चित तौर पर पैदा होती है कि कहीं पाकिस्तान भी इसमें शामिल तो नहीं है! इसलिए आपको इस स्थिति को एक बहुत अलग तरीके से देखना होगा। यह केवल एक लोकल लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिचुएशन नहीं है, यह केवल लोकल कश्मीरियत का इश्यू है, वैसा

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

4.00 P.M.

ही नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें कहीं बाहर की शक्तियां भी शामिल हैं। विशेषकर पाकिस्तान का इसमें किस हद तक involvement है, यह देखना जरूरी है, क्योंकि आप लोग, जो सरकार में रहे हैं, उन सबको मालूम है, देशवासियों को भी मालूम है कि basically पाकिस्तान ने भारत का विरोध किया है और उसने भारत से लड़ाई या संघर्ष की बात कही है। कभी-कभी पाकिस्तान संगठित रहता है, वरना उसके ही इतने मतभेद हैं, उसकी परेशानियां इतनी हैं! They have so many problems within themselves that one of the reasons they want to target India is the Army itself. The existence of the Pakistani Army is basically to keep a fight with India alive. जिस दिन पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में अमन-चैन हो गया, उस दिन वहां की फौज क्या करेगी, यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है और हम सब लोग इसे जानते हैं। इसीलिए आज किसी न किसी तरीके से पाकिस्तान का इसमें involvement है, इस बात को हम नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हर चीज को आज उसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में न देखते हुए पहले हम स्थिति को अपने देश में कैसे सामान्य कर सकते हैं, इसे देखना जरूरी है। वहां पर लोगों को जो घाव लगे हैं, आज वहां के नौजवान जो इतने उत्तेजित हुए हैं, वहां की जनता आज दस-दस दिन के करफ्यू के बाद भी इसका मुकाबला कर रही है, तो यह हम सब लोगों के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है कि आज हम स्थिति को पहले देश के भीतर सामान्य करें। आज मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आपकी सरकार आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमेशा कश्मीर के लिए एक economic package के लिए, कश्मीर का विकास हो, कश्मीर में नौजवानों के हाथों को काम मिले, उनको एक अच्छा भविष्य मिले, इसके बारे में हमेशा बात की है। वह अच्छी बात है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन दो साल के पश्चात् आपको यह समीक्षा करनी भी जरूरी होगी कि हमने अपने उद्देश्य को कितना हासिल किया है? वहां पर हम कितना इकोनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट कर पाए हैं, इस सवाल पर भी निश्चित रूप से सोचना होगा। 90 के दशक में, जब वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा आतंकवाद था, तो भी वहां के हर व्यक्ति के मन में यह नहीं था कि मुझे भारत से अलग होना है। कुछ अलगाववादी लोगों के मन में जरूर यह होगा, लेकिन तब भी वहां पर अमरनाथ यात्रा होती थी, कभी भी अमरनाथ यात्रा पर किसी ने हमला नहीं किया था, इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि कश्मीर में कोई हिन्दू-मुस्लिम का सवाल है। कश्मीर की समस्या अलग है, कश्मीरियत की अलग एक भावना है, लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि किस तरह से हम कश्मीर की घाटी में economic development करें। इसका फायदा निश्चित रूप से वहां के नौजवानों को मिलेगा। आज चाहे मुम्बई में हों, दिल्ली में हों या कहीं और हों, कश्मीरी नौजवान हर जगह पर मौजूद हैं। So many Kashmiris are here. They are working all over the country. They are in good positions. They are very patriotic. They are very hard working. They are very honest and they are very sincere. मगर जब तक इतनी बड़ी संख्या में उपस्थित हमारे देश के नौजवानों को, जो कश्मीर में भी हैं और अन्य स्थानों पर भी हैं और जो unemployed हैं, जब तक हम उनको डायरेक्शन नहीं देंगे, तब तक इस तरह की समस्याएं बनी रहेंगी। विशेषकर कश्मीर में there is no economic activity. Virtually, वहां टूरिज्म के अलावा और कोई काम नहीं है। टूरिज्म के माध्यम से पिछले कुछ दिनों में कश्मीर में बहुत डेवलपमेंट भी हुआ है। हम खुद वहां जाते हैं, वहां नये-नये होटल खुले हैं, नये-नये टूरिज्म के स्थान बने हैं, लेकिन अचानक

यह घटना होने के बाद पिछले 15 सालों से लगातार जो सुधार होता आया है, we have turned the clock back. इस मामले में सरकार के ऊपर कोई आरोप या प्रत्यारोप नहीं लगाते हुए, मैं केवल यही कहूंगा कि हमें स्थिति को जल्द से जल्द सामान्य बना देना चाहिए। 15-20 सालों में हमने जो कुछ एचीव किया है, जो फायदा प्राप्त किया है, कहीं वह सब हमारे हाथ से चला न जाए। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस मामले में किसी भी राजनीति से हटकर सारा सदन और सारे देश के लोग आपके साथ इस प्रयास में जुड़े रहेंगे और साथ ही मुझे यह विश्वास भी है कि आप इस स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने में सफल होंगे। मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं।

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement. I have to inform the Members that the hon. Chairman had received a letter dated 18th of July, 2016 from Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, a Nominated Member, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Chairman has accepted his resignation with effect from 18th of July, 2016.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

Situation arising out of the recent incidents of violence and turmoil in Kashmir Valley resulting in huge loss of lives and property

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Kashmir is in danger, spinning out of control and the Valley, in the recent history, has not come across such an upsurge.

The wounded psyche has to be understood sensitively and the Government must keep in mind and understand the fact that the alienation and the disaffections in the minds of the people in Kashmir cannot be removed by bullets and police measures.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair.*]

Sir, Kashmir is an integral part of India, and, our Constitution under Article 370 has provided special status to Kashmir. I should say, Sir, at this juncture, that it was Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar from Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, who was the Minister without portfolio in the first Union Cabinet, former Diwan to Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir and a Member of the Constituent Assembly, who was the Chief Architect of Article 370.

Sir, this special status has to be protected and ensured so that the identity and culture of the Kashmiri people is safeguarded. The BJP, which is a part of the

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

coalition Government in Jammu and Kashmir, has now and then expressed their intention to withdraw the special status provided to Kashmir under Article 370. Sir, we have to re-assure in this situation that no force on the earth can take away the special status provided to Kashmir. Sir, the unrest in Kashmir is not just a law and order situation. Being a democratic country, we have to seek political approach. Even in 1947, during the partition, when there were communal riots in the Eastern and Western Frontiers, there was not even one communal riot in Kashmir. Even Mahatma Gandhiji said that breeze was blowing from Kashmir to other parts of the country. So, Sir, mere power flowing out of the guns cannot be a complete or adequate solution. What we need is a healing touch. Political process must start. Even Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee initiated to hold talks with Kashmir. It is not only within the framework of the Constitution, it should also be within the framework of humanity. So, Sir, winning the hearts and minds of the people in Kashmir is the foremost agenda of the Government, and we, the whole of India, which owes a lot to Kashmir or to the people there, again share their agony and pain. Again we say that it is a doable exercise. Kindly don't resort to force. You ensure that and the security forces must be instructed very clearly that force is not exercised on civilians and unarmed people. Force must be the last resort. Only a statesman approach is the need of the hour. So, political process must start. We have to win the hearts and the minds of the people in Kashmir. We are all with the people of Kashmir. So, Sir, we share their agony and pain. Kindly bring a solution at the earliest. Thank you very much.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, somebody described me, I think it was Somnath *da*, as a witness to history. I have spent seventy years watching, participating and witnessing development in Jammu and Kashmir, and I find it difficult on this occasion to find adequate words to express my grief and anguish at what is happening there. जैसे बहादुर शाह ज़फर का शेर है —

"बात करनी मुझे मुश्किल कभी ऐसी तो न थी,
जैसी अब है तेरी महिफल कभी ऐसी तो न थी।"

This time there has been an unprecedented outburst of frustration, of rage and of anguish. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, in his effective opening speech, has made many points which I do not want to reiterate. He has mentioned several factors that had been responsible over the years and the decades to build up this sort of resentment. But what has happened there are grievous deaths and injuries to hundreds of people. They are all citizens. If young people, young citizens, are blinded, we have to have some compassion and understanding. Whenever there is a small accident, two or

three people die, we get up and say how sorry we are! We send our condolences. What about the recent happenings in Kashmir? Is the nation awake and aware of the immensity of what is happening there and of the depths of the frustration and pain of the people? We have got to share that pain. If we say that they are a part of India, then India has got to share the pain and the frustration and the rage that is there, and try and see what can be done to look into the matter.

The LoP talked of the use of 'disproportionate force'. If that has, in fact, happened, *Mantriji*, it should be inquired into because that is also not acceptable. Sometimes force has to be used, but disproportionate force is surely something which cannot be condoned. So, that has to be looked into. And, as I said, this time the youth particularly and the intelligentsia in the Valley are alienated. The Press has stopped printing; the newspapers are not coming out any longer. There has been a curfew for ten days. Can you imagine what it would be like to live for ten days without being able to go out of one's house even to get medicines or to get essential commodities! And it is going on. Marriages have been put off; apart from marriages, even funerals. The whole situation has become such that the entire Valley is in the grip of some kind of a terrible crisis. And I am not sure whether you fully understand or appreciate the depth of the whole affair. I know Pakistan will obviously fan the flames. पाकिस्तान ने तो शुरू से ही किया है, 1947 से ही। Even before my father signed the Instrument of Accession. Even before that, Pakistan had intervened with the tribal invasion in October 1947. And it will continue to do it. It has done that all through these years. But simply to blame everything on the foreign hand, I would submit to this hon. House, is being unrealistic. We have to accept that we are facing a serious problem of trust, of credibility in the Valley. It is a very serious problem. And this problem has to be tackled. And we have to look within. आत्मनिरीक्षण करना भी बड़ा आवश्यक होता है। हम दूसरे पर आरोप तो लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन आत्मनिरीक्षण करें, बैठ कर सोचें कि क्या कारण है। हमारा देश 'सत्यमेव जयते' पर निर्धारित है। यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय वाक्य है।

"सत्यमेव जयते नानृतं सत्येन पंथा विततो देवयानः।
येनाक्रमन्त्यृषयो ह्याप्तकामा यत्र सत्सत्यस्य परमं निधानम।।"

अगर हमारा देश 'सत्यमेव जयते' पर निर्धारित है, तो हमें सत्य कभी-कभी कड़वा सत्य भी लगता है, सत्य हमेशा मीठा नहीं होता है। It is not just the comfortable truth. Sometimes we have to face uncomfortable situation. And we are facing that today.

There is only one way we can face it. You can't face it with a war with Pakistan. You cannot face it with the gun. You have got to face it with dialogue. In a democracy, the only way you can get over the most difficult of problems is

[Shri Karan Singh]

through dialogue. But it must be a dialogue that cuts across all barriers, and it has to be with all stakeholders. Remember, there are stakeholders not just in Kashmir. There are stakeholders in Jammu and Ladakh also. The name of the State is not Kashmir. The name of the State is Jammu and Kashmir. It is the State which my forefathers created and for which my father signed the Instrument of Accession. It is not only the Kashmir Valley. Kashmir Valley is an important part of it. But there are stakeholders in Jammu. There are stakeholders in Kashmir. Within the Valley, there are mainstream political parties, there are regional parties and there are even separatist parties. And you must talk to them. Without talking, how can you come to any kind of conclusion?

To say that we are not going to talk to them is not the way. Even Mao Tse-tung said, "Ta Ta, Tan Tan." It means, "fight fight, talk talk." You must continue talking. Even at the height of the Second World War, Germany and Britain were talking. We are not going to talk to Pakistan. We are not going to talk to separatists. We are not going to do this. That is not the way to tackle it. We are a great country with a large heart and a great history. You have got to have this dialogue. Over the years, there have been many attempts. I would draw particularly Raj Nath Singhji's attention to this कि कितने हुए। There have been Round Table Conferences. There have been interlocutors. There have been series of attempts. But what happened? They were never followed up. एक बात चलती है, बात होती है, लेकिन वह हवा में रह जाती है। Nobody follows it up. Do we have now the political will? And I am not talking in terms of a party. It is not a party affair. We are not looking at it in a partisan manner. This is a national crisis. It is a national challenge. Do we have the political will now? Can the Congress Party, the BJP and all the other political parties, whether socialist or regional, help?

I am not sure whether a Parliamentary Delegation by itself will really be very helpful. क्योंकि सब जाएँगे, अलग-अलग 15-20 या 30 पार्टीज़ हो जाएँगी और फिर अपनी-अपनी बात करेंगी। I think you need to have an Empowered Group of two or three people who will really follow this up seriously and take it to some logical conclusion. There are many ideas. We all have many ideas. I can talk for hours on what can be done. But is there anybody who is listening? I must admit, when we were in power for ten years, we, the Congress Party, had many initiatives. But nothing happened ultimately. We are frozen with a status quo today which is really not acceptable either to the Valley or to Jammu or to Ladakh. Everybody is dissatisfied in the State. You go to Jammu, you will find the same thing. Ghulam Nabiji knows about it. The youths come and ask, "What are we going to do because we are uneducated?" You go to Ladakh. They have got their own problems. We have got to do something serious

about it. If you really want to avoid this situation in future and if you want to calm the situation down now, which is still going to be very difficult, you have to break away from the old mould thinking and got to move towards a new dynamism, a new commitment, cutting across all differences.

Sir, Derek has gone now. He spoke of the soul of Kashmir. I am talking now only of the Kashmir valley, that beautiful valley, more beautiful than any place in the world. Look at the situation today. It is burning. Its *chinars* are on fire. It was a heaven on earth at one time. Are we converting it into a hell? What are we doing? Sir, the soul of Kashmir is the home of *rishis and sufis*. It is the home of Lal Ded and Sheikh Noor ud-Din Noorani. It is the home of Hazaratbal and Kheer Bhawani. It is the home of Amarnath and Charar-e-Sharif. It is the home of Chatti Padshahi. Makhdoom Sahib and Sharika Bhagwati were on the same hill on different sides.

So, that is the soul. The soul of Kashmir used to be a unique culture, a unique *rishi cult, sufi cult*, and that today is being destroyed by hostile forces from outside, by propaganda, by brainwashing of young people, etc. How do we meet with that? How do we address that problem? That is the challenge before us. It is a challenge before all of us, particularly before the Government in power. My submission to the House is this. Let us on this occasion, convey our deep sympathy to the people whose lives have been disrupted by all of this, the nearest of kins of those who have died and those who have injured; let us send our deep sympathy; let us commit ourselves in this House to make a final effort to break this deadlock in Jammu and Kashmir; and finally, move towards a mutually acceptable solution. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav, not here. Now, Shri Narendra Kumar Swain.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Sir, whatever Dr. Karan Singh has said here, that was his view even 30-40 years back, and he has expressed full concern for Kashmir. So, I stand here to speak on behalf of Biju Janata Dal, Odisha.

Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, the news coming from Jammu and Kashmir is quite disturbing to say the least. A terrorist is killed in police encounter and in its aftermath, the way law and order situation has worsened there, we all are very concerned with these developments. And as far as my knowledge goes, normalcy has yet not been restored. Sir, let there be no doubt that Kashmir is an integral part of India but we also have to ensure that there is no feeling of alienation in the local people. For that, views from all the democratic forces need to be solicited and all constructive suggestions should be looked into. Our focus must be on winning the hearts of the local population in Kashmir. If there has been any lapse or excesses by the security forces and police, then proper inquiry must be ordered and action

[Shri Narendra Kumar Swain]

should be taken against the culprits. We also need to be very alert so that any inimical country or extremist force does not try to catch fish in the troubled waters of Kashmir. But, at the same time, we must try to find out why the situation came to such a pass. Was it the failure of our intelligence system, the local administration or our policies are faulty? An honest introspection is the need of the hour. Terrorism and its ideology has today become a bane for the entire humanity and, specially, in the age of technology and social media, its dimensions have multiplied. Therefore, we need to make a thorough assessment of our strategy of countering such terrorist activities. Today, the country has been forced to pay with sweat and blood while tackling this menace. So, it is time we rose to the occasion.

The suggestion of the BJD to the Government will be that an allparty delegation must visit Kashmir at this hour of crisis. It will give a clear message to the Kashmiri people that we are concerned about their well-being. Today, we also need to give a clear message to the world that when it comes to the issue of national security and sovereignty, the entire country is one and undividable. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to speak with a great amount of pain in my mind. A few days back, the Home Minister telephoned and he told that the situation was such and that if our party had got any suggestion, we could get back. Sir, I asked him whether the Government is thinking to call an all-party meeting. He did not give me any specific answer. Now, I take this opportunity. The Government must consider convening an all-party meeting so that a broad common position can be evolved which will help in solving the problem that we are witnessing today.

The situation, as everybody has spoken, is grim and alarming. Kashmir is considered to be the paradise on the earth. But the people, the *Kashmiris*, are passing through hell of tragedies. The present tragedy is one such tragedy. If I go by the media reports, the Prime Minister himself has admitted that there was excess use of force which caused difficulties for common people. Hundreds of our young children are likely to lose their visions. Several people lost their lives. Even security personnel lost their lives. Why is there this conflict between our own citizens and our own security forces? As Parliament, we should think over as to why this conflict between our own citizens and between our own security forces is there. I am asking: Is Kashmir a law and order problem? Kashmir has always been a political problem and it needs a political solution for which Parliament will have to think over as to what kind of political process the Government can initiate. It is not that you are just going to initiate a political process. In the past also, there was a political process. Every successive Government tried a political process. Now, your Government will also have to try. There is a coalition Government there and you are there, and

here, in this Government, you are there. This is where the political process must be initiated. I had been to Kashmir participating in several Government delegations and non-Government delegations. I have come across several cross-sections of the people. The people are really facing a tragic situation. In one meeting, I heard about the tragic plight of semi-widows. In fact, it reminded me of the Tamil widows in Sri Lanka. They are also semi-widows. They do not know whether their husbands are alive or not. They are declared to be disappeared. Similar is the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the Kashmir valley, in particular. There are semi-widows. I came to know many tragic stories. I have great respect for the intelligence of the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. They are extremely intelligent. They are extremely articulate. They are well-informed about the development, not only around the country, but all over the world. The Kashmiri young people are very intelligent. We should have trust in Kashmiri young people. There is discontent among the young people. How to overcome this discontent? How to win the confidence of the young people of Jammu and Kashmir? How to win the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir? When I say 'the political process', I urge upon the Government that Government must have an open mind to talk to all stakeholders. Now, Dr. Karan Singh was talking about stakeholders in Jammu, stakeholders in Leh, Laddakh and stakeholders in Kashmir. Yes; Government must be prepared, must have the open mind to talk to all stakeholders including separatists. In one of the delegations, even I had the opportunity to meet several separatist leaders. What I am trying to say is that we must find a political solution. That can be possible only by winning the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, for which the Government must initiate a political process. To begin with, I am asking you about the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, and repeatedly, that issue is being raised. Even Mr. Chidambaram was present sometime back; he was the then Home Minister. In his column in the *Indian Express*, he narrated one incident as how one Kashmiri girl was questioning about the presence of security forces in civilian areas. Why can't you think of taking away the security forces from civilian areas? Let them be on the borders. So the repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act or a partial repeal, or whatever way by which you can give confidence to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government must consider that. It is time that we will have to think over such things.

Then there are reports about establishing separate colonies, whether for retired army personnel or for pandits. I do not know what is the approach of the Government to settle the pandits there. There is a question being raised — Mr. Home Minister, Sir, don't misunderstand me, if I am wrong, I stand corrected — that some of your own people talk about changing the demographic composition of Jammu and Kashmir. If so, what is that? And some of your people, very often, question Article

[Shri Narendra Kumar Swain]

370. Then, why should we have Article 370? Why you, again and again, question Article 370? The point is whether we have really implemented Article 370, whether we have conceded the required powers to Jammu and Kashmir, whether we have given adequate support to Jammu and Kashmir; that must be reviewed. Instead of that, if you start questioning Article 370 and start questioning the very constitutional guarantee that has been given to Jammu and Kashmir, then it antagonizes the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It alienates the people of Jammu and Kashmir and it is the problem which we are facing today. That is why I am urging upon the Government that Kashmir is a political issue and it should be addressed politically and we should find a political solution. We should initiate a political process. Dialogue is the only way and dialogue should be held with all the stakeholders including separatists, taking the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. We should win their confidence. Sir, all the time, a reference is made to Pakistan. Even the Leader of the House has referred to Pakistan. Even with Pakistan, we have been saying that there should be a dialogue, a composite dialogue. We should resume the dialogue process, and war has not proved to be a solution to Indo-Pak relations also. Even Mr. Aruj Jaitley has admitted that there were wars between India and Pakistan but we could not solve our problems. They did not provide a solution. So, dialogue is the only alternative. Here in the case of Jammu and Kashmir to restore normalcy, to restore peace, it is necessary that the Government initiates a political process. There, I think, dialogue is the one way, and dialogue with all stakeholders should be initiated. As a nation, we should speak in one voice; Parliament should speak in one voice. We should express our sympathy to the affected families, victims and India. When I say India, it is Jammu and Kashmir. As a child I used to hear, Kanyakumari to Kashmir. That is part of my psyche. Now, when Kashmir bleeds, I feel I bleed. The entire nation bleeds. This bleeding must be stopped, and peace and normalcy must be restored and for which the nation should speak in one voice, and Parliament should speak in one voice. We should find an amicable and peaceful solution. Thank you.

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां काफी देर से जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुताल्लिक़ चर्चा और विचार हो रहा है। हमारे बड़े भाई और वरिष्ठ नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने जिस प्रकार से इस बात पर कश्मीर के प्रति चिंता जताई और जिस प्रकार जम्मू-कश्मीर का दर्द दिखाया गया, उसमें वास्तविकता और सच्चाई क्या है, उस पर आना चाहिए। हम सब जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर एक संवेदनशील प्रदेश है। वहां की समस्या आज की नहीं, सन् 90 की नहीं, जब से यह देश आज़ाद हुआ, सन् 1947 से यह समस्या दिन-प्रतिदिन कोई न कोई बात लेकर आती रही है। दिन-प्रतिदिन वहां पर कुछ न कुछ होता रहा क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि जिस प्रकार कबाइलियों द्वारा कश्मीर में हमला हुआ और उसके उपरांत कश्मीर को बचाया गया, भारत के साथ मिलाया गया, तब से पाकिस्तान की निगाह जम्मू-कश्मीर पर है।

वह किस प्रकार जम्मू-कश्मीर को देखता है, हम सब जानते हैं। कई सरकारें आयी होंगी और कई गयी होंगी, देश की सरकारें भी आयी होंगी, प्रदेश की सरकारें भी आयी होंगी, मिली-जुली सरकारें भी बनी होंगी, हम सब जानते हैं कि वहां हमेशा कोई न कोई समस्या उत्पन्न होती रही है। जो पहली सरकार थी, सन् 1953 में इनकी सरकार बदली। उसके बाद 1963-64 में शायद कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी होगी और कुछ चीज़ें smoothly संभलनी शुरू हुईं। बीच में 1974 में दोबारा सरकार बदलने के बाद एक नेता को लाया गया। उसके बाद सन् 1983 से लेकर आज तक लगातार जिस प्रकार का वातावरण बना — अगर हम इतिहास को खोलने की कोशिश करें, इतिहास को खंगालने की कोशिश करें तो हम सबके ध्यान में आएगा कि सन् 1983 से लेकर आज तक वहां पर हुआ क्या है, कश्मीर जला क्यों है, जम्मू-कश्मीर में समस्याएं उत्पन्न क्यों हुईं, जम्मू-कश्मीर में समस्या लाने वाला कौन था? वह व्यक्ति सबके सामने आ गया। वह केवल एक दल की बात नहीं है, किसी एक पार्टी की बात नहीं है, एक व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है, उसमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें मिली-जुली हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि जब इस प्रदेश के बारे में विचार किया जाए तो sensitive स्टेट होने के नाते इस पर विचार होना चाहिए। उस प्रकार से हम बाकी प्रदेशों के बारे में विचार नहीं कर सकते। इसके बारे में अलग प्रकार से विचार करना होगा, अलग प्रकार से सोचना होगा। वहां पर कितने देशों के साथ हमारी सीमाएं लगती हैं? वे देश किस प्रकार से हम पर हमलावर हैं, किस प्रकार की ज्यादतियां कर रहे हैं, किस प्रकार की वारदातें कर रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से वे इल्जाम लगाने पर लगे हुए हैं, इन सब चीजें पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। जहां पर हम चर्चा करते हैं, उसमें कुछ बिन्दु जम्मू-कश्मीर के बावस्ता भी होंगे। आप डेलिगेशन में भी गए होंगे, वहां पर लोगों की बात भी सुनी होगी। मैं सुन रहा हूं कि किस प्रकार से वहां के नौजवानों पर ज्यादतियां होती हैं, मैं मानता हूं कि उन पर ज्यादतियां होती होंगी, लेकिन ज्यादितयां क्यों होती हैं, इस के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा। आज प्रदेश में जो सरकार बनी है, वह किन हालात में बनी है, क्या वह वहां के हालात को ठीक करने का प्रयास नहीं कर रही है? क्या वह हाथ पर हाथ धरी हुई बैठी है? ऐसी बात नहीं है। पहले भी इस प्रकार की वारदातें होती रही हैं, 2008 और 2010 की वारदातें को जिस प्रकार से अंजाम दिया गया, उसको हम देख चुके हैं। उन सभी चीजें को आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब ने आज सुबह ही जिस प्रकार से रखा, कई देशों में आतंकवाद मुंह खोलकर खड़ा है और किस प्रकार से आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, इसमें कई लोग मारे गए हैं, उसी तरह के आतंकवादी की जड़ में हम भी आए हुए हैं। हमसे ज्यादा इस हाउस में हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता डा. कर्ण सिंह जी जानते हैं, उनका एक राज्य होता था, वे महाराजा हरी सिंह जी के पुत्र हैं। वे भली-भांति जानते हैं कि सारी चीजें कैसे-कैसे हुईं? मैं तो उनको सुनना चाहता था। मैं सोचता था कि वे लम्बा बोलेंगे, विस्तार से बोलेंगे, चर्चा करेंगे और अपनी बात को रखेंगे कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या किस प्रकार की है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी बात को संक्षिप्त में रखा। हम इन सब चीजों के बारे में सोचते हुए आगे बढ़े, तो 1990 में भी एक समय ऐसा आया था, जब लगता था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर बचेगा या नहीं बचेगा? लेकिन हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने, हमारे देश के फौजियों ने, हमारे देश के नेताओं ने और हमारे देश के समाज ने उसको अच्छी तरह से सम्भालने की कोशिश की, राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सारी बातें कीं, कौन किस दल का था, यह पता भी नहीं था। सभी लोग सोचते थे कि हम इस देश के हैं, इस समाज के हैं और हमें जम्मू-कश्मीर को बचाना है, इस प्रकार का उन्होंने प्रयास किया। आज उनके प्रयासों से ही जम्मू-कश्मीर हमारे साथ है अन्यथा जिस प्रकार की वहां पर वारदातें हुई थीं, हम में से बहुत कम लोग वहां गए होंगे। हमारे आज़ाद साहब इस बात को अच्छी तरह से

[श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास]

जानते हैं कि वहां पर क्या-क्या हुआ होगा, क्योंकि वे उस समय वहां पर गए थे, उन्होंने वहां की वारदातों को देखा था, सुना था और वे ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन के साथ गए थे। उस समय के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी भी वहां पर गए थे। उस समय ऐसा लगता था कि कश्मीर बचेगा या नहीं बचेगा? लेकिन उस समय भी कश्मीर को बचाने का प्रयास किया गया। जिस प्रकार की वारदातें हो रही हैं, उनमें कई बार सख्ती होती है। अभी भी जिस प्रकार की वारदातें होती हैं, उनमें हम कई बार सरकार पर दोष तो लगा देते हैं, लेकिन जब स्थिति को सम्भालने की बारी आती है, जब responsibility पड़ती है, तब पता चलता है कि किस प्रकार से उसे सम्भाला जाता है। हमारे आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी और हमारे प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री महबूबा जी जिस प्रकार से सिचुएशन को डील करना चाहिए, उस प्रकार से डील करने में लगी हुई हैं। हम सब चीजों को वहां पर सम्भालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वहां पर दिन में दो-तीन बार आपस में मिलने के उपरांत सारी बातों को लेकर छोटी से छोटी बात पर चर्चा होती है। जिस बात को यहां पर रखा गया कि छोटा बच्चा पांच साल का या दस साल का, जिस प्रकार से एक सुरक्षाकर्मी द्वारा वारदात हुई, वह भी सामने आई। जब मॉब चलता है, तो हम सब जानते हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं आपसे अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा, आप उसे डिफेंड मत कीजिए। गिलानी जैसे लोगों का, तीन-चार लोगों का पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस वहां शुरू होना चाहिए। बहुत सारे नेताओं ने इस प्रकार से भी बोला, आदरणीय शरद यादव जी भी बोल रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन नेताओं को पूछिए कि इनके बच्चे कहां पर हैं? उनके बच्चे तो देश में दूसरी जगहों पर पढ़ रहे हैं, वे अपने बच्चों को जम्मू-कश्मीर में क्यों नहीं पढ़ा रहे हैं? वे अपने बच्चों को वहां पर क्यों नहीं रख रहे हैं? उन्होंने अपने बच्चों को तो सुरक्षित जगहों पर रखा हुआ है। वहां पर मार खाने के लिए गरीब का बच्चा रहे? वहां किस प्रकार से exploit किया जाता है, कैसे वहां पैसों के आधार पर पत्थर दिए जाते हैं। आपको प्रति दिन 300-400 रुपए इसलिए दिए जाते हैं कि आप पत्थर उठाओ और पत्थर फेंको। इस प्रकार की वारदातें करवाने के लिए कौन लोग हैं? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचें और चर्चा करें। जम्मू और कश्मीर को कहा गया है कि यह हमारा पूरा शरीर है और यदि शरीर के किसी भाग में चुभन होती है, तो पूरे शरीर को चुभन महसूस होती है। अगर जम्मू और कश्मीर में कोई बात हो रही है, तो पूरे देश को यह लगना चाहिए कि गलत हो रहा है। गलत को गलत कहिए और सही को सही कहिए, लेकिन कई बार हम ऐसी बातें कहते नहीं हैं। पिछले दिनों आज़ाद साहब का बयान आया था, जिसको सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लगा। इन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कोई आतंकवादी है, तो उससे सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए। अगर वह मारा जाता है, तो उसे मरना भी चाहिए। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा ऐसे भी ट्वीट किया जाता है। गलती पर गलती निकालने पर उतारू हैं और कभी उन्होंने ठीक करने की कोशिश नहीं की है और न ही बताया कि ऐसे ठीक किया जाए। मैं यहां उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि वे इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन नेताओं के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। आज हम सब लोग यहां जिस बात पर चर्चा करने के लिए बैठे हैं, वह चर्चा है जम्मू और कश्मीर कैसे बचे? जम्मू और कश्मीर के समाज में कैसे शांति स्थापित हो? यह अशांति आज से नहीं है, यह दो सालों से जो सरकार बनी है, इसके समय से नहीं है। यह अशांति कई वर्षों पुरानी है। वहां पर कभी शांति होती और कभी नहीं होती है।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह भी रखा गया कि वहां पर शायद जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोग भाजपा को

चाहते नहीं थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का आंकड़ा निकाला जाए कि चार से पांच लाख तक वहां टूरिस्ट आया है। जब आज़ाद साहब मुख्य मंत्री थे तब से वहां एक ट्यूलिप गार्डन बना हुआ है। वहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार के फूल हैं। मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूं कि इस वर्ष वहां पर हम देखें, तो गुलमर्ग में जाने के लिए जगह नहीं थी। इस देश से इतना ज्यादा टूरिस्ट वहां गया है। कुछ लोगों को ऐसी चीजें सुहाती नहीं है और उनकी आंखों में चुभन होती है कि यह हो रहा है? यह तो शांत हो गया और यह जलकर ठीक हो गया। यह तो शांति की राह पर चल पड़ा। कहीं इसका भविष्य उज्ज्वल न हो जाए और इसके समाज का भविष्य अच्छा न हो जाए। जिस प्रकार जम्मू और कश्मीर की सीमाएं दूसरे देश की जुड़ी हैं, वे लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह आगे बढ़े। ये दूसरे देश के लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में शांति की बहाली हो। इसलिए मैं आप सभी से यह आग्रह करता हं कि जिस प्रकार यूनेनिमस 1994 का प्रस्ताव आया था कि जम्मू और कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और इसकी ओर कोई गलत नजर से नहीं देख सकता तथा यह भारत के साथ जुड़ा है। अगर कोई समस्या है, तो वह POK की है, इस प्रकार की बात को मानते हुए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। बीच में कैसी-कैसी बातें आती हैं, इन सबको दरकिनार करते हुए, केवल लोग उसकी तरफ जाते हैं या भाजपा को नहीं चाहते, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। सरकारें ठीक से चल रही हैं, सरकारें ठीक से काम कर रही हैं। आने वाले दिनों में भी सरकारें ठीक काम करेंगी, लेकिन अगर उसमें कोई और वृद्धि करनी हो, तो हम सब मिल-बैठकर कर सकते हैं, इतना ही मेरा कहना है।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम इस सदन में जम्मू और कश्मीर के बारे में बहुत ही गंभीरता से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय की नजर हमारे ऊपर है। यह कोई राजनीति करने का विषय नहीं है। हम सब एक आवाज में और एक सुर में यही बोलेंगे कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में शांति रहनी चाहिए। यह हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न अंग रहना चाहिए। जम्मू और कश्मीर की जनता के दिलो-दिमाग में यह रहना चाहिए कि यह देश हमारा है, यहां के देशवासी हमारे हैं। यह भावना दिनों-दिन बढ़नी चाहिए। आज जम्मू और कश्मीर जल रहा है। Heaven is on fire, लेकिन यह आग आज नहीं लगी है। यह दो साल की आग नहीं है। आज हालात बिगड़े हैं, लेकिन 60 साल से यह आग जल रही है और हम 60 साल से, चाहे सदन में या सदन के बाहर हमेशा डेवलपमेंट की बात करते हैं, कश्मीरी लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात करते हैं, उनके लिए एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, डॉयलॉग की बात करते हैं, पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस शुरू करने की बात हमेशा करते हैं और हमारे कश्मीरी भाइयों को मेनस्ट्रीम में लाने की बात करते आए हैं, फिर भी कुछ ऐसी बातें होती हैं जिनसे हमेशा सारे प्रयासों पर पानी फिर जाता है। जब भी कोई आतंकवादी, चाहे कश्मीर में मारा जाता है या जब किसी आतंकवादी को दिल्ली में फांसी दी जाती है, तो उसका विद्रोह कश्मीर में भी होता है क्योंकि इस देश में आतंकवाद की जड़ें पाकिस्तान के साथ कश्मीर में भी हैं। फिर चाहे अफज़ल गुरू हो, चाहे बुरहान वानी हो — इन सब लोगों के मारे जाने के बाद जिस तरह से कश्मीर में हिंसा भड़कती है, मुझे लगता है कि यह हम सब के लिए व देश के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का मामला है। दूसरी बात सभी वक्ताओं ने कही कि कश्मीर में आम जनता के साथ जिस तरह से वहां तैनात सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेस, वहां की पुलिस के जवान बर्ताव करते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। वहां निरपराध लोग, बच्चे, बूढ़े मारे गए हैं, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हमारे सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेस के जवान वहां हैं, इसीलिए कश्मीर हमारे देश में है। उनके ऊपर वहां जो प्रेशर है, आप उसे समझें। आपको हमारे जवानों की भी पीठ

[श्री संजय राउत]

थपथपानी चाहिए। मैं सब से पहले हमारी सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेज़ का अभिनंदन करूंगा। अभी बुरहान वानी एनकाउंटर में मारा गया है, आप उसका इतिहास देखिए। वहां के कश्मीरी युवा, जिन्हें हम मेनस्ट्रीम में लाना चाहते हैं, यह बुरहान वानी इन युवकों से आतंकवादी संगठन में शामिल होने की अपील करता था। वह उनका पोस्टर बॉय था। इन नौजवानों को हिज्बुल में रिक्रूट करने के प्रोसेस का वह कमांडर था। दक्षिण कश्मीर में एक नए तरह का आतंकवाद पैदा करने में उसकी मुख्य भूमिका थी और उसे पाकिस्तान से पूरी मदद मिलती थी। इस वानी ने अनेकों निरपराध लोगों को मारा है, पुलिसकर्मियों को मारा है, जवानों पर हमले किए हैं। अगर ऐसा भयंकर आतंकवादी मारा जाता है और उसके मातम में, उसके समर्थन में भीड़ बेकाबू होकर रास्ते और सड़क पर आती है, वैली में हिंसा भड़कती है, तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? अगर इस बेकाबू भीड़ पर हमारे सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के जवान फायरिंग करते हैं, कार्यवाही करते हैं तो सिर्फ देश में नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व में, जहां भी इस तरह की फायरिंग में मारे जाते हैं, यह गलत बात है, लेकिन आप सोचिए कोई बच्चों को हमारे इस देश में जान-बूझकर नहीं मारता, हमारे देश में महिलाओं पर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स का जवान जान-बूझकर गोली नहीं चलाएगा। हमारे यहां इतनी इंसानियत है। यह बात हमें सब से पहले माननी चाहिए। हमारी फोर्सेस के और पुलिस के जवानों के प्रति हमारे मन में गर्व है। पुलिस और सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के जवानों पर इल्ज़ाम लगाना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन वे जिन हालात में काम करते हैं, हमें उसके लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहिए।

अब हमने सुना है कि बुरहान वानी के मारे जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान ब्लैक डे मनाने जा रहा है। यह अच्छी बात है। अगर पाकिस्तान "ब्लैक डे" मना रहा है तो पाकिस्तान को 365 दिन "ब्लैक डे" मनाना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि हमारी सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में इतनी हिम्मत, इतनी ताकत है कि वह हर दिन कश्मीर वैली में एक बुरहान वानी को मारेगी और पाकिस्तान हर दिन एक "ब्लैक डे" मनाएगा, लेकिन यह नौबत नहीं आनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, हमारे कुछ साथी बात कर रहे थे कि डायलॉग प्रोसेस शुरू होना चाहिए, उस संदर्भ में मुझे नहीं लगता कि डायलॉग प्रोसेस बंद हो गया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमेशा यह प्रोसेस शुरू रखा है, वे चाहे पहले वाले प्रधान मंत्री हों या नरेंद्र मोदी जी हों। यहां तक कि वे अचानक जाकर नवाज़ शरीफ़ के साथ चाय पीकर आए थे। इसका मतलब पाकिस्तान के साथ दौरे पर कोशिश की, लेकिन अब पाकिस्तान के साथ चाय पर चर्चा नहीं होगी। यह बंद होनी चाहिए। अगर चाय पर चर्चा होनी है, तो हम लोगों को कश्मीर जाकर, कश्मीर की जनता के साथ चाय पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। हमें अनंतनाग में जाना चाहिए। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, आप जहां-जहां बताएंगे, महाराजा साहब बताएंगे, गृह मंत्री बताएंगे, जो हमारा कश्मीर है, हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है, हर जगह से, हम सभी लोगों को वहां जाना चाहिए। हम तो चुनाव में पूरे देश में, पूरी फ़ौज लेकर घूमते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में चुनाव आ गए, तो पूरी भारतीय जनता पार्टी वहां जाएगी। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... हम दूसरे स्टेट में जाएंगे, लेकिन हम सभी को मिलकर, सभी राजनीतिक दलों को मिलकर कश्मीर में जाना चाहिए। हमें भी वहां के लोगों के साथ डायलॉग करना चाहिए। पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस का मतलब क्या है? दिल जीतने का मतलब क्या है? सिर्फ हमारे गृह मंत्री जाएंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जाएंगे या कुछ मंत्री जाएंगे, यह नहीं हो। आपने जो सुझाव रखा है कि एक ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन जाए, तो मैं कहूंगा कि एक बार जाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। हमको भी वहां जाकर, उनके साथ बैठना पड़ेगा, काम करना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है, मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था कि गृह मंत्री साहब से इस्लाम के कुछ जाने-माने मुसलमान, मुल्ला मौलवी मिले। उसने कहा है कि देश भर की मस्जिदों से जुड़े जो इमाम हैं, वे कश्मीर घाटी में जाकर आम लोगों को शांति और मुख्य धारा से जुड़ने के लिए समझाएं। यह अच्छी कोशिश है, अच्छा प्रयास है, लेकिन यह दिल्ली में होता है। हम हर बार देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में ये बातें होती हैं। मैंने आज तक किसी को वहां जाकर इस प्रकार का काम करते हुए नहीं देखा है। अगर जाना है तो हमें एक नियोजित रूप से इसके ऊपर काम करना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह नहीं मानता हूं कि यह कोई धर्म का मामला है। कुछ लोग मानते हैं कि यह धर्म का मामला है। नहीं, हमें उसको सिर्फ देश से जोड़ना चाहिए। आज कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान के झंडे फहराए जा रहे हैं, ISIS के झंडे फहराए जा रहे हैं, "पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद" के नारे लगाए जा रहे हैं। अमरनाथ यात्रा से लौटते हुए जो लोग जम्मू-कश्मीर में आ रहे थे, उनको गाड़ी खड़ी करके, नीचे उतारकर "पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद" बोलने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। यह बात हुई है, लेकिन मैं उसके लिए पूरे कश्मीर को दोष नहीं दूंगा। वहां कुछ लोग हैं, हमें उनको control में लेना चाहिए। अगर बुरहान वानी जैसे लोग हमारे रिकॉर्ड पर हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि समस्त पाकिस्तान की उस पर नज़र है। उनको खत्म करना चाहिए और उनके लिए यहां रोने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हम इस सदन में ऐसे लोगों के लिए मातम करेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि बाहर एक अलग संदेश जाएगा। मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह पूरा सदन, पूरे राजनीतिक दल ऐसे समय में कश्मीर के मामले में एक साथ, एक आवाज़ में सरकार के साथ, प्रधान मंत्री के साथ, गृह मंत्री के साथ रहेंगे और आप जो भी निर्णय लेंगे, वह देश हित में होगा। हम सभी आपके साथ रहेंगे।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Respected Chair and hon. Members, my apologies for missing the first time when my name was called out. On a lighter vein, I assumed that Dr. Karan Singh would take longer; I think the House would have wanted him to take longer; but I was mistaken.

Hon. Members, if Kashmir is the jewel in our crown, which it definitely is, we have to make every possible effort not to allow the slightest stigma or sullying of that jewel. And I think, as a House, as Parliament, and as political party, we have to deeply introspect, we have to retrospect and we have to prospect on this issue collectively. I have two primary points before I make a few — what I would imagine — wonld be constructive suggestions. The first primary point is that, I think, the Opposition, generally, in this House has provided unstinted, widest possible support to the Government on this issue. I think, every Government should be fortunate and happy that this kind of widespread support is available. It is an extremely enviable and vital foundation to build upon, and the Government should not take lightly the support it has got, whether it is on Wani issue or it is on terrorism generally. I certainly feel envious because I am sure that previous Governments, including ours, would have loved to have even a partial degree of similar support — I hate to say, but I don't think we had got that kind of a support. But, we are happy to give it on an issue on which we believe the nation should be united.

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

The second primary point is that if you look at any statistics, there had been a very remarkable secular and steep decline on the Kashmir issue in all parameters which were negative in the over ten year period of the previous Government. That is not said in a political divisive sense. It is said so as to underline the stage we had reached and the stage we must preserve for the future. Take tourism figures, take external threat figures, take events, take deaths and take skirmishes, all figures showed a very, very healthy improvement. I think, that is a position which we must build upon. We can't allow it to regress. यद्यपि हम इस तरह से पूरा समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन साथ-साथ विपक्ष की हैसियत से अगर हम वे चीज़ें नहीं कहें, जो हमारा कर्तव्य बनता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी हमारे कर्तव्य का abdication होगा। इसलिए मैं उस भावना से, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि सकारात्मक है, पाँच-छः मुद्दों को बहुत संक्षेप में छूना चाहता हूँ।

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

पहली बात मैंने इस हाउस के नेता से यह सुनी कि हमें एक आवाज़ में बोलना है। मैं उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि हम सब उस आवाज़ की पहचान को समझें कि वह कौन सी आवाज़ है। उस आवाज़ को परिभाषित करना आवश्यक है। उस आवाज़ की पहचान को समझना आवश्यक है। No doubt, we have to speak in the same voice but what is that voice? It can't be a voice which ignores attacks on our children; it can't be a voice which ignores the grave damage done to large sections of the population. इसलिए निश्चित रूप से वह सहमति बनानी है, वह आवाज़ बनानी है, लेकिन आवाज़ के साथ-साथ उसकी परिभाषा और उसकी boundaries, उसके scope को समझना भी आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात, जम्मू-कश्मीर के गठबंधन की सरकार को यह प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है कि जो आपसी फर्क हैं, भिन्नताएँ हैं, जो असहमतियां हैं, वह उनको न्यूनतम करे। आज यह सबसे खुला और जाना हुआ सीक्रेट है कि उस सरकार में बहुत सारा अलगाव है, आपसी मतभेद है और कभी-कभी मनभेद भी है। जब यह नई सरकार बनी, तो कई महीनों तक यह अलगाव, मतभेद और मनभेद दर्शित हुआ और जग चर्चित हुआ। हम जम्मू-कश्मीर में प्रशासनिक तौर से, logistical तौर से, फलसफे के आधार पर अथवा किसी भी रूप में इसको tolerate नहीं कर सकते। अगर हमको अलगाववादियों से लड़ना है, तो सबसे पहले सरकार के गठबंधन के अलगाव को हटाना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए यह अति आवश्यक है कि यह सरकार उस तरफ आमुख हो। मुझे पूरी आशा और पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इसको देखेगी। केंद्र की सरकार और प्रदेश की सरकार का जो एक बहुत बड़ा गुट है, वह उसी सरकार का है, जो केंद्र में है।

तीसरी बात, हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में दो सरकारें नहीं हैं। एक सरकार जम्मू क्षेत्र के लिए हो और एक सरकार वैली के लिए हो, यह एक विडम्बना है और यह मेरे पिछले सूत्र से जुड़ी हुई बात ही है। हमें इस बात को बिल्कुल मिटाना होगा। हमारे अलग-अलग वर्चस्व के क्षेत्र हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जम्मू और कश्मीर में वर्चस्व के क्षेत्र ऐसे नहीं हो सकते कि कभी-कभी ऐसा लगने लगे कि दो-दो सरकारें भिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम कर रही हैं। इसलिए ऐसी हालत से बचने के लिए यह अति आवश्यक है।

5.00 P.M.

The fourth aspect, hon. Members, is clearly the Pakistan factor. We are united as one and we have heard those sentiments right through this House today and earlier that Pakistan's trouble-shooting and trouble-making status is exposed to the whole world. But that makes no difference. We have to also ensure that our policy towards Pakistan does not display any zigzag. We have to ensure that there is consistency in our policy, that there is absolute unity and that we don't allow optics to take the place of substance. Pakistan gets both false hopes as also false despair. We have to give it a clear, consistent and unwavering message and, unfortunately, — I say it with a great humility and in a constructive spirit — the Government of India's policy towards Pakistan can never be allowed to be episodic or event-based. It can never be knee jerk. There, I think, there is a lot of work to be done to make it consistent.

We have talked earlier and there is no contradiction in a soft and harsh approach in Jammu and Kashmir. There is no contradiction in a carrot-and-stick policy — although I don't like these two words. You can't have a one-size-fits-all approach. The terrorists and separatists have to be sent an unequivocal message. But, that policy can't even remotely be thought of for everybody else. There are very interesting articles recently. It is not that other parts of the world have not seen separatism of a worse kind. We had an interesting article recently on the Basque regions in Spain. We had an interesting article on Northern Ireland and England. Those were militarily administratively worse situations on the ground. But, if we hardly hear of them today, it is by assiduous efforts. We have to accept that those efforts work and we have to examine and introspect whether we have applied those efforts. Those efforts include real ground autonomy, real inclusion, real empathy and sympathy, real empowerment and not lip service. I think, we have to do it with a sense of purpose. There are always lessons to be learnt around the globe and there is no lesson which is foreign and which can't be adopted for Jammu and Kashmir.

I will end very shortly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with just two more points. This Government has to contend with the ISIS which is largely a phenomenon which has been born around the time when the new Government took over. That should be a reason to exercise more restraint. When there is extreme provocation, when there are new forms and sources of provocation, the restraint also has to be proportionately more. I hope and trust that this Government has factored that into the all-India policy and the Kashmir policy. Equally, a point was made by the Leader of the Opposition graphically and I will just add a sentence. India is not to be allowed to be a platform for the flotsam and jetsam, rejected by other countries to propound their extreme theories because we have a free media. I was happy to hear

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]
the hon. Home Minister saying that he and the I and B Minister, who is not here, are looking into all the aspects of the media very carefully, about the media. We are the first to stand up for Press freedom. I, personally, cherish and value it, above all. But, that can't be a platform for those who are the flotsam and jetsam to do this.

Lastly, the acronym SOP, standard operating procedure, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I don't think it has been seen as anything more than an acronym. It has a lot of meaning. I saw the other day a very interesting film called 'Eye in the Sky' and I would commend some of the Members of the House to see it. It is about drones. These drones have done much more havoc in Afghanistan, North Western Frontier and elsewhere. It tells you how very senior people in the British Administration had agonized on the standard operating procedure before applying drones in Kenya. It is a fictional account but it tells you how important a role do standard operating procedures play. I want to understand how it is possible if the first step is to aim below the waistline, if the first step is to use smoke, if the first step is to use water, if the first step is to use rubber and not real bullets. Then, how can there be casualties? It is already written in the standard operating procedure. Are we following any of these? I do hope and trust that the wisdom of this House will prevail and will provide that healing and calming touch to this most important issue. Thank you.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि देश के एक बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर, जिस की ओर सारे देश की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं और जिस पर अभी यहां सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता भी व्यक्त की है, उस पर बोलने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है। शुरूआत में ही जो कुछ कहा जाना चाहिए था, जो सबकी आवाज थी, वह हमारे नेता गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने, जिनका अनुभव वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में भी रहा है, उन्होंने बहुत साफगोही के साथ अपनी बात कही। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी उस बात को आगे बढ़ाया। अभिषेक जी ने जो बातें कहीं, मैं उसी क्रम को आगे जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो सबके दिल में साफ है और उस बात को इस प्लेटफॉर्म से दोहराना जरूरी है कि हम सब एक ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान चाहते हैं, जिसके दिल में कश्मीर रहता है, बसता है और कश्मीर जिसे हम जन्नत की तरह अपने दिल में उतार कर रखते हैं, हम सबकी भावनाएं, हम सबका प्यार, हम सबका विश्वास इस कश्मीर और कश्मीर के लोगों के साथ जुड़ा है।

सर, अभी एक महीने पहले मैं कश्मीर गया था। मुझे वहां बहुत से हिस्सों में जाने का मौका मिला। वहां मुझे एक चीज देखकर खुशी हुई थी और वहीं कुछ ऐसा देख कर दुख भी हुआ था। खुशी इस बात की हुई थी कि केंद्र सरकार का दस साल का जो यूपीए का प्रयास था, वहां जो कुछ प्रदेश सरकारों में कांग्रेस का गठबंधन हुआ था, आजाद साहब, मुफ्ती साहब या फिर अब्दुल्ला साहब हों, एक बात तो हो गई थी कि वहां के हालात बिल्कुल सामान्य हो गए थे और वह श्रीनगर, वह कश्मीर, वह पहलगाम, जहां जाने से पहले लोग थोड़ा दस बार सोचते थे, अब ऐसा लगता था जैसे एक सामान्य पर्यटन का स्थल है। वही प्यार, वही रसूख, वही इज्जत

और एक-दूसरे के दिमाग में वही विश्वास था। जानकर बहुत खुशी हुई और मैं बहुत खुश लौटा, लेकिन वहां मुझे कुछ लोगों ने, टैक्सी वालों ने, कुछ दुकानदारों ने जो बताया, उस चिंता से मैं इस सदन को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। आप कहते तो हो कि पूरा देश इस पर एक स्वर में बोले, परन्तु मेरी चिंता सिर्फ एक है कि जो आपने प्रदेश में सरकार बनाई है, दो पार्टियों से मिलकर बनी है, कम से कम वह तो पहले एक स्वर में बोले, एक जुबां में बोले, एक नीयत के साथ बोले। जो सरकार जम्मू-कश्मीर सूबे की बनी है, उसमें ही जब बातों-बातों में, मंत्रियों के बयानों में अगर मतभेद होगा, तो दसियों साल की जो हमारी मेहनत थी वह मेहनत बिखर जाएगी। उस समय यह चिंता मुझे हुई थी और वही चिंता मुझे अब दिख रही है।

सर, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। दो चीजें हैं कि आतंकवाद, अलगाववाद को लाइन के उस पार रखना पड़ेगा और वहीं सामान्य बातों को दूसरी तरफ रखना पड़ेगा, सामान्य नागरिकों को दूसरी ओर रखना पड़ेगा। जब तक यह विभाजन की रेखा हमारे दिल और दिमाग में नहीं होगी, हम इस समस्या के साथ इंसाफ नहीं कर पाएंगे। जेटली साहब बोल रहे थे, वह कह रहे थे कि यहां टेलीविजन पर जो चर्चा हो जाती है, उससे कश्मीर की समस्या का क्या संबंध है, कैसे वह बिगड़ गई? जेटली साहब इस समय यहां नहीं है। मैं आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन तक मेरी भावनाएं पहुंचा दें। यह वह हिन्दुस्तान नहीं रहा या यह वह दुनिया नहीं रही कि हम दिल्ली में बैठकर बोलेंगे और वह कश्मीर में नहीं देखा जाएगा, नहीं सुना जाएगा। मैं बेहद दुख के साथ, परन्तु बहुत दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां बातचीत करने के बाद इस नतीजे पर मैं पहुंचा हूँ कि यहां हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल का जो चरित्र होना चाहिए, जो उसके सहयोगी संगठनों का चरित्र होना चाहिए, उसका निर्वाह ईमानदारी से नहीं हो रहा है। शायद अभी आपने उन्हें सिखाया नहीं है, बताया नहीं है कि अब आप हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चलाते हैं, जिसकी भाषा अलग होनी चाहिए, जिसका एक चरित्र अलग होना चाहिए, जो नहीं है। यहां के संगठन से जुड़े हुए आपके कुछ लोग हैं। मैं सब की बात नहीं करता, वे कुछ ऐसी बातें कह देते हैं, जो जख्मों को गहरा कर देती हैं, जो वहां के लोगों में विश्वास पनपा है, उसमें अविश्वास भर देती हैं और निश्चित रूप से वह वहां के लोगों को अफेक्ट करती हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपमें मुझे जो एक कमी नजर आती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसे दूर कर लें। कहीं न कहीं, यह पिछला तजुर्बा है, आपका पिछली सरकारों का भी कि आपमें आतंकवाद से लड़ने की पोलिटिकल विल नहीं है, आपमें राजनैतिक इच्छाशक्ति नहीं है। आप यह लिख लीजिए, समझ लीजिए और कर लीजिए। अब तो आपकी बहुमत की सरकार है। दो-ढाई साल तो आप चलेंगे, उसके बाद तो आपको चलना नहीं है और ढाई साल तो आप यह विश्वास रख लीजिए। आप तो एक पोलिटिकल विल लाइए, एक इच्छाशक्ति लाइए, आतंकवाद से लड़ने की हिम्मत दिखाइए। जो साहस चाहिए, वह दिखाइए। वह आपमें नहीं है। आप पोलिटिकल विल ले आइए, एक पोलिटिकल शक्ति लाइए। अब मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि आप बुजदिल हैं या कह भी दूँ, तो कोई गलत बात नहीं है, परन्तु आप कमज़ोर जरूर हैं। कमज़ोर नहीं होते, तो आप मुझे बताएँ कि इस देश में एक बहुत बड़े नेता थे, जिनसे उनकी हर बात पर मैं सहमत हूँ या सहमत नहीं हूँ, परन्तु कुछ बातों से सहमत था। तो क्या आदरणीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी की भावनाओं के अनुरूप आपने वहां इस सरकार का गठन किया है? मैं यह सवाल आपसे पूछता हूँ। राजनाथ सिंह जी, मैं आपको ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप तो बहुत मज़बूत आदमी हैं, लेकिन आप सरकार का हिस्सा हैं और मैं सरकार की बात कर रहा हूँ, मुझे यह बताएँ। श्यामा प्रसाद

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

मुखर्जी जी को मैंने तो पढ़ा है। अगर आपने नहीं पढ़ा हो, तो मैं किताबें भिजवा दूँगा, आप पढ़ लीजिएगा। जिस तरह आप आजकल कर रहे हैं, क्या श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी जो कुछ कहते थे, उसके अनुरूप वह कर रहे हैं? फिर, मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि आतंकियों के सामने कभी-कभी आप घुटने टेक देते हैं? यह हिन्दुस्तान की सेना है, दुनिया की अजेय सेना है, आप सरकार में हैं, तो आप क्यों आतंकवादियों के सामने घुटने टेक देते हैं, आप क्यों उनकी बंदर-घुड़कियों से डर जाते हैं? मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि मेरे दिल को बहुत चोट पहुँची है। मैं एक कारगिल शहीद के यहां गया था। उसकी मां ने जो कुछ मुझे सुनाया, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। आप चाहें तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहिएगा या राजनैतिक रूप से उचित न हो, तो मत कहिए, उनको करने दीजिए। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी काबुल से चले — I will take only two minutes, Sir. मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब वे काबुल से चले तो यहां पर हम दिल्ली में उनका इंतजार कर रहे थे। वे रास्ते में लाहौर में रूक गए। इन्विटेशन रहा होगा, लेकिन लोग कहते हैं वह नहीं था, परन्तु रहा होगा। वे नवाज़ शरीफ साहब के यहां शादी में गए। यह अच्छी बात है। बिना बुलाए गए या बुलाए गए, मैं इसमें नहीं पड़ता। वहां जाकर, ठीक है, यह भारतीय संस्कृति है, उन्होंने चरण छुए। लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस कारगिल के शहीद की मां मुझसे कह रही थी कि मेरा तो हाथ पकड़ने भी कोई नहीं आया, मैंने तो अपना बेटा खो दिया और जिसके हाथों बेटा खोया, आप उसके पैर छूने चले गए? आपकी पाकिस्तान के साथ की नीतियों में भटकाव है। आप कभी बहुत दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं और कभी आप इधर-उधर की बातें करने लगते हैं। आप पाकिस्तान की नीतियों के बारे में कहां, किस हद तक और किधर जा रहे हैं, यह आप पूरे देश को बता दें कि आप चाहते क्या हैं? पाकिस्तान को लेकर आपकी यह जो भटकाव वाली नीति है, यह कहीं न कहीं देश के हित में नहीं है। आप एक रास्ता अख्तियार कीजिए। आपको मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लाइन खींच दीजिए। मैं दृढ़ता से कहता हूँ। जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ हथियार उठाए, जो अलगाववादी हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बात करें, पूरी तरह से एक्शन लीजिए, हम आपके साथ हैं। लेकिन अपने राजनैतिक हितों के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... That was two minutes; now, I will take only one minute. सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के जो बेगुनाह लोग हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं आपकी तारीफ ही कर रहा था। वहां पर जो बेगुनाह लोग हैं, उन लोगों में कहीं से यह भावना न चली जाए कि दसियों साल के त्याग और बलिदान के बाद जिस कश्मीर का मन और दिल हमने बनाया था, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ पूरी ताकत के साथ, पूरी शक्ति के साथ जुड़े हुए थे, कहीं आपकी सत्तालिप्सा के कारण, एक सरकार बनाने के कारण, इधर-उधर के बयानात के कारण, आपके भटकाव के कारण, कहीं उस पर चोट न पहुँचे, यह मैं आपसे इल्तिज़ा करता हूँ ...(**समय की घंटी**)... और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर हमारा है, अंतिम सांस तक हमारा रहेगा। उसका ज़र्रा-ज़र्रा हमारा रहेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट, सर। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह कर आपको 'थैंक यू' कह दूँगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... I am concluding, Sir.

श्री उपसभापतिः अब आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां इस सदन में जो बोलते हैं, ये क्यों नहीं ऐसा करते कि इनके जो और दूसरे नेता हैं.. जो सदन में नहीं हैं, या कुछ लोग सदन में हैं भी, वे वही भाषा क्यों नहीं बोलते जो सरकार की भाषा होती है? सरकार कुछ

दूसरी भाषा बोलती है और आपके नेता दूसरी भाषा बोलते हैं! अगर आप मुझसे पूछें तो रोग की जड़ यही है। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, what do you want to say? Now, there is reply by the hon. Minister. So, please take only one minute.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः ऑनरेबल गृह मंत्री जी से मेरे क्वेश्चन हैं, मैं स्पीच नहीं करूंगा। सुबह मैंने आखिर में आपके सामने कुछ क्वेश्चन रखने थे, उस वक्त मुझे पेपर नहीं मिला, उसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे बोलने के बाद जब आप अभी उत्तर दें तो मेरे तीन-चार क्वेश्चन हैं, जो कश्मीर से जुड़े हैं और सामान्य हालात बनाने में आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं। आज दुनिया में किसी भी सिविलाइज्ड मुल्क में यह pallet guns का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, तो इसके बाद, जिससे हजारों लोग जख्मी हो गए, सैकड़ों बच्चों की आंखें चली गईं, आज के बाद से जम्मू-कश्मीर में pallet guns का इस्तेमाल बंद किया जाए और दूसरी तमाम चीजें, चाहे वाटर कैनन का इस्तेमाल करना हो या टिअर गैस का इस्तेमाल करना हो, वे तमाम चीजें करें और pallet guns का चलाना बंद कर दें। दूसरा है, बैन कब उठाएंगे। न्यूज पेपर पर, इंटरनेट पर और जितनी दूसरी चीजें हैं, उन पर बैन कब हटेगा, ताकि लोगों को खबर पढ़ने को मिले, अखबारात मिलें और एक तरीके से डेमोक्रेसी बहाल हो। तीसरा, 10 दिनों से करफ्यू है। इसमें दो चीज़ें हैं। इससे पर्यटक तो खत्म हो गया, लेकिन साथ ही एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज़ नहीं हैं, खाने-पीने की चीजें नहीं हैं, दवाइयां नहीं, एल.पी.जी. नहीं है, तो क्या इन तमाम चीजों का सरकार के द्वारा डेली बेसिस पर प्रावधान किया जाएगा? बच्चों की खुराक नहीं है, बेबी फूड नहीं है। क्या सरकार इनका प्रावधान करेगी? लेबरर्स, जो डेली वेजेज़ पर हैं, इनकी कमी नहीं है हर शहर में, विशेष रूप से वादी के सब शहरों में करफ्यू है। तो वहां ये बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं जो दिन में कमाते हैं, चाहे वे रेहड़ी पर, मजदूरी पर, सड़कों पर काम करते हैं, लेकिन इन 10 दिनों से उनके खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या उनके खाने की सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है? इतने बच्चों की, लड़के-लड़कियों की आंखें चली गईं, क्या इनका ट्रीटमेंट देश के बाहर जिसकी आई-साइट नहीं गई तो उसके लिए प्रयास किया जाए, उसके लिए कोई नकली आंख लगाना, जिसमें कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता, उसकी आंख लगाने का या हड्डियों का इलाज हो, वह कराने का प्रावधान हो सकता है?

आखिर में मैं यह बताऊंगा कि जो हमने ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग की है, हमने कहा कि ऑल पार्टी मीट्रिग यहां हो, मैं डॉ. साहब से सहमत हूं कि हम सीधे वहां चले जाएं, वहां करफ्यू में कहां जाएं? तो वह जब सामान्य हालात होंगे तो हम लोगों से बात भी कर सकते हैं, घूम भी सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी यहां कोई हल ढूंढ़ने के लिए, अभी कांफिडेंस बिल्डिंग करने के लिए कम से कम we can put our heads together. और अभी सेशन चल रहा है। आपको तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के और दोनों हाउसेज़ के लीडर्स यहां मिलेंगे तो हम सब मिल कर कोई कांफिडेंस बिल्डिंग का रास्ता अपनाएं, क्योंकि अभी कश्मीर के लोगों को इम्प्रेशन है, हम यहां से कहते हैं कि कश्मीर हमारा है। इस वक्त जरूरत है "कश्मीरी हमारे"। यह कोई नहीं कहता कि "कश्मीरी हमारे"। लोग कहते हैं कि अच्छा किसी को पहाड़ अच्छे लगते हैं, किसी को क्लाइमेट अच्छा लगता है, किसी को झील अच्छी लगती है, किसी को दिरया अच्छा लगता है, तो इसलिए आपको कश्मीर अच्छा लगता है। यह इन लोगों को नहीं कहते कि हमको कश्मीरी अच्छे लगते

हैं, हमको कश्मीरियों के समेत कश्मीर चाहिए, न कि सिर्फ कश्मीर के पहाड़, दरिया और जमीन। यह इसके लिए है। आखिर में यह एक्सेसिव फोर्स जो आपकी केबिनेट ने कहा, इस पर भी तो जवाबदेही होनी चाहिए। ये मेरे छः-सात प्रश्न हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री अपने जवाब में उनको भी शामिल करें।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی ا زاد):** آنریبل گرہ منتری جی سے میرے کوئشچن ہیں، میں اسپیچ نہیں کروں گا۔ صبح میں نے آخر میں آپ کے سامنے کچھہ کوئشچن رکھنے تھے، اس وقت مجھے پیپر نہیں ملا، اس کے لئے میں معافی چاہوں گا۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ میرے بولنے کے بعد جب آپ ابھی جواب دیں تو میرے تین-چار کوئشچن ہیں، جو کشمیر سے جڑے ہیں اور حالات معمول پر لانے میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔ آج دنیا میں کسی بھی سویلائزڈ ملک میں یہ پیلیٹ -گنس کا استعمال نہیں ہو رہا ہے، تو اس کے بعد، جس سے ہزاروں لوگ زخمی ہو گئے، سیکڑوں بچوں کی آنکھیں چلی گئیں، آج کے بعد سے جموں -کشمیر میں پیلیٹ-گنس کا استعمال بند کیا جائے اور دوسری تمام چیزیں، چاہے واٹر کینن کا استعمال کرنا ہو یا ٹیئر گیس کا استعمال کرنا ہو، وہ تمام چیزیں کریں اور پیلیٹ-گنس کا چلانا بند کریں۔

دوسرا ہے، بین کب اٹھائیں گے؟ نیوز پیپر پر، انٹرنیٹ پر اور جتنی دوسری چیزیں ہیں، ان پر بین کب ہٹے گا، تاکہ لوگوں کو خبر پڑھنے کو ملے، اخبارات ملیں اور ایک طریقے سے ڈیموکریسی بحال ہو، تیسرا، دس دنوں سے کرفیو ہے۔ اس میں دو چیزیں ہیں۔ اس سے سی احت تو ختم ہو گئی، لیکن ساتھہ ہی ساتھہ ضروری اشیاء نہیں ہیں، کھانے پینے کی چیزیں نہیں ہیں، دوائیاں نہیں ہیں، ایل۔پی۔جی۔ نہیں ہے، تو کیا ان تمام چیزوں کا سرکار کے ذریعے ڈیلی بیسس پر پراودھان کیا جائے گا؟ بچوں کی خوراک نہیں ہے، بے بی فوڈ نہیں ہے۔ کیا سرکار ان کا پراودھان کرے گی؟ لیبررس، جو ڈیلی ویجز پر ہیں، ان کی کمی نہیں ہے ہر شہر میں، خاص طور سے وادی کے سب شہروں میں کرفیو ہے۔ تو یہاں یہ بہت بڑی تعداد میں ہیں جو دن میں کماتے ہیں، چاہے وہ ریہڑی پر، مزدوری پر، سڑکوں پر کام کرتے ہیں، لیکن ان دس دنوں سے ان کے کھانے کا انتظام نہیں ہے۔ کیا ان کے کھانے کی سرکار کی طرف سے کوئی انتظام ہو سکتا ہے؟ اتنے بچوں کی، لڑکے -لڑکیوں کی آنکھیں چلی گئیں، کیا ان کا ٹریٹمینٹ دیش کے باہر جس کی آئی -سائٹ نہیں گئی تو اس کے لئے کوشش کی جائے، اس کے لئے کوئی نقلی آنکھہ لگانا، جس میں کچھہ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا، اس کی آنکھہ لگانے کا یا ہڈّ یوں کا علاج ہو،

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

وہ کرانے کا انتظام ہو سکتا ہے؟

ا خر میں، میں یہ بتاؤنگا کہ جو ہم نے ا ل پارٹی میٹنگ کی ہے، ہم نے کہا کہ ا ل پارٹی میٹنگ یہاں ہو، میں ڈاکٹر صاحب سے سہمت ہوں کہ ہم سیدھے وہاں چلے جائیں، وہاں کرفیو میں کہاں جائیں؟ تو وہاں جب حالات معمول پر اجّائیں گے تو ہم لوگوں سے بات بھی کرسکتے ہیں، گھوم بھی سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن ابھی یہاں کوئی حل ڈھونڈنے کے لیے، ابھی کانفڈینس بلڈنگ کرنے کے لیے کم سے کم we can put our heads together. اورابھی سیشن چل رہا ہے۔ا پ کو تمام پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کے اور دونوں ہاؤسز کے لیڈرس یہاں ملیں گے تو ہم سب مل کرکوئی کانفڈینس بلڈنگ کا راستہ اپنائیں، کیوں کہ ابھی کشمیر کے لوگوں کو امپریشن ہے، ہم یہاں سے کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر ہمارا ہے۔ اس وقت ضرورت ہے ''کشمیری ہمارے''۔ یہ کوئی نہیں کہتا کہ ''کشمیری ہمارے''۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ اچھا کسی کو پہاڑ اچھے لگتے ہیں، کسی کو کلائمیٹ اچھا لگتا ہے، کسی کو جھیل اچھی لگتی ہے، کسی کو دریا اچھا لگتا ہے، تو اس لیے ا پ کو کشمیر اچھا لگتا ہے۔ یہ ان لوگوں کو نہیں کہتے کہ ہم کو کشمیری اچھے لگتے ہیں، ہم کو کشمیریوں کے سمیت کشمیر چاہیئے، نہ کہ صرف کشمیرکے پہاڑ، دریا اور زمین۔ یہ اس کے لیے ہے۔ا خر میں یہ ایکسیسیو فورس جو ا پ کی کیبنیٹ نے کہا، اس پر بھی تو جواب دہی ہونا چاہیئے۔ یہ میرے چھ سات سوال ہیں۔ میں چاہونگا کہ مانیئے گرہ منتری اپنے جواب میں ان کو بھی شامل کریں۔

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): उपसभापति महोदय, कश्मीर के इस अहम सवाल पर जो चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई है, उसमें इस सदन के कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इस चर्चा को initiate करने का काम नेता प्रतिपक्ष, जनाब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने किया है और इसके अतिरिक्त जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उनके नाम का भी मैं यहां उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। श्री नरेश अग्रवाल, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन, श्री शरद यादव, श्री सीताराम येचुरी, श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा, श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल, श्री तिरुची शिवा, आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह, श्री नरेंद्र कुमार स्वैन, श्री डी. राजा, श्री संजय राउत, श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास, डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी और श्री प्रमोद तिवारी — इतने सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए, लेकिन इस सदन में चर्चा के दौरान पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, उपसभापति महोदय कि यह चर्चा प्रारंभ होने के पहले हमें जो विश्वास था, जो भरोसा था, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा वह विश्वास और भरोसा पहले से भी कहीं अधिक मजबूत हुआ है। वह विश्वास और भरोसा क्या था? वह विश्वास और भरोसा यह था कि कश्मीर की स्थिति को सहज और सामान्य बनाने के लिए सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियां दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठ कर एक साथ

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

खड़ी होने को तैयार हो जाएंगी और जिस आतंकवाद का दंश आज हमारा यह भारत देश झेल रहा है, उस आतंकवाद की चुनौती को भी स्वीकार करने के लिए सारा देश एकजुट होकर खड़ा होगा। यह भाव आज हमको राज्य सभा में देखने को मिला है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि हमारा विश्वास और भरोसा जो पहले था, वह विश्वास और भरोसा पहले की अपेक्षा कहीं ज्यादा पक्का हुआ है, ज्यादा मजबूत हुआ है। कश्मीर के अंदर जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी बेहद पीड़ा मुझे भी है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी उसकी बेहद पीड़ा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस हद तक की पीड़ा है, आप उसका अनुमान इसी से लगा सकते हैं कि जब वे विदेश यात्रा पर थे, तब मैंने टेलीफोन नहीं किया था, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपनी तरफ से टेलीफोन करके मुझसे कश्मीर के हालात के संबंध में जानकारी हासिल की और उन्होंने अपनी चिंता भी व्यक्त की, क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, इस संबंध में भी उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से सुझाव दिया था। प्रातः काल लौटने के बाद भी पहली मीटिंग यदि उन्होंने कोई की, तो वह कश्मीर के हालात को लेकर जो एक रिव्यू मीटिंग होती है, वह रिव्यू मीटिंग प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी कश्मीर में हुआ है, यदि हम उसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण न मानते अथवा जो कुछ भी हुआ है, उसके कारण हमारे जिगर में पीड़ा न हुई होती, तो शायद यात्रा करके कोई लौटे, jetlag से प्रभावित हो और इतनी जल्दबाजी में तुरंत पहली यदि कोई मीटिंग करे, घंटे, दो घंटे के बाद, तो वह कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर मीटिंग करे, शायद ऐसा न होता।

हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने तथा अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों ने कश्मीर के हालात पर तथा जो सिविलियन लोग मारे गए, उनको लेकर उन्होंने जो पीड़ा व्यक्त की है, मैं उनके साथ अपने को भी संबद्ध करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी भी उतनी ही पीड़ा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद किसी भी देशभक्त को, जो कुछ भी कश्मीर में हुआ है, उसके कारण निश्चित रूप से सभी को यह पीड़ा हुई होगी।

कहा गया कि excessive force का प्रयोग किया गया। अब यह एक समीक्षा का विषय हो सकता है, लेकिन मैं सदन को निश्चित रूप से यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं वहां मौजूद नहीं था, वहां स्वयं एक राज्य सरकार है, जम्मू और कश्मीर में इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट है। हमें वहां से जो कुछ भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, मैं उसकी भी जानकारी सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने स्वयं अपनी तरफ से वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को भी टेलीफोन करके, वहां के securities forces के जो चीफ हैं, उनको टेलीफोन करके, सीआरपीएफ के डीजी, बीएसएफ के डीजी को अपने चेम्बर में बुला कर कहा कि maximum restraint exercise की जानी चाहिए। जितना अधिक से अधिक आप फोर्स का प्रयोग करने से बच सकते हैं, वह आपको बचने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैंने एक दिन बाद फिर टेलीफोन करके उनसे जानकारी ली। इस तरह प्रतिदिन मैं इसके बारे में उनसे पूछता था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि जितना अधिक से अधिक restrained exercise की जा सकती हो, वह restrained exercise वहां पर की जानी चाहिए। एक बार नहीं, बल्कि चार बार, दस बार; और यही बात जम्मू कश्मीर की मुख्य मंत्री महबूबा मुफ्ती जी ने भी कही कि मैं भी फोर्स को बराबर यही निर्देश दे रही हूँ कि वे जितना अधिक से अधिक restrain बरत सकते हैं, वे बरतें। यदि मजबूरी में उनको weapons का प्रयोग

करना है, तो non-lethal weapons का ही प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए और गोली का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार, जो इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिए जाने चाहिए थे, वे हम लोगों ने बराबर दिए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 560 इंसिडेंट्स हुए। इसमें violence की लगभग 566 घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जिनमें 25 प्रॉपर्टीज़ को आग लगा दी गई और 49 प्रॉपर्टीज़ डैमेज कर दी गईं। इन घटनाओं में सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ के कितने लोग घायल हुए हैं, उसकी बात मैं बाद में करूँगा, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं सिविलियंस की बात करना चाहूँगा। इन घटनाओं में 1,948 सिविलियंस घायल हुए, जिन्हें हॉस्पिटल में ट्रीटमेंट दिया गया है। उनमें से 1,744 को डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया है और इस समय केवल 204 सिविलियंस हॉस्पिटल में हैं। मैंने स्वयं वहां की मुख्य मंत्री महबूबा जी से पूछा है कि यदि वहां डॉक्टर्स की और किसी टीम की जरूरत है, किसी स्पेशलिस्ट डॉक्टर की जरूरत है, तो मैं दिल्ली से भेजने को तैयार हूँ। उन्हें यहां से हमें भले ही बाय एयर क्यों न भेजना पड़े, हम उन्हें भेजने को तैयार हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यही कहा। वहां से पहले यह कहा गया था कि कुछ लोगों की आँखों में चोट लगी है, शायद वह चोट उन्हें pellets के कारण लगी है और उनके इलाज के लिए डॉक्टर्स आ जाएँ तो अच्छा रहेगा। हमें दोपहर को ज्यों ही वह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई, उसी दिन शाम को रेटिना सर्जन्स की टीम श्रीनगर में लैंड कर गई। वह टीम जो कुछ भी सहयोग दे सकती थी, उसने वहां पर अपना सहयोग दिया। जहां तक सिविलियंस के घायल होने का सवाल है, इस बारे में मैंने बतला दिया है कि उनकी संख्या 1,948 है, जिनमें से 1,744 को डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया है और अब केवल 204 हॉस्पिटल में हैं। उन घटनाओं में जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ घायल हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या 1,671 है। इसके अलावा, एक जवान भी शहीद हुआ है और 33 सिविलियंस की मौत भी हुई है। चाहे वह मौत सिविलियंस की हो या सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ की हो, मौत तो आखिर मौत होती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को भी इसकी बहुत पीड़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई संवेदनशीलता को दरिकनार करके राजनीति नहीं कर सकता है और भारत जैसे बड़े देश को नहीं बचा सकता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ, जैसा कि लोगों ने भी कहा। जैसा कि आपने कहा कि कश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान के लिए पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस प्रारंभ किया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस प्रारंभ किया जाए, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन कश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान में जो सबसे बड़ी बात ध्यान में रखने की है, वह वहां की संवेदनशीलता, sensitivity, वहां के लोगों के जज्बात, वहां के लोगों की भावनाएँ और साथ ही साथ कश्मीरियत, जो कि कश्मीर की आइडेंटिटी है, उसका भी हमको ध्यान रखना होगा। शायद इसी हक़ीकत को समझते हुए हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा था, उसे आज के हमारे प्रधान मत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने भी दोहराया है। उन्होंने कहा था— कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत, कश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान के ये तीन सूत्र हैं। यह आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था, जिसे हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी ने भी दोहराया है और आज भी हम उसी पर कायम हैं। लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, कश्मीरियत की जम्हूरियत में यदि किसी का स्थान हो सकता है, तो केवल इंसानियत का स्थान हो सकता है, हैवानियत का कोई स्थान नहीं है। लेकिन सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ के मारे जाने के बाद यदि कोई जश्न मनाता है, तो उपसभापति महोदय, क्या हम उसे इंसानियत कहेंगे? यह हैवानियत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कश्मीरियत और इंसानियत में यकीन रखने वाला कोई व्यक्ति इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद भाई की इस बात से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं कि militants के साथ सख्ती

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

होनी चाहिए। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि militants के साथ सख्ती हो रही है और होगी। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जनता के साथ sympathy होनी चाहिए। मैं आपकी बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। आपने 'sympathy' शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया था, आपका शब्द कोई दूसरा था, लेकिन मैंने उसे बनाया है कि militants के साथ सख्ती और आम जनता के साथ sympathy. हम इसी पर कायम हैं, इससे नहीं हटेंगे, लेकिन कश्मीर में हुआ क्या है, मैं उसकी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। उपसभापति महोदय, एक आतंकवादी बुरहान वानी हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का कमांडर था जो पाकिस्तान में यूनाइटेड जिहाद काउंसिल का सबसे important part है, महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। यूनाइटेड जिहाद काउंसिल विभिन्न आतंकवादी संगठन, चाहे वह लश्करे तैयबा हो, जैश-ए-मोहम्मद हो, उनका एक यूनाइटेड ग्रुप है, जिसे यूजेसी कहते हैं, यूनाइटेड जिहाद काउंसिल, उसका एक सदस्य है, जो पाकिस्तान की हिदायत पर, पाकिस्तान की instructions पर बराबर भारत में आतंकवादी घटनाओं को अंजाम देता है। इस आतंकी संगठन हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का मुख्यालय पाकिस्तान की राजधानी इस्लामाबाद और रावलपिंडी में स्थित है। इसका सरगना सैयद सलाहुद्दीन है और इसका बेस कैम्प Pak occupied Kashmir के मुजफ्फराबाद में स्थित है। मैं पूरे सदन को यह जानकारी देना आवश्यक मानता हूं। बुरहान वानी हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का कुख्यात आतंकवादी था और दक्षिण कश्मीर में हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का कमांडर था, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया। इनके ऊपर 15 मुकदमे दर्ज थे — हत्या के, हत्या के प्रयास के, स्थानीय लोगों को चोट पहुंचाने के, सुरक्षा बलों से हथियार और गोला-बारूद छीनने के। इस तरह के 15 एफआईआर इनके ऊपर पहले से दर्ज हैं। जितनी technology savvy जो वहां की नयी पीढ़ी है, youngsters हैं, उनको radicalize करने में भी वह अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह कर रहा था, सोशल मीडिया, जैसे फेसबुक, ट्विटर, वॉट्सएप पर नियमित रूप से स्टेटमेंट, वीडियोज़, मैसेजेज़ और यहां तक कि पिक्चर्स अपलोड करके युवाओं को और वहां के नौजवानों को हथियार उठाने के लिए वह बराबर inspire करता था, प्रेरित करता था। अब Intelligence input मिला और जम्मू-कश्मीर की पुलिस ने यह ऑपरेशन किया। वह ऑपरेशन करने में, जहां पर वह मारा गया था, उसके अतिरिक्त दो और आतंकवादी मारे गए, जिनमें एक सरताज अहमद शेख था और दूसरा परवेज़ अहमद था। इस प्रकार कुल मिलाकर तीन आतंकवादी मारे गए थे।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह पूरी तरह से Pak-sponsored है। कहने को तो नाम पाकिस्तान है, लेकिन उसकी सारी हरकतें नापाक़ हैं, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। उसकी हर हरकत नापाक़ है। आज हमारे देश में कोई आतंकवादी मारा जा रहा है और हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में पाकिस्तान हस्तक्षेप करेगा! इतना ही नहीं, पूरे पाकिस्तान में "ब्लैक डे" मनाया जाएगा! नाम है पाकिस्तान! यह हालत है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां की स्थिति को सहज और सामान्य बनाने के लिए जो भी अधिकतम प्रयास होगा, वह हम लोगों की तरफ से होगा। मैं बराबर वहां की मुख्यमंत्री के संपर्क में हूं। सुबह-शाम हमारी यह कोशिश होती है कि दिन में कम से कम एक-दो बार हमारी उनसे बात हो जाए और स्थिति का जायज़ा लिया जाए। साथ ही हमारे जो भी गवर्नमेंट ऑफिशियल्स हैं, उनसे भी मैं बराबर वहां के हालात की जानकारी लेता रहता हूं और जो कुछ भी अधिकतम संभव हो सकता है, वह मैं करने की कोशिश करता हूं। यह बात आयी कि वहां के लोगों के साथ संवाद करना चाहिए, वहां के लोगों के साथ dialogue प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए। आज़ाद साहब ने जो कहा, सही कहा है। मैं इस बात से सहमत

हूं और हमारे आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी कहा, हमारे आदरणीय शरद यादव जी ने भी कहा, सारे सदस्यों ने कहा और सुझाव दिए कि संवाद होना चाहिए। मैं आपको सच बतलाऊं, इसकी साक्षी जम्मू-कश्मीर की मुख्य मंत्री हैं। मैंने परसों ही टेलिफोन मिलाकर उनसे यह कहा, मैंने कहा कि महबूबा जी, मैं स्वयं कश्मीर आना चाहता हूं। मैं कश्मीर आऊंगा, तो गवर्नर हाउस में नहीं रुकना चाहूंगा, बल्कि वहां पर कोई नेहरू गेस्ट हाउस है, उसमें रुकना चाहूंगा और मैं कश्मीर के लोगों से सीधे बातचीत करना चाहता हूं, संवाद करना चाहता हूं। मुझे महबूबा जी ने सुझाव दिया कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा, लेकिन थोड़ी स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने दीजिए। उसके बाद मैं स्वयं दिल्ली आऊंगी और वहां पर आपके साथ बैठकर, कुछ अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकर बातचीत करेंगे कि कैसे डायलॉग प्रारम्भ किया जाए, कैसे लोगों के साथ बातचीत प्रारम्भ की जाए, इस संबंध में चर्चा करेंगे। यह बात स्वयं उन्होंने कही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे और कुछ अधिक तो नहीं कहना है, लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो वहां के नौजवानों को बराबर बरगलाने की कोशिश करती हैं और आज भी वे बरगलाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं, वह पूरी गंभीरता के साथ कह रहा हूं और पूरी संजीदगी के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूं। उपसभापति महोदय, जो लोग आजादी की बातों को लेकर बराबर कश्मीर के नौजवानों को उकसाते हैं तथा तथाकथित जनमत संग्रह की बात करते हैं, जो जनमत संग्रह की बात मैं समझता हूं कि अब पूरी तरह से outdated हो चुकी है, irrelevant हो चुकी है, उसका अब कोई महत्व नहीं है। ऐसी बातों को लेकर उनकी तरफ से नौजवानों को लगातार बरगलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन हम लोग भी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि कश्मीर का रहने वाला नौजवान हमारा है, हमारे परिवार का है। यदि उसको किसी ने बरगलाने की अथवा बहकाने की कोशिश की है, तो हम उसे सही रास्ते पर लाने की अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। इसकी क्या हकीकत है, इससे हम उसको बराबर अवगत कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान की जिस-जिस प्रकार की हरकतें हैं, वे पूरी तरह से गैर-जिम्मेदाराना हैं। वह पाकिस्तान बात करेगा, इस्लाम का रक्षक बनेगा, वह पाकिस्तान! जिस भारत का विभाजन मजहब के आधार पर हुआ और पाकिस्तान बना। वहां के हर इलाके में, हर तंजीमों के बीच बराबर एकदम रस्साकशी चलती रहती है, खून-खराबा होता रहता है, उसको नहीं रोक पा रहा है और मजहब के नाम पर बने पाकिस्तान को जो पाकिस्तान एक नहीं रख पाया, जो पाकिस्तान टूटकर दो भागों में हो गया, वह पाकिस्तान भारत के मुसलमानों की चिंता करेगा? भारत के मुसलमानों की अगर कोई चिंता करेगा, तो हम लोग करेंगे, हम भारतवासी करेंगे, हिन्दू होगा, मुस्लिम होगा, ईसाई होगा, सिख होगा, कोई होगा, हम भारतवासी करेंगे। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं इस सदन के माध्यम से अपनी सरकार की तरफ से, हमारे देश की जितनी भी माइनॉरिटीज़ हैं हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की, उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आप भरोसा कीजिए। आपको बरगलाने वाले बहुत सारे लोग मिलेंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि देश हम लोगों का एक रहेगा, तो भारत के अंदर वह potential है और सारी दुनिया भी हमें मानने लगेगी कि भारत अब ऐसी हालत में पहुंच रहा है कि कुछ ही वर्ष में भारत विश्व की ताकत बन सकता है। एक भरोसा और विश्वास दुनिया के अंदर पैदा हो रहा है।

जब किसी आतंकवादी को यदि कोई न्यायालय दोषी सिद्ध कर देता है, तो हमारे देश में ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो उसकी मौत को जुडिशियल किलिंग कहते हैं। फिर भी, हम उनको बहुत सजा

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

नहीं देना चाहते हैं। हम यह कोशिश करेंगे कि जो एक माइंडसेट हमारे देश में बना हुआ है, जो एक प्रवृत्ति है, चाहे वह दंतेवाड़ा में हो, चाहे बस्तर में हो, चाहे ओडिशा के किसी माओवादी क्षेत्र में हो जाए, सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ के जवान मारे जाएं, उसके बाद जश्न मनाएं, चाहे वह कश्मीर में हो, सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज़ के जवानों के मारे जाने पर जो जश्न मनाते हैं, यह जो एक विकृत मानसिकता है, इस विकृत मानसिकता से लोगों को बाहर निकालने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों को प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए हम प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं पूरे सदन को अपनी तरफ से यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम जो करना चाहेंगे, शरद जी, पूरे सदन को विश्वास में लेकर करना चाहेंगे, सबको साथ लेकर चलना चाहेंगे। यह देश केवल हमारा ही नहीं है, यह देश आप सबका है, जो यहां बैठे हैं, सबका है। जो लोग देश में रहते हैं, यह उन सबका देश है। हम सबको साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं। हम देश को बंटने देने की अथवा किसी को अलग रखकर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। मैं बार-बार इस बात को दोहरा चुका हूं कि यदि हम लोग राजनीति करते हैं, केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए राजनीति नहीं करते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, हम राजनीति देश बनाने के लिए करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादवः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं .....

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को एक जानकारी और देना चाहता हूं कि आज़ाद साहब ने कुछ प्रश्न किए थे, वे छूट गए हैं। इन्होंने कहा था कि pellet gun का इस्तेमाल बंद होना चाहिए। मैं इस मामले को दिखवाऊंगा कि क्या है, कैसे हैं, क्योंकि अभी मैं इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं और न ही कोई आश्वासन दे सकता हूं। Pellet gun के क्या प्रभाव होते हैं, इस पर एक रिपोर्ट आई है, एक study हुई है। A study obtained by Hurriyat (M) senior leader, Abdul Manan Bukhari, इनके द्वारा की गई है। 2010 में यह pellet gun कश्मीर में चली थी। इस pellet gun के माध्यम से 6 की killings हुई थीं और 198 injured हुए थे तथा 5 लोग blind हुए थे। यह घटना 2010 की है। इस बार भी pellet gun के कारण कितने लोगों की death हुई है, मैं अभी तुरंत इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं दे सकता हूं, लेकिन हम देखेंगे। हम यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि हम जितना water cannon का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, Tear gas का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं crowd के ऊपर, तो वह करना चाहिए। यदि कोई violent mob रहता है, तो उसको रोकने के लिए एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में ये सब चीजें होनी चाहिए। तुरंत बुलेट का प्रयोग करना, उचित नहीं है। जो इंटरनेट पर बैन लगा हुआ है, पेपर वगैरह पर, तो मैं इससे सहमत हूं कि यह जल्दी खुलना चाहिए। हम वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से इस बारे में बात करेंगे। आप इससे भी सहमत होंगे कि मैं इसके बारे नहीं नहीं कह सकता कि क्या है? Essential commodities कफ्यू लगे होने के कारण लोगों तक पहुंचनी चाहिए, इसके संबंध में हमारी बात हुई थी। अब मुझे यह देखना होगा कि essential commodities लोगों को मुहैया कराने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बात वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से कहूंगा कि और भी जितने सहयोग की आवश्यकता होगी तथा जो लोग कफ्यू के कारण घरों से बाहर नहीं निकल पा रहे हैं, उनको essential commodities उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हम पूरी मदद करेंगे। मैं आज यहां निकलते ही तुरंत इस संबंध में भी बात करूंगा।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What about medicines?

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः हां medicines वगैरह सब हैं। उनका नाम नहीं लिया है। आपने baby foods वगैरह की बात भी कही थी। Labourers को इस समय काम नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उनके लिए भी मैं मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात करूंगा कि क्या हो रहा है। आंखों के ट्रीटमेंट के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं। मैं मुख्य मंत्री जी को कहा है कि केवल आंखों के ट्रीटमेंट के संबंध में ही नहीं यदि कोई सीरिसली इंजर्ड व्यक्ति है, ऐसे दस, बीस, पच्चीस, पचास और सौ होंगे, तो मैं तुरंत यहां से प्लेन भेजने को तैयार हूं। आप सबको प्लेन में बिठाइए। मैं उनके लिए डॉक्टर्स भेजूंगा, वे उनको यहां लेकर आएं और मैं उनका ट्रीटमेंट कराऊंगा। मैंने स्वयं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी से कहा है। ये सारी पहल मैंने अपनी तरफ से की हैं। कश्मीर की यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना घटित होने के बाद मैंने अपनी तरफ से यह कोशिश की है कि हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के जितने भी हमारे सम्मानित नेतागण हैं, मैं उनसे बात कर लूं, ताकि उनके द्वारा कम से कम जो उनके लम्बे अनुभव हैं, उस आधार पर उनसे कुछ जानकारी हासिल कर सकूं कि कश्मीर की सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए और नार्मलाइज करने के लिए हमें क्या-क्या स्टेप्स लेने चाहिएं। कई लोगों ने कुछ सुझाव भी दिए हैं। उनकी तरफ से बहुत ही अच्छे स्टेटमेंट्स भी आए हैं। हमारे आज़ाद साहब यहां बैठे हैं, इनके भी बहुत अच्छे स्टेटमेंट्स आए हैं। सभी ने बहुत ही अच्छे स्टेटमेंट्स दिए हैं। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The last point was about all-party meeting.

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः इसके लिए तो हम कल ही बैठे थे, लेकिन कश्मीर के सवाल पर भी इसको कर सकते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, इस अवसर पर ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए मैं पुनः माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016; Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move the Bill.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)ः सर, इस बिल पर आम सहमति है, इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को explain कर दें। उसके बाद कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहे तो बोल ले और हम इसे half-an-hour में पास कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, there is consensus. If agreed, we can even pass this Bill without discussion. Anyway, please move the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move:

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an institution of national importance to be known as Regional Centre for Biotechnology and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in a symbolic manner, I wish to briefly apprise the House about this Bill. Sir, this Bill is to take the permission of the Parliament to establish a Regional Centre for Biotechnology, an institution to promote education, research and training in biotechnology under UNESCO in the National Capital Region, and, then, to declare it as an institution of national importance.

Sir, this Centre shall take up research and innovation and it will also impart education and training in the new areas of biotechnology at the interface of multiple disciplines of science. It will also impart degrees in biotechnology. Sir, I wish to explain as to why there is an importance of this Bill for the country. As all of us know, biotechnology is a new and growing field having immense potentialities for the societal benefits and economic transformation. It is a powerful tool which enables technology that can revolutionize agriculture, health care, industrial processing and also environmental sustainability. Sir, I want to remind this House of what Atal ji said when he was the Prime Minister. At that time, I.T. was having a boom. He said, I.T. is 'India Today', and, biotechnology will be 'Bharat Tomorrow'. Sir, the Indian biotechnology sector is one of the fastest growing knowledge-based sectors today. It grew by 3 — 4 times in the last five years. With numerous comparative advantages in terms of R and D facilities, knowledge skills and cost-effectiveness, the biotechnology has immense potential to emerge as a global key player.

Sir, the Department of Biotechnology was established roughly thirty years back and during these 30 years, the Government has established Centres of Excellence all over the country. As a consequence, we have become globally a leading manufacturer of vaccines at affordable costs. Indian companies have been able to master the requirements of good manufacturing practices for macro molecules. India, today, makes a recombinant DNA Hepatitis B vaccine at a price which is forty times lower with such high quality that we have a major share of this in the global market now. Thanks to the huge human resource with excellent training in synthetic chemistry, India has made major inroads in generic drug production, thereby becoming a leader in this sector now.

Sir, because of the developments in biotechnology, which I mentioned just now, there is a bigger demand for trained professionals now in the country. There is also an enhanced need for highly specialized cadre of specialists, who are capable of

translating the research in the labs to clinical practice with detailed knowledge of both medicine as well as the practice of scientific investigations inside the laboratories. Similarly, there is also a requirement for human resource for agricultural biotechnology. Also, Sir, there is a requirement of domain-specific training programmes for enhancing skills of scientists working in biotechnology as well. More specifically, Sir, there is a need for scientists for specialized areas of biotechnology like Nanotechnology, medical implants and devices, new vaccines strategies, stem cell biology, etc. Sir, biotechnology is a highly dynamic and nascent field and works at the interface of multiple disciplines. Progress of research is such that newer technologies keep emerging with each passing day; earlier stem cells and now CRISPR technologies are excellent examples. Therefore, we need to have new curricula to be designed to ensure that the inter-disciplinary research base which is continuously evolving through flexible structures gets strengthened. Sir, this Regional Centre for Biotechnology is going to disseminate and advance knowledge in the country. It is going to ensure capacity building. It will further facilitate transfer of knowledge and technology and to create a hub of technology expertise in the country. This new Institution shall also complement the on-going efforts and help employ qualified human resources in relevant sectors.

Sir, in 2013, biotechnology industry registered a growth of 15.08 per cent and for the preceding five years, we have been growing at an average rate of 18 per cent. Its growth potential is comparable to that of the IT sector in India in the early 90s. Like the software industry, biotech can play a crucial role in driving India's economic growth in the future. Indian economy is said to grow at US dollars four trillion by 2025. In addition to growing Indian industry, there are also several bio clusters spread across the country, namely, in Maharashtra, Karnataka, UP, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, NCR and Gujarat. Bangalore could now be considered as the country's biggest hub with 137 biotechnology companies, which makes it 40 per cent of the total 340 units in India. Biotechnology industry includes bio pharma manufacturing, bio services, bio agriculture, bio industrial and several sub-sectors with pharma being the largest revenue generator for the country. Sir, our Department has formulated major Inter-Ministerial Missions to promote these developments — number one is the farmer-centric issues for agriculture in the age of climate change; another one focuses on health which will be accelerating discovery, research for bio pharma products development; another focus area is energy; and, of course, the biotech startups and the entrepreneurships for creating innovation ecosystems.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, all these areas which I have mentioned in brief just now need a centre of this

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

magnitude and excellence and also the national importance to address our requirements for quality human resources on a national scale. Moreover, I wish to inform this House that this idea of a centre of national importance like this was mooted by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi long back in 2003 at the UNESCO meeting when he was the Union Science and Technology Minister. This idea was then carried forward by the subsequent Governments. It went through various technical processes. In fact, it has been almost 13 years since the time this idea was mooted and now, fortunately, I got it passed in the Lok Sabha. I do not think there is any controversy or anything like that. But I would certainly like this House to be contributing their suggestions, if they want, or to be involved with the Centre because this field of biotechnology has a lot to do with the progress of our country in the field of science. The Bill should be passed, either after having a discussion or without having any discussion, as the House wants. It is a long-awaited Bill. I have been waiting for this Bill to be passed since last session so that we can proceed with the developments in the Regional Biotechnological Centre at a faster pace. I want this Bill to be passed as early as possible. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय डा. हर्ष वर्धन जी ने जो बायोटेक्नोलॉजी सम्बन्धी बिल पेश किया है, भारत सरकार के अधीन देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में होने वाले नए-नए अनुसंधान और देश के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय महत्ता के संस्थानों का निर्माण होता है, उसी के अधीन यह भी एक ऐसा संस्थान है। यूनाइटेड नेशन और यूनेस्को के साथ मिल कर यह जो विचार बाहर आया है, यह देश के लिए अत्यंत उपकारी है। जैसा अभी बताया गया है कि एक तो कृषि क्षेत्र के अन्दर और दूसरा औषधि के क्षेत्र के अन्दर इसकी भूमिका इतनी बड़ी है कि आज इसको सॉफ्टवेयर और कंप्यूटर की दुनिया से भी आगे जाने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र माना जाता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक ही precaution की ओर लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिसर्च में जीवाणु वगैरह के साथ परीक्षण होते हैं, उनमें विदेश में कई लोग कई बीजों के साथ ऐसा परीक्षण करते हैं कि बाद में उन्हीं के पास से बीज खरीदना पड़ता है और एक प्रकार से अन्य देशों को ब्लैकमेल करने का एक तंत्र बन जाता है। यह इस प्रकार के शोषण का माध्यम न बने, इस दिशा में विश्व के किसी भी देश के साथ या देश के अन्दर नए-नए संशोधन केंद्र खोलते समय इन चीजों के बारे में अच्छी जानकारी रखते हुए यह मानव जाति के लिए संकट पैदा करने वाला न बने, ऐसी उम्मीद रखते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, an agreement for the establishment and operation of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in India was entered into between the Government of India and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation on the 14th July 2006.

6.00 P.M.

In pursuance of the said agreement, the Central Government through an Executive Order dated 20th April, 2009 established the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education at Faridabad, Haryana.

Now, the Bill has come to make this Centre a statutory body and to make provisions for strengthening and to make the Regional Centre for Biotechnology an institution of national importance for imparting education, training and conducting research in the areas of biotechnology and related multi-disciplinary areas.

The nation will progress when both the North and the South would have equal priorities. I want the Central Government to concentrate not just on the students of the North. Equal importance should be given to the students of the South. I request the Central Government to establish an educational institution of national importance like the Regional Centre for Biotechnology. And it has to be started in Tamil Nadu and we reiterate that such an institution is very much needed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute please. If the House agrees, we may sit beyond 6 p.m. and complete the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Thank you. Please resume.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We request the Central Government on behalf of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. We would like the Centre to establish yet another institution of national importance in Tamil Nadu and our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, will always support the cause of education. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Mr. Bandyopadhyay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Narendra Kumar Swain, you will be called next. Please sit down. Now, Mr. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, as already stated in the Bill, India had entered into an agreement in 2006 with the UNESCO regarding establishment of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in India to serve the member-countries of UNESCO. In the light of the agreement, the Central Government set up the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education in Faridabad, Haryana, through an executive order in 2009. Now, this Bill seeks to provide legislative backing to the Regional Centre. It also confers upon it the status of an institution of national importance. Once it gets the recognition through this Bill as an institute of national importance, it would be empowered to impart scientific and or technical education and also to grant degrees. It would also be able to facilitate transfer of technology and knowledge in the SAARC region and

Asia, and create a hub of biotechnology expertise and promote cooperation at the international level. I, on behalf of my Party, support this Bill.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Sir, on behalf of Biju Janata Dal, Odisha, I support the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016 on ten points.

Sir, I rise to support the Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016. Second, as we know, this Bill intends to give legislative backing to the Regional Centre which was established in 2009 under an international obligation. Third, today, biotechnology has become one of the major core areas upon which the future growth of the countries will depend. Fourth, international cooperation is now not limited to trade and commerce only; rather countries today are entering into an era of technological exchanges. And from this perspective, this Bill assumes importance. Fifth, if India has to keep pace with the fast pace of scientific advancements, it needs to firm up its existing structures in these fields. Sixth, I think it is from this viewpoint that this Bill has been envisaged. Therefore, I or my Party, BJD, has no reason to oppose this Bill. However, I would certainly like to sound a word of caution that in our country, many well-intentioned moves often run into bureaucratic hurdles when it comes to implementation on the ground. Secondly, I would also like to suggest that in future some other Regional Biotechnology Centres should also be set up covering the diverse regions of the country.

Finally, I conclude by supporting this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Narendra Kumar. Now, Minister to reply.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have just one question. While supporting this Bill, I would only like to know this from the hon. Minister. This is going to be, as you have said, an institute of national importance. What we have looked earlier is that whenever an institute is made of national importance, immediately on that, the reservation is taken out. When appointments are made, reservations are given a good-bye. I would like to know that when you will make this institute as an institute of national importance, since it is a Government institute, will you be following the norms of reservation in the appointments in respect to this institute or not?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Thank you, Sir. First of all, let me thank and express my heartfelt gratitude to all of you for giving your thorough and positive support to this Bill. Some of the concerns that have been raised, I wish to address them.

The Hon. Member from Tamil Nadu said that she wanted an institution of this nature in Tamil Nadu. I have to clarify that this institution may be located in one particular place or one particular State but, basically, it is for the whole country.

This is number one. It is also for whole of the SAARC region and the UNESCO is actually facilitating our coordination and collaboration with all top people in the field of biotechnology. This institution is going to help us in developing the trained professionals for the whole country. It is not that it is specific to a particular place. It is a sort of a mentor institution helping all other biotechnology institutions in the country. Biotechnology institutions are already spread all across there, and, as I said in the beginning, we have already developed state-of-the-art facilities in biotechnology all over the country in the last thirty years.

Then, another concern that was raised by Mr. Misra is about reservation issue. I can assure you that there is a guideline which actually guides the institutions of national importance as per the law of Parliament about how you operate and about various rules and regulations. So, we are only guided by those guidelines which are established by the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

There is no different guideline for this particular institution. So, I can assure you that whatever happens in any institution of national importance anywhere in the country and it is the guidance of the Parliament ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: My specific question is whether in this institute, reservation will be there or not in the appointments. As per existing guidelines – whatever guidelines which you have not disclosed – will there will be reservation in this institute or not?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We are not going to change anything or curtail anything or add anything to whatever is the direction of the Parliament on these issues. I am giving you, you can say, a strong statement. This one-line statement is actually factual. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Whenever an institute becomes of national importance, this question arises. When you say the rules guide, the rules say that there is no reservation in the institutes of national importance ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I did not say that there is no reservation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is what we are asking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That's it. Kindly please tell that.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I am only saying ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Why do you not affirm that there are reservations? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the reservations are ...(*Interruptions*)... The reservations are already there in all the institutions and they are there in this also. What I am trying to say and specify is that it is not different in terms of regulations or following of the rules which have been framed by the Parliament. So, it is working on the same lines. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the point, which I want to make. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. The reservation has to be there. It has to be there. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This answer is not coming. They do not give. As soon as it is made of national importance, they take away the reservation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can that be?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is the difficulty. That is what we want to know whether it will be there or not. That is how slowly all institutes are being made institutes of national importance so that one by one reservation is taken out.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: That is our experience. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. One second. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... This question is very important because as I feel it is a Central Government institution and the Government of India is spending money, naturally, reservation, that is the mandate of the Constitution, should be there. But I don't know why the hon. Members are doubtful about it. What is the position? You give assurance.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have said that reservations are there. I have said that the Centre functions like any other institution of national importance. Therefore, any orders of the Government concerning reservations with regard to institutions of national importance will be applicable to this institution also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it must be.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Whether there is any reservation in such institutes of national importance or not, this is the small answer which I want to know because we have the experience that wherever the institutes are made of national importance, something which they do is no reservation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can they do that?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is not the clarification. We want to know what is the guideline ...(*Interruptions*).... Is there any reservation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is saying ...(*Interruptions*).... He is saying that reservation will be there. That is what he is saying.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No, no. The hon. Minister is saying ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: No, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The hon. Minister, as I have understood, is saying, whatever guidelines are fixed by the Government for national institutes of importance will be followed here. Whether that contains reservation or not, that is what I want to know.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think I made two statements. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me make it more clear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; please.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me repeat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, after this.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me repeat what I have already said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister clarify. ...(*Interruptions*).... You sit down, let the Minister clarify.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Let me repeat again. Number one, reservations are already there. But since you asked the question, I said, any guidance which the Parliament would further give for the Institutes of national importance, we are bound to follow that. The reservations are already there. They are already there in all the institutions of national importance. That is what ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But, as it is, institutes of national importance ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I can't ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be? It is a constitutional mandate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. When the Bill came up, it was taken away. When it was about to be examined in Kanchipuram, there was a big resistance there and the Bill was stalled, only because of that. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was only because of that one reason. So he is not able to say explicitly that there will be reservations. He cannot say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the doubt raised by the hon. Members that in other institutes of national importance there is no reservation as of now and...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because in the Act, it is mentioned like that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let me reply. Now, the hon. Minister is not sure whether there will be reservation in this institute or not. The hon. Minister says, if there is reservation in other institutes, that will also apply in case of this institute, as per the guideline of the Government. We want to know whether there is any guideline on the part of the Government that in the institutes of national importance, there will be reservation. We want a definite reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can a guideline supersede the Act?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I said very, very categorically. I repeat once again. The reservations are there ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; he is saying. He is saying that.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I am saying on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very clear. See, he is saying that there is reservation, and if he is wrong, if he is proved to be wrong, you can take appropriate action.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for clarifying. But the moral of the story is that next time we prefer the Government to stop talking just to one party. There are all of us here in the middle. This *chup-chup* between Congress and BJP is getting us nowhere. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Look at the state there. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are ...(*Interruptions*)... You people only want to discuss with Congress party. The Congress party is dead and buried. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): कोई 'चोरी-चोरी, चुपके-चुपके' नहीं है। ...(*Interruptions*)... No *chori-chori, chupke-chupke*.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Talk to us. Talk to us who are in the middle. Talk to the BSP. ...(*Interruptions*)... Talk to the SP. ...(*Interruptions*)... Talk to the Trinamool. ...(*Interruptions*)... Talk to all of us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You are also very important. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everyone is very important for us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Every individual Member is important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an unnecessary remark. Mr. Derek O'Brien, the question was raised by Satish Misra*ji*. So what you said is not necessary. The Minister will continue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Minister, please, you move. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, before I move the Bill...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I move the Bill for being passed by the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I have a doubt. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Hon. Minister has already moved the Bill.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The hon. Minister has already clarified the significance of a biotechnology institution. Sir, in 2002, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Trivandrum was established which is a very important institution. I would like to know whether the Government will consider making that institution also of national importance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sit down, sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an institution of national importance to be known as Regional Centre for Biotechnology and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I move:

> That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Need to protect rights of lower riparian State of Tamil Nadu in the matter of Pallar river water

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, Palar River is an inter-State River flowing through the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. As per Clause II of Madras-Mysore Agreement, 1892, the upstream State should not build any dam or structure to obstruct, divert or store the waters of the river without the previous consent of the downstream State of Tamil Nadu. Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been attempting to increase the height of the check dam from the existing height of 5 feet to 12 feet across Palar River at Perumballam village, in Chitoor District near Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu border. The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has taken up the matter with the Andhra Pradesh Government seeking reduction in the level of the check dam to its original level and not to store water additionally and ensure the natural flow to Tamil Nadu. Palar River is already deficit in water supply. This River supports an ayacut of about 4.20 lakh acres in Tamil Nadu. Farmers in the Northern Districts of Tamil Nadu solely depend upon this River for irrigation. Palar River with its sand strata is the only major source for drinking water supply to several towns and villages in the Northern Districts of Tamil Nadu.

Further, water from Palar is also supplied to the Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam near Chennai. In view of the seriousness of the issue, I appeal to the Centre to intervene in the matter and safeguard the interest of Tamil Nadu in Palar River water.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Moti Lal Vora - not present. Shri P. L. Punia - not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th July, 2016.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 19th July, 2016.

Published under Rule 260 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and Printed by DRV Grafix Print
41, Institutional Area, D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058